

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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502—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

THE WAR.

Special Telegrams to "Standard."

Arrival of the Araucania Fall of Amiens. Great Fighting before Paris.

O'Gorman.
to
STANDARD.
Montevideo, Dec. 24,
9 a.m.

After short combat Amiens capitulated on 30th. Eleven officers, four hundred soldiers, thirty pieces of artillery.

London, 3rd.

German news gives advantage gained near Orleans.

French news states General Chausy gained victory at Portay, the Prussians being dislodged at the point of the bayonet.

Prussians defeated by Garibaldians in an attack at Autun.

Paris sorties. Losses considerable.

Armistice asked to bury dead.

German lines around Paris still unbroken, but latest reports say broken by Trochu and Ducrot.

General news in favor of France.

SECOND STANDARD TELEGRAM.

Montevideo, Dec. 24, 11 a.m.

London, 5th Dec.

11 a.m.—Duke of Mecklenburg has reported that he encountered superior forces at Patay; the Bavarians fell back on Thursday.

On Friday the French vigorously attacked the Bavarian positions, and were driven back. French lost many hundred prisoners and 11 guns.

French accounts referring to above say the movements of the Loire army continue.

Engagements took place without decisive result, but onward march is retarded.

Nothing more known of Generals Ducrot and Trochu; supposed to be encamped on the banks of the Marne.

The French have not been able to break through the Prussian lines.

THIRD STANDARD TELEGRAM.

Very latest.—General Ducrot has passed the Prussian lines victoriously.

CLUB TELEGRAM.

Araucania arrived with dates to the 5th.

Latest telegram says the Paris and Loire armies gained a great victory, and have broken through the line of siege. Eastern question arranged pacifically.

NACION TELEGRAM

Lisbon 5th.

Great victories by the French. Gen. Chausy with the Army of the Loire gained a splendid victory at Portay.

Trochu with 100,000 men and 400 cannons made a sortie on the 30th, crossed the Marne and gained a great victory. He made a second sortie on the 2nd with 150,000 men, again crossing the Marne, drove back the army of Prince Frederick Charles and opened up communications with the Army of the Loire.

London, 3rd.

Germans report a series of combats advantageous to the Bavarians under Von der Tann, west of Orleans. French report that at Portay their troops carried everything before them at the point of the bayonet. French losses on Wednesday (30th Nov.) in front of Paris were considerable, and they asked for an armistice of some hours to bury the dead.

German lines around Paris are not broken. Garibaldi repulsed the German attack on Autun.

Tours, 4th.

Army of the Loire stopped advancing by large forces in front.

The French have re-occupied the strong positions near Orleans, and postponed their advance.

Prussians concentrating at Pitbiviers and Athenay. General Ducrot will find it easier now to cut the German lines, as they are concentrating.

London, 5th.

Duke of Mecklenburg says the Bavarians have had to fall back before superior forces at Palay on the 1st inst.

On the following day the French attacked the Bavarian position, and were repulsed.

French advices state that the Army of the Loire is again advancing.

Journal do Commercio (Rio Janeiro)

The army of Paris gained a great victory.

The army of the Loire another.

The Prussian lines broken.

Siege of Paris raised.

TRIBUNA TELEGRAM

Another telegram.

I have just spoken with an English passenger per Araucania.

The news is most important.

A terrible fight on the Loire. Notwithstanding the inferiority of French troops, Prussians were defeated close to the plains of Portay.

Trochu made two great sorties, one on the 30th and the other on the 2nd, marching towards the Marne, which line they cut, throwing the Prussians out of all their positions, and causing immense loss.

In the sortie of the 2nd, the French, at the head of 150,000 men, drove back the army of Prince Frederick Charles and compelled the Prussians to raise the siege of Paris. This sortie has resulted in the union of both armies of Loire and Paris, numbering 400,000 men.

Garibaldi has gained another great victory.

The Rio papers congratulate the French on their splendid victories.

Paris and Loire armies triumphant; Prussian lines cut; siege of Paris raised.

NACIONAL TELEGRAM.

Montevideo, Dec. 24th 1870.

Araucania arrived with dates to the 5th inst. from Lisbon. It is generally believed in Europe that peace is at hand. The French people are to be congratulated on rising to the level of former epochs, and now is their turn for revenge.

A Lisbon paper of the latest date says:—

General Ducrot sallied from Paris at the head of 150,000 men, crossed the Marne and drove the Germans from their positions, while General Vinoy attacked them on the other side.

The result of this sortie is not yet known, nor whether the armies of Paris and the Loire have effected their junction.

The army of the Loire gains ground daily, and is receiving large reinforcements; the soldiers are full of patriotic enthusiasm.

The Eastern question has been amicably settled.

The Prussians, fearing a reverse, are concentrating their forces.

All kinds of news favourable to France are in circulation in Lisbon.

It is said the French army has gained another great victory.

Paris has gone wild with enthusiasm.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

Amiens surrendered after a short fight; 11 officers, 400 men, and 30 guns taken.

General Chausy gained great victory at Portay. The French drove the Prussians back at the point of the bayonet.

Garibaldi beat the Prussians at Autun.

An armistice asked for by the Empress Eugenie is spoken of.

The German forces round Paris have been routed by Generals Trochu and Ducrot. Great sortie on the 30th—another on the 2nd. Prince F. Charles driven back.

A leading mercantile house has received the following despatch:—

Paris army victorious! that of the Loire also! Siege raised! Peace favorable to France spoken of!

MAZIONE ITALIANA TELEGRAM.

Pacific steamer arrived.

News to December 4.

Great victories of the French under Gen. Chausy on the Loire.

The Garibaldians, after a desperate fight, took Autun by assault, fighting with the greatest heroism against the Prussian artillery. Trochu and Ducrot sallied from Paris with 100,000 men, crossed the Marne, and drove back Prince Frederick Charles' army, effecting a junction with the Army of the Loire. Trochu had 400 cannon.

Latest news from Lisbon report another victory of army of Paris, and also another on the Loire.

Prussian line broken and siege of Paris raised.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

London, Nov. 23, 1870.

This afternoon the text of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Granville's despatch will be made public. To-morrow the Cabinet council meet at Windsor, when the answer of the Government will be discussed. Meanwhile, it is generally understood that Russia does not withdraw her claim for a revision of the treaty in the sense already explained. But it is supposed that the tenor of the despatch will leave a loop-hole for a diplomatic arrangement, if only temporary.

The London press has receded from its bellicose bluster, and, under the tuition of a few thoughtful men, who have favored us with their opinions, it begins to see the absurdity of England, whose power is relatively diminishing before the growth of young states like America, Russia, and Germany, flourishing the truncheon of a policeman in the face of the armed hordes of Europe. Do not believe that any of us underrate the strength of England, which, if once put forward, is more than a match for any single power. The letters you will see in the papers from such men as Neil, Froude, Newman, Murde, Freeman, and others of that ilk are simply thoughtful protests against our bull-like propensity to have a slap at any tangible object without looking in any other direction.

The Morning Post of this morning fore-shadows as I think, semi-officially the determined attitude of Lord Granville and his party in the Cabinet, whilst the Times represents the caution and casuistry of Lowe and Granville. Perhaps we shall wait for one more despatch from Gortschakoff, and if he is not willing to refer the question we shall fight.

The peril of Great Britain is that she will not take up the challenge of Russia at once, now when France is still unconquered, and would be glad of her assistance; nor will she seize the opportunity of cancelling all treaties and inconvenient obligations in Europe, and husband her resources for her own defence, and for the defence of India, the doors of which, can be barricaded in Egypt and Persia far more cheaply and effectually than at the Bosphorus. Her only other chance is that Germany may require her aid against Russia and France at no very distant period. It appears that M. Bismarck was as much astonished as the rest of the world by the receipt of the first Russian circular. The time chosen by Russia in making her demand was extremely inconvenient to the Germans, who were within an ace of packing up their traps at Versailles on the news of the defeat of Von der Tann, and who were just arriving at the opinion that perhaps the siege of Paris was a mistake.

Since the partial success of the French at Baccan, their General, d'Aurelles de Paladine, has, fortunately for the besiegers, acted on the defensive, and waited for reinforcements from the army of Keratry in Brittany, and from the Army of the North, now under General Fare. Bourbaki has been superseded, and very properly so, as, whatever his military ability may be, his heart was not in the cause of the Republic, which, rightly or wrongly, has undertaken the defence of France under the energetic guidance of M. Gambetta. That personage has hitherto been the object of much abuse by the obsequious ears who write letters for the London papers.

now people are beginning to admit his full value; and even if Paris falls, and the improvised armies of France are unfortunate, the merit of organizing in two months a large force in a nation ruined by an incompetent and immoral government will remain to the credit of M. Gambetta and his comrades.

By the latest accounts the French and German armies on the Loire were closing together in the small quadrilateral marked by Orleans and Le Mans on the S.W., and Evreux and Chartres on the N.E. We have the news of partial encounters along the whole line, and these have in general been in favor of the French, who have now probably assumed the offensive, and will endeavor to crush the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and Von der Tann, before their forces are joined by Prince Frederick Charles, whose march must have been delayed by the heavy rains. The two German corps d'armee meeting on Le Mans number together about 60,000 men. To the eastward of Orleans, towards Montargis and Fontainebleau, the Germans have in motion upwards of 150,000 men. The French army of the Loire with reinforcements from the north and Toulon, cannot be under 220,000. They are armed with Remington and Snider rifles, and well supplied with artillery and ammunition, a great part of which has come from our friends in America of Alabama celebrity, who, by the way, if General Butler's recentrodomontade against England is to be accepted as representing American feeling, they will have those arms turned against themselves, should we fight with Russia. The Russian army is only partly supplied with breach loaders of an American pattern. A great portion of the army is still armed with flint-muskets. The Russians are not ready for war, and the present crisis is due to the "penchants" of the Emperor Alexander for the Prussian court. He seemed to think that Paris would at once surrender, and that peace was certain. He has made a grand mistake, and the German liberal papers are more angry with him than the English. The Times and all the pro-Prussian papers have now turned round in favor of the French, and the result of a great engagement this side of the Loire is hourly looked for with intense anxiety.

THE ENTRE RIANO WAR.

INVASION OF SANTA FE.

Misfortunes are oftentimes blessings in disguise, and many of the most experienced River Plate politicians regard the invasion of Santa Fé as a rather favorable sign of a wind up to this never ending Entre Riano campaign. For the last week rumours have come down of troops crossing from Entre Rios into Santa Fé, none, however, attached much importance to these flying reports and, until Monday afternoon there was nothing official known on the matter.

