THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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500—TENTH YEAR | BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1870. | CIRCULATION, 3,000

The Nemesis Mails.

Paris not Bombarded.

Duke of Aosta elected King.

Russia in the Black Sea,

Alliance of England, Austria, Italy & Turkey.

STANDARD Office, Tuesday, 7 a.m.

The Nemesis brings dates to Nov. 20th.

It is resolved by the Prussians not to bombard Paris, but to reduce it by hunger. The French say there are provisions for two months, the besiegers say for only three weeks.

The German loss at Orleans was 5,000 men including 1500 prisoners Gambetta issued a grand address to the people of Orleans.

Great military preparations are going on everywhere, and five armies are in formation: that of the Loire, that of Keratry, in Bretagne, that of Garibaldi in the Vosges, those of Tours and Lyons.

The North German Parliament is to meet on the 20th, to vote war supplies. and treat of the admission of the South Gorman States.

Madrid, 16th.

The Cortes elected the Duke of Aosta to the throne by 191 votes, against 120, among other candidates. Next week the Deputation leaves for Florence to offer him the crown.

London, 16th.

An alliance is spoken of between Great Britain, Italy, and Turkey,

London, 17th.

Earl Granville's reply to Prince Gortchakoff is a refusal full of dignified courtesy, entering into the merits of the treaty of 1856, and showing that England cannot suffer in any way the pretensions of Russia.

The *Times* says the only reply England can make is to protest against the insolent madness of Russia.

The *Times* of the 12th state all the rumours about a Russian war have been manufactured for the London money market. Consols momentarily suffered, but at once regained.

The *Morning Post* thinks that Russia and Prussia have been of accord since before the war.

The *Warrens Correspondeucia* of Vienna says that Gortchakoff's note caused a very grave situation and that the Powers which signed the treaty of 1856 should unite in common defence.

Gortchakoff's note seems to the effect that Russia considers herself no longer bound by the Treaty of 1856, but will augment her navy in the Black Sea and allow Turkey to do the same.

Austria, Italy and Turkey are of accord with England.

In St. Petersburg it is thought the matter will be arranged peaceably.

The Russians are massing troops on the Vistula, according to Berlin advices.

London, 19th.

The morning papers severely condemn the attitude of Russia. A second despatch from Gortchakoff, of more moderate tone, suggests that a friendly arrangement may be arrived at between Russia and England, and that this is most desirable for the peace of Europe.

The Germans expect Paris must surrender by 1st December.

The Nemesis brought out 284 passengers, of which 140 were for Rio.

Sovereigns in Rio, 10,360.
Exchange, 23.
Gold in New York, 111.
Exchange, 109¼.
Cotton 16¼.
Hides, 25½.

Argentine Stock closed at 92⅛. Buenos Ayres 98. New Scrip 90. Southern Railway 25½. Central Argentine 20¼. Northern Buenos Ayres 10½. River Plate Bank 10 premium.

Wool auctions in Antwerp begun—attendance good.

London, 18.

Consols, 92¼.
Bank rate, 2½.
Discounts, 2.
Foreign stocks rising.
Money easy.

THE BATTLE OF THE LOIRE.

The French are to be congratulated on a genuine victory.

The victory of the Army of the Loire is a gleam of sunshine for the French nation. Its importance will probably be exaggerated in France, and there is at least an equal probability that it will be underrated here. The moral effect of an undisputed victory would have have been of great value to the French cause, under whatever circumstanges it had been won, but a victory such as has been achieved on the Loire is doubly important It shows that the power of the German hosts to roam about wherever they list, south or south-west of Paris, is, after all, limited. The Germans may securely reckon on getting all they demand if they can keep their circle of iron around Paris unbroken, and can maintain their communications with Germany, and at the same time detach a corps or two to break up any army that may be gathering against them.

If they can keep Paris shut up and the roads to Germany open, Paris must fall. There is as yet no signs of any part of the 30,000 cavalry coming on the stage, of whom an observant general lately returned from France is understood to have said that if he had then, as he once had, such a force under his command, he would make the King of Prussia beat a precipitate and disastrous retreat. The communications of the East are interrupted only by casual action of Francs-Tireurs, which are insufficient to interfere with the prosecution of the German plans. But the victory on the Loire shows that it is not possible for the victorious army to spread out below Paris at pleasure. Prince Frederick Charles, Von Werder and Von der Tann are formidable leaders, but in dividing their forces they may be overmatched. Had they gone on from victory to victory without a check, the desolation of France would have been complete. Wednesday's success is in this way an omen of more friendly fortune. It came not before it was wanted, and its effect on the spirits of the nation will not be less because it seems to have come unexpectedly.

The French are described as thirsting for success, but far from sanguine of it, and speculation was busy as to the point to which the Delegation of the Government would retreat when the inevitable moment arrived to retreat before the victorios Von der Tann. Meanwhile General Aurelles de Paladine was marching by Beaugency across that spreading plain of the Loire, which seems made for peace and happiness, towards Orleans.

It was at Coulmiers, about equi-distant from Beaugency and Orleans, that is to say, about ten miles from each and about four miles from the bank of the Loire, that the engagement between the hostile armies happened. The numbers under General Aurelles de Paladine were confessedly much larger than those under General von der Tann, and they had shown by their nine hours defence of Orleans. which cost General von der Tann so dearly, that they were not deficient in bravery; but it remained to be seen how they could be manoeuvred and handled in an open country against trained and disciplined antagonists.—It would not have been surprising if the German force, though inferior in numbers, had proved successful in the encounter.

The French despatches describe the ardour of the French troops as admirable, and in his order of the day Gen. Aurelles de Paladine declares that all the enemy's positions were vigorously carried, and it follows of course that the enemy did abandon the line he had taken. He fell back on St. Peravy-la-Coulombe, on the high road between Orleans and Chateaudun, and perhaps rested there on Wednesday night; but if not the same evening, then on the next day General von der Tann drew still further to Tour, on the road from Orleans to Paris, uncovering Orleans by this movement. At Toury he was joined by Gen. Wittich and Prince Albert, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was ordered to the front, and it is possible that a pitched battle may at once follow between the united forces under von der Tann and the Army of the Loire.

Those who have any pity for France in her disproportionate woe cannot look forward to such a prospect without misgiving. It is plainly the true policy of the defence to separate the German forces as much as possible, and to hold back from pitched battles against armies in array. Fabian tactics ought to be pursued when raw levies are matched against irresistible Carthaginians far away from their base, but it requires a strong hand and a clear head to keep under the impetuosity of the French character. Gen Trochu has managed to preserve his supremacy in Paris, and it is a good sign that Gen. Aurelles de Paladine is credited with a determination to be cautious, and even backward, in meeting the enemy in force. He has given his soldiers a taste of success It remains to be seen whether he is strong enough to restrain them in their craving after victories which may prove defeats in efforts on a large scale.

The success of the army of the Loire, hower partial it may have been, will undoubtedly strengthen the stubbornness of the French determination to resist the German demands, and those who regard the effusion of blood and the destruction of property as the greatest of all evils may on this account regret that it has happened. It would not, however. be very creditable to our national intelligence if we were entirely led away by this feeling. The French temper may be compounded in no small degree of vanity and restlessness, but their present resolution admits of a rational interpretation. All of us allow, in words at least, that there are certain rights in defence of which it is not only justifiable, but laudable, to be prepared. The liberty of religious belief is one. freedom of civil Government is another. The attitude of one of the best of Frenchmen in reference to the war at the present moment is very simple. He admits that his Government made an unjustifiable attack on Germany; he confesses that the nation must suffer the appropriate penalties of such conduct; but he says that France has offered to submit to such penalties and to give Germany such security against a repetition of wanton attacks, as neutral judges declare to be adequate. The war is prolonged because Germany, through her rulers, insists upon more than this, upon more than what Neutrals say is enough—upon destroying the freedom of the civil government in Alsace and Lorraine. In the resistance to this he is prepared to die. He fights that his fellow countrymen may not be subjected to a rule which for them would be arbitrary and even tyrannous. 'Is it not', he says, "the great English poet who "makes the spotless virgin answer her "guilty brother, when he pleads, "'Death is a fearful thing,' with the "words, 'And shamed life a hateful!'" If the rest of the world cannot approve his resolution, they may at least abstain from ridiculing it. We certainly do not intend to denounce its folly, even while we deplore the fatal consequences to which it tends. We are, as we have long been, conscious spectators of a great tragedy in which malignant influences are at work to do deadly injury to two great nations.—*Times.*

OUR LISBON LETTER.

NUMBER X.

I wrote you last per steamer Oneida on the 13th inst. By this conveyance, the Nemesis, I send you Letter No. 10 and Telegram No. 12, with all the very latest intelligence. I hope the steamer will make a fine run out. This steamer is chartered from the Cunard line, but it is said she is the last the Pacific line will have to charter, as their new steamers are now almost ready. On the evening the Oneida sailed we received per cable most important news that Russia had notified the governments of England, Austria and Turkey that she no longer considers herself bound to the treaty of 1856. I was very sorry it arrived after the packet had sailed, but being Sunday the telegrams generally arrive in the evening. It caused a great deal of talk. We also heard that Gambetta had gone to Orleans to visit the Army of the Loire, which has made no further advance. The Germans evacuated Orleans for the same reason the French did. It is an open town, not fortified, and they had only 4,000 men; and the cable next morning, the 14th, brought us the news that the Germans only retired from Orleans, and after repulsing every attack made by the French, they retired in good order; at the same time French accounts say that the Germans lost in all the attacks 5,000 men, including 1,500 prisoners, and that the news of this victory had caused great enthusiasm. In the meantime, if the French have been victorious, and their army in such a state of enthusiasm, it is very strange it has not advanced any further. From Paris the news is that everything is quiet, but that everything, food, etc., is rising in price; that the Prussians do not intend bombarding Paris, as they say inside they have only provisions for three weeks, and that Paris will have to surrender. Prince Frederic William and Prince Frederic Charles have both been promoted to marshals of Prussia.

On the 15th the news was that Russia had very explicitly declared that the neutrality in the Black Sea could not last any longer; that all Russia wants is to be allowed to build up her forts and have a squadron in the Black Sea; that the Germans had occupied Isle and Cherval. Next day we heard that in the circular Gortschakoff issued he considered Russia was not bound to the treaty of 1856, regarding preventing her having a squadron in the Black Sea; that Russia will inform Turkey she will have the same privileges—that all she wants is her rights in the Black Sea, and that she does not intend going to war.

The news to-day is that 10,000 Germans have reinforced Dijon, with heavy artillery. Part of Prince Frederic Charles' army is marching towards Auxerre.

General Bourbaki, with 20,000 men, is marching to reinforce the army of the Loire, but this is not believed, as it was said Bourbaki gave up his command.

The advanced guard of Gen. Manteuffel's army who were at Rocroi é la Fere, are now marching towards Cambrai.

This evening we received the answer of Lord Granville to the circular Prince Gortschakoff issued, which he answered with the greatest dignity and courtesy, and entering into all the terms of the treaty, he said that it would be impossible for England to consent in any way to what Russia proposed, and that Austria, Italy, and Turkey quite agreed with England.—This answer of Lord Granville caused great excitement here, and it is easily seen England won't give in to Russia's terms, and if the affair is not patched up, we shall have another dreadful war.

This evening every one was also on the look out for the result of the election of the future King of Spain, and at half-past eight the Government received an official telegram with the result of the election, which was as follows:

	Votes.
Duke of Aosta	191
Federal Republic	60
Unitarian	3
Duke of Montpensier	27
Espartero	8
Prince Alfonso	2
Duchess Montpensier	1
Blank lists	19

twelve of which were put in by the Carlist Deputies.

Thirty Deputies voted.

The Duke of Aosta was proclaimed King by the President of the Constitutional Cortes, and it was announced to the public by salutes of 21 guns from all the batteries.

Here, of course, we had great doings; it could not be otherwise. The Duke of Aosta is brother-in-law to the King of Portugal, and has been here several times on a visit to his sister, the Queen Maria Pia. We had illuminations, rockets, &c. going off in great style and the Portuguese are all in great glee. Of course many people of the opposition say he wont be on the throne one year, that he will have the same fate as Maximilian.

Later on at night another telegram was received from London that Lord Granville had categorically declared he would rather take up arms against Russia than allow her to annul the neutrality of the Black Sea.

18th.

In St. Petersburg the general opinion is that this question about the Black Sea can be decided pacifically, but that Russia is prepared for war if necessary.

A Russian decree orders that her army is to be recruited on the Prussian system.

Official circulars from Berlin say they hope everything will be arranged pacifically, but they admit that a treaty exists between Prussia and Russia, and in case of war, she will make an alliance with Russia. Though this has caused great talk, people are of opinion Prussia has enough to do with France, and that it will be some time before she is able to assist Russia. Prince Frederick William and Prince Frederick Charles have been made Marshals of Russia.

The English papers all approve very highly of Lord Granville's answer, and are very angry at Prussia's conduct. The *Times* of the 14th is furious, says all nations should assist France, that this treaty between Russia and Prussia must have existed before the war began, and deplores the loss of such a strong ally as France.

There is no more news from the army of the Loire, nor of the armies before Paris.

19th.

No telegrams come to-day yet. I have just received a very large telegram which I have sent to Montevideo.

I have no more news.

I have not heard from you since I sent my first telegram and letter.

No Biela arrived yet, nor Magellan either.

E. M.

TERRIBLE NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

YELLOW-FEVER RAGING.

NO QUARANTINE HERE.

The news from Paraguay yesterday was of the most serious character, and created a profound feeling of alarm amongst those to whom it became known.

That frightful scourge yellow-fever appeared some weeks ago in Asuncion, but, although almost every case proved fatal, little notice was taken of and no precautions adopted against the progress of the plague by the Government or civic authorities. Last week the number of fatal cases increased suddenly, and in the city, when the steamer left, the deaths from yellow-fever alone reached TWENTY-FIVE DAILY. Several respectable citizens have been carried off, amongst them three gentlemen well known in this city, Messrs. Ortiz Basualdo, Cæsar Corti, and G. Rodriguez. All these victims expired on the same day within a few hours of each other, after a brief attack. Amongst the poorer classes the pest is raging with fearful violence.

It is useless to ask now why the port authorities of Buenos Ayres have, up to the present moment, allowed vessels from Asuncion to enter this port without undergoing quarantine. Ignorance cannot be pleaded, for this paper and several others announced nearly a fortnight ago that the fatal pestilence had appeared in the Paraguayan capital.

The situation is critical. Not a day, an hour or a moment is to be lost, and we call on the Government, The Municipality, and the Port authorities to do their duty, and establish from this morning a rigid quarantine for all vessels arriving here from Asuncion. Let us hope the precaution will not have been adopted too late.

The Oneida Mails.

No Peace.

Fall of Verdun and Neuf Brisach.

French Success at Orleans.

Excitement at Madrid.

Friday Morning, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Oneida arrived in port this morning with dates, London 9th; Lisbon 13th November. The negotiations for an armistice were broken off on the point of supplying Paris with provisions, the French insisting on it, and the Germans refusing to allow any intermission of the blockade. On the 31st October riots occurred in Paris, against any negotiations; thousands of citizens rushed into the Hotel de Ville and seized all the members of Government, declaring a new Committee of Public Safety, composed of Dorian, Victor Hugo, Ledru Rollin, and Flourens. A battalion of National Guards having presented itself Gen. Trochu contrived to escape through a back door, and soon assembled enough troops to clear the place. He then called for a *Plebiscite*, which resulted in 557,176 votes for the Government, and 62,658 for the Red Republican party. General Trochu published a manifesto to the garrison. Rochefort resigned.

In Marseilles on the 5th the National Guards with artillery drove out the rioters from the Prefecture. Gen. Cluseret fled. Similar riots occurred at Lyons on the news of the fall of Metz.

Up to latest date 13th November the bombardment of Paris had not begun.

Enormous arrivals of spicie in Eng and from Australia and the States.

On the 8th Verdun capitulated, the strongest fortress of the Meuse, after a terrific bombardment. The whole place is in ruins. Verdun had immense supplies of ammunition, &c.

Neuf Brissac has also surrendered.

London, November 10.

The Germans occupy Montbeliard, and Prince Charles' army had a fight at Bretenary, and another fight at Thionville.

Russia has at last expressed her determination to re-open the Eastern question. Circular notes have been sens to the European Governments, and an alliance exists with Prussia leaving Russia to arrange the East and Prussia the West.

The German conference at Versailles continues.

King William will return to Berlin as Emperor of Germany.

Money in England the same. Bank rate, 2½. Discount 2.

Sugar and coffee up.

Cotton and wool firm.

Tallow weak.

LATEST PRICES.

Consols 93½.
Argentines, 92½, 91¾.
Buenos Ayres, 96.
Do. New. Scrip, 89, 90.
CentralArgentine, 19⅞.
Southern Railway, 25.
Northern. 10¼ to 10¾.
River Plate Bank 9.
Tallow, 42s. 6d.
Hides, wool, and cotton, without alteration.

A merchant who left Paris on the 29th October arrived in London today, the whole of the intervening time having been absorbed by the difficulties of the journey, although every facility was afforded him. He states that the Parisians when he left were still full of hope, believing that their deliverance will be effected by large armies from the provinces. With regard to food, his report is that the supply of meat was already failing, but that if the people could live on bread and wine they might hold out for two months and a half.

BLOCKADE OF MONTEVIDEO.

The Brazilian Admiral interfered between the Government and the Blancos, insisting that they should not come to a naval engagement off Conceicao's coal wharf.

Blanco steamers hung wool bales round their bulwarks as did the Colorados. Fighting all day Thursday (8th); not a single shot struck any of the steamers,

Blancos offered to hand over steamers to Brazil, but this was declined.

THE WAR.

(*Times.*)

The capitulation of Verdun, and the advance of two German corps from Beauvais, one of 20,000 men upon Amiens, and the other, equally strong, upon Rouen, must be looked upon as symptoms of re-awakened activity on the part of the Germans—a necessary consequence of M. Thiers' departure from the head-quarters of Prussia, and of the final breaking up of peaceful negotiations. Nothing but very short telegrams have reached us respecting the movement of the German forces in the North and West; but it is natural to suppose that the two columns marching upon the capitals of Picardy and Normandy under the orders of General Manteuffel are part of the troops set free from the neighborhood of Metz in consequence of Marshal Bazaine's capitulation. Amiens and Rouen have both been repeatedly threatened, but in every instance by forces inadequate to the task of enforcing immediate submission, and the retreat of the enemy before even the slightest show of resistance has inspired the citizens with a confidence in their means of defence which might easily have committed them to rash encounters, leading, in all probability, to serious disasters. It was, perhaps, out of consideration for the people themselves that the Prussian commanders put off their deliberate attacks upon those flourishing cities till they could appear before them with a sufficiently imposing force to remove every excuse for resistance.

We should not be surprised if there were both at Amiens and at Rouen sufficient common sense to acknowledge the uselessness of prolonging hostilities in those districts. Immediately upon the fall of Metz the utmost discouragement seems to have seized those intelligent and thriving communities, and the men who stood up for "peace at any price" began to outnumber those who clamoured for 'war to the bitter end.' The example of St. Quentin may be expected to act as a warning to the neighboring cities, and General Bourbaki, from whose presence at the head of the 'Army of the North' such prodigies of valour were expected, is said to have asked those who pressed him to move forward from Lille to the defence of Amiens—"Where is the Army of the North?"

Together with the tidings of the fall of Verdun we receive the intelligence of German successes at Neuf Breisach and Belfort, the only Alsatian fortresses still holding out against the invaders. Their surrender must be considered imminent, and it will soon be followed by that of Phalsbourg and Bitsche, in German Lorraine, and of Montmedy and Mezieres, in the Ardennes. Thionville is little more than an outwork of Metz. It does not lie immediately on the main railway line, and by a close investment it may be deprived of all means of interfering with the free movements of the invading army. The great battle which French telegrams have so long led us to expect as imminent on the Loire has not yet come off. Not one word reaches us respecting the movements of Gen. Aurelles de Paladine and of that "Army of the Loire" which is said to muster as many as 100,000 combatants.

General Von der Tann, with his 25,000 Bavarians and Prussians, holds his ground at Orleans, where he has taken up a strong position, and where he is likely to be joined by a sufficiently large force from Metz to take the offensive and advance upon Bourges and Tours.

In the meanwhile Von Werder is overrunning Burgundy to the south of Dijon, and has reached Nuits, not many miles above Chalons-sur-Saone, while some of his columns on his right have occupied the mining districts of Le Creuzot, those districts belonging to M. Schneider, the President of the Legislative Body, which were last year the scene of prolonged strikes and popular riots.

The 'Army of the Vosges,' now acknowledging as its chief General Michel, instead of General Cambriels seems everywhere to give way before superior forces; while nothing is said about the 'Army of Lyons' further than that the city of Lyons itself is preparing for a strenuous defence, and has manned its forts with all the troops which are falling back before the enemy from East, North, and West.