It is now however an admitted fact that from 200 to 400 Entre Rianos crossed the Paraná at a place called the Brete, and after a slight engagement with some few Santa Fé troops they established a footing. They have also put up a small battery which commanded the Diamante pass and opened fire on all vessels going up or coming down the river. On Monday afternoon the Government received a telegraphic despatch giving the fullest particulars. A Cabinet meeting was at once called, and the most energetic measures adopted. All the National Guards of Rosario have been called out, and as far as we can learn, the National Guards of most of the upper provinces will be also called out, and the National army raised to an effective standing of 12,000 men. The Entre Riano invaders have marched for a place called the Rucon.

General Conesa has sent down to this city for arms and supplies, and recruiting is going on throughout the province of Santa Fé.

Respecting the battery placed on the river we are informed that no less than seven schooners have been captured, and a very bold attempt made to bring to the steamer Proveedor; the shots passed right over the bow of the steamer, and luckily did no damage. The Brazilian steamer Galgo,

a Brazilian Government transport, had no less than fourteen shots fired at her, none of which took effect; but the attack on the Galgo may prove a lucky occurrence for the Argentine Government, as we doubt not Viscount Rio Branco will order up at once a Brazilian gunboat to shell the Entre Riano battery, and free the rivers from all molestation.

The Port Captain of Parana telegraphed to the Government that, in consequence of the facilities which the rebels possess for seizing small craft coming down the river, he has ordered that all schooners coming down the river be stopped at Parana. This, of course, will be an immense inconvenience for our river traffic, and it behooves the Argentine Government to at once send up some war vessels to protect the trade of the river.

The Entre Riano war has been now for eight months steadily creeping on. The province of Entre Rios is so completely desolated that the rebels seek new fields of conquest, and, fired with the hope of sacking Santa Fe, Rosario, and other towns, Jordan's men have crossed the Parana, and are now encamped in the adjoining province. The affair could hardly be more serious and calls for the most instant action on the part of the Government. Further advices were looked for yesterday afternoon, but nothing of importance came to hand.

The band of Entre Rianos on this side of the Parana, if quickly pursued and followed up, can be easily captured; but if there is to be a repetition of the Gualaguaychu campaigning, then the sooner peace is concluded with the irrepressible Jordan the better.

MONTEVIDEO.

Tuesday.
This morning the President received the garrison in Calle 18 de Julio, the forces numbering 9 battalions, after which they passed up Calle Uruguay and 25 de Mayo defiling in front of President's house (formerly Proud's Hall & Co), and returning by Calle Sarandi to the Plaza Independencia.

The two batts. sent down to Maldonado returned to-day, not being able to find any guide who could show them the way across country to where Goyo Suarez is supposed to be.

Accounts from the camp report that Aparicio's army yesterday morning was seen at Piedras de Afilar, Entre Rios.

The Government has bought Spencer rifles for the troops. Balmanté has asked leave to resign the post of Comandante Militar, seeing that the danger is removed. Lieut. Agniar, who was made prisoner by the Blancos at the Cerro, has presented himself, to demand a court-martial.

Goyo Suarez sent a courier to-day to announce his arrival at Solis Grande. The belligerent armies cannot be far asunder.

GREAT NEWS FOR THE PLATE.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "CORKSCREW."

It will doubtless interest our readers to know that on the 26th Nov. the trial trip of the far famed "Corkscrew" steamer took place, we regret to say with less success than the friends of science anticipated. When launched the "corkscrew" slid into the water swan like, and rode majestically on the waters of the Clyde, but when steam was got up, it was found that the two major screws were too large for the screws running along the keel; the result was that the stern screw worked, but the "corkscrew" did not drive a-head.

The greatest speed that could be made was three miles per hour; could the screws along the keel be got into motion it is not unlikely that the great speed looked for might have been obtained, but nothing could work the corkscrew, and the steamer after repeated efforts was taken back to the ship-yard with a view to have the hind screws changed or modified. Mr. Fulton Mendez returns to the Plate by next English mail, and the Corkscrew when re-arranged will be sent out to the Plate, possibly to serve the purpose of a steam tug, for which vessel she is eminently adapted.

CORDOBA EXHIBITION.

TRIAL OF MACHINERY.

SECOND DAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I trust you are ere this in receipt of my letter, giving full particulars of the first day's proceedings. On this as on the first day the special train started at 6.30 a.m., under the charge of Mr. Joseph Clifford. The audience was not so large as on the first day, the Minister and Mr. Zimmermann being sick in bed; in fact, with the exception of the committee, judge, and jury, and a few inveterate old campaigners there was no one on the ground except the brass band. The sun was not so strong nor the program so long.

THRASHING MACHINES.

For this important feat only four entered.

1. Garrett, Suffolk—Ledesma, Cordoba, agents; engines good, but neglected, double blast.

2. Same maker, triple blast with expanding screw, 6 rakers, 3 feeders, stoker, and engineer; Messrs Hope—Canada Gomez, exhibitor and agent. The engine was well served by Mr. George Evans Atkinson, who worked it with a pressure of 85lbs. The trial lasted 15 minutes.

3. Ruston, Proctor & Co., Lincoln; agents and exhibitors, Tompkinson & Sons, Montevideo; 2 feeders, 4 rakers, stoker and engineer, double fan and screen, 50lbs. steam. This machine, which claims the superiority of economising labour to the greatest degree yet attained, worked admirably under the direction of Mr. Jones.

4. Pitt's 6 horse, capable of being worked at pleasure by steam—8 men. Hall, Rosario, agent. This machine worked well for three minutes, but was placed 'hors de combat' by the rupture of a bolt.

The following is the list of Mr. Wheelwright's agency as furnished by Mr. Windson.

Knox's horse-hoe, Cultivator with reversible teeth, Improved hinge-harrow with 24 teeth, Geddes harrow with 22 teeth, Harrington's hand seed sower and cultivator, Ames patent seed sower, Workman's patent friction block, Broadcast seeder and sower combined, Brown's patent corn-planter, Field-roller, Cohoon's broad-caster, Grant's 5 fan mill, Horse-drawn gang-plough (4 kinds) of Burdick's shaft-cutters.

ROUGHS, RAKES, AND HARROWS.

There were 99 of these useful instruments on the ground, exhibited chiefly by Messrs. Wheelwright, Rosario, Roldan, Buenos Ayres, and Temple, Cordoba.

1. Skinner's Sulky Gang (for Bullocks) 2 blades, 4 horses and one man. It did not do such wonders as was said from its Moron reputation.

2. Same as Norton, Chelmsford, 2 horses and man.

3. Scott's Patent Antifric-tionals, 2 horses and man.

Messrs. Hope, Cañada de Gomez, agents. The only improvement on the old implement, where the men walk behind, is a back wheel on which the whole weight rests, thereby removing all resistance except that offered by the blade. Last year the owner lent one of these to his neighbour Mr. Krell, who was so well pleased with its working, that whilst recently in England he purchased eight of the maker for his model farm at Cañada de Gomez.

4. Howard D. D. Bedford, one furrow. 2 horses and man.

5. Boston Steel Clipper x 1 1/2 horse and man. 9 inch furrow. Wheelwright & Co. Rosario, agents. This was the most economical, and did its work in first-rate style.

6. Collier's 2 Gang Eclipse Prairies—2 foot furrow. Agents, Roldan Bros., B. Ayres.

7. Collier's 3 Cast Steel—2 horses and man. Agents, Roldan Bros., B. Ayres. 14 inch furrow.

This was the favourite amongst 'connoisseurs,' and the clean, steady manner with which it got through the work gave every satisfaction.

8. John Gray's 2 Gang G. L.—3 horses and 2 men, 2 furrows 11 inches wide by 2 to 10 inches deep. Messrs. Hope Bros., Cañada de Gomez, agents.

9. G. A.—Same as foregoing in every particular.

10. Ames' Boston Clipper U. G. 3 1/2 horse 18x8.

I feel it my duty to the public and to the exhibitors to state that whilst carefully detailing everything that came under my notice, I have purposely avoided any expression of private opinion on these or other machines, about which I know little. Before awarding the prizes the jury

will have to consider other and more important points than are known to the most careful observers. Besides, these are only preparatory trials, the real 'tug of war' is to come off in February.

It is to be hoped that when the final trial comes each machine will be thrown more on its own merits, and not on capricious movements of rusty engines or half wild cattle. As an example we take Haines Header, 4 horses in machine, 2 horses in cart, 2 drivers and 2 men. Agent, Mr. Stowe, Frayle Muerto.

This machine, which for want of proper horses broke down the first day, now worked beautifully, cutting, raking and carting the corn, better than by hand; that is to say, with less straw, and of course in less than quarter the time. It was really worth coming from Buenos Ayres for anyone with an agricultural eye to witness the smooth way this huge pile of machinery worked on the rugged ground. In the United States this machine has done as much as 30 acres per day; here the most that it has ever done is 25 acres.

At one p.m. we made for the hospitable 'galpon,' where luncheon was served up as on the first day. There was no lack of champagne, and eloquence, if possible, more effervescent, flowed 'ad libitum.'

In the absence of Dr. Avellaneda, D. Eduardo Olivera took the chair, Sor. Arenales, Secretary of the Exhibition, occupying Mr. Zimmermann's place at the foot of the table.

The Chairman led off the ball in a splendid panegyric on the man of genius who had organised the victory (drunk sitting).

Major Hall said this was not the way to do justice to such a toast, and called on all present to rise in honour of a man who was an ornament to his own country, and a friend to every other.

Comendador Bendetti favoured us with an Italian speech.

Sor Olivera—"The promoters and aiders in the National Exhibition; none more so than the Central Argentine Railway Co. and its officials" (cheers).

Dr. Costa—"These triumphs of art and civilization I see around me—telegraphs, railways, machinery, etc.—all inspire my soul to soar above the paltry questions of the hour, and contemplate the Argentine Republic, the hotbed of liberal institutions, the home of peaceable foreigners, happy and united, great, glorious and free!" (prolonged cheers).

Dr. Lucas Gonzalez—"After fighting for three hundred years to assert our liberty and establish a nation, there was, as President Sarmiento said, nothing wanting but an Exhibition. He was right. That is what has made Cordoba what it is to-day. Therefore let us have an Exhibition in every province. The health of Mr. Thomas, who has laboured so much for its success, and that before long we may have a Mr. Thomas in every corner of the Republic."

The Minister of the Cordoba Government.—To the memory of the man (Gen. Urquiza) who first gave us a free constitutional government. (Cheers.)