Garibaldi is still at Dole, in the Department of the Jura, between Besançon and Dijon. He is at the head of about 8 000 men, of whom 1100 are Italians, 500 Spaniards, and among the rest are many Poles. He has done nothing hitherto beyond wrangling with the French Generals, who have refused him available muskets and cannon, and shown too little deference or good will.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

Mr. Sullivan, formerly American Minister at Lisbon, reached Versailles from Paris, says the *Cologne Gazette*, on the 29th. He states that the stores of flour are still tolerably large, but that the supply of meat is decidedly diminishing. Everybody is now restricted to buying four ounces, and the army receive these rations gratis. Gas has not disappeared, but only one-third of the lamps are lighted, and the lighting is consequently very indifferent. The cafés on the boulevards are ordered to close at 10 30 p.m., and the majority of them close voluntarily an hour earlier. The shops containing articles of luxury remain partly closed during the day. The stors of hams and preserved meat are not so large as were formerly believed. The price of meat being fixed by the Government, it cannot be said to be much dearer than formerly. Hams and such things are sold at 80f. to 100f. each. The people are by no means despairing. An horoic courage and confidence of victory are expressed, which to the observer is not quite free from affectation. In confidential conversation, when no revolutionary listener is to be feared, there are not a few thoughtful men who regard the future with despondency. In the higher political circles people talk of the possibility of a compromise such as this—Belgium to be aggrandized by the annexation of Luxemburg, Alsace, and the German portions of Lorraine, including Metz, up to the Swiss frontier. In this way a great neutral State would be constructed, which would act as a buffer between France and Germany, and prevent future collisions. Of course, such a proposal would not be agreed to by the Germans, but it is significant that a cession of Alsace and the Lorreine border is thought of under this form. A month ago it would have been out of the question, and a Paris paper would scarcely have ventared to put forward such an idea.

A German correspondent relates the capture of a balloon from Paris in the neighborhood of Verdun. Some well-directed shots brought it down, and it was found to contain, besides numerous letters and newspapers, two Frenchmen and an Englishman. They were arrested, but will come to no harm, two of them being merchants, and their object having simply been to get out of Paris. For £120 a balloon was provided for them, and they had been making a rapid passage for three hours when their journey was arrested. They gave a gloomy description of the condition of Paris on the 27th, the day they left. Beef was not to be had, and good horseflesh was 3f. a pound. Mules' and asses' flesh were reckoned delicacies. The Parisians had no knowledge of recent events, such as the defeat of the army of the Loire, and the capture of Orleans. The old system of silence seems to be flourishing again under the new Government.

The *North German Gazette* comments on the fact that Berlin bankers have applied for allotments in the new French loan, and that Englishmen are consequently asking in amazement why so much fuss was made about the export of arms when German firms openly offer the French pecuniary assistance. "The provisions of the North German Criminal Code," it says, "leave nothing to be desired in point of clearness in this respect. It is to be hoped, however, that Germany will be spared the scandal of having scoundrels of this kind among its citizens."

We are to have a pigeon telegraph to Paris. Twenty words for 10f.—cheap enough, you will admit, considering how very small a burden a pigeon can take on its distant flights. But here photography comes to our assistance. A single pigeon will carry many thousand microscopic words, to be read at Paris by a powerful magnifying glass. But the Prussians, we hear, have let fly a large number of hawks in the neighborhood of Paris to wage war upon the carriers. Certainly this gigantic war has been prolific of strange devices and expedients.

BATTLE OF BOCA FALSA.

On Sunday 4th inst. the small steamer of the Salteña Co. left Mercedes at 1 p m. with several passengers (including five ladies), among whom was Mr. Pilcher and family, Don Jose Gonzalez and Dr. Fred. Verner, Don Ignacio Figueroa, &c. About five in the afternoon, just passing the coaling Station, two squares above Don Federico Varas' estancia house; a boat was waiting in the stream for the steamer with Captain ——— and five peons, all in private clothes, and to all appearance without arms; this gave rise to some suspicion, but as nothing was seen to justify their not being peaceable persons, the steamer stopped; moreover, it being the boat that supplies fresh meat for the big steamers, and the usual men being in the boat with the supply ordered for the Rio Uruguay. As soon as they came alongside Señor ——— asked the Captain and Commissary to go with him to the cabin, and there said he held them prisoners, that they had forces and required the steamer. The passengers, who were all on deck, began to be alarmed for they did not know what had transpired, but suddenly there appeared, in a goleta that the Whites had gone up the river with, and also on the shore, about 50 men armed to the teeth, all pointing their rifles towards the steamer; the panic then was something frightful, the ladies screamed and tumbled the best way they could into the cabin, covering themselves with cushions and pillows. Sr. ——— however shouted not to fire, that all was right, as they had possession of the steamer, but to the passengers' further surprise three volleys came pouring over from the Isla on the other side, covered with a dense wood; this was from Captain Antonio and a few men that he had stationed there serving the Government under Comandante Galarza, who happened to be at the time on his way there from Soriano with 20 or 30 men. The shots went whistling about the ears of all on board, which made everybody clear away as best he could, some even in the boiler hole; the firing continued most unpleasantly, smashing windows, glasses, &c. of the steamer, and completely riddling the awning. After about 15 minutes orders were given to clear the steamer of all passengers, and get them under cover behind the coals; this they had to do landing under a raking fire, two balls passing so close to two ladies that everyone expected to see them fall. They however all landed safely, and took refuge lying on the coals, which fortunately made a good breastwork; the shots however went flying in all directions, seve al passing so close that the passengers had to lay down for more than an hour until the Whites cleared off with the steamer, taking everything belonging to the passengers with them. A running fire was kept up by the Reds from the Isla de Lobos to the steamer, and returned by the Whites till entirely out of range. During the firing while the Whites were on shore, and almost alongside the passengers, Major Barrera, of the Whites, received a bad wound in the foot; also on the steamer leaving Captain Bernardo Berro received a shot wound in the chest, besides which we hear two others received slight wounds.

The passengers after being an hour and a-half in danger of being shot any moment, had then time to recover a little from their fright, but still had to fear those on the other side; the persons, however, in charge of the estancia kindly sent, asking all to go there and take refuge in the house, which, after due consideration, was accepted and acted upon by the passengers. The Reds seeing the coast all clear then came over in their boats and took possession of both sides of the river, remaining near the passengers all night for their protection.

The passengers were now able to glean the following particulars:—

"At midday there arrived in the mouth of the Yaguan the steamer Anita, belonging to Lamorvonais, with 150 Whites on board, well armed with plenty of ammunition, but badly clothed. Not being able to pass up the river, the water being very low at the mouth, they took possession of a 'goleta,' and along with small boat, landed fifty men at Varas' estancia; there they found all sleeping the 'siesta.' This place being a kind of headquarters since the taking of Mercedes, there were sleeping in the house two soldiers of the Red party, and they had also two large cases of clothes and 'ponchos.' The first they took prisoners, as also another soldier who arrived, not knowing the change of owners; the clothes, &c. they of course walked off with, doubtless coming in very handy for them, as their men sadly wanted a change. There is no doubt, however, that they never expected such a warm reception as they received, for they left in such a hurry, leaving behind them three or four 'ponchos' and the meat of six cows which they had killed to take on board the other steamer Anita.

The expedition was commanded by Lamorvonais, who acted as captain of the steamer, and remained at the wheel during all the firing with cushions placed to defend him. Col. Salvanack had charge of the firing party, and seems to be second in command. They gained their object, which was well planned, and treated all the passengers with great courtesy, less the inconvenience and danger of being left alone on the island, but, according to the way of the country, all seems right in war, and, if they had not taken the steamer, must have fallen into the power of the Reds. We will now relate the afterdoings of the Whites:—

It appears that on the Chanar arriving at the mouth of the river they made arrangements for boarding the Rio Uruguay, which they did as follows—

At 9 p.m. the Rio Uruguay cast anchor as usual, and the little steamer had 50 men on board under Salvañack. They then went alongside, the commander jumping on board, followed by his men, with revolvers in hand—they immediately took Captain Steward prisoner, and placed him in close confinement under a guard of four soldiers; the other steamer Anita then drew up and put nearly all her men on board, the commissaries were asked if they would succumb to the new order, and on answering no, were ordered into the Chañar, as also all the passengers, their luggage, &c. Even the correspondence and the parcels were let go, they not wanting anything more than the steamer for their own purposes, which they stated was to assist them in taking the war steamer Coquimbo from the Government. making a sudden surprise on her; this however is very improbable, for it would be strange that a vessel fully equipped for war would allow another to run alongside without a given reason, and it is more than likely that they require a big fast steamer for other purposes, such as transporting goods, men, &c., to some given spot.

At 11 p.m. the Anita having but four men on board went down the river, and 15 minutes afterwards the Rio Uruguay followed her, first giving a written order to the captain of the little steamer Chañar (who had about 50 passengers on board with all their luggage) to meet them at Higueritas the next morning at eight o'clock under severe penalty; this however he did not do, for having left about 15 other passengers on the island Viscaino, he would not leave them behind; he therefore to save further risks anchored his steamer in the mouth of the Yaguari, and rowed up in his small two oared boat to see if all was safe; he arrived at the estancia at two in the morning with the commissary of the Rio Uruguay, and found his poor passengers had just lain down to rest, after anxiously waiting for succour; four ladies huddled in the only bed, and the men lying on sheepskins covered with ponchos in the open air; he then determined to come up the river at 5 in the morning, and take all up to Fray Bentos, which he happily carried out, first allowing all to partake of an 'asado', which the estanciero kindly provided; the journey lasted seven hours owing to the excessive extra weight, and most of the passengers were glad to get on shore to have a little rest, for none had slept, and many could not find sitting room.

Here new difficulties arose, for the authorities wanted the steamer to go up to Paysandu as chasque, and order ed all passengers and baggage ashore. They afterwards changed their minds, finding she took in water, and could not go fast enough, thus causing extra trouble and expense to many poor persons who had disembarked their effects and re-embarked them to save hotel expenses; besides which, all the hotels were full, owing to the difficulties in Entre Rios.

It was then decided to wait for the Villa del Salto, and see if arrangements could not be made with the up steamer San Cristobal to return with the passengers going down, the Villa transhipping those going up the river. As usual, however, in such cases, no arrangement could be come to, the authorities in the most arbitrary manner not allowing anyone—even the captain of the Chañar—to speak with her, and ordering the Villa to return at once to Salto, which she immediately did. So, after passing thirty hours in Fray Bentos, waiting for a resolution to be come to, it was settled that the little cockle-shell boat Chañar should run down to the Tigre, first coaling in the Yaguari, and taking a supply of fresh meat for the voyage, besides running the risk of being again captured by the Blancos for disobeying orders.

Thus, at one o'clock on Wednesday morning the steamer left on her road down, with a slight decrease in her passengers, but still awfully over loaded, and after obtaining the necessary supplies, which she fortunately got without any further troubles, arrived in the Tigre at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, after a most tedious and uncomfortable voyage to all on board.

And thus ended the battle of "Boca Falsa."

Many supposed that Morvonais was mad, owing to his going about under all the fire, heedless of the balls flying about everywhere. He placed beds etc. around the boilers to protect the engines, and displayed a daring heroism which perfectly astounded both Blancos and Colorados. His object is to make a bold stroke, and end the Blanco and Colarado war at once. Will he succeed?

BATTLE OF SAN GREGORIO

CAPTURE OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

ESCAPE OF THE AMERICA.

On Tuesday afternoon the America left Montevideo, as usual, for Buenos Ayres, and about 8 p.m. when abreast of the San Gregorio bluffs, about 30 miles from Montevideo, the officer on watch informed Captain Bossi that a steamer was bearing down on them from the opposite direction. The Captain at once, through his glass, made out that she was the Rio Urugnay and said "it is strange to meet her hereabouts at this hour; the Blancos must have taken her". The Rio de La Plata, which had left Montevideo along with the America, was a little way behind, as also the Argentine steamer "Goya" and the Brazilian 'Curumbá'. Captain Bossi ordered to keep the ship's head north, but still the stranger bore down straight towards him and when near enough hailed him 'America ahoy', to which Bossi replied in language more emphatic than polite. The Blanco cruiser, for such she was, then tried to come alongside and board, at the same time firing a volley of 20 pieces of musquetry; but Bossi made his ship wheel right round, which nearly sank his adversary. Four times the stranger repeated the attempt and as often was foiled by the simple manoeuvre of the captain of the America. The passengers in the latter ship were not much alarmed, most of them viewing the fight from the upper deck, till Bossi thought it advisable to order them down below, as the bullets flew about pretty freely. The passengers said they recognized the Blanco admiral to be the old and esteemed French saladerista, M. Paul Lamorvonnais, who seems to have suffered recently much injury from the troops of the Oriental Government, in return for many favours done to their leaders. Several shots struck the sides of the America, but fortunately no one was hurt, and as Captain Bossi cried out to his men 'Don't give up the ship', the Blancos, desparing of capturing her, moved down on the Rio de La Plata and made a similar attack, beginning with a broadside of 20 muskets.

It was a clear moonlight night and the Goya and Curumbá made off at full speed for B. Ayres, while the America turned back to Montevideo. The Rio de la Plata might have adopted successfully the same tactic as the America, but that one of the passengers was already wounded, and the captain not wishing to risk the lives of his passengers, surrendered at discretion.

The Blancos then turned her head for Montevideo, their fleet now mustering 3 vessels, the Anita, Rio Uruguay and Rio de La Plata. At daybreak the city was alarmed by hearing cannon-shots in the Bay, and soon discovered the blanco fleet anchored near the Cerro, under cover of some land batteries previously established a *fleur d'eau*. The Government at once ordered the Coquimbo, General Battle and smaller craft to attack the unwelcome visitors, and now the passengers aboard the Rio de La Plata had a *mauvais quart d'heure* seeing themselves involved in another Trafalgar, the result of which was yet doubtful. Lamorvonnais had 200 fighting men, and the Government marines declined the gallant and perilous task of 'cutting out' the enemy. Some shots were fired on both sides, but the gunners were far from expert: in fact after fighting several hours the only shot that struck was one from the Blancos which went through the Coquimbo, larboard and starboard, a few feet above the water line. The shot flew about in all directions among merchant shipping, to the great annoyance of foreign skippers.

Meantime the Government evinced an anxiety to become master of the America, and Captain Bossi, after escaping the Blancos, saw his ship in danger of falling into the hands of the other party. He lost no time in procuring a file of marines from the Italian war-steamer, and transferring the ship in the usual form at the Consulate, from Messrs. Bossi and Co. to Bartolomé Bossi, whereby he became sole owner, and hoisted the Italian tricolor instead of the 'lone star and blue stripes' of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

All day there was a smart fire of large and small arms at the outposts, near Union, Figurita &c. and the Government resolved to make another demonstration by water, with the object of trying to sink the Blanco vessels, seeing it was impossible to capture them.

The 3 Blanco cruisers were taking in coal at Congeigao's wharf near the Cerro when it came to be known that the 2nd naval expedition was putting to sea (on Wednesday evening) to fire at them, long range. The Brazilian Admiral at once declared that he would not allow any engagement so close to the property of his esteemed countryman Sor. Congeigao, and that if the combatants were eager to fight they must come out and do so with a wider berth. The Blancos thought to avail themselves of Brazilian mediation by offering to surrender their ships to the Admiral. The latter advised the Government, but the Colorados refused to sanction any such arrangement; and said they would sink the Blancos.

In this manner the question stood on Wednesday evening, and the expedition would probably take place next morning, for no cannonading was heard that night.

The America arrived here on Thursday morning with 170 passengers.

LONDON LETTER,

London Nov. 9th 1870.

Since General Bazaine a fortnight ago delivered the fortress of Metz, himself and 173,000 French troops to a besieging army not much more numerous than his own, the war chariot seems to have stopped of its own accord, to give the world time to contemplate so marvellous an event, and to discuss its consequences. Gambetta the 'Don Hector' of the new Troy with characteristic energy and want of forethought proclaimed Bazaine at once a traitor. The curs of the English Press at once defended the General as a gallant soldier who had done all he could for the honor of his nation. The truth lies probably between the extremes. Bazaine's conduct is to downright treachery, what the 'supressis veri" is to a downright lie. As a soldier of the fallen Empire he did his duty, as a Frenchman he makes a poor figure. Until last evening there was a hope that the mission of M. Thiers would be successful in arranging an armistice. The conditions M. Bismarck insisted on were, that during the armistice of 25 days, Paris should not be revictualled even sufficiently for that length of time, and he objected except under certain restrictions to allow the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to take part in the voting for a Constituent Assembly. In the interval of negotiations the Red party in Paris, Pyat, Flourens, Blanqui, Victor Hugo, &c. made a bloodless and fruitless attempt to seize the Government in order to prevent an armistice and probable treaty of peace on the terms offered by the Germans. The Government of defence cleverly defeated the Red insurrection and referred their conduct of affairs to the judgment of the population of Paris who by an enormous majority confirmed the power and acts of the Government. Its first act after resuming the reins is to reject Count Bismarck's conditions for an armistice, and to continue the apparently unequal strife to the bitter end. Neutrals who can coolly calculate the results of this determination, look upon it as sheer madness, but it is fair to state that the madness is participated by some of the wisest heads in France; and the cry that the nation cannot be more humiliated than it is, and that there is always a chance of something turning up in its favor by continuing the struggle is not altogether irrational; and putting nationality out of the question who would not if he were a Frenchman and not an epicier fight to the last lump of lead, to the last grain of powder, if the enemy with all the advantages it has gained is not generous enough to yield one tittle to a foe so fallen.

Our sympathy however must not blind us. The German columns are pushing on towards Lyons, the second city of France. General Bourbaki has no force to resist that portion of the army of Metz now in march for Amiens and Normandy. When the besiegers of Paris are reinforced from Metz they will send aid to Von der Tann on the Loire.

What if the new year should see the King of Prussia in Paris, the red Prince Frederick Charles at Lyons, the Crown Prince at Tours or Bordeaux, and Manteuffel at Rouen or Havre? There may perhaps remain Marseilles, the capital of a new State, the red republic of the Rhine. The picture is vast, and as Mr. Gladstone says "bewildering." He by the way finds time to write in the *Edinburgh Review* a silly, maudlin article full of quotations from Homer and Tennyson, and ill-written expression of the vulgarest English self-complacencies and bourgeois politics and morals. He is publicly charged with the authorship of that article, and he has not denied it. I am sorry for it. He has more than ever proved himself to be simply a clever man and a much overrated statesman. Instead of the commonest old *Edinburgh Review* mumble one would expect from the First Minister of the Crown at least some new information, some new view of the striking political events which have occurred. He might under a cloud of reticence have suggested much that he knew and thought, but lo! he tells us all he knows, and exposes his whole little soul. Look on that article and on the 'terms of peace' in the 'Quarterly.' I wish Gladstone had written the latter. Perhaps he did, and Mrs. Gladstone wrote the other, as I think Mrs. Bismarck must have written his last despatch in answer to Lord Granville, for nothing could be sweeter, more ladylike and vacant. Surely the man of "blood and iron" was poking fun at our very gracious and popular Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Another great man, another of the world's idols, has within the last fortnight been at the trouble of 'writing himself down an ass.' Louis Napoleon, that 'grande capacite', that 'mysteri', that 'modern sphynx', who was supposed to have under the pressure of his thumb every spring of action in France, has allowed to be published the most humiliating, cowardly confessions ever perpetrated. It appears from his own statement he did nothing. He blames his Generals, his soldiers, his people, and poor dear M. Ollivier; and finally if he did do anything, barring the Irishism, it was the Empress who did it, and this latter confession has just been confirmed by M. Thiers, who has stated that the Emperor blindly followed the impulses of his wife. Truly the only bright object in the wreck of the Lower Empire is the courageous lady at Chislehurst. She rejected the advances of Bazaine. She refused to sacrifice France to the Imperial dynasty.

A very important letter on the Eastern Question has been published by M. Laguerroniere. He seems to think that Russia is not anxious to act at once against Turkey, who will be supported by England and Austria; she will bide her time, and see what Prussia can effect for her towards a modification of the Treaty of 1856. The Austrian Minister was lately very outspoken in Parliament. He gave it to be clearly understood that if Russia moved she would be thwarted by the unimpaired power of the Austrian Empire. But M. Laguerroniere is of opinion that the day upon which the King of Prussia, after recrossing the Rhine, shall stop at Aix-la-Chapelle to take to Berlin the sceptre of the Holy Empire from the tomb of Charlemagne—on that day Russia will virtually be at Constantinople. He might have added that on that day England will be at Bagdad and Alexandria; and perhaps the Pope at Jerusalem, with Austrian troops for his body-guard, and the Roman Catholic world his support against the Greek heresy. England will not trouble herself about the heresy, if she gets the Suez Canal, with the good will, it is understood, of M. Lesseps and the French nation. All politicians foresee that an alliance with Russia would be a source of political weakness to the Prussian Government on the return of peace, when it becomes a question of consolidating the German Empire and its liberal institutions, which must come on the death of the present sovereign. As the *Times* says, a fight between Prussia and England would be between a dog and a fish. Both nations possess, in a military point of view, what the other wants; and their interests, religious, political and social, are identical. They are natural allies. It is certain that M. Bismarck is of the same opinion; and, if England yields something in the question of the Russian Treaty, there is reason to believe that after all the new policy of Europe will be inaugurated by the alliance of England and Germany.

Beyond the precincts of the German Court at St. Petersburg, Prussia is detested by all the Russians. Austria and France will have old scores to wipe off with her. The Southern German States are now her comrades, but not fast friends. She has a ticklish game to play after she has thoroughly subdued France—and that, of itself, is still a serious business. A few days ago the *Telegraph* informed us that Bismarck was about to surprise the world with some grand political scheme. We are waiting for it. Meantime I refer you to the papers for items of news, successful sorties from Paris, etc., which begin to lose interest with us. The sale of evening papers has already fallen fifty per cent.

OUR LISBON LETTER.

NUMBER IX.

Nov. 13, 1870.

The taking of Metz is the sole topic here. The Germans had several parties in honor of the event. The German Legation was beautifully illuminated. Opinions here certainly differ; some people can't see how a strong fortress, with such an immense army, and one million six hundred thousand pounds sterling should capitulate, without making one last struggle. But the fact is that many will tell you that famine was the cause of their giving up. Twenty thousand sick were found in the hospitals, and thirty-five thousand died during the seventy days siege, all from want of proper food, that in August they tried several times to get out, but it was quite impossible, without an army coming to relieve them; and, if Canrobert had not been such a favorite with the army, Metz would not have held out as long as it did. Many say Bazaine could not go out because he had no cavalry nor horses for his artillery, and there was no one to attempt to get out. The capitulation of Metz will bring the downfall of Paris and of France; certainly the French have had such a defeat as they never calculated upon. The very night the Atacama sailed the news came that the armistice had fallen through, but it was not official, and was not believed, as everyone was so pleased at the news we had received in the morning of the armistice being signed, and that we would have peace; but the next morning we received the news per cable that the members of the Government for the National Defence in Paris would not take the responsibility of the armistice without first knowing if they had the confidence of the inhabitants of Paris. The next day, the 6th, the news received was that the reason the armistice had not been ratified was because the French Government insisted upon introducing into Paris all kinds of ammunition during the armistice.

On the 8th the news received from London stated that the Germans had often offered an armistice to M. Thiers on the basis that Paris, during the armistice, would be strictly besieged, and that they would only guarantee the free passage of the Deputies to the National Assembly, but the French Government insisted that Paris should be supplied with all sorts of provisions, and refused any conditions that Prussia might ask for. It is a great pity the armistice fell through, as there might have been a chance of the two belligerent parties coming to some terms; but it is the general opinion that France never wished to make peace nor give up any territory, in which people say she has done wrong; no nation, it is said, will again interfere, and that we will soon hear of the downfall of Paris, and that, after that, France will have to give in.

On the 9th the first news received was that Verdun had capitulated. The advanced guards of General Manteuffel arrived at Beauvais, and those of General Werder arrived at Nuits and Creuzot. French news from Tours say that the Prussians were repulsed near Bailliero, on the Loire; the Prussians were only 4,000 strong, and they retreated, leaving eight killed, eight wounded, and sixty-four prisoners; but this has not been confirmed.

The next morning the news received was that the Germans had occupied Montbeliard. The advanced guards of Prince Frederic Charles had an advantageous fight at Bretanary, near Chaumont; the French lost seventy men, between killed, wounded and prisoners. There has been some fighting at Thionville; it is expected it will also capitulate soon.

On the 11th we received news from London that there had been some fighting on the Loire, and that the Germans in consequence had been obliged to evacuate Orleans. News also per cable state that Neuf Brisach capitulated, and that Garibaldi had been taken prisoner.

12th.—Later on we received news via Madrid per Havas Bullier Company from Tours, giving the same news that I have mentioned above, that there had been a fight at Orleans; the Germans were obliged to evacuate Orleans with the loss of forty guns and 1200 prisoners; but this is not believed, and requires confirmation per cable, which only stated yesterday that there had been some fighting on the Loire. The Germans have now around Paris and in the provinces 690,000 men fit for service and 160,000 horses. The daily requirements of these forces are 225,000 loaves of bread, 185 oxen, 400 cwt. of bacon, 540 cwt. of rice, 160,000 quarts of brandy, 40 cwt. of coffee, 68,000 cwt. of hay, and large quantities of oats and straw. 12th. In the evening the cable brought us the news that the Germans had evacuated Orleans, thus confirming the news I have mentioned above. Gen. Von der Tann having been informed by his reconnoitering party of the strength of the French army that was advancing on him retreated on St. Peravy la Colombe. It is said that there is a strong French army marching to the relief of Paris, and that Gen. Trochu is preparing an immense sortie from Paris to attack the Prussian lines. I will see what the cable brings us to-day, 13th, from London, but everyone is very anxious. They say that now the dreadful struggle is about to take place, that this French army that is marching to the relief of Paris is commanded by Gen. Ducrot, who gave himself up at Sedan, but was released on parole. He is said to be a good officer. Great anxiety prevails; a great battle is expected, which many say will be the winding-up of this dreadful war. I will send you the very latest by the Nemesis, which sails later. I also send you the very latest paper. The La Plata arrived yesterday morning, the 12th. The Biela, which left your port on the 9th of October, has not turned up yet, and is considered a very slow steamer.

E. M.

SIEGE OF PARANA.

LOPEZ JORDAN REPULSED.

(*Telegram from Colonel Borges to the War Office.*)

Paraná, Dec. 8th

1.35 p.m.

Yesterday has been another hard day with us. From 9 a.m. heavy masses of cavalry had been gathering at the Corrales, while they sent out strong skirmishing parties in all directions, obliging me to concentrate my men on the line of defence, from which I kept up a smart running fire all day on the enemy. At dusk they called in their picquets which I soon found was the preliminary to a grand assault: they met however, with so fierce a resistance from my troops that they could not win an inch of ground.

San Miguel was the only part of my line that had suffered from the enemy's artillery, seven shots having struck in the sand-bags, and the others lodged in the neighboring houses. My casualties amounted to 8 men wounded, including the valiant Major Martine 3 of the Correntino batt., besides an officer and 3 National Guards slightly bruised.

To-day the enemy have again shewed themselves at the Corrales and on the banks of the Arroyo. I expect we shall have another day like yesterday. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of the garrison and townfolk. At 3 o'clock this morning the 7th batt. arrived and is now encamped in the Plaza.

According to the reports of 2 deserters the besieging forces number 3,000 men under the command of Carmelo Ocampo. Lopez Jordan left here on the 6th and was yesterday morning at the Sauce.

Many thanks for Your Excellency's letter of congratulation to the garrison forwarded to me by Minister Iriondo from Santa Fé. I shall experiment the Mitraillenses upon the enemy to their grief, Major Martinez is able to continue at the head of his Correntinos, who are in excellent spirits.

Second despatch.

Parana, Dec. 9th.

The enemy occupies the same positions. Lopez Jordan is at Espinillo. All day yesterday we had skirmishing, and menaces of assault. The battalion 'New Creation' arrived this morning, and is in the Plaza. This morning I sent 2 batts. infantry and some cavalry to reconnoitre; they went out about 2 miles (30 cuadras), driving back the enemy's reserve and capturing one prisoner, besides killing or wounding some others. The enemy resumed his positions. I have plenty of ammunition, and my troops are in great spirits. The heat is awful, 32 Reaumur. This along with the fatigue and want of sleep are our chief sufferings.

Col. Francisco Borjes.

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

On certain Steamboats, contracted for by Government, FREE PASSAGES are given to POOR IMMIGRANTS, from this to any o the River Ports, under the following conditions:

1st. To all that shall apply for same within the term of twenty days after their arrival, provided there be no doubt as to the truth of what they say.

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

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

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

THE COMMITTEE.

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

The Argentine Immigration Committee concede free passage to poor Immigrants on the
WESTERN RAILWAY,
SOUTHERN do.
CENTRAL ARGENTINE, do.
And also to any Station on the Line.

Lands him on shore likewise, and maintains him free of all charge for 'eight days,' in the
IMMIGRANTS' HOUSE,
8—CALLE CORRIENTES—8

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

LBu nos Ayrs, Novembr 2, 1870.
o | n5 WM. WILKEN, Secretary.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1870.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Neither peace nor war moves rapidly for the moment. For the interests of the former M. Thiers and General Burnside have had a trial of "Love's Labor Lost." Respecting the latter, the shock of arms has not been severe. Everywhere the atmosphere is highly charged, and the wild thunder of war must leap from many points very soon.

As for Paris, she is doing her duty—like a vast barrack, an immense citadel, camps within camps, with forts, fortifications, and barricades for boundary lines, where the enemy must listen for death at each step. The capital may be reduced by hunger, but never can be taken by storm, and the citizens have so much courage, so much hope, that not only do they feel the time hanging wearily on their hands till the serious struggles begin, but would experience disappointment if they were left unattacked. There are no raw soldiers now in the city—perpetual drill has made them veterans, all subscribers to the posts of danger.

General Trochu possesses their esteem and confidence. He is organising his troops on Prussian principles, and the invader may yet illustrate the moral of the viper and the file. In the several engagements which have come off, the French have given evidence that Richard is becoming himself again.

Next to a victory is a well conducted retreat, and where the French have had to fall back order, not panic, was displayed. The bravest armies of the world must become more or less demoralised under a succession of defeats, and where the head again holds up, the position is the more encouraging.

Politically Paris is calm. Flourens, who at one time looked as if he was going to do the work of Prussia, has put his differences and griefs in his pocket for a more convenient season Rochefort, whom he upbraided for so sensibly acting, pointing him out the way. No intestine troubles are to be feared; what good sense cannot appease, the iron hand of Trochu will put down. The Imperial Capua has decided to be a Saragossa, and the modern Babylon, so careless, so full of silken sons of pleasure, if she has not expelled all that was obnoxious, has beyond doubt transformed what remained of bad.

A common affliction has united all in the crucible, to leave it rejuvenated and refined. Rich ladies occupy their time finding work for their poorer sisters; and bolder spirits can volunteer for the Amazon Corps, whom it is to be hoped will never kill the invader except with kindness. Provisions are being measured out on mathematical principles of equality; the rich and the poor can alike claim their daily pound of horse flesh, the stern substitute for the 'pot-au feu' Later will come those halcyon days, when if a fowl cannot be had for the pot, a morsel of beef or mutton may.

Balloon making is as important a trade as cannon making or steel manufacturing; but all are essential. The days of the sailings of the balloons are announced in a special 'time-table,' and promise to be very numerous, since private individuals are inclined to escape by these means, to pass over the miseries of the earth for a few hours, and pay a handsome passage-money. There would appear to be a kind of mid-passage horror, since a chemist has discovered a remedy for 'balloon-sickness'—a sort of painful vertigo, not lessened by passing over the enemy's position, who send up bullets, that buzz about the car like gadflies. Possibly to reserve the gas for balloon purposes is one of the reasons why the shops, cafes, etc., have to burn less than half their supply.

Efforts are being made to bore Artesian wells in several parts of the city, the water of the Seine not being very drinkable. By letters just come to hand, I learn that the Triumphal Arch is the saddest of all spectacles. Its bass-relief, figures and scroll work are protected by cushions, mattresses, etc., these covered over with layers of earth, and batteries for machine-guns placed around, to command the twelve majestic roads that radiate from the plateau. It is to be seen if the Prussian shells can arrive at this Trajan's Column. The environs of the capital are infested with howling dogs abandoned by their owners, and mad with hunger.

The spirit of France is not yet broken; it would seem as if the wet and dismal weather elevated it, which it must, in part, from the effects of the season on the invaders. The vigour and energy of Gambetta are making a real impression on the country. He will tolerate no faint-heartedness nor weakness before the foe. The post of danger is the place for officials, and a glorious death their reward. Incapacity is ruthlessly swept away—the man of action is the man of the period. The humblest has his duty—the weakest his place. In the army, the bravest of the brave, be he simple soldier, is eligible for the hightest honors, the most important posts. The routine of promotion henceforth forms no trammel for talent; the market is open for genius, and the reward is as sure as it is great. This impetus is rallying hosts of friends to the young republic. It is severe, but not harsh; desires nothing extreme but loyalty—nothing fervent but patriotism. It recommends moderation by example, and toleration by acts. The nation backs up the Government beyond any doubt, It has no need of an Assembly, when the single duty is to free France from the invaders: no Parliament is required to authorize subsidies, when the people voluntarily lend; no laws remain to be enacted to call out men, when volunteers are more numerous than guns. The only foreign policy is to beat the Germans back, and the one home question to preserve Alsace and Lorraine. There is only haste required to organize and drill; but delays are not now dangerous to France. She is aware herself must be her own right arm: strangers look on her struggles in the constrictor coils of Teutonia with glacial neutrality—a kind of 'Pontius Pilate protection'—the washing of the hands out of the matter. You may exterminate the French, but France will never submit to a Polish amputation. You may advise her to yield, but she will fight, even prostrate. The man is not to be found who dare depart from the national programme as thus stated. The masses will the war 'à outrance,' and they rule. Who will push them from their stools? Not the Legitimists; not the Orleanists; nor the Buonapartists; nor all three combined. Let the Republic be moderate, as it is resolved to be—let it exist a few years, as it likely will—and it will become the form of government for France.

The Secret Papers of the ex-imperial family and party keep dropping in. The expenses of the birth and baptism of the Prince Imperial have been found, amounting to a total of 898,000 francs. The two doctors shared 62,000 francs, the mid-wife 6,000 francs; the little stranger's wardrobe ('layette') cost 100,000; those who sang or wrote up the important event divided 83,000 francs among them. The baptismal ceremony amounted to 172,000, and the rest was given in donations, souvenirs, and gratuities. A letter from the Empress is given while she was lotus eating in Egypt, addressed to her husband, "My Very Dear Louis." She recommends him to prefer ideas to expedients, not to be thinking about a second 'coup d'etat'; recommends his ex-Majesty to amuse himself. She believes 'divarsion' indispensable. So thought Napoleon, and his Marguerite Bellanger. During the period of the Draconian laws against editors and newspapers, it was M. Delvaseux who presided over the celebrated Sixth Chamber, whose motto was 'lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch' entrate.' He never was known to let off an accused; some of the fines he inflicted turned heads grey in a night. Well, it appears this Daniel had a dividend out of the penalties he inflicted, and anticipating exposure, shot himself a few days ago, and, by a strange coincidence, with a pistol that some of the prisoners in the late political trials owned. France has had enough of empires, for some time at least, and can never have a government again so steeped in crimes, against humanity, honor and justice.

I must not forget this good city, which is commencing to divide a little attention with Paris. It is here that a serious stand will be made against the German raids—that a united effort is resolved upon to dispute the occupation of France. General Bourbaki has arrived, to command the northern departments, and, if time permits for a concentration, a struggle will take place first at Rouen. Failing this, the Prussians will be awaited here, and if they do not show, the war will be carried on before Rouen. But at any moment the enemy may arrive; his march can be seen twenty miles away from the Cathedral steeple, where a Sister Anne brigade of astronomers roost with the pigeons. Everything is in apple-pie order, from cannons and machine guns to kill to military and amateur ambulances to cure. The temper of the people is of the right kind—anxious to court rather than to avoid the fight. Not a woman or child is leaving the city, but plenty coming in—proof that Amiens will be a city of refuge. It is likely to be the contrary, if captured to be shelled to ashes, for, according to the Prussian code, the duty of open towns—Amiens to wit—is to surrender to four Uhlans, pay down black mail, and contribute everything, from cigars to hay and corn. It is death like a dog for a citizen not in uniform to defend home, wife and family. But a good many of such citizens are determined to try their prentice hands on the enemy; the working population is armed; the first time the experiment has been tried. It makes strangers feel uncommonly queer to be in the theatre where such experiments are to be made. But the 'ouvrier' class in the city are not 'Reds'—nothing socialistic about them, and will initiate, along with numerous and excellent forces, the Germans into the mysteries of barricades. If we be successful, it will be a bright page in French history; if otherwise, one of the saddest and blackest, and will in any case be an honor for those who can say it: "I was there." The north of France must be defended here—Amiens is the key. It is the centre of a grand recruiting district, and the people are flocking to the rescue. In the way of discipline and organization the Mobiles are becoming excellent troops; the officers are looking after their men, and all begin to feel that having a gun and a uniform do not make a man a soldier, but to study and drill constantly.

In the several districts in France, much money is being raised for the poor and needy; but a subscription is about being opened, in anticipation for the wants of Paris, whether she be crowned with laurel or wreathed in cypress. I believe that France has not received from her "upper Ten" all she has a right to expect—they have been more anxious to leave than to remain and defend their country—more solicitous about protecting their valuables, than the honor of their soil. But the heart of the nation is sound, however its head may be wrong There is much hope left for the Gauls to struggle up. The slowness of the Germans opening fire on Paris, proves how difficult has been the road to bring on their materials, and time will not lessen or remove these difficulties The administration is becoming organized everywhere, and so is the system of local defence. One is anxious to learn tidings of Garibaldi's doings, and his movements will be the foretaste of the prospects of the guerrilla resistance. The more the Prussians advance towards the South of France, the greater must be their danger with Garibaldi in their rear. The sentiments of France are decided for holding out and rushing on—there is no night but has its day, no cloud but has a turn. Equally rich in men and money, poor for the moment in military ability, but with the prospect of seeing it arise, France does not believe she is beaten. She does not want to continue the war—to-morrow peace may be proclaimed if Bismarck listens to the warning voice of nations, of his own country even, of history, of expediency. Taking territory from France, is to condemn Europe to bloated armaments and expected wars.

SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

Monday.

Another sortie was made to-day as far as Union, and the Government report states that the Urbano and Abril battalions reached there without molestation; this news seems too good to be true, for the President ordered a retreat at nightfall. Great movement is observable since yesterday in the Blanco camp, and sundry carts have left the Cerro, taking ammunition and other supplies. The Blanco garrison remaining in the Cerro consists of only 150 troopers, but it is not likely Bustamante or his braves will make any attempt to recover that Oriental Acropolis. The Government has bought the steamer Montevideo for $1.35,000, and the *Telegrafo* says they are converting the Anita into a man-of-war, which will probably lead to a passage of arms with the English Minister, as she is owned by Englishmen and carried the English flag. Many surmises are afloat as to the purpose of Mr. McDonnell's visit, but the recent outrages on British subjects will readily explain it. During the last few days the siege has grown much stricter, and no one is now allowed to pass the Blanco lines on any pretext. Aparicio has formed a Privy Council at Union, the names being gazetted in *El Pais* as follows:—

Don Juan José Herra, D. Manuel N. de Tapia, D. Estanislao Camino, D. Santiago Botana, D. Francisco Lecocq, D. Narciso del Castillo, D. Federico Nin Reyes.

The Government people still seem to believe in the mythical army of Goyo Suarez, which is reported at one time on the Arroyo Salado, then at Salsipuedes, again at Pasò Algarrobo, and so on. The flag-ship Coquimbo and sister vessel Gen. Battle are to leave this evening for Salto; it is well that the draw only a few inches of water or they could not pass the Hervidero, for the Uruguay has fallen greatly.

Accounts from the camp are, that all the English estancieros are ruined, and trying to get out of the country anyhow. The fire at Wendelstadt's was malicious, and his camp has since been set fire to, but now he has night guards making rounds.

The arrivals of immigrants are large The Nemesis brought 382 passengers, besides 400 on Friday from Genoa.

M. Adolph Vaillaint is publishing a statistical almanac of great value.

Paper money 11⅞.

CAPTURE OF RAT ISLAND.

The official account of the memorable engagement in the harbour of Montevideo on the 8th inst. is at hand: and so fully does the report of Admiral Bustamante bear out the description which we have just received from a navy officer and eye-witness, that we prefer to give our readers our correspondent's graphic description in preference to the official report which can be found in the native papers.

It may interest, it must amuse, and who knows but perhaps it may instruct the readers of the STANDARD to learn the full, true and exact account of the engagement in the Bay of Montevideo on last Thursday. The yarn is long although the fight was short. Such a naval engagement never before was witnessed, and perhaps will never be seen again. To do full justice to the fight would require the pages of a magazine, not the narrow columns of a paper, as well might I try to sling my hammock in the binnacle as to fit into your paper the whole description of the fight; but I have 'boxed' off for you the heads, and with close reefed sentences perhaps you can run to-morrow's STANDARD before the wind and, get in the grain' of the other Editorial crafts. I give you gentlemen the davits to hoists the flooks of the STANDARD anchor. Round to as much as you like but keep ahead.'

'Are yee's ready?' shouted a portly, dark complexioned man, dressed in a half military, half naval costume, as he stepped down the Custom House stairs. The response was inaudible, but Admiral Bustamante is a man who puts his own answers to his own questions, and boarding the flagship Oriental he signalled the Montevidean fleet to weigh anchor. Perhaps as I am about to describe the first exploit of the Montevidean fleet, it may be useful to examine the force and qualifications of the vessels engaged.