Dr. Costa.—There is no form of government like the republican, and I hope we may live to see the whole world in the peaceful enjoyment of such a blessing.

Mons. Loni salutes the Argentine Republic in name of the French Republic.

Sr. Piran, a young law student, and son of the General, spoke in the most fiery and exaggerated style on the wrongs of the poor gaucho. The sensation he caused was so great that it was deemed advisable to repair to the field and witness some more peaceful victories.

The last thing on the programme was:

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES.

Only seven competed.

No. 1.—Buckeye's Combined Mower and Reaper.

No. 2.—Samuelson & Co, Barnbury.

No. 3.—Wood's Combined Mower and Reaper.

No. 4.—Hornsby's.

The foregoing have been already described, and their agents' names given in the first day's report.

No. 5.—Burt's Horse Rake, 22 teeth

No. 6.—American Hay Tedder, Ames's Plough Co., Boston, 2 horses and man, 16 double prongs.

7. Boby's Patent Rake—Bury St. Edmunds, Two horses and man; 26 teeth, Hope Brothers, Cañada de Gomez, agents. The alfalfa was long and fresh, and the work done well and quickly.

There were several other machines on the ground, a few only calling for special mention.

Corn Shellers. Shown by Roldan and Co.

A. F. Grant's Fan Mills, for chaffing and screening wheat, rye, oats, coffee, etc. Manufactured for Grant by the American Plough Co., Boston and New York. Shown by Messrs. Wheelwright and Co., Rosario.

A similar one to the above, shown by Roldan, B. Ayres.

A. Coru Mill, by Ransomes and Simms. Worked by a compact engine by Ruston and Proctor. Tompkinson and Jones, agents, Montevideo.

This concluded the day's proceedings. Every one regretted that the horses and bullocks used on the occasion were so bad. The heat was excessive all day, reaching as high as 99 Fahrenheit in the shade.

THE CORDOBA PALACE.

Quinta of the Exhibition, December 5, 1870.

To the Editors of the STANDARD, Gentlemen,

On taking up your paper of the 2nd inst. I was astonished to see that in our "Editor's Table" you stated that Mr. Dawney designed the water-supply, fountains, &c. of the Exhibition works in Cordoba, and had sent up workmen to carry out his instructions on those works. This is a mistake; the plans of the tank, water-supply, and position of the fountains were designed by me in the month of April, and sent to the Directive Commission in Buenos Ayre, together with a statement of the piping required. These plans were slightly modified whilst in the Commission's hands; the engine was placed nearer the Palace, which was an error; several pipes were suppressed as unnecessary, on account of a change having been made in the garden.

Mr. Dawney sent up the fountains, piping, &c., by a man, of whom the less said the better, who was engaged by the Commission to put up the fountains, &c. This was at my request, as plumbers are not plentiful in Cordoba. This man was under the orders of the General Commission and myself, and received his instructions without any reference to Mr. Dawney.

The engine and pumps were erected without any instructions from Buenos Ayres by a fitter who is still in the employ.

I may mention, in conclusion, that a project of mine for pumping water from the lake instead of the 'acequia' was rejected by Mr. Dawney, but was finally adopted as necessary to preserve the water fresh in the artificial lake.

Hoping you will find space in your journal for such a lengthy epistle, believe me, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR SHAW,
Eng. of the Exhibition.

'PHILO' AND 'THE SCOTCHMAN' LETTERS.

To the Editors of the STANDARD, Gentlemen,

'Philo's' erratic strictures on the letters of a 'Scotchman,' and his uncalled-for abuse, demand a severer examination than has yet appeared in your columns. Had this self-assumed counsellor of the 'young and ignorant' exercised the experience of his years and the subtlety of his learning to prove the false teachings of the Scotch man's earnest exhortations for a better observance of the Christian Sabbath, every impartial thinker, although diametrically opposed to his creed, would have joyful y granted him a hearing; but when he simply indulges in scolding digressions instead of honest argument, and a feeble attempt at sneering criticism in place of courteous discussion, we think he will scarcely have blindfolded even those he was so gratuitously desirous of serving.

We are certain the 'young and ignorant' will have had no difficulty in discerning the spirit of brotherly love and Christian charity that pervades the mariner's lucubrations, and in detecting the pernicious tendencies of 'Philo's' insinuations. And when his perilous and honest calling is made the ground for ridiculing his Christian professions, they will not forget the high offices bestowed by a different Teacher on the humblest fisherman of Galilee.

We are delighted to learn that "Sunday in Scotland has ceased to be a day of suffering," and we fervently trust that neither public auctions nor discharging of vessels on that day will ever be permitted to renew her ancient pains. Does 'Philo' presume to think that Dr. McLeod would countenance such a desecration of the Sabbath? Anything so unwarranted we do not

think 'Philo' will have the boldness to assert.

From the sources 'Philo' draws his caricatures of Scotland, we are not surprised that he should treat with levity and sarcasm the heroic efforts of a people to assert the right of worshipping God according to their conscience and belief. What unprejudiced reader of history can wonder at the errors to which the Presbyterians were sometimes driven, when he considers the ferocity with which they were hunted in native wilds and gleus down to the reign of James II. This unfortunate ruler, in 1687, caused a proclamation to be issued in which Presbyterians were interdicted from worshipping God anywhere but in private dwellings. They were not even to presume to build meeting-houses. They were not even to use a barn or out-house for religious exercises, and it was distinctly notified to them that, if they dared to hold conventicles in the open air, the law, which denounced death against both preacher and hearer, should be enforced without mercy. "Did the spirits of the people sink beneath such edicts? No! Hunted down, imprisoned by hundreds, hanged by scores, they still stood at bay in a mood so savage that the boldest oppressor could not but dread the audacity of their despair."

As a counterblast to 'Philo's' quotation regarding the ignorance of Scotchmen of anything but religious subjects, we may be permitted to transcribe another paragraph, from Macaulay, whose judgment we think will not be accused of partiality. "The national courage and intelligence of both nations (Scotland and Ireland), which now became connected with England ranked high. In perseverance, in self-command, in forethought, in all the qualities that conduce to success in life the Scots have never been surpassed. In mental cultivation Scotland had an indisputable superiority. Though that kingdom was then the poorest in Christendom, it already vied in every branch of learning with the most favored countries. Scotsmen whose food and dwellings were as wretched as those of the Icelanders of our time, wrote Latin verse with more than the delicacy of Vida, and made discoveries in science that would have added to the fame of Galileo."

Perfection has yet to be inscribed on the banner of nations, and from an impartial criticism of her history, Scotland has no reason to shrink. Her struggles for religious liberty are not to be estimated by a Buckle, and, certainly, the "young and ignorant" can only be misled by the carplings of 'Philo.'

Yours truly,
CARDO.

A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

The following flattering notice of the River Plate has appeared in most of the English papers:—

The present age is remarkable for the disposition to emigrate, chiefly of the Anglo-Saxon and kindred races. The prospect of doing better elsewhere than at home has compelled the crowded population of the Old World to seek "pastures new" in the New World, where a life of toil may be rewarded by comfort in old age, when the muscles become relaxed, and repose is desirable. Everybody knows what inducements are presented to the emigrant to locate on the Australian continent, and on the rolling prairies of the vast west. But everybody does not know that there are other resorts as inviting and not so distant as Australia and the countries of the far west. The Argentine Republic has a climate healthy and favorable to vigor and longevity, blessings considered separately or together of vast importance to mankind. Its lands are broad and fertile, practically limitless, and not encumbered with vast forests of trees demanding a large outlay for clearing. The state religion is Roman Catholic, but perfectly tolerant, its desire is that "Ephraim shall not annoy Judah, nor Judah vex Ephraim," and the result is that churches grow up side by side in peace and harmony, and the exercise of religious worship is as free, and as little interferred with in Buenos Ayres as in Great Britain. Emigrants will not easily forget the land of their nativity. The "old house at home" is fixed in their memory with enduring power, and, although their adopted home is the land of their present choice, they like to learn what is passing in that of their birth. There is weekly postal communication between England and Buenos Ayres and the countries of La Plata, by powerful mail steamers from Southampton, London, Liverpool, Falmouth and Bordeaux, so that the emigrants may be pretty well "posted up"

respecting current events in the Old World.

The political tendencies of the Argentine Republic are in the direction of free trade, and emigrants may there realise their freedom as fully as in any other part of Europe excepting England. The productions of the country are principally tallow, hides and wool, sheep being actually boiled down for their grease alone.

Emigrants who desire to pursue agriculture will be glad to know that the acquisition of land is easy, and to be possessed at a very low price, and its tenure secure. The commerce of the country is rapidly increasing, and immigration is only wanted to develop it into proportions beyond all calculations; and the railway enterprises fostered by English capitalists are destined to link the brightest regions of the vast South American continent with Europe, and especially to Great Britain, to whose alliance they are much attached, and many of whose people have large properties there, and have made large fortunes both by commerce and agriculture. A concession of land in the province of Santa Fe, situated about ninety miles from the capital Santa Fe, has been recently obtained by an eminent London house, who are offering facilities to intending settlers to occupy that tract of country; and this is only one of many cases of enterprise both by companies and individuals of purchasing large tracts of land in the Argentine Republic, and re-selling them at moderate prices to emigrants whom they aid also with money, to enable them to settle; many of them have been most successful, especially in B. Ayres. The Republic is composed of 13 large provinces, the whole being as large as all Europe, exclusive of Russia, and all happily possessed of fertile soils and fine climates.

The Province of Buenos Ayres is more populous and wealthy than all the rest put together, and is as large as Great Britain, and where property, especially near the town of Buenos Ayres, has quadrupled in value during the last ten years, and where life and property are as safe as in England.

The case referred to, where settlers are to be exempt from local and federal taxation for ten years, and to have land in lots of not less than 100 acres at 10s. per acre—one half payable before sailing, and one half on arriving at the colony—is merely mentioned as one of a great many plans of colonisation for those countries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Granville has given his attention to the cause of the British residents in Paris, unable to proceed on their journey home for lack of money, and he has ordered that they should be provided with the necessary funds.

Letters from Paris to the 8th inst. have been published in the *Harve Journal*. They state that the supplies of flour, wheat, and fresh meat will last forty days. There is wine in abundance, and orders have been given to cultivate outlying fields with greens. Milk is reserved exclusively for infants and sick people.

Preparations for a siege continue to be made in Lyons. A barricade committee has been formed, 50,000 Remington rifles have arrived, and cattle and sheep are being collected. Some attempts which have been made by the Red Republicans to create disturbances have failed. In Marseilles the Red Republicans are also said to be losing ground.

The French papers announce that the Prussian war department has issued orders that their French prisoners shall be furnished with winter clothing, of which an immense quantity was found in Strasburg. The prisoners confined in the fortresses of Silesia have also been supplied with winter clothing. Prisoners, even private soldiers, are permitted to reside in private houses, if their education and conduct be such as to justify such a privilege.

A correspondent at Amiens says that the decree ordering the 'levée en masse' has brought every description of work in the place to a standstill, and that the bread-winners 'curse the war heartily.' The supreme appeal of the Republic has created no enthusiasm, and the wish for peace is general and fervent. In a trip northwards the correspondent nowhere observes any patriotic élan, but the people seemed stunned, and all expected the Prussians.

Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt have definitely agreed to enter the North German Confederation, but Baden insists on reserving her military and diplomatic sovereignty. A Frankfort telegram, dated Friday, says—"The negotiations which

TO IMMIGRANTS.

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

THE COMMITTEE.

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS. The Argentine Immigration Committee condescends to receive applications from immigrants on the WESTERN RAILWAY, SOUTHERN do. CENTRAL ARGENTINE, do. An. 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.

SUBSCRIPTION

The Weekly Standard. \$20 PER MONTH.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1870.

NEW ENGLISH COLONY FOR CORRIENTES.

The steamer Pascal has brought out 26 English settlers and 160 cases of farming implements, furniture &c. for the new colony that is being established on the banks of the rivers Batel and Corrientes. It is now barely 2 years since 3 or 4 Englishmen first settled down on the lands of Jimenez and Garcia Zuñiga, some 10 leagues inland from the port of Goya, with the intention of forming the nucleus of a new colony. They wrote to their friends both here and at home, and soon obtained recruits from Bahia Blanca, Ireland and other parts. They bought land at the rate of \$4,500 fts. per sq. league, say 3 shillings per acre, and as their number grew they were left unprotected by wandering gauchos, except so far as a horse now and then stolen.

The colonists who arrived yesterday comprise 4 families of high respectability who have sold out everything in England and courageously resolved to embark their fortunes in a remote part of this strange Republic. They bring with them farm-servants, agricultural machinery and all the necessities for settling down to advantage in the new country. They are not ignorant of the place they choose for their new home; Mr. and Mrs. Perrin (one of the families in question) have had two sons established on the Batel for some time back, and it was Mr. Perrin junr. who went home for his parents and friends and has brought them out. They are in every way well calculated for establishing a thriving settlement in the Province of Corrientes, as they are accustomed to farming life, and the port of Goya is one of the best markets in the Republic for cheese, butter and such produce.

Many friends of the new settlers, in England and the United States, have been surprised to hear that rich farming lands, on the banks of an unfailing river, within 30 miles of an important port, and free from timber or swamp, can be obtained to purchase at 3 shillings an acre: they are only waiting to hear how the colonists get on, to follow their example. When we hear of fever swamps in Venezuela sold to English settlers at £1 an acre we can not but rejoice to see our countrymen prefer the fine, healthy, lands of Corrientes at one-fifth of that price. Seven years ago we wrote of the farm-lands about Goya, that there was no part of the River Plate territories better suited for English farming, and we are still of that opinion. The mode of life and its surroundings are of so European as in the Province of Buenos Ayres, but then land is much cheaper, and freer from Goya to this part is one-quarter of what it is from the partidos of Azul, Tandil, or Nueva de Julio. The climate of Goya is so healthy that doctors have never been in much

request, and the inhabitants are so well-to-do that it is an adage "there are no beggars in Goya." It was on the Batel estancia that cotton-planting was tried on a large scale in 1864; but for the sudden cessation of the American war it would have probably proved successful. The rest of the Province of Corrientes is much behind Goya, and the latter has been a thriving place since the middle of the 18th century when the site was a cattle-farm belonging to a man whose wife was named Goya or Gregoria; and the ships used to call here for beef and supplies.

We shall watch with interest the growth of this new settlement in whose success we have every confidence, and which is likely to be followed by many others, for we read in the English papers that numbers of people fled with that adventurous spirit which first peopled the New England colonies of North America and in our own time has built up a splendid empire in the Southern Hemisphere, are casting their eyes about for fresh fields and pastures new; where the foot of an Englishman has not hitherto trod and where bountiful Nature unfolds smiling prairies to the industrious settler, with all the advantages of a climate and soil unsurpassed by any other country.

We trust the new arrivals will meet with no difficulty at the Custom House, seeing that all immigrant's effects are by law duty-free. We hope the authorities of Corrientes will give them a cordial welcome and render them every assistance possible. Finally we wish our compatriots the greatest success in the new homes which they are about to make for themselves under the auspices of the New Year.

CORDOBA EXHIBITION.

THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Cordova, Dec. 23, 1870.

Like all practical, working men, the members of the Exhibition Committee understand the science of life, and to combine pleasure with labor has been Messrs. Olivera and Zimmerman's study for the last few days. With what eminent success their labors have been crowned I feel difficult to express.

On Thursday the work began, and was renewed again on Saturday. The intervening day being fixed for a 'paseo' to the quinta Santa Ana. The garden, covering about four squares, is divided into three sections—floral, cereal and vegetable—each neatly laid out into small plots to mark the various different classes of seeds. It may be thus seen at a glance which kind of seed grows best and is most suited to the country. The jurors' report when published will save farmers immense foolish outlay and waste of capital in experiments. I should recommend every camp man to be provided with a copy of the report, as besides entering into the merits and culture of each plant, it will embrace the state of climate and other points affecting its success. This I regard as the most important part of the show. For where is the use of trying to cultivate in the windy north what is only suited for the sunny south, or vice versa? If such a course be persisted in, the best machinery must prove of little use and ultimate ruin be the result. This very fact, I am told by a resident, has proved most disastrous to the Frayle Muer to colony. When the young Englishmen settled there, there was no National Exhibition, no quinta Santa Ana, and consequently no means of getting what were the most suitable seeds, what the best class of machinery. Poor fellows, they bought their experience dearly—at the cost of many years hard work and large outlay of capital.

Let those farmers who state that no kind of agriculture will pay in a country so subject to drought, flood and wind, come up to this Province of the Sun, get scorched like your correspondent, and the fresh air of the Sierras, note the dried up rivers and finally visit the quinta Santa Ana, and I wager you they will agree with me—anything will grow in this favoured land. Here we have within a circuit of 3 hundred yards square the production of every time, growing in rich luxuriance, from the hardy potato to the rarest exotic, all attain more or less perfections. As an instance of the size to which some plants grow, I may mention the unguarded remark of the Minister of Education, "What fine cabbage these are." Yes replied Mons. Berthoud with characteristic politeness "the lettuce has thrived well."

In another corner we come on some splendid samples of wheat, French and Californian, the latter favourite amongst thrashers for its beard. A

Scotch farmer of much experience here and at home assures me, that thirty-three grains to the ear of wheat is very fair average. Here they had ninety-eight grains; I have secured a sample for the museum.

To spare the feelings of my lady readers, I say nothing of the rich profusion of flowers, from the smiling rose to the lovely camellia. Indeed to do justice to this place, only eight months ago a neglected affair, would require the transcription of the whole pamphlet list thirty-two pages (Handbook size). As this is impossible I should recommend those who have at heart their own pleasure or improvement, the advancement of the country, or their children's welfare, to come, see, and judge for themselves.

Last Sunday a nocturnal 'fete' was arranged in the Exhibition Gardens. The grounds were lighted with eight hundred Chinese lamps, and all the fashionables were there. The lights last night were tripled, and the scene was as bright as day, the dark mass of the Exhibition building standing out in bold relief against the sky. No lights could be hung near, for fear of setting fire to the wooden structure. The sight was really an enchanting one; the black peons, neatly dressed in blue and white, with lanterns in their hands, running here, there, everywhere—the glitter of the fire-flies, and the no less bright glances of a pair of dark eyes, as some fair Cordovesa passed—all combined, with iced wines, to make the hours happy and transform the place into a fairy-land.

No words of mine, no tale of the Arabian nights, could convey to you an idea of the delights of those fleeting hours. Over three thousand people were assembled. All were gaily dressed; all were joyous; all were happy. Could we pass every night in such unalloyed bliss, this dull place would be the most delectable in the world to live in.

Descending to the more material part of the evening's amusement, I may mention that the pretty little Turkish café was inaugurated, the Exhibition supplying refreshments to every one free of charge.

The statue of the Argentine Republic as a maiden wreathed with laurels arrived only that day. Owing mainly to the exertions of Mr. Shaw, the company's engineer, it was put up in time. It is proposed to erect another statue to President Sarmiento, whose happy idea has rendered him popular abroad whilst consolidating his power at home.

In the early part of the evening a balloon was sent up. Mr. Zimmerman invited me to have a view of Cordoba from the clouds. I feared not to undergo the Gambetta ordeal, and requested Mr. Todd to give me a hand into the car, the sides of which were very low. He gave me such a push, that I rolled clean out at the other side. The balloon shooting into boundless space was lost to view in a few minutes. It is supposed to have fallen in the Sierras somewhere near Mr. Temple's new hotel.

Last evening Dr. Avellaneda gave a banquet to the provincial delegates. Dr. Costa returned the compliment today, and to-morrow the Governor will give another dinner. This will wind up the proceedings, as next week all will return to their homes.

MONTEVIDEO.

BATTLE OF THE SAUCE.

Monday. About 5 leagues from town, between the Arroyos Toledo and Sauce, is a little wayside chapel called Capilla de Doña Ana, built in the last century by a Portuguese lady whose parents had the adjacent lands for a chacra. Yesterday, Christmas day, this place was the scene of the bloodiest battle since the affair of Paysandu, in January 1864. The Blancos are said to have numbered 5,000 horse and foot, though last week they were put down at only 2,300. The Government army under Goyo Suarez seems to have been less numerous. Skirmishing began at day break and was carried on so briskly that a general engagement ensued about 11.30 a.m. The Blancos tried to turn the flank of Suarez, and their cavalry under Millaiz made some dashing charges, but soon found themselves isolated from the rest of the rebel army. Meantime the artillery of Suarez had caused dreadful gaps in the enemy's lines, which gave way at different points.

It is difficult to say how the battle ended, or which side was victorious, for the ground was covered with 800 corpses of Blancos and Colorados indiscriminately, and both sides claim the victory, declaring they had captured several hundred prisoners and some pieces of artillery.