The Blanco, or, as Admiral Bustamante admirably calls it, the filibuster squadron is known to us all. Two large passenger steamers, the Rio Uruguay and the Rio de la Plata, rode at anchor off Concepcion wharf; alongside were the Anita and the water supply steamer. Some hasty preparations had been made to put these vessels in fighting trim, and they were manned by a considerable force of what may be termed 'horse marines,' or in other words 'gaucho' soldiers. The shore batteries of the Blancos covered their squadron, and the position of the fleet was admirably chosen.

The squadron of the Colorados or Reds was hastily got together, and consisted of the flagship, the steamer Oriental, with the Admiral of the Red, Bustamante, on board, the steamers Coquimbo, Mayo and Italia, mounting two guns each, the ferry-boats General Batlle, Vigilante and Cagancha also armed and equipped. Two lighters with a small gun on each, without names, but which I call the Barracouta and Bucephalus, on board of which was a company of the Battalion Urbano, whilst on board of the steamers was the Battalion Pasivo, under the command of Midshipman Joseph Ellis, and in one of the ferry-boats was the guard of the Captain of the Port, under the command of Lieutenant Charles Cordencio.

On the 8th of December, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Admiral Bustamante having received his final orders from the President, and having had the bay cleared of all its shipping, got up steam and sailed with his fleet, making for the opposite shore. The flagship took the lead, the war steamers and the ferry-boats following. From the heights of the Cerro the Blancos could perceive the manœuvre, and orders were at once despatched to the Admiral of the White to get ready for the attack. The evening was delicious; the housetops of Montevideo, the shipping in the offing, even the very shores of the bay were crowded with spectators. A light breeze from the East sprang up, and the ferry-boats with the Barracouta and Bucephalus began to get ahead of their consorts, running on the lee bow of the flagship Oriental. Whilst the squadron was making across the bay a pilot-boat bore down on the Barracouta. She was at once overhauled. "Boat ahoy!" shouted Midshipman Ellis, to which was replied. "boat ahoy yourself! where are you bound for?" "Buenos Ayres, with soap." A gun from the fortress of San José put a stop to the parley, the shot passing over the spanker-boom of a vessel hard by, and singeing the whiskers of a pilot.

This was the first shot fired; but such was the alarm, that the jibsheet and fore-top-sail of the Barracouta was supposed to have been shot away, and the lighter swang round to the wind, which deadened her way, exposing her stern-quarter to a broadside from the Rio de la Plata.

The shore batteries of the Blancos now began to reply, the shots taking diagonal direction, covering the stern-ports of the ferries, and sweeping the men from their quarters, the shot from the Oriental's foremost guns spluttering about on the coal hulks.

Admiral Bustamante, with the coolness of a Nelson, signalled to his fleet to steer right for Rat Island, and postpone the boarding of the Blanco ships until their guns had done a little more execution. The Oriental now ran forward under fire from the starboard main yard-arm of the Rio Uruguay, and lufted up within about fifty yards of the steamer Anita, the other vessels following in her wake, and the lighters, under a press of canvass, making for the shore. Meanwhile the deliberative inactivity of the Blanco squadron augmented the alarm. The motley crew could be seen by the Blancos busily engaged at something, and it was generally supposed that hot pitch was being got ready to be served out. On board the passenger steamers the men were armed with knives and forks, whilst on the water-supply steamer coils of suspicious looking hose were supposed by the Reds to be a new description of stern-chasers.

Not a flag was struck on either side, and just as the Reds were about pouring in a deadly broadside, the steamer Artigas, flying the Brazilian flag, steamed up between the lines and signalled to both parties to suspend their fire. Admiral Bustamante, astonished at the summons, signalled to the gunners to keep quiet and to the marines to land. His vessel was boarded by a Brazilian officer, who proposed that in view of the danger to Brazilian property on the wharf, and in the interests of humanity, the engagement should cease, inasmuch as the Blancos had offered to surrender the steamers to the Brazilian Admiral upon condition of his delivering them

over to their owners. Whilst this interview was going on, the steamers Oriental, Coquimbo, and Montevideo placed their bows athwart the Blanco ships in order to prevent their escape.

The Barraconta and Bucephelus having landed their marines bore down with bare poles for the ferries, and with a bight of a rope held on. Admiral Bustamante refused the terms until receiving instructions from the President; he consented however to an armistice for a few hours. It was then agreed that if the terms were arranged on the Admiral of the Red was to fire a gun from his flagship, and the Admiral of the White to light a Roman candle on the wharf. At midnight the candle was lighted and the gun fired; at 3 o'clock in the morning the Blanco steamers were delivered up to the Brazilians. Thus terminated this memorable engagement, which whilst establishing some new principles of maritime warfare, proves the vulnerable inferiority of passenger steamer gunboats.

The Government troops have evacuated Rat Island, and the only advantages derived from the engagement are the lessons which it suggests.

LATEST FROM COLONIA.

BATTLE OF THE WINDMILL.

For the last fortnight Colonia has been in the most feverish excitement; the townspeople have been forced to witness one of the most memorable battles, one of the most nonsensical of sieges, since Colonia sprang into existence. The arrows of war, so much read of, have at last been brought home to the Colonianos, and the gore of the battle-field has stained the suburbs of this once thriving town. One woman killed and one Colorado wounded was the result of the battle of last week beneath the towering arms of the windmill. The engagement began on the 3rd, and would probably have lasted until now, but that the sight of the woman's corse on the battle-field shocked the moral courage of the belligerents, and both parties at once retired. The trophies, poor as they were, spoke the desperation of the fight—some half dozen old 'ponchos' and 'chiripas' and a melancholy band of used-up 'mancarones' remained with the victors. On the morning of the 6th about ten or twelve Blanco generals entered some quintas which run up to the very walls of the town, and, firing off their revolvers, awoke the population. The garrison failing to beat the enemy, beat to arms, and then there was such a run that many of the unsophisticated believed the whole Blanco forces had pounced upon the village. Great Cæsar himself, had he been there, would have been frightened; but, if the geese saved Rome, the children saved Colonia, for some half-dozen heroic children fired with juvenile patriotism, pelted the invading generals with broken 'mate' cups and split-up 'bombillas.' The victory could not be more complete; in half an hour friend and foe had vanished, and Colonia was again saved. The bells rang and some of the soldiers, of a musical turn, with a guitar and a drum, gave themselves and their fellow-townsmen a morning serenade. All was peace. The Coquimbo rode at anchor in the bay, but never fired any salute, to the no small disgust of the burghers. The Wasp lay also in the offing, and many of the townsfolk still assert that on that eventful morning the decks were cleared and guns run out; but imagination may have had a good deal to say with this.

The Blancos maintain a cordon about three leagues out. They are perched on the tops of houses, trees, and hills, and maintain such a rigorous watch that not even a cat can pass without being overhauled. The main body of the Blancos—some 500 men, well mounted and armed—is encamped about four or five leagues out. Several English persons have been stopped, and some taken to headquarters, where they were handsomely treated and then let go. The Blancos have three pieces of cannon, and it is said they are awaiting reinforcements before making their final attack. The garrison of Colonia consists of about 200 men all told, divided into cantons, one at the light-house, another at the church, and two others on the highest azoteas in the town. Everything pertaining to religion has been removed from the church; in the vestry-room the officers hold their mess; even at the very foot of the altar I have seen four Blancos in the stocks. Mate drinking, cigar-smoking, and carousing in general go on night and day in what was once a church.—Can such things be!

Provisions are abundant, and the stranger can get as good a beef-steak or mutton-chop in Colonia as in Ireland. The cafés are supposed to be closed at eight p.m., and at nine every one must be home, or he will be challenged in the streets by the guard. Spite of all her sorrows, Colonia flourishes. It is the finest spot in the Plate and there is a vein of go-aheadism about it not to be found in any other Platine port or town.

CORDOBA.

DEATH OF DOCTORS GORDON AND HAWLING.

The city of Cordoba has lost two of its oldest and most respected residents, as we learn by the mails arrived on Saturday. She one was English, the other American, both were eminent physicians, endeared to the citizens by their valuable services during a long life-time, and by a strange coincidence they have disappeared from the scene together, and only a few days after the demise of their younger colleague, the lamented Dr. Rutherford.

Mackay Eric Gordon was the descendant of an old Scotch family and, after taking his diploma in Scotland, came out to this country nearly half a century ago. He settled in Cordoba about the year 1824, marrying a lady of that city, by whom he leaves a large family. For many years he acted as H. B. M. Vice-Consul, being the only authority in the interior for the assistance or advice of English travellers. In his old age, when no longer able to follow his profession, he was left without any provision by the Home Government, although he had served as unpaid Consular agent for so long a time. Neither did he meet with any protection or redress for the injuries he sustained during the civil wars, when each party by turns carried off the cattle of his estancia. During his leisure hours Dr. Gordon devoted much attention to the pursuit of geological researches in the Sierras, where there is such a splendid field for the student, and one yet unknown to the world of science. It is to be regretted that the result of his studies dies with him, for we believe he has left no written record of them. His estancia in the valley of San Francisco was in the centre of a most picturesque and interesting country, which we had the pleasure of visiting a few months since; it lies about midway between Cordoba and the new goldfields discovered by some Englishmen, and many travellers spoke of the hospitalities they experienced there, before the days of grief and poverty fell on its venerable proprietor. Dr. Gordon was a man of dignified and winning manners, and the charm of his conversation borrowed something from his venerable aspect, no less than from his varied store of learning. His library comprised many rare old books that he had rescued from the grocers and huxters of Cordoba, reliques of the Jesuit library of the Monserrat college. During 46 years he was only absent from Cordoba once, for a few months, when obliged by political events to escape to Montevideo. He never re-visited England but always preserved such a lively interest in English affairs that he regularly received the leading London periodicals, and had his room decorated with the portraits of our leading men in politics. He had already far exceeded the usual term of three-score years and ten, but was still hale and vigorous when we visited him last May. The death of his wife, however, which occurred about 4 months ago made a great impression on him, and he said he could not long survive her. One of his sons was educated in England and some of his daughters are married. We regret to learn that the family are wholly unprovided for, and we feel confident the British residents of Buenos Ayres would co-operate with those of Cordoba in any effort made in their favor.

Dr. John Hawling was resident in Cordoba over 30 years, and had previously been for some time in this city. The most marvellous stories are told by the Cordobese of his skill as a physician, and he was alike esteemed and beloved by all classes. He was native of the State of———, and on several occasions re-visited his native country. Of late years he withdrew very much from practice, having established a large tannery for goat-skins, which proved one of the most thriving enterprises in Cordoba. For a long time he was the only American resident there, but now the community is so large that they have sent a petition to Washington for a Consul to be appointed. Dr. Hawling amassed a considerable fortune, to which he has left no heirs, being unmarried. His health was infirm for several months, and he had already reached an advanced age, when called away from the scene of his labors simultaneously with his old friend and colleague, Dr. Gordon.

Cordoba will long feel the loss of two such old and valued citizens.

PROPOSED TRANSANDINE RAILWAY.

PROJECT OF MESSRS. WARING BROS.

We have always been of opinion with Mr. Wheelwright that a railway over the Andes is only a question of time, and that the commercial interests of these Republics and of the World at large call urgently for the fulfilment of this grand enterprise. The prolongation of the Central Argentine to Tucuman, as projected by Mr. Wheelwight is a step in this direction, and we have the most reliable authority of scientific men who have made the surveys that the engineering difficulties of the Copiapó route, are not insuperable. Since then we have seen the report of Sr. Rosetti, who was commissioned by Governor Castro to try the Planchon pass and reports the work no less feasible, of carrying a railway direct from the city of Buenos Ayres to the capital of the Chilian Republic, Santiago. Furthermore we know that the Government of Chile expresses as lively an interest as ourselves for the realization of the great work and will contribute its share cheerfully.

The eminent English firm of Messrs. Waring Brothers has taken up the project with the serious intention of carrying it to completion within a period of 8 years, and the proposal submitted to the Government of Buenos Ayres stipulates that the surveys shall first be made, at a cost of £25 per kilometer (£40 a mile) across the plains, and £120 per kilometer in the mountain region. The stretch across the Pampas (we presume from Chivilcoy) is put down at 850 kilometers or 530 miles, to the foot of the Andes. The surveys are to be commenced simultaneously from this side and Chile, and concluded within 18 months. They are to be in duplicate, viz. for a line of 5½ ft. gauge, and also for one of 3½ ft. or narrow gauge. The cost of the line to be agreed on afterwards, between the Government and Waring Brothers. and payable in 6 per cent. Nat. Bonds to be taken at 80, or if the Government prefer giving a concession it will enjoy a guarantee of 7 per cent. on the outlay, besides a land-grant of a square league of land on either side along the line interspersed in this manner; one league for the Co. and 2 for the Government alternately, this grant to begin from the present frontier line of Buenos Ayres. The projectors offer to deposit a guarantee of £10,000 for the fulfilment of their contract.

The first question that suggests itself is as to the cost of the line; taking the basis of the S. Railway prolongation (£4,000 per mile) we find that the stretch across the Pampas will cost £2,120,000 sterling; as regards the difficult part of the work in the Andes it would be rash to venture estimates. Another question we should like to have clearly defined—Will the Western Railway be merged in this project? We suppose it will.

It is obvious at first sight that the enterprise is more of a national than a provincial character. Perhaps the reason of Messrs. Waring Brothers addressing themselves to Governor Castro was, because His Excellency had already got preliminary surveys made by Professor Rosetti. Meantime the Provincial Government is disposed to contribute in a great measure to the carrying out of the work, and we give at foot the note of Governor Castro soliciting the assistance of the National Government, with the reply of Minister Sarsfield to same.

Benos Ayres, Dec. 2nd 1870.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres to H. E. the Minister of Interior.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a project submitted to my Government by Messrs. Waring Brothers relative to a Trans-andine railway by the Planchon pass. The Chambers of Buenos Ayres already caused the line to be surveyed, in view of the immense benefits it would bring not only to these countries but to the commerce of all nations. Besides the industrial advantages to be gained it would raise the Republic in the estimation of the world, blot out the memory of past troubles, and afford the best proof that we have entered on the path of peace and progress. Local distances would cease to have any importance or to offer an obstacle to the influx of trade and immigration.

Penetrated with such convictions my Government earnestly wishes for the realization of this work, which, although of great magnitude is not beyond the resources of the country, and with this view I have to beg the assistance of the National Government to carry it out.

As I feel convinced that the Argentine Government will not deny its co-operation towards such a work I only await Your Excellency's reply as to the nature and extent of the aid you will give us.

EMILIO CASTRO.
P. AGOTE.

The reply of the Minister of Interior is as follows—

B. Ayres, Dec. 10th.

To H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned received on the 8th instant the Governor's note dated Dec. 2nd. soliciting the aid of the National Government for the projected Planchon Railway and laid the same before the President, along with the proposal of Messrs. Waring Brothers for the survey and construction of said line. His Excellency desires me to inform the Governor that the action of the National Executive regarding any important project not yet considered by Congress is entirely dependent on said Congress, as we cannot exceed the strict limits of the Budget, especially when there is question of a work of such magnitude as the Provincial Government has taken up. This powerful motive prevents the President of the Republic from taking any step before the re-assembling of Congress.

The undersigned avails of this occasion &c.

DALMACIO VELEZ SARSFIELD.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Aquatic picnics were the order of the day on Sunday, though the heat was so intense that on the sunny sde of the street a beefsteak might be cooked to a turn on the top of any passing hat. M. Bonnemason took a large party of friends to the Parana islands on board his steam yacht; Captain Cole, the popular commander of the Borneo, entertained a number of gentlemen at breakfast on board his magnificent vessel, and the Captain of the Italian liner Pampa did likewise. The heat in the bay was terrific; no amount of iced champagne could modify its effects. The Borneo is really a splendid vessel. She takes an enormous cargo home on the 17th.

We are requested to call the attention of the Post Office authorities to the delay occasionally occurring in the delivery of letters from Europe at some private houses. A gentleman who suffers perpetually from this irregularity told us yesterday that several days elapse after the arrival of the packet before his letters are delivered. The energetic Secretary of the Post Office will no doubt take steps to guard against a recurrence of such delays, which it is but justice to his Department to admit, are much less frequent than formerly.

At the date of the Oneida's leaving England Sor. Dominguez had not yet received notice of his appointment as Minister of Finance. He had just returned to London from a trip to Scotland. The next packet will bring us news whether he accepts or not the finance portfolio, but in any case he cannot be looked for here before the beginning of February next.

A man was stabbed in Calle 25 de Mayo about ten o'clock on Sunday evening: the knife went through the heart, and death must have been instantaneous. The perpetrator of this foul deed managed to escape.

A party of the light-fingered tribe presented himself a few evenings back at one of our best hotels, and passing off for the Chief of Police, requested that a room should be put at his disposal as he wished to watch personally some suspected parties stopping in the hotel. A very striking resemblance to our much respected Chief of Police, Mr. O'Gorman, imposed upon the hotel keeper, whose suspicions were entirely set at rest. During the night this clever 'chevalier d'industrie' introduced himself into the neighbouring room, and while its occupant was fast asleep walked off with some 1500 patacons, a gold watch and some jewelry. The police are actively engaged in following up a search after him.

The *Tribuna* publishes a long correspondence between the late Finance Minister, Sor Gorostiaga, and Mr. Armstrong, relative to the payment of Income-tax on the shares held by the Argentine Government in the Central Argentine Railway. The sum in dispute is only £29 sterling, but the principle at stake is an important one.

The 'fete' given by the Italian community of this city on Sunday, to celebrate the annexation of the Pontifical States to the Kingdom of Italy was one of the most imposing demonstrations of the kind ever witnessed here. The preparations made were in every particular equal to the importance of the occasion, and we have to congratulate the Committee on the successful result of their exertions. The Pobre Diablo inn was scarcely recognisable, to such an extent was its appearance transformed by decoration. Titus' Arch at the entrance was perfect, and though constructed of card, linen, &c., wore from a short distance the appearance of solid masonry. Inside, the preparations for supplying the wants of the 'inner man' were on a truly gigantic scale. Towards the close of last week the price of knives and forks, plates, saltsellers and corkscrews rose considerably in town owing to the cart-loads of these articles daily purchased by the proprietor of the Poor Devil. This will not be wondered at when we state that over 1,600 persons sat down to dinner at the same time on Sunday, independent of the numbers condemned to rest content with a 'standing dish.' During the day two excellent bands added the charms of music to the attractions of the scene which was visited by fully 20,000 people. The balloon ascents and fireworks at night seemed to be the chief attraction of the festival, and dense crowds lingered about long after the last balloon had disappeared and the last fiery wheel fizzed itself out. We have to congratulate our Italian fellow citizens on the brilliant success of their 'funcion.' The order and decorum observed by the thousands who attended was creditable in the highest degree to the Italian population of Buenos Ayres.

The *Nazione Italiana* publishes a letter from San Nicolas giving a painful description of the state of affairs there; the population has fallen off from 13,000 to 5,000, and these are reduced to utter misery.

We are requested to advise Mr. Henry Rossiter, of Henly's Colony, that Mr. E. Hammond, of R.M.S. Oneida, is anxious to see him before the ships sails (on Thursday). A letter awaits him at the agency.

No fewer than 800 persons were arrested by the metropolitan police for divers crimes and misdemeanors during the past month.

Arrangements are being made to hold a race at Moron on New Year's Day.

We regret to hear the 'langostas' are increasing in many parts of this province.

The *Verdad* says that the yield of the wheat crop in this Province will be 80 per cent. under what was expected.

Private letters from influential parties in Montevideo lead to a renewal of the hope that an armistice will be declared, previous to an amicable arrangement between the contending parties. Otherwise it is likely the siege will last for years.

The accidental death of Don Cezar Paz, son of the late Vice-President of the Republic, has caused a widespread feeling of regret. The sad catastrophe occurred through the incautious handling of a revolver by the victim, who was a promising young man, 22 years of age.

A confidential letter addressed by the President of the Republic to Gen. Gelly was captured by the Jordanites in a quantity of baggage at one of the late battles. The rebel Governor published it in his *Moniteur*, and our metropolitan colleagues have copied it. The communication throws no additional light on the situation.

It is said by a colleague that Lopez Jordan has ordered the properties of the Urquiza and Victorica families in Entre Rios to be devastated and destroyed whenever possible.

The National Government has decided not to aid that of this province in the construction of the Transandine Railway before taking the opinion of Congress on the subject.

Mr. H G McDonnell, H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires here, leaves Montevideo to-night on his return to this city.

The Italian gunboat Ardita left this port suddenly on Saturday night for Parana, by order of Count della Croce. She goes to guard Italian interests there while the siege lasts.

There will be a great land auction on Sunday next at Merlo.

Next Sunday Mr. Rom has a great auction sale of part of his property at Flores. The situation of the ground is splendid, and the opportunity should not be lost sight of by speculators. D. Mariano Billinghurst's tramway line will send all landed property in or near Flores up considerably.

The Royal Mail Steamer Oneida arrived in port yesterday morning. She brings dates from Lisbon to 13th ult; but no tidings of the bombardment of Paris having commenced. The Germans continue to overrun France: Verdun and Neuf Brissach have fallen into their hands; and there is every probability that before the New Year all the chief towns of Northern, Central and Southern France will be occupied by the victorious invaders. The most startling news by the Oneida is the reported despatch of a circular note from the Russian Foreign Office demanding a revision of the Treaty of Paris. Bismarck and Prince Gortchakoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, are said to be completely 'd'accord' on this momentous question. Passengers from England by the Oneida say that apprehensions of Russian designs had in a great measure subsided, but the despatch in question will necessarily have revived them. The news came by telegram to Lisbon at the last moment, and must be accepted with reserve. Prince Gortchakoff's despatch is said to have reached the Great Powers on the 12th. The arrival of the Nemesis, hourly expected, will clear up the doubts existing on this subject.

The intelligence from Montevideo is of stirring importance. Fighting went on between the rival fleets throughout Thursday but towards evening the Brazilian admiral interfered and put a stop to any further attempts at bloodshed within the port. In another column the fullest particulars will be found. We also publish interesting accounts of the battles of Boca Falsa and San Gregorio.

Mr. Alfred Lumb has arrived in the Oneida. We cordially salute him on his return. His stay will be of short duration, as he returns to England in the same vessel on the 15th, to complete arrangements for placing the Wanklyn loan in the London market.

An English colleague says:—"Running the Prussian blockade of Paris (it can hardly be called a siege) has tempted the Yankee speculators, and it is said that one individual has succeeded in getting into Paris, by some means, some sixty thousand dollars worth of very needed supplies, and has not, by any means, done as yet."

The Director of the School of Arts at Palermo has been imprisoned for firing two heavy charges from a blunderbuss at three persons working at the silk manufactory, for unintentionally trespassing on his grounds. Two of the unfortunate men were dangerously wounded.

It is said that a strong body of Jordanites, numbering 1500 men, has been sent towards the Corrientes frontier, under command of Evaristo Lopez. Fresh news from Entre Rios is most anxiously looked for, as rumors of all kinds are again afloat. The state of things in Montevideo is distracting attention from the rebellion in Entre Rios; but those who know the province and its present position thoroughly take a gloomy view of the future. Latest accounts represent the bulk of Jordan's army, under his personal command, as being around Parana, with twelve pieces of cannon. All communication by water is cut off, the telegraph wires to Santa Fé are cut, and the place is apparently in a state of complete isolation. Unless relieved, the people of Parana must soon have recourse to balloons.

The re-opening of the Colon Theatre under the management of our well known friend Pestalardo, the King of Empresarios, is an event of considerable interest, which we can only allude to in a cursory manner to-day on account of the enormous pressure upon our space due to the arrival of the packet. The performance of Lucia on Wednesday and Thursday was the more remarkable from having been the debut of Mlle. Marchetti, who possesses without exception one of the finest voices we have ever been fortunate enough to hear. The range, the silvery intonation, and the power of this truly wonderful voice must be admired by the most fastidious musical critic, and the scanty audiences that attended Colon on Wednesday and Thursday showed a full appreciation of Mlle. Marchetti's great merits; and the enthusiastic applause that greeted her throughout the opera, but more particularly after the mad scene was such as we never remember witnessing before. We cannot but admire the spirit of Mr. Pestalardo in tackling so arduous an undertaking, in which several of his precessors have failed, and we trust that he may exemplify the adage. "Fortuna audacis juvat."

The heat yesterday was excessive. Our patent thermometer marked 88 in the shade. We should certainly have succumbed to its effects but for our neighbor Watson, who ha[illegible]uced a new ærated 'frutilla' [illegible]icia, taken with a little ice, surpasses anything Hebe ever served in Olympus. This 'frutilla' mineralized water seems to us infinitely preferable to the cocktails, slings, smashes and other compounds hitherto in vogue as "coolers." Business men should confine themselves exclusively during the summer months to this Watsonian nectar. There is really nothing so good in town.

We call the attention of our readers, more especially our English friends, to the amateur concert to be given at Chascomus on the 5th of the ensuing month. The object of this entertainment is one in every way worthy of support, viz., to raise a nucleus for an Endowment Fund, the interest on which will be devoted to supplementing the slender income of the respected Scotch pastor of the Southern districts, the Rev. Mr. Ferguson. In good seasons the pastor, whose means of support are derived from the voluntary offerings of his flock, can manage to live on them; but in bad times it is impossible for him to do so, and his parishioners have resolved on collecting an Endowment Fund, in the belief that the English residents in the metropolis and throughout the province will assist them in their good work. We are requested to state that Mr. Ferguson's church, though more intimately connected with the Scotch community, is not conducted on any exclusive principles, and is consequently available for Protestants of all shades of opinion. Tickets for the concert can be had at Messrs Makern's library at $30 m/c each.

From the letter, just received, of an old friend writing from "Limerick the Beautiful", we extract the following passage:—"This is a great time to be in Europe when the daily intelligence is of so exciting a character.—Poor France! "La Belle France" of Andre Chenier and the poets is likely to become a desert. Did the world ever see such a spectacle of rashness and incapacity as has marked the tactics of the French army since the outset of the war? The Marshals of the Second Empire cut a very inglorious figure beside those of the First, and the honour of France was placed in wretched keeping. Really it will soon be a question not of the annexation of Alsace or Lorraine but the subjugation of the whole of France. The Gaul of our day is not the one of whom Cato said, 'Gallia duas res industriosissime persequitur, Rem militarem et arguto loqui". As my Latin is getting rather mouldy this appears an apt time for airing it.

Great gold discoveries are reported from Madagascar, but the "noble savage" who acts in the capacity of Premier to the sable ruler of that country is anxious to hush the matter up. One of the fortunate discoverers of the first nuggets presented this personage with several ounces of pure gold as a proof of the value of the discovery; but though the glittering metal was accepted, the donor was cautioned as he valued his head to go home and say nothing about it, as the moment it was known there would be a rush of Englishmen to the mines. It appears we are not in the best odour in Madagascar.

We have received from Mr. De Mot some splendid samples of wheat from his colony at Sunchales, 22 leagues from Sta Fé city. It is to be observed that the season has been one of drought, and yet the stalks before us measure 4 feet in height and are laden with large heads of corn; the grain is big and healthy, with a good flavor, although some of the stalks are still green. The colonists have several thousand acres under all kinds of grain and vegetables, and expect also a good crop of tobacco. The wheat has been placed on exhibition at this office, and we have lent it to the Bolsa for a few days. Sunchales seems to be beyond the risk of drought in even the dryest seasons.

The enquiry into the hide business at Azul continues; but a private letter to the *Verdad* says the scales of Justice are by no means impartially held by the judge who is investigating the case. Up to the present nine Indians and two Christians have been clearly proved as participating in the robberies, and condemned to 'prison,' the Indians being confined in the public jail while the honest pair whom Christianity counts its own are allowed to remain in a hotel. This sort of thing is common enough, unfortunately, in this country; but its effects on our relations with the Indians will be very bad just at present, when each succeeding day brings intelligence of new raids effected or in contemplation by the savages, whose antipathies will be embittered if the strictest impartiality is not shown them in cases like that now at trial.

Preparations for next Carnival have been commenced by many of the 'comparsas.' We hear that prominent amongst them will be a Highland one, in the picturesque costume of the Campbell clans, with war pipes, etc.

Letters from Asuncion state that the fearful scenes of misery seen in the streets of that city immediately after the close of the war are no longer remarked. Amongst all classes there is still distress, but the poor have returned to their ruined homes, or been provided for in some way, and the beggars of the capital are decreasing in number rapidly.

The King of Italy was to enter Rome on the 15th ult. It was at first supposed he would take up his residence at the Quirinal Palace, but that of the noble Barberinis, one of the finest residences in the city, was finally chosen as the royal abode. The Barberini palace is a splendid structure, built of materials from the ruins of the Coliseum. It was this which supplied foundation for the famous adage "Quod non fecerunt barberi faciunt Barberini."

The National College in Asuncion was inaugurated on the 1st of this month. It is the first of such establishments in the city.

The Governor of Corrientes, Doctor Baibiene, had an important interview with the National Ministers on Tuesday, in reference to Entre Riano affairs. H.E. has returned to his province.

We regret to hear that the Ptolemy broke down on her voyage from Montevideo to Rio. She entered the sister port on Tuesday with her machinery slightly damaged, having encountered very bad weather.

The heat on Thursday was so oppressive that the streets were deserted during the day. The thermometer showed 86 in the shade. Notwithstanding, the attendance at the Belgrano fetés was very large and towards evening a long string of elegant carriages was to be seen along the Palermo road, most of them bound for Belgrano. The tramways did an enormous traffic, principally at night. We are informed that the receipts on the Calle St Martin line are now increasing at the exact rate of $100 m/c per car daily. On the Barracas line there are ten carriages running, but even this number is unequal to the increasing demand for accommodation.

A race meeting will be held at Belgrano on Sunday next for which, by the programme published, we find several good horses entered, and capital sport may be expected.

The trials of machinery in connection with the Córdoba Exhibition commence on Thursday next. Dr. Avellaneda left here on Thursday to inaugurate them. Our special reporter leaves to-morrow, so our readers will be kept 'au courant' with the results of the trials.

Latest accounts from the Uruguay state that General Suarez is pushing towards Montevideo at the head of fully 5000 men. Should this be true we may expect hot work outside the capital before long.

The conflagration last week at Mr. Wendelstadt's galpon at Fray Bentos was the most complete disaster of the kind ever known here. There was no establishment equal to the destroyed premises in any part of the republic. The quantity of patent agricultural machinery burned was very large and valuable, and with the rams, horses, and goods of all kinds devoured by the flames the nett loss will be of magnitude. In another column full particulars will be found.

There was no news of interest from Montevideo yesterday morning. As no papers were published on Friday the only intelligence to be gleaned was from the 'on dits' of the passengers, and these did not amount to much.

Great disappointment was felt in commercial circles yesterday at the non-arrival of the Nemesis. The vessel is known to be very fast, and it is now feared she must have run short of coal, as she burns an enormous quantity per diem. It is but reasonable to expect she will arrive at Montevideo this morning. The STANDARD is certain to have her news by wire, or, that failing, by pigeon or balloon.

We find by our English exchanges that Mr. Tait, the well known army clothier and ship owner, has just escaped from besieged Paris in a balloon. The ill wind of war has blown another ortune into this gentleman's lap, he having supplied the French and German armies with enormous quantities of clothing since the war broke out. Mr. Tait is, we understand, about to start a new line of first-class steamers from London and Antwerp to Australia.

The weather on Friday evening was singularly close and oppressive. The sky was low and cloudy, and all sighed for rain. About 10 o'clock p.m. a few drops fell, and in the early morning yesterday there was a slight shower, but nothing adequate to the relief of perspiring humanity. A heavy downpour, however, cannot be far off. Our camp friends are still anxious for more rain. In many districts water has had to be drawn for the sheep for a long time past.

Mr. Bateman C.E., charged with directing the surveys for the construction of a port here, arrived in the Oneida. We feel great pleasure in saluting this gentleman, and welcoming him to the Plate. It is almost unnecessary to mention that Mr. Bateman occupies the first place among hydraulic engineers, and whatever his fiat may be as to the advisability of constructing a port in Buenos Ayres, it must be acted upon, as higher authority cannot be obtained. Mr Bateman left yesterday, we believe, to have a first look at Ensenada, and will go up the Parana next week. It is, we hear, his intention to place six temporary observatories for two years in different parts of the Roads, to enable him to judge of the accumulation of mud and sand, and its effects.

The last attack on Gualeguaychu by the Jordanites, a description of which appeared in our columns some weeks ago, was a more serious affair than is generally supposed; it was quite beyond the stigma of being classed with the 'desperate fighting--nobody hurt' combats so common in South American warfare. We were supplied with some interesting particulars of the affair yesterday by a gentleman just arrived from the town. A roving Irishman, Mr. Harry FitzGerald, of Dublin, created a sensation by the coolness with which he strolled about the town under the fire of both parties, doing what he could to assist the wounded.

We find by our English exchanges that the Turkish Government has given permission for building a Bible house in Constantinople. Already $63,000 is raised for the purpose, and about $15,000 is asked to put up a fireproof building.

A New York colleague remarks:—"The "arithmetic man" of a certain British paper appears to be fashioned after some American model. Since the commencement of hostilities he has already succeeded in killing two millions and a half of Germans."

We understand that Major Rickard will leave for England in the next homeward bound steamer of the Pacific line.

A colleague announces the appearance of yellow fever at Asuncion. Isolated cases occur in this port nearly every year; there is no cause for alarm if our Port authorities exercise all possible vigilance with ships arriving from the infected city.

There are 24,000 starving paupers, reduced to that state by the ravages of the 'vomito,' in Barcelona at present. The authorities can only feed 8,000, so private houses have been broken into and fearful excesses committed by the famished rioters.

The number of troops said to be destined for the future defence of Bahia Blanca is said to be 300, under the command of an able officer. As soon as these 300 soldiers are at their station and have given the savages a touch of their quality we can implicitly believe in their appearance in the flesh at the threatened quarter. Up to the present all Bahia Blanca reinforcements have been like Mr. Home's familiars, not visible to the naked eye.

We felt it part of our duty to a melting public to call attention in yesterday's issue to a "frutilla" drink lately introduced by our opposite neighbour, Watson of Belgrano celebrity. The same motive induces us to refer to another of his beverages, which saved quantities of 'too solid flesh' last year, viz. "The Soother." This delicious compound is made from aromatic wine, fresh strawberries, cloves, &c., which poured on a lump of Wenham, supply a drink compared with which nectar is the smallest of small beer. A medical friend informs us that the 'soother' is an excellent stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for ladies. We may mention that Watson has 'salons' set apart for the fair sex.

The following 'mems' from a home colleague are interesting:

Charles Dickens, in his twenty-four works, introduced us to 1,425 personages.

The new Constituent Assembly of France will consist of 753 members.—It will meet at Tours; Paris, of course, being out of the question.

Strasbourg was taken by France on the 28th of September, 1681, and retaken by Germany on the 28th Sept., 1870.

We hear an attempt was made to break into the Mineral Water Establishment formerly belonging to Mr. Banjo Phillips, on Thursday night. The burglars ran away on the sereno at the corner of the Plaza turning his lantern on them. We were informed some days ago that Mr. Phillips intends returning to Buenos Ayres at the head of a band of Minstrels.

The announcement of the placing of the Varela loan in the London market, which appeared in the STANDARD yesday caused a marked improvement in National securities. The 'bulls' are in high spirits. We are constrained to remark that not one of our native colleagues alluded to this important operation which shows Argentine credit to be still in the ascendant. We really cannot understand this apathy on vital points, when so much talent is daily converted into bathos by our colleagues about ballet dancers, opera singers, and 'on dits' of all shades of triviality.

Dr. Rafael Pereyra takes charge of the portfolio of Instruction and Worship during the absence of Dr. Avellada in Cordoba.

The *Prensa* mentions the curious fact that on the National Register at Patagones there is only one citizen inscribed.

An English gentleman just arrived in the packet visited our office yesterday: he was tried by court martial by General Steinmetz as a spy, and although merely a traveller, had a narrow escape.

Estigarribia, the famous Paraguayan officer who capitulated at Uruguayana in 1865, arrived back at Asuncion the other day; he only survived his return a few hours, he died the day after his arrival in Asuncion.

A row occurred on one of the tramway lines crossing Calle Cangallo on Thursday night. The car was full of gentlemen (sic) returning from the theatre. The conductor suddenly took it into his head to stop at the corner of the above-named street, saying the hour was too late to go any further. The war of tongues at once began, and Billingsgate would have disavowed much of the language used on both sides. The 'serenos' came up, but both sides heaped abuse on the Galiegos, who were only doing their duty. At last the car moved on, a scoundrel in it firing a pistol shot down the street as the vehicle passed.

We have to acknowledge a long letter from Mr. Henly on the subject of his colony. We cannot possibly find room for it for a few days. In fact, till the more interesting news expected by the Nemesis is published, we shall have little space at command for "The Henly Colony Again," "Tritone," "Sunday Auctions," "The Can-Can," and other airy subjects respecting which our Editor's Table is covered ink-bottle deep with communications.

Mr. Daws of 86 Calle Piedad, has just received a large assortment of articles suitable for Christmas presents; also a consignment of most valuable books on Engineering, Agriculture, Railway instruction, Architecture, Mining, Land surveying, &c. These works, we understand, are not to be had in any other house in town. Our camp friends meditating the purchase of Christmas gifts should pay Mr. Daws a visit.

The English papers to hand by the Borneo contain not a word of Mr Fulton Mendez or his Corkscrew, which ought to be finished by this time; probably Mr. Mendez means to be his own messenger. We are inclined to think our Correntino friend meditate a 'coup' of this kind, and have asked Mr. Stand-by O'Gorman to keep his weather eye well open, so that we may at least have a few hours notice of the approach of the Corkscrew, should she ever turn up in these waters.

The news from Montevideo yesterday morning was of great importance. Full particulars will be found in another column. Fighting was going on all day on Tuesday around the Cerro, with what result, beyond some killed and wounded, is not stated. Things appear to have at last arrived at a pass when 'the beginning of the end' may be soon expected. The blockade is a sham, as far as foreign steamers are concerned; but the only object of the Blancos in establishing it is to keep out supplies of provisions from this or other ports, and this they can easily do. The America has not fallen into the hands of the Blancos. She has hoisted the Italian flag for greater protection.

We are happy to find the name of our friend Commander Fawkes, late of H.M.S. Cracker, in the *Naval Gazette*. This gallant officer has been promoted to Post rank. His numerous friends in the River Plate will join us in warmly congratulating Commander F[illegible]s on his well deserved promotion.

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 vail 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 vertebræ, 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.

A man in a threadbare paletot (for the light of burning the trees and stackyards of La Brie reveals the worn condition of his garments) and high collars, which but for their limpness would be like Garnier Pagé's, makes a little discourse on the results of war on human beauty. Can he be a schoolmaster in distressed circumstances, who seeks for an opening to "poser sa candidature' to the constituent, or can it be some enlightened philosopher who has failed to make his way in life because of the brutishness of mankind. He, too, is given to irony, which I must say would be the better of a squeeze of wit.

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-rakrs 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 paletots. 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 prevoyance, 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 forth he 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 Mdlle. 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 monarchical 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 downcast 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 Montmarte. 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, loutish, 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.*

GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

ABOUKIR ECLIPSED.

The cannon of Aboukir has re-echoed in the Plate, and whether we consider the importance of the engagement off Rat Island on Thursday, the nature of the vessels engaged, the peaceful character of the steamers forced into the strife, or the magnitude of the stake at issue, we must view the fight as one of the most memorable in River Plate story.

Full time had been allowed the Oriental Government. from the first appearance of the hostile fleet in the bay of Montevideo, to make ample preparations for the fight which we chronicle, nor did Sr, Bustamante allow the grass to grow under his feet, for the whole day of the 7th and the better part of the 8th were occupied in preparing all the floating craft available, manning lighters, fishing boats and coal hulks. There was such a stir in Montevideo that the peaceable portion of the inhabitants also began to make their preparations. Sheets, awnings and table-cloths were spread over the tops of the azoteas; chairs, tables and benches were got up; telescopes were gathered by the hundred; many people who had spent the whole day on the roof had dinner served under the shade of the chimney-top. Alike were the members of the mercantile marine awake to the impending struggle. All the vessels cleared out of port, and a free field was made for the belligerents. The anxiety at Evans' was at fever-height; 'curses loud and deep' were heard from the roof to the basement at the shocking state of marine affairs; Custom-house shut, lay days imaginary, beef and provisions fearfully dear. It was, therefore, with secret satisfaction that the ship captains prepared to witness the great naval engagement, siding with neither party, yet cordially hating both.

The foreign naval vessels in port were ranged in lines outside, to watch the engagement, in which both officers and men took so lively an interest that the following hasty sketch of the fight, written on the quarter-deck of a coal hulk by an English eye-witness, may be relied on as authentic, although penned in rather a hurried manner:—

At about 4.30 on Thursday afternoon the steamer Oriental, with Joseph Candid Bustamante, Admiral of the Red, on board, left the mole to join the Coquimbo, which was stationed at the entrance of the harbour. Apparently one of the small steamers with lighters in tow had misunderstood the order, as, on its making direct for the Rat Island, another small steamer was despatched after it, when the first steamer with lighters in tow changed its course towards the Coquimbo.

About 5.30 the two small steamers with lighters in tow passed in front of the Blanco batteries, but the first shot was fired by the Oriental, and was immediately replied to by a battery a little west of Conceicao's mole, against which were moored the captured steamers. The Fort San José, in the city, opened fire, but the shots fell far short of the opposite shore. Upon the lighters endeavouring to land their guns upon Rat Island a battery placed near the Capurro mole opened fire, its balls well covering the island.