Goyo Suarez sent an orderly into town with his gold watch as a token that he had been victorious and after sundown dictated the following despatch from the field of battle.

Christmas day, Capilla del Sauce. "I have the satisfaction to announce a complete victory gained to-day over the enemy. The Blanco army was 5,000 strong and the battle began at 11.30 a.m. After a desperate struggle for 4 1/2 hours the Blancos broke and fled, leaving in our hands 4 guns, a band of music, some flags, prisoners and arms that were scattered over 2 leagues of ground. I had to halt here as my men were so fagged."

The Blancos ridicule this despatch as utterly false, but it is generally thought that although both parties suffered a defeat the losses of the Blancos were even heavier than those of their opponents. Among the Colorado officers hors de combat are Majors Rodriguez, Carrion and Clark, and Lieut. Miranda. The Siglo says that Suarez has captured 5 guns, and that the only remnant of the Blanco army was a body of 600 horse who escaped under Aparicio. They are reported to have lost 500 killed or wounded on the field, 400 taken prisoners, and the rest of their army broken up into little groups who cleared out in all directions.

If the above version were correct it would be difficult to explain how Aparicio was able to rally his army in a few hours, for the fight is going on again to-day, with what result we do not yet know. There seems no doubt that the Government troops were first routed yesterday, for Captain Edward McEachen met them at the Cerrito in a regular stampede, and prevailed on some of them to return to the field under his leadership. The men of Goyo Suarez's escort were all either killed or wounded. Colonel Coronado is said to have distinguished himself. The Government loss is put down at 200.

On the day before the battle (Saturday) the army of Suarez was encamped at Maroñas, and crowds of citizens went out to see the troops. The latter were in so distressed a condition that the Government ordered 10,000 to be distributed as a gratuity among the men, and also sent them a supply of clothing.

The steamer Gen. Battle foundered on Saturday night on a rock near Rat Is and.

The Siglo gives some particulars about Mr. Buschenthal's death, whose age is put down at only 68 years. He had just returned to London from a trip to Berlin, in reference to a business of Extractum Carnis. A slight cold, not attended to brought on acute inflammation of the lungs; he was attended by Sir W. Jenner and two other eminent physicians. Mne. Buschenthal had been summoned from Madrid by telegraph, and arrived 2 days before his death. He explained all his affairs to Messrs. A. Isaac, Bailey and other friends, but his relations with Mr. Brassay and others are left in obscurity. His servant George Hemsworth was most faithful and attentive to the last. The funeral service was read by Rev. S. Stuart of Kensal Green.

THE ARAUCANIA MAILS.

GREAT NEWS FROM THE STATES.

Yesterday the papers per American and Rio Mail were delivered; as usual they abound with the most interesting data.

At the leaving of the mail the great topic in the States was the extraordinary discovery of a large amount of the Captain Kidd treasure on the banks of the Hudson. Three men by obeying the dictation of the spirits have found the treasure and come in for an immense fortune: the full particulars of this extraordinary affair are given in the New York papers, but are far too long for our columns.

Dates from New York are to the 23rd Nov. The Russian question affects American trade, and anxiety of war felt as to the possibility. Weston walked the 400 miles in the Ring, to the astonishment of the public, and the Doctor reports him after the feat in excellent condition.

Mr. Cassidy's great iron works at New Jersey have been destroyed by an unprecedented explosion which was felt in New York.

New York was visited on Nov. 21st by a terrific rain storm which inundated all the cellars and even the streets near the wharves: the damage was great. The tide in the river rose to such a height that the brokers in Wall Street took fright: the loss in the harbour was severe.

President Grant has completed his message.

700 recruits have been ordered to San Francisco.

Four steamers were burnt to the water's edge at Evansville, Ind.

Secretary Fish was thrown from his carriage on the 19th November, and narrowly escaped with his life.

The papers deny that there is any secret understanding between Russia and the United States.

Money in New York ruled easy, from 5 to 6 per cent. Exchange on London 109 1/2. Stocks steady. One large failure of a company; purely local. Large sales of California wool in the New York and Boston markets; the wool crop of California shows great increase, and it is thought will rival that of the Plate. Hides very firm; Buenos Ayres sold at 30, 31 cents.

Trade with the River Plate shows a steady growth. A new industry has sprung up in the States, namely, canning fruits.

In the West the cattle disease is very prevalent. Another gigantic work has been completed—a ship canal between Lake Superior and Portago Lake.

The census returns for the State of New York have been published, giving 4,370,846, against 3,831,777 in 1865.

The new copy-right law has come into force, transferring the whole business of copy-rights to the Library Congress.

New Post Office building in New York progresses, and promises to be the finest Post Office establishment in the world.

The tariff bill is still a vexed question, and next session there will be effort to repeal it.

The statistical bureau has published the following:—Total immigration 51 years, 7,441,619; average value the country of each emigrant, 1.1 pats.; total 7,441,619,000 pats. 1854 immigration reached its highest point.

Immense droves of buffaloes have invaded the West; nothing of the kind was ever known of in the States.

Minister Seward is still amusing himself in Japan; and will visit Chile and the Argentine Republic.

ST. BRENDAN'S COLLEGE, CARMEN DE ARECO

At the yearly examinations just terminated in the above college, the following gentlemen have been called to premiums and distinctions, viz:—

Mensuration—Masters P. McGuire, J. Bracken, and M. Mullen; Distinguished, J. Kenny.

First Class Geometry—J. Bracken, M. Mullen, and P. McGuire; Distinguished, A. Kenny.

Second Class Geometry; D. Kelly and P. Murray.

Algebra—M. Mullen, P. McGuire and J. Kenny; distinguished, J. Bracken.

Natural Philosophy—J. Bracken, P. McGuire and D. Kelly; distinguished, M. Mullen and A. Kenny.

Mathematical Geography—J. Bracken, P. McGuire and D. Kelly; distinguished, M. Mullen and P. Murray.

Political Geography—J. Gahan, P. McGuire and M. Kearney; distinguished, J. Bracken.

Do. do. (2nd Class)—J. Murray, T. Kelly and W. Maginn; distinguished, R. Downey.

General History (embracing Grecian, Roman, Middle Ages, and Irish) Masters P. McGuire, J. Gahan and M. Mullen; distinguished, J. Bracken and J. Kenny.

Ancient History—W. Maginn, J. Murray and R. Downey; distinguished, T. Kelly.

English Composition—P. McGuire, D. Kelly and M. Mullen; distinguished, A. Kenny and J. Kenny.

Do do (2nd Class)—R. Downey and J. Kelly; distinguished, T. Kelly.

Education—Master A. Kenny; 'solus.'

English Grammar—P. McGuire, A. Kenny and P. Murray; distinguished, J. Gahan.

Do do (2nd Class)—J. Murray, T. Kelly and W. Maginn.

Expositor—J. Murray, R. Downey and T. Kelly; distinguished, J. Gahan.

1st Class Spanish—P. McGuire, J. Bracken and M. Kearney.

2nd do do—J. Kenny, M. Mullen and A. Kenny.

3rd do do—J. Kelly, J. Murray and T. Kelly; distinguished W. Maginn.

French—J. Gahan, A. Kenny and M. Kearney; distinguished, J. Bracken and P. McGuire.

Christian Doctrine—J. Gahan, P. McGuire and J. Murray; distinguished, M. Mullen.

Arithmetic (2nd Class)—P. Murray, J. Gahan and J. Murray; distinguished, D. Kelly.

Do. (3rd Class) T. Kelly, W. Maginn and J. Kelly.

Music 1st class.—J. Kenny and A.

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

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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.

Lima, Nov. 28, 1870. W. M. WILKEN, Secretary.

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Like all practical, working men, the members of the Exhibition Committee understand the science of life, and to combine pleasure with labor has been Messrs. Olivera and Zimmerman's study for the last few days. With what eminent success their labors have been crowned I feel difficult to express.

On Thursday the work began, and was renewed again on Saturday. The intervening day being fixed for a 'paseo' to the quinta Santa Anna. The garden, covering about four squares, is divided into three sections—floral, cereal and vegetable—each neatly laid out into small plots to mark the various different classes of seeds. It may be thus seen at a glance which kind of seed grows best and is most suited to the country. The jurors' report when published will save farmers immerse foolish outlay and waste of capital in experiments. I should recommend every camp man to be provided with a copy of the report, as besides entering into the merits and culture of each plant, it will embrace the state of climate and other points affecting its success. This I regard as the most important part of the show. For where is the use of trying to cultivate in the windy north what is only suited for the sunny south, or vice versa? If such a course be persisted in, the best machinery must prove of little use and ultimate ruin be the result. This very fact, I am told by a resident, has proved most disastrous to the Frayle Muer to colony. When the young Englishmen settled there, there was no National Exhibition, no quinta Santa Anna, and consequently no means of telling what were the most suitable seeds, what the best class of machinery. Poor fellows, they bought their experience dearly—at the cost of many years hard work and large outlay of capital.

Let those farmers who state that no kind of agriculture will pay in a country so subject to drought, flood and wind, come up to this 'Province of the Sun,' get scoured like your correspondent, and the fresh air of the Sierras, note the dried up rivers and finally visit the quinta Santa Anna, and I wager you they will agree with me—anything will grow in this favoured land. Here we have within a circuit of 3 hundred yards square the production of every thing, growing in rich luxuriance, from the hardy potato to the rarest exotic, all attain more or less perfections. As an instance of the size to which some plants grow, I may mention the unguarded remark of the Minister of Education, 'What fine cabbages these are!' Yes replied Mons. Berthaud with characteristic politeness 'the lettuce has thrived well.'

In another corner we come on some splendid samples of wheat, French and Californian, the latter favourite amongst thrashers for its beard. A Scotch farmer of much experience here and at home assures me, that thirty-three grains to the ear of wheat is very fair average. Here they had ninety-eight grains; I have secured a sample for the museum.

To spare the feelings of my lady readers, I say nothing of the rich profusion of flowers, from the smiling rose to the lovely camelia. Indeed to do justice to this place, only eight months ago a neglected affair, would require the transcription of the whole pamphlet list thirty-two pages (Handbook size). As this is impossible I should recommend those who have at heart their own pleasure or improvement, the advancement of the country, or their children's welfare, to come, see, and judge for themselves.