The Oriental and Coquimbo remained partially sheltered by keeping under the lee of the shipping. After several shots from both of the Government steamers and well directed replies from the Blancos ashore, the Artigas, flying the Brazilian flag with a flag of truce at its fore, started for the Blancos' position; after arriving a short distance from Conceicáo's mole a boat was lowered, and the Gefe of the Brazilian Station had a *parlementarie* with the Blanco chief; but during this time the lighters were busily engaged endeavouring to land at Rat Island under the flag of truce, seeing which the Blanco Eastern batt. fired, indicating its displeasure at their taking any advantage of the flag of truce. The Artigas after leaving the Blanco position made up to the Oriental, and announced the willingness of the Blancos to give up the steamers, which were towed away and taken possession of by the Brazilians, upon the strict understanding that the steamers were to be returned to their owners, and if the Colorados refused to accept these terms then the Blancos expressed their determination to burn all the steamers or sink them at the wharf; but the Government acceded to the terms, so there the matter ended.

The vessels engaged in this memorable fight were:

Reds.

Four small steamers, 4 lighters, one with a derrick on board, several small boats, carrying numerous muskets and revolvers, and one or two cannon.

Blancos.

Steamers Rio de la Plata, Anita, Rio Uruguay, and Sol.

No row boats.

The battle began by one of the Government lighters opening a revolver broadside on the Anita, followed by a raking musketry fire from the Coquimbo. Admiral Bustamante steered right for the enemy, his whole fleet following precisely the same as Nelson opened at Trafalgar. The General Batlle, Italia, and Oriental were somewhat encumbered, owing to having the Oriental gunboats or lighters in tow.

The Blanco fleet behaved very poorly, and showed no willingness to fight, although they say that the only shot that took effect in the whole engagement was a ball from the Anita, which hulled the Coquimbo, and shivered her timbers.

The very decided action of the Brazilian Admiral saved both fleets, and gave a satisfactory wind up to the whole business. The steamers are all now to be returned to their owners, and hostilities to be confined to land operations.

Yesterday the Blancos sealed up the city—nothing allowed in or out now, and the diligence offices are about to be started outside.

Government paying engineers 100 pats. per day, to man, arm, and equip the steamers for the fight.

The R.M.S. Oneida just entered Montevideo in the very heat of the fight, and the passengers had a splendid view of the engagement.

LATEST FROM COLONIA.

BATTLE OF THE WINDMILL.

For the last fortnight Colonia has been in the most feverish excitement; the townspeople have been forced to witness one of the most memorable battles, one of the most nonsensical of sieges, since Colonia sprang into existence. The sorrows of war, so much read of, have at last been brought home to the Colonianos, and the gore of the battle-field has stained the suburbs of this once thriving town. One woman killed and one Colorado wounded was the result of the battle of last week beneath the towering arms of the windmill. The engagement began on the 3rd, and would probably have lasted until now, but that the sight of the woman's corse on the battle-field shocked the moral courage of the belligerents, and both parties at once retired. The trophies, poor as they were, spoke the desperation of the fight—some half dozen old 'ponchos' and 'chiripas' and a melancholy band of used-up 'mancarones' remained with the victors. On the morning of the 6th about ten or twelve Blanco generals entered some quintas which run up to the very walls of the town, and, firing off their revolvers, awoke the population. The garrison failing to beat the enemy, beat to arms, and then there was such a run that many of the unsophisticated believed the whole Blanco forces had pounced upon the village. Great Cæsar himself, had he been there, would have been frightened; but, if the geese saved Rome, the children saved Colonia, for some half-dozen heroic children fired with juvenile patriotism, pelted the invading generals with broken 'mate' cups and split-up 'bombillas.' The victory could not be more complete; in half an hour friend and foe had vanished, and Colonia was again saved, The bells rang and some of the soldiers, of a musical turn, with a guitar and a drum, gave themselves and their fellow-townsmen a morning serenade. All was peace. The Coquimbo rode at anchor in the bay, but never fired any salute, to the no small disgust of the burghers. The Wasp lay also in the offing, and many of the townsfolk still assert that on that eventful morning the decks were cleared and guns run out; but imagination may have had a good deal to say with this.

The Blancos maintain a cordon about three leagues out. They are perched on the tops of houses, trees, and hills, and maintain such a rigorous watch that not even a cat can pass without being overhauled. The main body of the Blancos—some 500 men, well mounted and armed—is encamped about four or five leagues out. Several English persons have been stopped, and some taken to headquarters, where they were handsomely treated and then let go. The Blancos have three pieces of cannon, and it is said they are awaiting reinforcements before making their final attack. The garrison of Colonia consists of about 200 men all told, divided into cantons, one at the light-house, another at the church, and two others on the highest azoteas in the town. Everything pertaining to religion has been removed from the church; in the vestry-room the officers hold their mess; even at the very foot of the altar I have seen four Blancos in the stocks. Mate drinking, cigar-smoking, and carousing in general go on night and day in what was once a church.—Can such things be!

Provisions are abundant, and the stranger can get as good a beef-steak or mutton-chop in Colonia as in Ireland. The cafés are supposed to be closed at eight p.m., and at nine everyone must be home, or he will be challenged in the streets by the guard. Spite of all her sorrows, Colonia flourishes. It is the finest spot in the Plate and there is a vein of go-aheadism about it not to be found in any other Platine port or town.

ZOZIMUS.

The English papers mention in their maritime notices that the barque Agnes from Buenos Ayres came into collision with another vessel in the Channel, and had to be assisted into Dover, having lost her bowsprit and sustained other injuries.

THE WAR.

But few additional details regarding the battle of Orleans have come to hand. On the 7th took place the engagement at Marchenoir. This affair appears to have been more serious then was at first reported, the Germans having left 250 killed and wounded on the field.

On the 8th the general line seems to have closed up to its front, and thrown the left a little forward. On the 9th the forward movement was commenced in earnest, and an attempt was made to envelop Von der Tann.

On the approach of the French right column General Von der Tann drew up the main part of his army near Coulmiers, a village between Orleans and Meung, and the village itself was taken by the French Franc-tireurs after severe fighting. About this time the Bavarian general was threatened by the advance of the French left on St Peravy. He resolved on the evacuation of Orleans, and hastened off to St. Peravy, where he attacked Gen. Royan and drove him back.

On the 10th, the French advancing bombarded Orleans for some three hours, at the end of which time they entered the town and found that 500 sick and wounded Germans had been left behind. About this time General Palliéres made his appearance from the south-east, and Von der Tan drew off his army towards Toury, and was pursued by General Palliéres' cavalry who cut in on their rear guard, and captured men, guns and waggons.

We dismiss as incredible the estimate by the French of the German loss in killed and wounded at Orleans. The French now assert that the number reaches 10,000; we fancy that, including the prisoners, the total loss of the Germans did not exceed half that number.

A telegram from Tours, of the 13th, states that the number of Germans captured on the 9th and 10th amounts to 2500. On the 10th General Pallieres pursued the retreating Germans as far as Chevilly, a place about ten miles N. of Orleans, and still remains there. What the Army of the Loire, which has convinced the Germans in the most unpleasant manner that it is not a myth, is about to do we know not. If General Aurelles de Paladine can dispose of 100,000 out of the 150,000 he has been credited with, he ought ere this to have followed up his victory, and, profiting by the enthusiasm of his men, and the discouragement of the Bavarians, to have attacked the latter at Toury.

Gambetta, in his proclamation, leads us to infer that the Army of the Loire is to march to the relief of Paris. If such is its mission it has little time to lose. It is becoming a question almost of hours, and if the advance be not made at once the enterprise may as well be abandoned.

There is little news of any importance from Paris: A sortie on a large scale is supposed to be impending, but at present General Trochu makes no sign. It is not at all certain that it would not be good policy for Trochu to cut his way through the besiegers and march to meet Aurelles, if the latter will not or cannot come to him. If, some how or another, General Trochu does not cut his way out during the next three or four days he will have to wait a considerable time. Some uneasiness is beginning to be felt respecting the amount of provision left in the capital. The ration of meat is only 1 2-3 oz. per day, but vegetables seem to be as yet tolerably abundant, and neither bread nor wine are failing. The price of all in excess of the daily rations is at famine rates, but though 1 2-3 oz. meat is not a large allowance of animal food it must be remembered that Frenchmen are accustomed to east less meat than Englishmen.

The Germans have erected fresh batteries opposite Noisy and St. Denis, at Bezons, and near Courbevoie. As to the plans of the besiegers, it is useless to try and speculate. One day we are told that they intend to starve Paris into surrender, the next day we are informed that the bombardment will shortly commence. This is the last announcement, and we look on it—if it is true—as an indication that they feel that they have little time to spare, and that they are not quite comfortable about the safety of the besieging army. We are informed that ten days ago all the siege guns had arrived and most of the ammunition and siege material. If such is the case why has not the attack commenced? We fancy that the necessary material has not yet arrived. We hear that the troops employed on outpost duty in front of Paris suffer terribly from the cold, the fur suits ordered from Germany not having yet arrived. The French inside the capital have also suffered a little from the bad weather, but to no serious extent.

News from Tours dated the 13th informs us that Garibaldi, General Michel, and Colonel Ronet, have held a council of war at Chagny.

Lille does not seem to be threatened, but, if attacked, it is in an excellent condition to resist an attack, having, contrary to the assertions made by telegram a few days ago, plenty of artillery, rifles, ammunition, food, &c. General Bourbaki has arranged for the defence of Amiens, if the Prussians advance in that direction at a position about three miles distant from town, where earthworks of considerable strength have been thrown up. General Bourbaki appears to be quietly but effectually forming an army, and, if another ten days is allowed him, he will be in a position to cause the Prussians some alarm.

Comte Keratry is rapidly increasing his army, and it is expected that in a short time it will number 100,000 men. He has recently been reinforced by large bodies of Mobiles sent from the Loire.

A fresh army has been ordered to be formed at Toulouse, to be called the Army of the Southwest.—*London Standard.*

Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "In the event of the siege of Paris being prolonged until provisions grow scarce, it may be worth while for the friends of the besieged to consider whether food could not be dropped from balloons by means of parachutes into the city. We are credibly informed that in the latter part of last century M. Blanchard, the aeronaut, when ascending from Strasburg, dropped a dog connected with a parachute from the height of 6,000 feet. Unfortunately, however, a whirlwind interrupted its descent, and the faithful animal was carried above the clouds. M. Blanchard afterward met the dog in the sky, who, recognizing his master, *began to bark*; but just as M. Blanchard was going to seize him, another whirlwind suddenly carried the parachute beyond his reach, and the dog disappeared in the heavens. Let us hope he found a refuge ultimately in Sirius."

ON 'CHANGE.

December 9th 1870.

This was an exciting day on 'Change owing to the arrival of Mr. Alfred Lumb from London. There was immense anxiety about the loan, it was very freely rumoured at first that the loan was made, but th se most interested in the matter contradicted this statement and averred that the loan is not done; the most authentic version of the affair appears to be, that Mr. Lumb has received some favorable proposals for the negotiation of the loan from some of the best London firms, conditioned on the Bonds being made payable in sterling. The matter will be at once laid before the Minister and Mr Alfred Lumb it appears returns to England by the Oneida. This information although not de ived from any official or authorized source is considered to be the most authentic.

The advices respecting the Varela loan of six millions sterling are of so favorable a natur that there is little room to doubt that the loan has been already placed. Launched by Messrs. Thompson, Bonar & Co., associated with Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co, successors of Peabody & Co., it is supposed that it has been done at 89 or 90. Messrs. Morgan & Co. are the parties who have just done the new French Loan, and some idea of their position can be gathered from the fact that they took for their own account two and a-half million sterling at 80, and negotiated the balance at 85, with two per cent commission. It further appears that Messrs. Murrieta & Co. have offered to negotiate the loan for Sr. Varela, but the former firms will get the business.

Exchange ruled flat at 49⅞ and 49¼, and not to say much passed, merchants being busy with their letters and waiting further advices per Nemesis.

The Oneida arrived early, and the mails through the admirable management of Messrs C. W. Benn & Co., the agents, were ashore at 7 o'clock a.m.

The result of the land auctions yesterday proved rather favorable. Messrs. Bullrich & Co. sold their lots on the Riachuelo at capital prices, Messrs. Gonzalez and Amespil being the principal purchasers. Four of the lots sold realized $110 mjc. per square vara, and the others $150 mjc. per square vara, which, considering the locality, is really a very splendid figure.

It was said on 'Change to-day that in view of the great ease in the money market the Directors of the Provincial Bank had resolved only to collect 5 per cent. on letras and mortgage bills falling due. This will prove an immense boon for the market as for the last 12 months 10 per cent. has been collected.

There is a good deal said about some very important financial and commercial concessions, which it is said the new Government in Paraguay is about to grant, amongst others a banking privilege, which it is hoped will draw capital to Asuncion.

There is every probability that the proposal of Messrs. Waring Brothers of London for the survey and construction of the Trasandine Railway will be accepted by the Legislature. The note of the Government is most favourable, and if the Session is not postponed for want of a quorum, the question will be settled immediately. We understand Mr Peter Beare, so well and favorably known in this market, is the representative in the Plate of Messrs Waring Bros.

Respecting the seizure of the Oriental steamers by the Blancos, it appears now beyond all question that the Anita did not carry an English flag; at the taking of the Uruguay she was commanded by an Oriental, Salvañack, with 150 armed Orientals. The sale of the America by the company that owned her to Captain Bossi is now confirmed; she is now an Italian steamer owned and manned by Italians, and flying the Italian flag.

Owing to the miserable state of things in Montevideo the Chilian mails made up at the Post-Office on Saturday for Nemesis, will be forwarded by land across the Cordillera.

The Borneo, one of the finest European steamers trading with the Plate, arrived on Thursday, and landed her passengers at noon. Captain E. Cole, formerly of the City of Brussels, commands her.

The fine steamer Olbers, Captain Chevalier Peel, cleared to-day with the mails for Liverpool. This magnificent steamer was visited the other day by a select party, who lunched on board. It speaks volumes for the credit of the well known Lamport and Holt line to see such floating palaces as the Olbers trading between Liverpool and the Plate.

She took the following cargo:

6165 salted hides.
1110 pipes tallow.
250 boxes do.
756 bales.

This is the largest cargo ever taken here in a single bottom for Liverpool. She has to receive 450 bales in Montevideo, 300 tons coffee, and 200 tons cotton in Rio Janeiro.

The steamer Pampa of the Italo-Platense line has brought out another large batch of Italian emigrants. Yesterday and to-day the Mole-head was literally crowded with emigrants, all from Southern Europe.

The new English firm of T. Neild and Co. has opened offices at 164 Piedad, formerly occupied by Diego Brown and Co.

Some parcels of new wheat have come into the market, and realized 230 per fanega—the finest samples of Argentine wheat ever seen in this market are now exhibited on the Bolsa by Mr De Mot; they have come from his colony at Sunchales, and are praised by all who have seen them.

Maize—Some large sales in the Plaza this morning at US. 110. and 105.

Salt—700 fan Cadiz sold in deposit at 9rls.

A small lot of Glasgow coal sold on board at 12 patacones.

Tallow 270 bordalesas at 14rls.

3000 American hides at 48rls., and 1400 Cordovese at 44rls.

The Tribunal de Comercio has named the following list of judicial assignees for the year 187 :—

Edward Amadeo—E. Lahitte—John Lanusse—Henry Barbone—Gustavo Brewer—John Berreito—F. Loule—J. J. Ramirez—Aurelio del Cerro—George Nutt II—Evarista Nogueras—Nicanor Fernandez—Guillermo Paats—Julio C. Sanchez—Domingo Venzano—John Arufo—Adolfo Cozon—José M. Soler—Manuel Naon—Manuel Alen—Gustavo Nessler—T. Trelles—Charles Orr—F. Gimenez—Achilles Meyeroff—John Walker—F. Biécker—J. Vallet—N. Tejerina—Henry Zimmermann.

Commissary Judges.

E. Blanco—P. Lesperon—R. Idojaga—A. Casá—M. Luroñes—B. Iturrespe—J. Camána—E. Ruiz—A. Terrero—M. S. Ramos.

The Caja de Credito has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza furnishes us with the following summary of the past week's transactions :—

Wool.

Mr. Perredieu & Bradley obtained the highest price, $75, for first-rate Magdalena. Heavy arrivals of inferior wools with 'carretilla,' price 45 to 48; better class and condition 63. Large lots sent to deposit.

December 10, 1870

The news published this morning respecting the negotiation of the Varela loan gave a great tone to the Bond market: enquiries were at once made at the Government-house, and the statement even more than confirmed—the bond market rose steadily—prices for cash opened at 65⅜ and closed at 65½. For the end of the month 50 000 were sold at 66¼, and for 10th January 10 000 at 65⅞. At after hours there was a very brisk business done at 66½, and large purchases late in the afternoon at 66½. There is no mistaking the appearance of the bond market, owing to the ease of the money market and the statement of one of the Ministers that the loan has been done at 90. National Bonds have a decided upward tendency. The prospect of such a large amount of fresh capital as the proceeds of the thirty million loan at 90, has inspired bond holders with fresh faith in securities, and to-day outsiders gave large orders to buy, the bulk of which had to remain over owing to the scarcity of sellers.

Exchange was done to-day at 49½ cash, and 49⅝ for Saturday. Owing to the very prevalent rumour that the Government is about to enter the market as drawers, the rate was rather firmer to-day; but it is improbable that the Government will draw by this packet for any larger sum than £50,000, although many of the brokers insist that the Government has received power to draw for £600,000. The Government would greatly consult the interests of the money market by importing the specie, instead of drawing for such large amounts.

Cargo was engaged to-day for the Oneida, bales for Lisbon and London. She can still take more. She has a large quantity of cargo waiting her in Rio.

All the woolbrokers concur in the statement that wools are down again fully 5$ per @.—About 6,000 arrobas sold this morning at from 46 to 52; some very good wools were sold to-day at 46. In the South Market about 12,000 ar. sold at from 45 to 55—only the very best lots are in demand.

Mr Fulton Mendez's corkscrew steamer is at last finished, and is supposed to have been launched about the 1st inst. Supposing that she sailed for the Plate on the 5th inst. she would be due here on Monday, 12th inst.

The sale of "Richardson's Guide" to Messrs. Rushton & Co. was announced to-day on reserved terms.

Mr. Bateman, the engineer engaged for the survey of the port, has arrived in the packet. Under his able superintendence the survey of the port will now be carried on.

The City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company has just received sixteen carriages for their line. Owing to the increased traffic these couches are much required; the business on this line is now second to no other tramway in this city.

Money to-day ruled unusually easy, and it was said amongst the brokers that a very large sum was taken up to-day at 9 per cent. per annum for the purpose of purchasing Bonds. First class city bills are done at 7½ and even 7 per cent. on short dates. All the banks find money accumulating, and, generally speaking, at this season business is brisk and the demand for capital good, but the war in Europe checks the wool market and the siege of Montevideo and war in Entre Rios completely paralyze trade up the rivers. Letters received to-day announce that the meat factory at Fray Bentos has commenced to work vigorously for the season, but some of the principal saladeros up the rivers are stopped, and the whole saladero trade of Montevideo is also stopped, thus the great stagnation of business is telling on the money market, and discount brokers complain greatly of the low rates.

A very large party of Englishmen leave in the morning for Cordoba, to witness the trial of machinery etc. The Minister of Government also starts in the morning. The Little Fairy is now discharging at Rosario the remaining portions of the Cordoba Bridge, being erected by Major Rickard.

The British Chargé d'Affairs, Mr. McDonnell left last night in the Villeta for Montevideo, it is understood, to personally enquire into the state of affairs there as regards British interests. Mr. Oldham, of the Telegraph Company, it appears, was arrested on the evening of the 7th and kept five hours in prison, but he was liberated, the British Consul going bail for his appearance when called for. On account of the movement of the Telegraph Staff being impeded, it is impossible to say when the wires will be again in working order.

December 12, 1870.

Exchange was done to-day at 49¼ and 49⅜. About £30,000 sterling passed, and on Saturday about £50,000 sterling passed at the same rate.

A sale of Gas shares was reported to-day at 85 premium.

The auction sales on Sunday gave a poor result; most of the sales had to be suspended, what with the intense heat, the grand 'funcion' of the Italians at the Pobre Diablo, and the numerous excursion parties to the suburbs, there were no bidders to be found at any of the sales. The experience of the last few months is beginning to show that the auctioneers have pushed the market somewhat too much; the best sales are done by brokers, not auctioneers, and it is only certain descriptions of property that can be sold under the hammer. The stock, &c on the splendid Harratt estancia will soon be sold by auction; the sheep have the reputation of being some of the very best in the country; we understand the land will not be sold, but only the stock, as Mr. Chas. Harratt is about to leave for Europe.

The works of the port clearance are proceeding as fast as possible under the circumstances. Capt. Harrison resides permanently on board, and it is believed that this week the remains of the Yi will be got up. Ship captains and pilots complain greatly of the dangerous state of the outerroads. Some of the steamers find it next to impossible to get up to their regular anchorage.

The traffic on the Buenos Ayres Tramway for the last week has been unusually large. On Sunday the receipts were $25,000. The sale of some shares at 20 per cent. premium is reported by the brokers.

Our special reporter at the South market gives the following—

Wool market flat; highest price to-day obtained by Patiño 55, and lowest 43.

Market crowded with wool, 117 carts entered South market this morning. The Station also full of wool: few sales, and a great deal going into deposit.

Wheat, down to-day; the very best sold to-day at 210. Heavy arrivals.

Alfalfa, good class in bales 500. Prices going up.

Maize, firm at 110.

Dry cow hides, held firm and looking up.

Sheepskins, improving; good fine classes wanted. Very few buyers in market this morning.

Our reporter in the North Plaza gives the following—

Heavy arrivals both at the Plaza and Station.

Prices have not as much declined as people thought in the morning. From about 9 to 10 a.m. a good deal was sold at the following prices :—

At the Plaza.

2 carts of	superior	wool at		56
4 do	good	do		50
8 do	do	do		48
3 do	do	do		49
40 to 50 carts		do	43 to	48

At the Station.

30 piles, about 18,000 arr. in all, 43 to 48
Capones, 600 sold by Kenny bros at 35½

Dec. 13th 1870

The Bond market rose again to-day, but owing to the scarcity of sellers there was very little done. The brokers complain that there are no sellers and hence the impossibility of doing anything, almost every broker on 'Change to-day had orders to buy but with the exception of 20,000 for the end of January at 66, there was nothing done. In the liquidation there were only two sales, one 5000 at 67 cash, and another sale of 5000 at 67 for the end of the month. These sales hardly serve for a quotation, inasmuch as if any large amount was offered higher prices would have been paid.

It was said on 'Change to-day that Gen. Rivas had arrived, and there were various rumors afloat about Entre Rios. It was very freely said that Gen. Bartholomew Mitre will be named Chief in command at once.

Mr Bracht was welcomed on Change to-day on his return from Europe.

The advices respecting the Antwerp auction by telegram are—

Prices 5 centimes under September prices and 1½—the wool offered retired.

The local wool markets to-day were very flat, and very little done. Both markets are filled with wool, and a good deal is going into deposit.

Mr Pernechea sold two lots to-day, 2600 ar., at 45, and 3000 ar. at 48 to 52.

Hides and sheepskins in rather good demand.

Respecting the news from Europe, there was a good deal said, and some apprehension expressed touching the Russian question, but the general impression is that the whole affair will end in nothing.

Exchange on London was passed at 49⅛: there was also a transaction at 49 cash, payable 31st inst. The rate for Antwerp is decidedly firmer, in consequence of large produce sales for that market.

Considerable activity is manifest in all saladero produce, though the saladeristas do not agree as to the advantages of working at existing prices for cattle and hides.

The mails per Nemesis were ashore early. The news amounts to little; commercially there is nothing very particular, beyond a rather firm English wool market. The rumors of a Russian war had some effect on the London stock market; prices fell off, but soon confidence was restored, and even Turkish and Russian securities regained one per cent. Consols 92½. Strange to say the war rumors appear not to have had the slightest effect on South American securities. Argentine Bonds closed on the 14th at 92¼. B. Ayres 9?. New Scrip 90. The railway shares also show improvement. Centrals have run up to 10½, Southern Railway 25½ Northern 0½. There is nothing whatever in the papers about the new Argentine loan, but private letters state that two London houses have agreed to take three millions sterling firm for their own account and to negotiate the balance on commission. There can be no longer any doubt as to the favorable [illegible] of this loan, and the business has only [illegible] for the arrival of the power from the Argentine Government to Don Mariano Varela. Several parties here have received letters by the Nemesis fully confirming the advices received per Oneida.

The latest advices respecting the Antwerp wool market are unfavorable. The French packet will bring fuller information respecting the great auction sale, which had begun flat, and promised a poor result. Prices for common wool had somewhat improved, and some lots of fine River Plate wools were being bought for the States.

The Nemesis brought a full list of passengers, and a small specie consignment for Montevideo.

The news from Montevideo to-day was of a spicy nature: the Government troops had pushed out to Union, and occupied the place, but President Batlle ordered them to return to the city, fearing a surprise, and left only a picquet of cavalry to watch the place. The Government holds the Anita, and is about to fit her up as a gunboat with two small guns, &c. The question of the Anita threatens to be a serious one, and parties here are anxious to know how the Brazilian Admiral surrendered her to the Montevidean Government when by the treaty he was bound to return her to her owners, who it appears are English, and have nothing whatever to do with the internecine struggles of the Banda Oriental. The steamer must be handed over to the British Consul, otherwise she will probably be taken by a British gunboat.

The Government war steamers General Batlle and Coquimbo have been sent to the Uruguay. The Blancos are taking everything out of the Cerro and loading bullock carts with ammunition. Gold is at 11⅞ and 13 premium. Business at a stand still. The barracas all shut and not a cart to be seen in the street. There are still rumours of peace, but nothing official. Hotels deserted, provisions dear, and everyone losing money.

The Chilian steamer Patagonia was expected in Montevideo to-day, she leaves for Europe in the morning, the mails made up at the Post-office went down to-night.

Mr. M Clark the concessionaire of the Transandine Telegraph Company was welcomed on 'Change to-day from Europe, he reports most favorably on the feeling in England towards the Plate and Chile. All the materials for his line or shipped, and through communication between the Plate and England via Valparaiso and Lima may be looked for within one year from date.

Two new railway branches will be opened in this province this month, the Salado Branch on the Southern Railway, and the Lobos branch on the Western Railway; the locomotives for the Lobos branch have come out in the Borneo.

The Plaza firm of Wells, Sewell & Co. has been dissolved, owing to the retirement of Mr. Sewell.

The Argentine Government has made some important banking arrangements with the Argentine Bank for the Government accounts in Rosario and Santa Fe. This is rather a good business for this bank.

Mr. F. F. Moreno, Secretary of the Estrella Insurance Company, calls in all the policies of this Company at present outstanding, owing to the appearance of a forged policy of this Company in the market.

The mails from Rio to-day bring the following advices of the loss of the British brig Hermoine—

"During the night of the 10th the Brazilian schooner Nossa Senhora da Conceicao struck on the wreck of a ship, probably that of the Royal Sovereign, on the shoals of S. Thomé, and was with great difficulty run aground on the Furado Beach. By means of a hawser got on shore by one of the crew all were saved. The vessel belonged to the Espirito Santo and Campos Company. On the same night the schooner Floresta was lost on the coast between Furado and Macahé.

The British brig Hermione, Captain Davies on a voyage from Glasgow to Montevideo with a cargo of iron, ale and coal, sank on the 1st of November, when about ten miles from Pernambuco, at which port the crew arrived in safety. The Hermione commenced making water off Cape Verde.

By the contract made for carrying the mails between Montevideo and Cuyaba the steamers are to transport gratuitously during the first year a certain number of immigrants to the province of Matto Grosso. On the first trip 37 emigrants were conveyed to the province but, finding no land to settle on, and no provision made for them, 15 returned at once.

TEMPERATURE.

December 7—Wednesday 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit.............. 85.
December 8—Thursday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit.............. 75.
December 9—Friday, 2 p.m
Fahrenheit.............. 88
December 10—Saturday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit .... 87.
December 12—Monday 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit.............. 85
December 13—Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit.............. 88.

ARRIVALS

Per ss. Oneida :—

Mrs. Coghlan, Mrs. Treveneu and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lukes and family, Messrs. Bateman C. Price, A. Easton, C. O'Kell, Upton Andrews, Warbuton and brother, Buckham and brother P de Negri, Sanders, A. Collett, B. Pavlev, B. Powell, Swarbrick, Riskell, A Lumb, Irwing, Sturgeon, Rocht, Mayarinhas, Moreira, Gonzales, Rey, Peters, Henderson, Pereira.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. Olbur:—

C Cuffe, Wm Galt. Mr Harnes and children, Mr and Mrs Duff. Mr Chaualet, F Haulan, J Crichton, C Marenco, H Stoffels, Mr McKenzie, Mr Ramsay.

BIRTHS.

October 13, in Cordova, Mrs. George B. Stark of a daughter.

December 8 at Quilmes, the wife of Albert Barnett, Esq., of a daughter still-born.

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

DEATHS.

December 7, at Rosario de Santa Fé, the wife of Mr George Soames, aged 27 years

November 22, at his residence, No. 2? Calle del Parque, of chronic bronchitis, Casimiro Villegas, Esq., aged 93 years. Deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

September 18 at 29 Ferguson-place, Rothsay, James, aged 24 years, sixth son of William Boyd, Paisley. Friends please accept of this intimation.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE

WEEKLY STANDARD

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1870

Arrival of Borneo and Pampa.

Hostilities Resumed.

Armistice Ended.

Fall of Bellfort.

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 Verseilles.

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 Frankfort.

The bombardment of Niebresarsh and Fort Mortier is being carried on by three batteries near Altbesesach.

London, November 3.

Share Market steady.

Consols have advanced 1-16, Money price being 92⅞ to 93⅛. New and and Reduced, 91⅛. 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 ¼ better.

Foreign securities in extraordinary demand.

French Loan advanced 2⅝ to 2⅞ premium,

Consols for money 92, 92⅛.
Consols for account 93⅛, 83⅛.
New and Reduced 91⅝, 91⅜.
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.
Plappeville	3rd Army Corps.
St. Julien	1st do do
Quelu	8th do 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, Beaumout 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 Guarde 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 failing of Napoleon's intellect come from divers quarters. It is said that Pietri, the police prefect and the Emperor's confidant, hinted at this before the outbreak of the war.

London, Nov. 8, 1870.

After the refusal of the Tours and Paris governments to ratify the conditions of the armistice, M. Bismarck offered to allow the election of Deputies without an armistice, which proposition was refused by Gen. Trochu. A balloon was captured in Versailles and five persons taken prisoners, who were tried by court-martial.

At New York on Wednesday two thousand infantry accompanied a revenue inspector and destroyed a large number of illicit distilleries in Brooklyn. The troops were pelted with stones by the mob, but did not use their arms.

The *Times* announces that at the conclusion of the North and South German Conference at Versailles King William will be proclaimed Emperor of Germany.

Tours Government has published a decree calling on each department to supply an army of 100,000 men.

The English in Paris have received passes to cross the lines and retire to England.

The French Vice Admiral Bonet Villamuez has retired.

Elections to confirm the existing authorities in their posts were to be held in Paris on the 3rd ult. This step was adopted in consequence of the demonstrations on the 31st Oct., and the proposition to establish a Committee of Public Safety.

The question to be decided by the vote of the people of Paris was—

If they confirm the powers then exercised by the Government of National Defence.

All the electors of Paris and those of the Communes then in the city were to vote.

At Marseilles, Toulouse and other places the mob have again made serious manifestions.

La France calls for the energetic repression of all such disturbances taking place at a moment when a foreign foe is overrunning France.

The 1st Corps of the German army, under command of Gen Manteuffel marches to the North, with orders to occupy Normandy, Picardy, and Brittany.

The 4th German Army, under the Prince Royal of Saxony, continues around Verdun and Mezieres.

The 7th Corps garrisons Metz and its forts, and continues the siege of Thionville.

The 2nd Army, except corps marching on Paris, will maintain communications with Gen Werder, on the left and with Laon, on the right.

Frenh papers continue to discuss whether Metz was surrendered through treason or not. The Lyons press is unanimous in condemning Bazaine; the *Siecle* and *Patrie* say the same.

The *Moniteur* publishes a protest of the Marshal's brother asking the public to suspend their judgment.

English press more favorable to the Marshal, saying that his army would have been destroyed to a man had they attempted to escape.

Versailles 3rd.

Count Bismarck offered yesterday to M. Thiers an armistice of 25 days, to allow the elections to be held in France, the military 'statu quo' being the basis.

Everything conduced to the belief that the armistice would have been signed, as Thiers had full powers from the Government at Paris.

Besides, Bismarck had previously acknowledged in a circular that it was of the first necessity to allow France to elect national representatives, as what had passed rendered it impossible for Germany to take the initiative in any nego iation whatever, adding, "We will w ingly receive any peace propositions m France, and will consider them ith the most sincere desire for the re-establishment of peace".

It was not to be believed that Bismarck would have made an offer unless certain beforehand of its being accepted.

Still great doubts as to the acceptance of armistice.

The French made a sortie on the 18th, driving the Prussians from Le Bourget, near St. Denis.

On the 30th the Germans retook the place, with a loss of 449 men and 34 officers, capturing some guns and 1200 prisoners. German accounts deny their defeat at Montbeliard.

Dijon is said to have been taken by the Germans.

Great complaints in Tours at Garibaldi's not defending Dijon. He is receiving daily further reinforcements of Italian volunteers.

The Metz prisoners marched to Germany escorted by the Landwehr division of Gen. Kummer, which will not return to France. The Marshals and Generals went to Wilhemshope to see Napoleon; they are now at Cassel. The Empress Eugenie arrived incog at Wilhemshohe attended by General Clary.

FULL DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

As some of our colleagues appeared to have doubted the surrender of Metz, the following graphic description by the *Daily News* will prove interesting; it has just arrived per the Borneo:

At one o'clock yesterday it was ordered that the French army should formally lay down its arms. It was conducted in detail, each corps laying down its arms in the neighbourhood of its own station.

I saw the 3rd Army Corps, that of Leboenf, disarm itself. The Marshal himself came first, a scowl upon his swarthy features. He wheeled to one side, and stood by the single Prussian officer whose duty it was to superintend the stacking of the arms. Regiment after regiment, the men defiled past, piling their arms in great heaps at the word of command from their own officers, who gave their parole, and were allowed to retain their swords.

This applies to most. There were, however, some who declined to accept the terms, and preferred going with their men into captivity in Prussia.—These laid down their swords as the men did their Chassepots, building quite a little heap of them to the right of the great stacks of rifles. The disarmed French troops then returned into their bivouacs. For this last night they preserved a semblance of freedom. The Prussians left them to themselves.

Except in the forts and at the two gates I have mentioned, not a spiked helmet was to be seen nearer Metz than had been seen before. The feldwachts were mounted as usual, the replies were established, and the troops stood fast as ever in their long and weary watch around Metz.

This morning the Frenchmen came forth and rendered themselves to their captors—corps by corps; and under the command of their own officers. The Sixth Corps (Canrobert's) came from its bivouac by Woippy to Ladonchamps, where on the 7th so many of its members had stained the soil with their blood. The Imperial Guard marched down to Longeville, and found their bivouac in the plain between Orly and Augny. The garrison of Metz itself, consisting of about 20,000 men, chiefly Mobile Guards, marched by Le Sablon, past the ruined village of Magny. The Second Corps (Froissard's), and the 4th brigade came out and found their bivouac behind the village of Grigy. The Third Corps (that of Leboeuf) came out among us of the 1st Prussian Army Corps. Each corps, as it marched out, was received by the Prussian troops covering the respective section of the environment. They were led by their own officers, who formally handed over their men to the Prussian officers, and then those of them who had given their parole were at liberty to quit the ranks and return to Metz. The men under the command of their under-officers were then marched out to the bivouac places, which had previously been partly prepared, wood for fires having been collected, and a supply of provisions being ready for distribution.

The same correspondent describes the wretched condition of the French troops:—It was just beyond Les Bottes that I met the first French soldier—a cavalryman of the Line. The fellow was as drunk as he well could be. At a bend in the road behind Four-á-Chaux, I came upon the head of the prisoner column, marching onward for their reception at the Brasserie. The men were in a very miserable state, covered with mud, wet, sodden through with wet, many of their faces blotched and scabbed with scurvy, and quite one-third in a state of drunkenness. A little further on, and right and left, lay the great bivouac before Fort Belle-Croix. As each body got the order to go forward a cheer came from the slovenly and dislocated ranks, and from the columns on the march there broke out at intervals a fitful chorus of some lively marching song. Most of the officers were grave, taciturn, and downcast. Surely they must have despised the reckless throng which they nominally commanded. The demoralisation of the Metz army is not so great as was that of the Sedan army, but it is very great. The men obey their officers and regard the sound of the bugle after a fashion, but it is evident that they are utterly unaffected by the catastrophe which has befallen the arms of their country. The cavalry seemed to have lost all self-respect; they greeted the Prussians with cheering, and several men broke from the ranks and slouched forward through the mud with intent to salute the Prussian officers standing in front of their companies.

The *Telegraph* thus details the surrender of the Imperial Guard as prisoners of war:—Eagerly every eye was strained in the direction of the bridge to catch the first glimpse of the red trousers; but nothing was to be seen, and the rain descended in torrents. Presently the scream of a railway engine, pushing before it a single first-class carriage along that line of railway that had so often proved the scene of outpost fights, came into view. The carriage contained Marshal Bazaine and staff, going to the residence of His Royal Highness, also to surrender themselves. Slowly the moments dragged on, still no appearance of the French advanced guard. The Prussian troops piled arms, and stood at ease, and watched the inhabitants of Metz as they straggled along the road in detached parties. At 3 p.m. an aide-de-camp came galloping up to say that the troops were coming; the soldiers stood to their arms. Riding at the head of the first detachment was the Town Major, a colonel in the French Army.

Approaching General Franseky, he took off his cap, and reported the arrival of the Guard to surrender themselves prisoners of war. I was not near enough to hear all he said; but he was evidently so much affected that he could scarcely give utterance to a word. General Franseky replied courteously, his Royal Highness being some 40 yards off to the right. The first regiment then marched by; they were the Hussars of the Guard. The colonel of the regiment, riding up to General Franseky and saluting, handed to him the effective strength of his regiment; then he rode off, followed by his officers, all still wearing their swords. The Empress Dragoons came next; then a regiment of Chasseurs de la Garde; then the artillery. As each regiment approached, the commanding officers went through the same formula presenting the 'states' of their regiments. I never saw more perfect order, or a more quiet, soldier-like demeanour, than that exhibited by this splendid bod of men, as they marched past in perfect silence. Not a word was spoken. All that could be heard was the measured tread of thousands of feet, as they splashed along the muddy road. The officers, some of them with tears in their eyes, some with haughty and bold countenances, silently shook hands with their soldiers; for the order was, that so soon as the officers had marched their regiments to the quarters assigned for their bivouac, they were to ride back to Metz, and there await further orders Immediately following the above-mentioned regiments came the Guards Grenadier Regiment, so well known to Englishmen—so familiar at the gates of the Louvre, at the Palace of the Tuileries and before the principal buildings of Paris. Poor fellows—how I pitied them as, with a silent steady, soldier like demeanour, they strode past, as if they were going to a field-day, and not to prison! The Prussian officers gazed with wonder and surprise upon this fine body of men, most of them between 19 and 23 years of age; and as regiment after regiment, to the number of at least 30,000, filed past, our soldiers whispered to one another how fortunate it was that they had no longer to fight against such men. During the whole time that the melancholy procession went by, not a man opened his lips, either in the French or the Prussian ranks, except to speak in a whisper.

THE ARMISTICE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EARL GRANVILLE AND COUNT BISMARCK.

The English Foreign Office last night published Earl Granville's despatch to Lord Loftus for communication to Count Bismarck, in which an armistice is urged; and the reply of Count Bismark, which is of course addressed to Count Bernsdorff, the Prussian Minister in London.

Earl Granville says it is undoubted that such an operation as the reduction of Paris by famine or bombardment, although without precedent as to its magnitude, is authorized by the practice of war, but every one would admit it should not be resorted to until all possible alternatives have been exhausted. There are degrees of exasperation, and the probability of a fresh and irreconcilable war must be greatly increased if a generation of Frenchmen behold the spectacle of the destruction of a capital—a spectacle associated with the deaths of large numbers of helpless and unarmed persons and the destruction of treasures of arts, sciences, and historical associations of inestimable value, and incapable of being replaced. Her Majesty's Government has not failed to represent to the Provisional Government the importance of making every concession compatible with their honor in the present circumstances of the war. Her Majesty's Government are not authorised to say so, but they cannot believe that such representations to the French Government will remain without effect. During this war two moral causes have aided immensely the great material power of the Germans. They have been fighting to repel the threat of foreign invasion, and to assert the right of a great country to constitute itself in the woy most conducive to the full development of its resources. The glory of these efforts will be increased if it can be truly said in history that the King of Prussia had exhausted every attempt to arrange a peace before the order for the attack on Paris were given, and that the conditions of peace were just, moderate, and in accordance with the true policy and the sentiments of the age.