Last Sunday a nocturnal 'fete' was arranged in the Exhibition Gardens. The grounds were lighted with eight hundred Chinese lamps, and all the fashionable were there. The lights last night were tripled, and the scene was as bright as day, the dark mass of the Exhibition building standing out in bold relief against the sky. No lights could be hung near, for fear of setting fire to the wooden structure. The sight was really an enchanting one; the black peons, neatly dressed in blue and white, with lanterns in their hands, running here, there, everywhere—the glitter of the fire-dies, and the no less bright glances of a pair of dark eyes, as some fair Cordovesa passed—all combined, with iced wines, to make the hours happy and transform the place into a fairy-land.

No words of mine, no tale of the Arabian nights, could convey to you an idea of the delights of those fleeting hours. Over three thousand people were assembled. All were gaily dressed; all were joyous; all were happy. Could we pass every night in such unalloyed bliss, this dull place would be the most delectable in the world to live in.

Descending to the more material part of the evening's amusement, I may mention that the pretty little Turkish café was inaugurated, the Exhibition supplying refreshments to every one free of charge. The statue of the Argentine Republic as a maiden wreathed with laurels arrived only that day. Owing mainly to the exertions of Mr. Shaw, the company's engineer, it was put up in time. It is proposed to erect another statue to President Sarmiento, whose happy idea has rendered him popular abroad whilst consolidating his power at home.

In the early part of the evening a balloon was sent up. Mr. Zimmerman invited me to have a view of Cordoba from the clouds. I feared not to undergo the Gambetta ordeal, and requested Mr. Todd to give me a hand into the car, the sides of which were very low. He gave me such a push, that I rolled clean out at the other side. The balloon shooting into boundless space was lost to view in a few minutes. It is supposed to have fallen in the Sierras somewhere near Mr. Temple's new hotel.

Last evening Dr. Avellaneda gave a banquet to the provincial delegates. Dr. Costa returned the compliment today, and to-morrow the Governor will give another dinner. This will wind up the proceedings, as next week all will return to their homes.

MONTEVIDEO.

BATTLE OF THE SAUCE.

Monday. About 5 leagues from town, between the Arroyos Toledo and Sauce, is a little wayside chapel called Capilla de Doña Ana, built in the last century by a Portuguese lady whose parents had the adjacent lands for a chacra. Yesterday, Christmas day, this place was the scene of the bloodiest battle since the affair of Paysandu, in January 1864. The Blancos are said to have numbered 5,000 horse and foot, though last week they were put down at only 2,300. The Government army under Goyo Suarez seems to have been less numerous. Skirmishing began at day break and was carried on so briskly that a general engagement ensued about 11.30 a.m. The Blancos tried to turn the flank of Suarez, and their cavalry under Mañiz made some dashing charges, but soon found themselves isolated from the rest of the rebel army. Meantime the artillery of Suarez had caused dreadful gaps in the enemy's lines, which gave way at different points.

It is difficult to say how the battle ended, or which side was victorious, for the ground was covered with 800 corpses of Blancos and Colorados indiscriminately, and both sides claim the victory, declaring they had captured several hundred prisoners and some pieces of artillery.

Goyo Suarez sent an orderly into town with his gold watch as a token that he had been victorious and after sundown dictated the following despatch from the field of battle.

Christmas day, Capilla del Sauce. I have the satisfaction to announce a complete victory gained to-day over the enemy. The Blanco army was 5,000 strong and the battle began at 11.30 a.m. After a desperate struggle for 4 hours the Blancos broke and fled, leaving in our hands 4 guns, a band of music, some flags, prisoners and arms that were scattered over 2 leagues of ground. I had to halt here as my men were so fatigued.

The Blancos ridicule this despatch as utterly false, but it is generally thought that although both parties suffered a defeat the losses of the Blancos were even heavier than those of their opponents. Among the Colorado officers hors de combat are Majors Rodriguez, Carrion and Clark, and Lieut. Miranda. The Siglo says that Suarez has captured 5 guns, and that the only remnant of the Blanco army was a body of 600 horse who escaped under Aparicio. They are reported to have lost 500 killed or wounded on the field, 400 taken prisoners, and the rest of their army broken up into little groups who cleared out in all directions.

If the above version were correct it would be difficult to explain how Aparicio was able to rally his army in a few hours, for the fight is going on again to-day, with what result we do not yet know. There seems no doubt that the Government troops were first routed yesterday, for Captain Edward McEichen met them at the Cerrito in a regular stampede, and prevailed on some of them to return to the field under his leadership. The men of Goyo Suarez's escort were all either killed or wounded. Colonel Corouado is said to have distinguished himself. The Government loss is put down at 200.

On the day before the battle (Saturday) the army of Suarez was encamped at Maroñas, and crowds of citizens went out to see the troops. The latter were in so distressed a condition that the Government ordered 10,000 to be distributed as a gratuity among the men, and also sent them a supply of clothing.

The steamer Gen. Battle foundered on Saturday night on a rock near Rat Is and.

The Siglo gives some particulars about Mr. Buschenthal's death, whose age is put down at only 68 years. He had just returned to London from a trip to Berlin, in reference to a business of Extractum Carnis. A slight cold, not attended to brought on acute inflammation of the lungs; he was attended by Sir W. Jenner and two other eminent physicians. Mr. Buschenthal had been summoned from Madrid by telegraph, and arrived 2 days before his death. He explained all his affairs to Messrs. A. Isaac, Bailey and other friends, but his relations with Mr. Brassay and others are left in obscurity. His servant George Hemsworth was most faithful and attentive to the last. The funeral service was read by Rev. S. Stuart of Kensal Green.

THE ARAUCANIA MAILS.

GREAT NEWS FROM THE STATES.

Yesterday the papers per American and Rio Mail were delivered; as usual they abound with the most interesting data.

At the leaving of the mail the great topic in the States was the extraordinary discovery of a large amount of the Captain Kidd treasure on the banks of the Hudson. Three men by obeying the dictation of the spirits have found the treasure and come in for an immense fortune; the full particulars of this extraordinary affair are given in the New York papers, but are far too long for our columns.

Dates from New York are to the 23rd inst. The Russian question affects American trade, and anxiety of war fell as to the possibility. Weston walked the 400 miles in the Rink, to the astonishment of the public, and the Doctor reports him after the feat in excellent condition.

Mr. Cassidy's great iron works at New Jersey have been destroyed by an unprecedented explosion which was felt in New York.

New York was visited on Nov. 21st by a terrific rain storm which inundated all the cellars and even the streets near the wharves: the damage was great. The tide in the river rose to such a height that the brokers in Wall Street took fright: the loss in the harbour was severe.

President Grant has completed his message.

700 recruits have been ordered to San Francisco.

Four steamers were burnt to the water's edge at Evansville, Ind.

Secretary Fish was thrown from his carriage on the 19th November, and narrowly escaped with his life.

The papers deny that there is any secret understanding between Russia and the United States.

Money in New York ruled easy, from 5 to 6 per cent. Exchange on London 109 1/2. Stocks steady. One large failure of a company; purely local. Large sales of California wool in the New York and Boston markets; the wool crop of California shows great increase, and it is thought will rival that of the Plate. Hides very firm; Buenos Ayres sold at 30, 31 cents.

Trade with the River Plate shows a steady growth. A new industry has sprung up in the States, namely, canning fruits.

In the West the cattle disease is very prevalent. Another gigantic work has been completed—a ship canal between Lake Superior and Portago Lake.

The census returns for the State of New York have been published, giving 4,370,846, against 3,831,777 in 1865.

The new copy-right law has gone into force, transferring the whole business of copy-rights to the Library Congress.

New Post Office building in New York progresses, and promises to be the finest Post Office establishment in the world.

The tariff bill is still a vexed question, and next session there will be effort to repeal it.

The statistical bureau has published the following:—Total immigration 51 years, 7,441,619; average value the country of each emigrant, 1.1 pats.; total 7,441,619,000 pats. 1854 immigration reached its highest point.

Immense droves of buffaloes have invaded the West; nothing of the kind was ever known of in the States.

Minister Seward is still amusing himself in Japan, and will visit Chile and the Argentine Republic.

ST. BRENDAN'S COLLEGE, CARMEN DE ARECO

At the yearly examinations just terminated in the above college, the following gentlemen have been called to premiums and distinctions, viz:—

Mensuration—Masters P. McGuire, J. Bracken, and M. Mullen; distinguished, J. Kenny.

First Class Geometry—J. Bracken, M. Mullen, and P. McGuire; distinguished, A. Kenny.

Second Class Geometry; D. Kelly and P. Murray.

Algebra—M. Mullen, P. McGuire and J. Kenny; distinguished, J. Bracken.

Natural Philosophy—J. Bracken, P. McGuire and D. Kelly; distinguished, M. Mullen and A. Kenny.

Mathematical Geography—J. Bracken, P. McGuire and D. Kelly; distinguished, M. Mullen and P. Murray.

Political Geography—J. Gahan, P. McGuire and M. Kearney; distinguished, J. Bracken.

Do. do. (2nd Class)—J. Murray, T. Kelly and W. Maginn; distinguished, R. Downey.

General History (embracing Grecian, Roman, Middle Ages, and Irish) Masters P. McGuire, J. Gahan and M. Mullen; distinguished, J. Bracken and J. Kenny.

Ancient History—W. Maginn, J. Murray and R. Downey; distinguished, T. Kelly.

English Composition—P. McGuire, D. Kelly and M. Mullen; distinguished, A. Kenny and J. Kenny.

Do do (2nd Class)—R. Downey and J. Kelly; distinguished, T. Kelly.

Education—Master A. Kenny, 'solus.'

English Grammar—P. McGuire, A. Kenny and P. Murray; distinguished, J. Gahan.

Do do (2nd Class)—J. Murray, T. Kelly and W. Maginn.

Expositor—J. Murray, R. Downey and T. Kelly; distinguished, J. Gahan, 1st Class Spanish—P. McGuire, J. Bracken and M. Kearney.

2nd do do—J. Kenny, M. Mullen and A. Kenny.

3rd do do—J. Kelly, J. Murray and T. Kelly; distinguished W. Maginn.

French—J. Gahan, A. Kenny and M. Kearney; distinguished, J. Bracken and P. McGuire.

Christian Doctrine—J. Gahan, P. McGuire and J. Murray; distinguished, M. Mullen.

Arithmetic (2nd Class)—P. Murray, J. Gahan and J. Murray; distinguished D. Kelly.

Do. (3rd Class) T. Kelly, W. Maginn and J. Kelly. Music 1st class.—J. Kenny and A.

ISMARCK'S NOTE TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Count Bismark has sent the following note to the German Minister at Florence for him to communicate same to the Italian Government.