Count Bismarck, in his reply, notices his offer of an armistice to M. Jules Favre, and remarks that the German Government was willing to permit the elections for the Constituent Assembly to take place in all parts of the country occupied by German troops. Again did they offer, continues Count Bismarck, by means of some friendly citizens of a neutral State (General Burnside and his companions), to permit the elections to take place, either to allow the Deputies of the nation to enter Paris, or those of Paris to repair to another part of the country. These offers have always been rejected. The German Governments therefore decline all responsibility for continu ng the war 'a outrance.' "We hoped the representations of the neutral Powers would make some impression on the rulers of Paris, who are sacrificing the lives and property of the inhabitants to their own ambition. We looked the more confidently forward to such a result, as the Government of Tours and Paris have assumed the direction of the destinies of France on their own responsibility, and without any other title than that which arbitrary usurpation coupled with continued refusal to listen to the voice of the nation can give. We can only thank her British Majesty's Government if it makes the attempt to caution the French Government against continuing in their wrong and dangerous path, and if it endeavours to render them accessible to considerations which are calculated to spare France the further progress of her social and political disorganization, and to protect her brilliant capital from the devastations of a siege. We cannot, however, suppress the apprehension that, owing to the delusions in which the Paris rulers seem to indulge, the well-meaning intervention of the English Cabinet will be misinterpreted by them. They are likely to regard the humane sympathy which prompted that intercession as support rendered them by the neutral Powers, and to derive from it an encouragement which, perhaps, might bring on results very different from those contemplated by Lord Granville. That after our experience of the French rulers we cannot take the initiative to open negotiations Lord Granville's despatch seems to imply. Actuated by a sincere wish for the restoration of peace, we shall willingly accept and examine any proposition that may be made to us by the French, with a view to commence negotiations for peace."

THE WAR.

The military situation, observes the *Continental Correspondent*, has been much altered since the fall of Metz, since a number of at least 120,000 men has become available for operations in the provinces of France. Prince Frederick Charles will, it is said, have the supreme command of the army of the Rhone with his head-quarters at Lyons, which city will probably soon be attacked by an army of about 80,000 men. The army of the Loire will also be raised to upwards of 60,000 men, and the same number will be able to operate in the North, against Lille, Rouen, and possibly Cherbourg. At all these various points the warlike operations, which, for want of men, have hitherto been carried on with less power than was desirable, will now be taken up with renewed energy and soon prove to those provinces of what immense service Bazaine at Metz has, until now, been to them. Besides, the army investing Paris can be considerably reinforced, and as the peace-negotiations of Thiers will probably be received with as little favour at Paris as at Tours, we may shortly expect to receive tidings of the attacks upon the forts of Paris having been opened, and, possibly, of the commencement of the bombardment.

The North German Correspondent regards M. Gambetta as the modern Orlando Furioso. It can conceive nothing more likely to do the country irreparable mischief that this terroristic attempt to goad on the rural population to a useless sacrifice of life and ssoeery. The decree of M. Gambetta m to have been suggested by the uixotic resistance made to the Germans at St. Quentin, at the instigation of M. Anatole de la Forge, an exploit which ultimately cost the town very dear. What the brave and disciplined troops of France could not effect in the field will never be accomplished by ill-trained peasants in desultory combats; and we believe the day is not far distant when the French people will execrate the names of those politicians and journalists in France, Belgium, and England, who are still encouraging them to continue a struggle which the best friends of France, and all impartial observers, pronounce to be hopeless.

Rejoicings and illuminations, on account of the fall of Metz, have taken place in Dresden, Leipsic, Stettin, Cologne, Dantzic, Konigsberg, Elberfeld, Bremen, Hamburg, Magdeburg, Dortmund, Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, Goth, Weimar, Kiel, Altenburg, Hanover, and other German towns. In the last named city a procession was formed in Tivoli, which proceeded to the residence of General Vogel von Falckenstein, where the 'Wacht am Rhein' and other patriotic songs were sung; after which the General appeared, and thanked the serenaders in the name of the King and the German army.

The deplorable condition of Metz has not been exaggerated. According to a letter dated the 15th inst., addressed by General Coffinieres, Governor of the place, to the Municipal Council, the whole military and civilian population amounted to 230,000 souls. The supplies must have been very large to have lasted as long as they did. On the 16th of October the Mayor of Metz published a proclamation, ordering that thenceforward only one sort of bread should be made, composed of rye and bran, to be sold at 45 centimes the kilogramme. Every baker was daily to receive the quantity necessary to supply his customers. The allowance was fixed at 400 grammes (rather more than four-fifths of an English pound) for every adult, 200 grammes for children from four to 12 years old, 100 grammes for children from one to four years old. The bread was to be delivered only against a receipt bearing the name of the person and the stamp of the 'Mairie'. When this was the state of things on the 15th of October, it does not seem very surprising that the place had to capitulate on the 27th. We are told, however, that such surrender was an act of treachery, which can only mean that the garrison and army ought to have fought their way out. The 3,000 horses that remained, the two officers above quoted report to have been lean and dying of hunger. The ration of bread had been reduced to 200 grammes.

The German infantry have recently been armed with a new weapon designed for mountainous and guerilla warfare, which supersedes the light field artillery. It is a small portable fieldpiece, weighing about 35lb., and was tested in the war of 1866. It can be carried by two men, and ten shots a minute can be fired with it. Its range is at least two thousand paces. Thousands have been distributed to the army, and they can be employed in places where field artillery is impracticable.

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 Tuesday 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 Tuesday 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 Silex 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 on Tuesday 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 Marines is on board of her, and thus the play goes on.

THE STEAMSHIP "BORNEO."

This steamship, belonging to Messrs. Ryde and Co., of London, and the third boat of the new line running between the River Plate, Rio de Janeiro, Antwerp and London, arrived at M.Video on Tuesday, and will be here early this morning.

She left Falmouth on the 4th Nov., calling at St. Vincent to coal, where she arrived on the 15th ult., and left again the same evening. She reached Rio de Janeiro on the 28th, and, after discharging her cargo for that port, left for the River Plate on the 1st inst., being unavoidably detained there. During the whole of the voyage she experienced exceptionally light winds, until the 3rd and 4th inst., when she encountered strong head winds and a short chopping sea, which retarded her progress very much. The Borneo is a remarkably fast boat, and will steam twelve knots easily when required to do so. On the way out she was driven at half-speed only. She is a most comfortable boat, and a great favorite with passengers, of whom a goodly number have taken passage in her. She has accommodation for 100 first cabin, a few second cabin, and in her 'tween-decks she can take any number of third class passengers or emigrants.

In outward appearance she is not unlike the appropriately named Bonita belonging to the same line of steamers, which was here last month, and so much admired all along the coast. If anything, the Borneo may be considered the finer boat. Her saloon is unique, beautifully decorated in white and gold, is 85 feet long and 36 feet wide. The ventilation is all that could be desired. With such boats as these there cannot be any doubt as to the success that will ultimately attend them. They reflect infinite credit on all concerned, and we not only congratulate Messrs. Ryde and Co. as owners, and the Belgian Government as subsidizers of these magnificent boats, but the South American community generally in having such fine vessels placed at their disposal to carry them and their goods between this and the old continent.

The Borneo is capable of carrying 2,500 tons of cargo, is very strongly built, is brig-rigged, and of 400 horse-power nominal, with effective power to almost any extent.

She is commanded by Captain Edwin Cole, late of the City of Brussels.

LETTERS.

AT THIS OFFICE.

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

Captain R. T. Irwin, J. C. Meoler y Ca. Martin Egan, Miss Helen Cocheran, Ann Smith, John Simpson, Frederick Williams P. Walsh, Michael Casey, Michael Crooke, F P. Williams, Robert Champion, John Johnston, Richard T. Irwin, Charles Tottenham, Hart, Ricardo Keeyes, Angus Livingston, John Gover, William Birch, John Johnnson Juan Elderdoy, Anne Keegan, John Murphy, John Hunter, Frederick Hodder. Stamford Raffles Flint, William Killeen John M'Guirk, Miss A. Hart, Thomas Robertson, John Carmichal, John Young, P. Winthrop A. Moore, John Connor, J. Tratey, Edmund Wall, Sr. A. Miller, William Fagan 2, Ignatio Leon, R. E. Wade, John Wood Reed, C. Collins Capt. Nowlands, H Scatcherd, Captain Joseph G. Barston, Rothesley; Mrs Armstrong; Jacob Lorrain, William Cahil Thomas Gandly, Francis Hunt, Robert M'Douall, J Conley, F Coghlan, C. Kent, P Hogan, W. M'Feat, Samuel O. Holdcraft. Alexander Brown, Edward Maguire, Patrick Flanagan, Enrique Ranech, Wm. S. M'Ilwain, J. Carbery, J Wyse, John Lynch, John Carmichael, 2, G. French, Don Mateo Russell J. Grossart, Louis Mela, Henry Caley, Enrique T. Bradish, William M'Feat, Robert Hare, J. McLean, James Johnson, Thomas Ellis, C. B. Wade, — Ford, William Haugh, Albert Wollenweber, F. Pierson, C. Kent,, Mrs. Mary Dougherty, Mat W. Fullen, Guillermo Bailie, Messrs. Marshall, J. William Morrison, John Stephens, Maria Dunne, Sr. D. Joaquin Lorenzo, Alejandro Carrasco Albano.

R. Deney, Thomas Ledwith,
Robert Marshall, Robert Doyle, G. Henderson Captain Forbes, Pedro Morgan.

D. Geoghan, J. Geoghan, Captain W. J. Watson, Captain Whealen, W. Humphrey, J. Graham, P. Gardnier, J. Griffen, P. Green. W. R. Garden 2, Edward Hurley, Thomas Reeves, Edmund Dillon.

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

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

S. M. Hart, Henry Borland, W C C Morgan, John Hutchinson, R, W. Stoate Dr. Mullens. G. J Jones, Harry B. Downing.

LETTERS AT JOHN WALKER'S

97—CALLE DEFENSA—97

Joseph Aires, M. H. A. Atkin.

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

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

Patrick Dalton, Edward Dolan.

J. Fennell, John Furlong, Luke Furlong.

P. Griffin, Teresa Guidobana, Celia Gaffin, Messrs. Getten, Mrs. Griffin (née Mary Murphy.)

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

H. M. A. Jones.

James Keatinge, James Kelly, Patrick Keenay.

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

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

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

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

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

LETTERS LYING AT THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

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

DILIGENCIAS.

LAS DILIGENCIAS—COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS

Para Chivilcoy, Bragado, 9 de Julio y Loncague

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

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

6p d11 LA EMPRESA

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

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

ITINEARIO
De las Diligencias que se despachan en esta Agencia.

Para Lobos, Martes y Sabados; regresa los Miercoles

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

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

P. DUFOUR.

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

Empresario—
E. VALDOVINOS

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

Empresario—
C. MERLINO.

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

Empresario—
B. TAVAREZ.

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

25 DE MAYO, sale los pares regresa los nones.

Empresario—
F. GARCIA.

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

FLOR DEL OESTE, CORREO DEL ESTADO

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

Sale de Buenos Aires los
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 27 y 29
de cada mes, por el primer tren de las 6 de la mañana hasta Chivilcoy, para llegar en el dia al 25.

Regresa todos los
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 26, 28 y 30
por el tren que llega al Parque a las 8¼ de la noche

9 de Julio
1, 7, 13, 19, 25
Regresa
6, 12, 18, 24, 30.

Agencia, Calle Rivadavia 239.
Empresario—Santiago Iralde.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES DEL OESTE.
CORREO DEL ESTADO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LA EMPRESA.

MENSAGERIA PARA EL BRAGADO—
Sale de Buenos Aires los dias
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, de cada mes y—
Regresa los dias
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, del Bragado.

Agencia en Buenos Aires Calle Rivadavia 239.
Empresario y dueño—Mauricio del Vall.

MENSAGERIAS.
(Union Argentina.)

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

Empresario,
JOSE MORGANDO.
(LA PROTEJIDA.)

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

Empresario,
NICOLAS ESCOBAR.
9—TACUARI—11

PARA LAS FLORES Y AZUL—LA INVARIABLE PORTEÑA.

ADMINISTRACION RIVADAVI Nos. 441 y 443.

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

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

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

Las cartas y periodicos hasta las dos de la tade.

Empresario—
MIGUEL M. LUPO

Febrero 9 de 1870.

LA ORIENTAL DEL SUD

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

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

POSTAS DEL TRANSITO.
José Migueles,
Manuel Balejos,
Casa de Negocio de D. Benito Tisoni.
Estancia de Pardo,
" de Piedra,
" de Nogoles.
" de San Isidro,
" Palermo.

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

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

En Chascomus, Hotel de D. Pedro Marin.

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

fsb22 LA EMPRESA.

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

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

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

Setiembre 8 1870.

LA IVARIABLE ARJENTINA—Para Lobos y Saladillo.

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

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

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

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

Empresario—Rafael Saborido

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

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

BUENOS AYRES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.

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

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. p. (2) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

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

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

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

P. P. Mauá & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The names of the Steamers are as follow:
BONITA—GALATEA—BORNEO—LACYDON.

The S.S. BORNEO, Cole, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, th 17th inst. This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, on the 17th, to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London

Passengers, Parcels, and Specie will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London Continent at through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half per cent payable here.

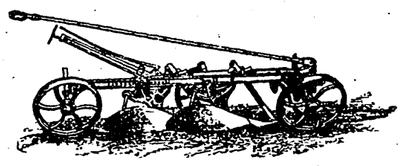
All LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents.

WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers,
42 Calle San Martin.

FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.



PIRIE'S PATENT PLOUGH.

The object of the Plough is to save draught; and by turning two furrows at once one man—and either two or three horses, according to the nature of the soil—can do as much work as two Ploughs of the best ordinary description.

A magnificent PORTABLE ENGINE, of Eleven Horse Power, made specially for this country.

Also, a CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, to raise 30,000 Gallons per hour.

The ENGINE and PUMP can be seen at Mr. Marshall's Yard, Barracas; and information and Prices will be given at No. 5 Calle Defensa. 8,xp,d5

SUPERIOR VARNISHES.

COPAL CARRIAGE VARNISH,
For the Wheels and Shafts of Carriages. Brilliant and durable.

COPAL BODY VARNISH,
For the Undercoat of the Bodies of Vehicles.

It hardens sufficiently to be rubbed or flattened down next morning.

These Varnishes are from the Wolverhampton Works of Messrs. Mander, Brothers, and are of the best class.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, in Imperial Gallons, by

JOHN EASTMAN AND SON,
9 & 11—CALLE DEFENSA—9 & 11
360,15p,d2

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
LIME-STREET,
LIVERPOOL.

This magnificent Building is one of the finest and most elaborately-finished Hotels in the United Kingdom, covering an rea of 1200 square yards, and contains 200 noble and spacious oms, fitted up with every luxury and requisite that modern art nd experience can furnish.

The Hotel is situated on a commanding and beautiful site, in the very heart of the Town, opposite the London and North-Western Railway Station, St. George's Hall, the Free Public Library and Museum, the Wellington Monument, and within a very easy distance of the Tithebarn-street (Exchange) Station, the Theatres. The Georges and new Great Landing Stages of the River Mersey.

The Chief COFFEE ROOM is 60 feet square, will accommodate 300 visitors, and is conducted upon the American and Continental system.

This Hotel is frequented principally by Americans, and visitors will find every comfort, combined with MODERATE CHARGES.

Omnibuses to different parts of the Town and suburbs pass the Hotel.

3,26m,o8 J. MAYCOCK, ManagerB.

GEBBIE and McKINLAY,

39——CALLE DEFENSA——39

The attention of the Public is respectfully directed to the undernoted

LIST OF PRICES:

Suits Made to Order	$550
Do. Ready-made	$350 to 500
Alpaca Coats	$ 60 to 130
Tweed Trousers	$ 60 to 150

Linen Suits, White Vests, White Shirts, Crimean Shirts, &c.

CORK HATS..... $50

Observe the Address,

39—Calle Defensa—39
34,1m,d4

AUCTIONS

TIMBER AUCTION
BY
BULLRICH & CO.
200,000 ft. of Russian Pine.
A good chance for Carpenters.

On Wednesday 14th inst. at 11 a.m. at the Barraca in Calle Tacuari, between Brasil and Caseros, 200,000 ft. of Russian Pine in lots to suit purchasers.

Tirantes measuring 2 by 2; 2 by 3, 3 by 4, 3 by 5, 3 by 9, &c.

Tablas of 1 to 1½ inches.

Rafters of pine, oak, &c.

This lot arrived recently and offers a fine chance for carpenters and builders.

57 10p d6

MARIANO BILLINGHURST.
De la finca Calle Defensa No. 466.

El Jueves 22 del corriente a las 6 en punto de la tarde se ha de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado la finca arriba espresada construida en cal y a todo costo con 10 piezas, aljibe aguas corrientes madera duras pisos de tabla, terreno de 8¾ varas de front por 40 id de fondo.

La Calle y altura de este parajo no dejan nada que descar. el tramway a la Boca del Riachuelo pasa a la puerta y está lista para ser habitada.

Se suplica puntualidad a la hora.

78,xp,d7

MR. FELIX ROMERO

Will sell by Public Auction the splendid Steamer HELEN, on Sunday, 11th December. She is a neat Paddle Steamer, quite new, made for light draught, and can burn either coal or wood. Those who cannot go see her can form a very fair idea to her size by these figures.—Length of Keel 70 ft. With of beam 10 ft. 300 tons burden. Passenger accommodation—first-class 20, Ladies 4. Speed 8 to 10 miles an hour. Consuption of coal one ton in twenty hours.

She lies in the River Lujan alongside the Cerro.

On the day of Sale she will be brought to the Mole stairs, whence to start up steam at 1 p.m. Parties preferring to treat privately may call any day before the Auction to our offices Calle Cerrito No 80.

273 14p n24

97—Calle Defensa—97

GUINESS'S STOUT AND PALE ALE ALWAYS ON HAND.

JUST RECEIVED,

Deviled Ham, American Soda Biscuits, and the celebrated "Brown Dick" Virginia Tobacco,

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

97—Calle Defensa—97

JOHN WALKER.

HECTOR M'DONALD & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGERS,

127—Calle Defensa—127

342,xp,n80

BUENOS AYRES JUNIOR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

These Annual Contests will take on Friday, December 23rd, on the Palermo Cricket Ground (kindly lent by the B. A. C. C. for the occasion); they are open to all comers under 17 years of age, on the payment of $20 entrance fee.

Those who intend to compete may give in their names, ages, and events in which they wish to compete clearly written on paper, together with the amount of the entrance fee either to

Messrs. TURMEAU & Co.,
Calle San Martin,
OR
Dr. WHITE,
Almagro,

On or before Thursday, December 15th, after which date no entries will be received.

The events will comprise:—
Running Races of 100, 200, 300 yards.
Walking Race—Once round the ground.
Jumps—High Standing, High Running, Length Standing, Length Running,
Hop, Skip, and Jump.
Trowing the Cricket Ball.
Three-legged Race.
Pole-leaping.
Sack Race.
Climbing the Pole.
Consolation Race.
Hurdle Race.

Programmes complete in all respects may be had gratis of Messrs. Turmeau, on Tuesday, December 20th.

207 1m n27

LAS DILIGENCIAS
COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS
Y
CORREO DEL ESTADO.

Para Chivilcoy, Bragado, Poso Pampa, 9 de Julio, Loncagua, y Fuente Genl. Pas.

Sale todos los dias Domingo para los puntos indicados.

Encomiendas se reciben hasta las 5 de la tarde d la víspera.

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

MENSAJERIAS LA PROTEJIDIA DEL SUD.

59——CALLE PIEDRAS——59
En Chascomus—Hotel del Universo, frente á la Estacion.

Aviso al Público desde el 1° de Noviembre las salidas de Buenos Aires quedan arregladas del modo siguiente:

Carrera de BUENOS AIRES á DOLORES todos los dias,

Moro por la Brava y Cerro, 5 y 20.

Laguna de los Padres, Ballenera y Carolina, 2, 12, 22.

Moro por el Senillosa y la Fortuna de Peña, 13, 28.

Laguna por el Chajá y Miraflores, 6, 16, 26.

Moro por el Invierno, Arenales y Ayacucho, 1, 11, 21.

Ajó y General Lavalle, 3, 13, 23.

Nota—Las salidas de Buenos Aires son el Ferro-Carril del Sud à las 5, 45 de la mañana y se harà el viage á Dolores en un dia.

Las encomiendas se recibiràn la víspera de las salidas hasta las 4 de la tarde y la correspondencia hasta las 9 de la noche. El servicio se harà con coches muy cómodos y elegantes y con caballos de propiedad mansos y baqueanos.

Los Mayorales son los mismos interesados.

1 n16 LA EMPRESA.

NEW WORK ON MUSIC
BY
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For laying on the Railway, from the hour the Vessel or Steamer is properly up, for each twenty-four (24) hours, seventy-five ($0.75) cents. per ton. in gold, and any twenty-four (24) hours entered upon will be charged as a full day.

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Para Bahia Blanca y Patagones el Vapor Nacional

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NOTA—La Agencia proporciona lanchas, y Carros para cualquier embarque y se ocupa de todas clrses de transitaciones de Aduana.

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UNITED CLUB.

The Ordinary General Meeting will be held in the Reading Room of the Club, on THURSDAY, 15th of DECEMBER, 1870, in accordance with the Rules of the Club.

The Chair to be taken at half-past Eight precisely.

Members are earnestly requested to attend.

124 San Martin, Nov. 17, 1870.

188,1m.n18

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253 1m n23

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