"Our esteemed master the King wishes to make known to King Victor Emmanuel's Government his views on the changes recently affecting our hitherto friendly and intimate relations. His Majesty sees with great surprise the neglect by the Italian Government to enforce the neutrality laws in use among all nations, with regard to those of its subjects who clandestinely take up arms to make war against another Power. This unjustifiable conduct would almost lead us to suppose that the Cabinet of Florence was about to abandon the line of neutrality it had adopted at the beginning of the war.

"Moreover after having given us the fullest assurances, the Italian Government lends assistance and refuge to Prince Napoleon, supporting him in a diplomatic way in the excursions he makes to various European courts with the object of involving us in difficulties. Hence we can feel neither tranquillity nor confidence in the future conduct of the Florence Cabinet.

"Prussia has loyally kept the engagements of 1861, thanks to which the limits of the Italian kingdom have been extended.

"In the recent annexation of the Papal States we cannot participate in the sentiments of the Italian demagogues, which seem also to be shared by the Florence Cabinet; although they seem to us hostile to the interests of both Italy and King Victor Emmanuel.

"Numbers of Prussians belong to the Catholic faith, and His Majesty King William is bound to watch over their rights and defend the same, for it is the duty of every Government to protect its subjects when constituted in a spontaneous association in a foreign country, with special contracts made according to the laws and customs of the Government authorizing same, and therefore we cannot look on at the introduction of a new order of things by a Government which has no legitimate right to its new possession.

"Active emissaries from Spain are calling out for a King from the House of Savoy, and His Majesty is not pleased at the apparent consent of the Florence Cabinet to such an arrangement. For, if the Prussian influence in Spain gave alarm some time since to the equilibrium of Europe, the danger would now be greater, seeing that the reigning families of Portugal and France are already connected by marriage with the House of Savoy.

"You will, therefore, call the attention of the Italian Government to these matters and give a copy of this note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Bismarck.

VON MOLTKE.

It is a truth as indisputable that the soldiers of North and South Germany have been handled with consummate skill as that a marvellous incapacity of management has thrown the brave French troops upon their fate; but our present purpose is not to pursue a comparison sufficiently odious already. The tale of how those invading forces of Napoleon were so distributed along a hostile line as to invite destruction in detail, and how, as an almost natural consequence, they were destroyed, would not serve to demonstrate convincingly any excellence in the tactics which led their foes to take the advantage of numbers, readiness and commanding position. We simply assume that ability and success are associated by all readers with the name of Moltke, and that, as an eminently able and successful man, he must needs be an object of general interest.

An exceedingly shabby-looking, not to say miserable, house in Behrensstrasse, Berlin, is pointed out to strangers as the residence of this great General and consummate war administrator, to whom no plan, as a whole, seems too great, and no microscopic detail too trivial. The watchmaker's accurate neatness of hand, laboring unerringly in the assemblage of parts to a whole, has been figuratively cited with respect to many great and complex works, from the construction of the university downward. The house in Behrens-strasse may be regarded as the workshop where wheels and wheels have been put patiently together by one pair of strong hands; for strength implies delicacy, whether in playing a sonata, making a timepiece or adjusting the numerous minute matters needful to the carrying through of a victorious campaign. Here it is that the most

wonderful piece of human mechanism known to military history, the German Army of 1870—a combination unparalleled in the multitude of its elements and the perfection and vastness of its entirety—was put together. The watch has proved an excellent piece of work; and people are curious to know what manner of man is the watchmaker.

Gen. Hellmuth, Baron von Moltke, to whose already proven skill and energy was intrusted the gigantic task of setting in immediate motion half a million of men—of calculating from all corners of the land the time required to bring on a certain day, and a certain hour to a certain point many single corps, uniting as a vast, compact and solid army—belongs to a family of Old Mecklenburg. He was born in the first year of the century at a farm known as Lamow, near Ribnitz. His traditions were all military. His father had served in the Mollendorff regiment, and was resolved on giving a thorough soldierly training to his sons.

Very soon after the birth of him whose career we are now briefly sketching, the family went to Holstein; and in the year 1812 he was sent with an elder brother to the Land Cadet Academy of Copenhagen, so that Prussia is indebted to Denmark as well as to the Duchy of Mecklenburg for the production of a soldier whose services will have left their mark in the history of this young but powerful monarchy. When twenty-two years of age our cadet entered the Prussian service as Second Lieutenant in the eighth Leib Infantry regiment, which was stationed at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. The corps was commanded at the time by General von der Marwick, whose wife was by birth a Countess von Moltke. To this circumstance may be possibly ascribed the fact that the young officer, whose means and worldly prospects were now very small, found influential friends. He was entirely dependent on his slender pay, for his nearest relatives had fallen on evil days and their fortune was lost.

By great exertions and self-denial, Lieut. Moltke educated himself in modern languages. He was attached to the staff of Gen. von Muffling, and was employed to take topographical measurements in Silesia and elsewhere. Soon afterwards he became Captain; and in two years was admitted to the general staff. While holding the rank of Captain he was sent to Turkey, with Caps. Lane, Von Muhlback, Fische, and Von Winke, to organize the army there on the Prussian model. The work was attended with results almost ludicrously unsuccessful.

As soon as the Turkish troops were disciplined and organized, they deserted "en masse." But military literature owes to Moltke's Eastern visit his popular and instructive Letters from Turkey; and the same mission also gave him the opportunity of making valuable drawings of the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus, and Constantinople.

In the year 1839—and we may remind the reader that Von Moltke's years are the years of the century, so that his age is always denoted by the last two figures—he returned, after a most interesting journey through Lesser Asia, to Europe. In the year following he married Miss Von Burt, of Holstein, and about the same time he was promoted to the rank of Major. In 1845 he again left Germany and went to Rome, where he was attached as Adjutant to Prince Heinrich of Prussia. Few people now remember this Prince, who was the uncle of the present King of Prussia, and who, having become a Roman Catholic, ended his days in the City of the Popes. After leaving Prussia, Prince Heinrich was reported dead. But he lived to furnish a theme which the historical novelist of another generation may turn to good account. Having brought the dead body of the Prince back to Prussia, Major von Moltke became chief of the General Staff of the Fourth Army Corps in Magdeburg; in 1850 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1851 Colonel, in 1856 Major-General, and in 1859 Lieutenant-General. During this year he accompanied the Crown Prince of Prussia to Balmora, and afterward, being in command of the Eleventh Infantry Regiment, resided with the Prince for a twelvemonth in Breslau. On two other memorable occasions he went in attendance on the Crown Prince to England; first when His Royal Highness espoused the Princess Royal, and afterward when the Prince was present at the funeral obsequies of her lamented father the Prince Consort.

In 1864, when Field Marshal, the Count Wrangel, after the Duppel victory, gave the command to Prince Charles, Von Moltke became Chief of the General Staff, and it must have

been with strange feelings, as he remembered his cadet days in Denmark, that he projected the successful passage over to Alsen. His fame was afterwards to be more firmly established.

The seven day's war with Austria brought into conspicuous prominence those brilliant qualities which have again shone forth to the great glory of Prussia and the German cause and to the signal discomfiture, if not confusion of their enemies. This is the man who guides the great army, which, repelling invasion, has carried conquest into the heart of the invader's territory.

GREAT DAY FOR BUENOS AYRES.

BRANCH RAILWAY TO LOBOS

The first train was run yesterday on this new line as far as the Marcos Paz station, the Director D. Francisco Madero, being accompanied by the engineers and contractors, Messrs. Rinquet, Roquet, Allan, &c., as also Mr. Traut, superintendent of telegraphs, and a few friends invited for the occasion. We left Merlo at 8 o'clock and made the run in about 10 minutes, the length of this first section being 12 1/2 miles. The line traverses a series of fine rolling camps, a great portion of which are already under wheat-farms. The splendid estancia of Wyatt Smith lies on the left, just as we turn off the main line of the Western, and here the land is rented out to small farmers at 120\$ per cuadra yearly (say 5 shillings per acre), which gives an income of £1500 per annum per sq. league. Further off we discern the plantations of Mr. Thomas Gaban's handsome estate, while away to the right, near the village of Moreno, is the Recreo de Martinez, formerly Mr. Walker's estancia. Numerous sheep-farms are seen on all sides, viz. those of Juan Dillon, Pearson, Cieza, E. Dillon, Moore, Talaveran &c., each with the usual peach plantation surrounding the house.

The line has the same gauge as the Western (5 1/2 feet), the permanent way being of Livesey's 'T' rails; there are no cuttings or earthworks, nor any river to cross, and it is calculated the total cost of the line will not exceed £5,000 per mile, including rolling stock &c. In fact it is simply a matter of laying down rails and sleepers, the latter also iron, and now that the materials have arrived the men are able to lay down 2 miles weekly.

The total length from Merlo to Lobos will be 42 miles, of which one half is already available for the locomotive and it is expected to have the whole line ready for public traffic by March 1st. The stations are already far advanced, there being 3 intermediate ones, besides the Lobos terminus, thus leaving the various sections a convenient length of ten or twelve miles. Each of the intermediate stations is on the model of a nice cottage of 5 rooms, with verandahs looking east and west, the whole measuring 15x9 varas, and costing about 80,000 to 90,000 dollars. At the Marcos Paz station Messrs. Rinquet had an excellent breakfast prepared for the party, after which we came back to town. The line will be opened to the public to-morrow (24th) as far as the above-named station. When finished to Lobos the line will have cost about £290,000, and that flourishing town will be placed within 3 1/2 hours of Buenos Ayres. The land on either side of the route will be rapidly converted into grain-farms, and another valuable district of the Campagna will be properly developed to industry. We congratulate Governor Castro and the Province of Buenos Ayres on this happy achievement. As usual the STANDARD was the only paper represented on the occasion.

Murrah for Governor Castro and the new Railway!

THE WELSH COLONY.

Last May the founder of the Welsh Colony, Mr. Jones, arrived at Chupat from England with his family, and since then there has been no news of the colony. Lieut. Musters who made such a perilous journey of 18 months through the Indian country, brought news of more or less the same period, the 'chasque' sent by his friend the Cacique reporting that the colonists were well and happy and had given him some eggs and butter. We have no reason to suppose that our countrymen in that remote part of the Continent are not going on as well as usual and possess all the necessaries of life. Nevertheless it has been suggested to us, and with much reason, that it would be advisable for H. M. Chargé d'Affaires Mr. McDonald to send down one of the wa

tion to see after the condition of the colonists, the more so as hostilities have broken out between the Indians and the white settlers at Babia Blanca.

Hitherto the Welsh have lived on excellent terms with their Indian neighbors, and we still have every confidence that the good feeling will not be interrupted. The Indians say that the Welsh are the first white men they have met that do not rob or cheat them, all transactions in skins &c. are done in good faith, and the Indians not only find it convenient to have such neighbors for the barter of produce, but even leave their children sometimes with the Welsh to be reared up in a civilized mode of life.

It is a great drawback to the Colonists that they have no longer a sea-going vessel to make trips periodically to and from Buenos Ayres. The Argentine Government is too busy with the Entre Riano question to be able to aid them in this particular or send a vessel to make enquiries about their condition. Meantime it is likely some occasion will offer of sending a war-vessel down to the Falkland Islands, when she can at the same time call at the Chupat. The flag-ship Gladiator has just arrived from Rio Janeiro in Montevideo, and we have no doubt the senior officer of the station can, at the instance of the British Legation, readily arrange to accede to this suggestion in the interest of our countrymen whose destiny has thrown them on so remote and inhospitable a shore.

THE CARRYING TRADE OF THE PLATE.

In stating in a recent issue that the bulk of the carrying trade of the River Plate is now done by Italian vessels, we simply stated a fact well known in shipping circles. Some doubt, however, having been expressed in this respect we have extracted the following data from Messrs. Green LoRosignol & Co.'s circular of the 12th inst.

Of the 58 vessels loading on that day for Europe in this port it appears that there were—

Table with 2 columns: Vessels, Tons. Rows include 9 vessels of 3,637 register tons for Liverpool, 2 do 377 do Teignmouth, 17 do 4,636 do Orders, 3 do 462 do Rotterdam, 1 do 2,9 do Stockholm, 26 do 11,795 do Antwerp.

58 vessels 21,166 register tons.

Of these there were, British—6 vessels of 2,372 register tons, for Liverpool; 1 do 299 do, for orders; 4 do 2,253 do, for Antwerp. Italian—2 do 706 do, for Liverpool; 6 do, 2,376 do, for orders; 16 do, 7,310 do, for Antwerp. American—1 do, 559 do, for Liverpool. Continental—2 do, 377 do, for Teignmouth; 10 do, 1,961 do, for orders; 3 do, 462 do, for Rotterdam; 1 do, 249 do, for Stockholm; 6 do, 2,232 do, for Antwerp. Total: British—11 vessels, 4,924 register tons; Italian—24 do, 10,392 do.; American—1 do, 559 do.; Continental—22 do, 5,231 do.

That is to say that out of 21,156 register tons, 10,392, or one-half, were Italian ships.

Again, as regards imports, we see by the same circular that 22 vessels arrived from Cadiz during the month, bringing 115,642 fanegas, or 15,420 tons, salt, and that of these, 14 vessels with 12,061 tons were Italians.

With coal, 8 vessels arrived, with 4,640 tons; of these 4 were Italian, with 2,430 tons.

The following resmen will show more directly the state of the case:—

Table with 2 columns: Vessels loading, Tons. Rows include 58 of 21,156 register tons, 22 with salt 15,420 do, 8 with coal 4,640 do.

58 21,156 register tons

Of which there were, Italians—loading 24 vessels, 10,392 register tons; with salt, 14 do, 12,061 do; with coal, 4 do, 2,430 do.

The above facts speak for themselves, and are undeniable; the cause of the preponderance of the Italian in this river is easily explained, and we propose discussing it on some future occasion.

THE RIACHUELO NUISANCE

Numbers of people were taken suddenly ill in town on Wednesday, some of them being seized with an indescribable nausea, without knowing the cause; it was remarked, however, by some ladies and others that the south wind had brought from Barracas a horrid smell, so insufferable that it was necessary to close every door and window. We learn that in the south end of the town the nuisance was so dreadful that the passengers in the tramways almost fainted.

Three years ago, when the city was devastated by a fearful plague, the Government seemed to display becoming energy and gave assurances that a speedy and effective remedy would be

put to so prolific a source of pestilence. A committee was appointed, an agent sent to Europe, a report drawn up, and an ultimatum given to the Saladeristas either to make the Riachuelo as pure as the Fons Blandusias, or to remove summarily to Ensenada. Three years have past, but nothing has been done, except to add to the fathoms of filthy deposit that form the bed of the river, and whenever the water is low and the sun hot a reeking vapor rises from this mass of abomination, which would not be tolerated for one day in any other civilized town in the world.

Here we have a delightful climate which has given this city the enviable name it enjoys, but the guardians of public health and authority are so remiss in their duty that filth and pestilence seek to establish themselves among us on a permanent footing. It is no longer of any use to protest against the horrid inflictions that we have to endure although we pay taxes as in any other community. It is rather idle to suppose that the Municipality can or will do anything except oppose every measure of public utility that can be suggested. It is beyond hope that Governor Castro will take the matter in hand for he seems to think he has nothing to do with the city, but merely has to make bridges and railways. It is disrespectful, we are told, to solicit relief from either the National Government or the Congress. Therefore, we must be content to bear the ill we know of, and thank this glorious Republican system that the Municipality has just appointed a special Doctor to examine and treat the corpses of those who drop dead in the streets, and made a contract for 4,000 coffins in the event of the summer proving unhealthy.

IMMIGRATION TO MENDOZA AND SAN JUAN.

Board of Immigration, Mendoza, Nov. 28th. D. Leonardo Pereyra, Chairman, Buenos Ayres.

I have received your favors of Ang. 24th and Oct. 28th, besides two packages of the Annual Immigration Report for this year. I have been waiting for a report from the Commander of the Frontier about the possibility of fixing a settlement in the South, but as yet he has not answered me. Col. Segovia is certainly the best man to indicate a suitable place, secure from Indians, and of fertile soil.

We are all of the opinion that Chilians would make the best colonists; firstly, because they can be so easily brought here; secondly, because their manner of life is more like our own, and better suited for camp pursuits than Europeans. Nevertheless some of the latter might have a trial also.

The Government of Mendoza in reply to our petition for a land grant, has expressed its hearty co-operation, and now it only remains for us to fix the locality. As for the introduction of Europeans I am happy to say that we have asked the 'tróperos' returning from Villa Maria to bring a few each time in their bullock-carts, and we will pay for their food on the journey. When this is settled we will let you know, so as to announce it in all the towns along the river-board.

Meantime we can neither do this nor anything else, without money and you will please tell us what funds we may count on for the purpose. In my next I shall send you a list of the current wages paid to workmen, farmers, servants, &c.

RAMON VIDELA.

Mr. Bamberger, some time German Consul in Paraguay has just published in London a life of Count Bismarck.

ON CHANGE.

December 21, 1870. Transactions in National Bonds were very limited, 10,000 sold cash at 66, and 15,000 for 31st December at 66 1/2 showing a slight improvement on last rates.

According to quality and condition. Very good Montevideo wools sold: Per 176 for merinos. 1 60 to 65 for 2nd cl. m. 1 65 to 60 for 2nd cl.

December 22nd, 1870. The bond market opened this morning very firm, but some of the small holders realized, and prices fell off in the afternoon.

December 23, 1870. There was very little done in bonds to-day, no sales cash, and nothing whatever for the end of the month.

December 24, 1870. The news from Europe per Aracuania was the sole topic on 'Change. The absence of any commercial data in the Bolta telegram was much commented on.

December 25, 1870. The wool market may be quoted to-day a shade firmer and buyers more willing to make concessions.

December 26th, 1870. The bond market ruled without the least animation. For cash there was nothing done; for to-morrow 3,100 at 66 1/2; for Saturday, 31st, 106,000 at 66 1/2; for January 31st 30,000 at 65 1/2 and 66 1/2.

December 27th, 1870. The most important news on 'Change to-day was from Montevideo. At first there were conflicting rumors as to the result of the battle, but Col. Mateo Martinez received a telegram from President Balle to the following effect:—complete triumph—enemy's artillery in our power—infantry killed and prisoners—cavalry dispersed.

December 28th, 1870. The wool market is very flat, in the South Plaza there is less doing than in the North. A very fine lot of wool from Mr. Kavanagh's estancia was sold to-day in the Once by M. Duggan for 68 mpc.

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As an instance of how much the wool arrivals from the camp have fallen off during the last few days, we may state that the total receipt of wool at the Western Railway Station this morning was only 4,500 arrobas.

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fallen off, owing to the cattle now coming in from the South being in very poor condition. December 27, 1870. The bond market suffered a sensible decline to-day, owing to the very alarming news from Santa Fe. Sales for cash opened at 65 1/2; only one sale of 1000 effected. For Saturday, 5,000 at 66. For Jan. 31, 20,000 at 66, and for Jan. 10, 20,000 at 64 1/2.

Exchange ruled very weak to-day, and the few bills that were passed were done at 49 1/2. The brokers report that no English bills can be had over this rate.

Immense surprise was caused on 'Change to-day by the telegram from Montevideo stating that Suarez had marched with his army into the Interior; this was interpreted by many into an admission that he was cut off, notwithstanding that everyone seemed to admit that the Colorado had won. To-day the sale of 1000 American hides was reported at 65 1/2, and 2000 at reserved rates. Gold at 112 1/2. The Cudlers up to the last hour had not been sighted in Montevideo.

There was rather a thin attendance on 'Change to-day owing to the intense heat, and also that most of the native merchants were occupied in the morning with the funeral obsequies of Governor Castro's father-in-law, who it is said died extremely wealthy, leaving to each of his children five millions of currency.

Advices from the South camps to-day report a great rain storm on last Saturday, and nearly all the arroyos filled.

It is rumored that a joint stock company is being formed for the purpose of building a magnificent hotel larger than the La Plaza in the Plaza Once de Setiembre. The measure meets with great sympathy and support from all the bourgeoisie and Plaza people, and it is believed that it will be successfully carried out.

The fine steamer Edward Everett will be sold by auction on the 12th of January next; she is a well known and favorite steamer, and will be sold without the least reserve.

The steamer Pascal is now nearly discharged; she sails without fail on 31st inst., and has her home cargo already engaged.

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Another failure was spoken of to-day in the Italian line, and bills, it was said on 'Change, have come back in the packet by the previous mail. The liabilities are not stated.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes entries for 'Superior wool', 'Good wool', 'Middling wool', and 'Lamb's wool' with prices ranging from 41 to 51.

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Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes entries for '4 carts at', '4 do', '8 do', and '2000 ar. at 42.46'.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Temperature. Lists temperatures for December 21-28, 1870, ranging from 79 to 89 degrees Fahrenheit.