

New Advertisements.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. MESSRS. LAMPORT AND HOLT'S LINE.

Table with columns: Ships, Tons, Agents. Lists various steamship routes and companies.

The Steamship C O P E R N I C U S, 1294 Tons Register, Capt. VEILLI.

Ships, Tons, Agents. Lists shipping schedules and agents.

RATES OF PASSAGE. As follows: CABIN, 435; Second, 35; Third, 25.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. DABYSHIRE, JORDAN, and CO., or the Brokers, JOHN P. BOYLAND and CO., San Martin 56.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Table with columns: Ships, Tons, Agents. Lists shipping schedules.

The S.S. OLBERS, 2168 Tons, PEEL, Commander. On THURSDAY, 9th of MARCH.

The "TIMES," JANUARY 19th. A few copies of the above have been received.

WILLIAM P. DAWES, 218, Sp. 123.

EUROPEAN NEWS

THE LATEST. ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN PAPERS.

STEAM BOATS TO LEAVE. For Colon, the British Steamer NAPA TO, every Wednesday and Saturday.

TO-DAY for Rosario and intermediate ports, at ten a.m. in combination with the train that leaves the Retiro.

FOR BAHIA BLANCA, the National Compañia Naposta. Receives cargo and passengers.

TO-DAY for Concordia, touching at Argentine ports, at 11 a.m., the steamer Rio de la Plata.

CIEMIENTO PORTLAND. Fabricado por DEMARLE, LONQUETEY CA.

TO-DAY for Concordia, touching at Argentine ports, at 11 a.m., the steamer Rio de la Plata.

FOR BAHIA BLANCA, the National Compañia Naposta. Receives cargo and passengers.

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month 32c WEEKLY, per Month 10c

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

London, January 19, 1871.

Seven days have elapsed since we received the news of the defeat of Gen. Chanzy on the Huisne, a small river which runs into the Sarthe, below Le Mans.

It is asserted by our strategists in the newspapers that Bourbaki's advance eastward was a great error, as it allowed Prince Frederick to employ all his force to make an end of Chanzy.

Up to this date the bombardment of Paris has not been a decided success, so all eyes turn eastward to see what becomes of Bourbaki who with his 150,000 heroes, is to raise the siege of Belfort and then cross the German frontier!

Another guarantee for the favorable issue of the conference is the international condition of Russia.

From the sanitary condition of the peninsula prior to new levies and the military reorganization of the country.

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very commencement of the war volunteered to waive the right of capturing merchant ships! If such moral peculiarities will come to the surface our German friends will excuse our seeing them in spite of their dazzling successes and other real virtues.

It is already a whisper that at the Conference which opened for formalities the day before yesterday, and was again postponed for a week, Prussia, Austria, and England will take the same side on the Black Sea question.

I think my previous letters will have prepared you for the fact, and the more important consequences that may ensue.

I have been referred to in regard to the extreme reticence of the English Government. It foreshadows the true and statesmanlike policy for the three countries; and it does the respective ministers the more credit, as it will at first be unpopular with the unreflected majority in the several nations they represent.

In England there is a national sympathy for the French Republic amongst a section of the working classes, and a true and deep sympathy for the misfortunes of France amongst all classes, excepting Mr. Carlyle and a few of his generation who believe in the German as he appears in his own books, and in the Frenchman as he appears in the Parisian stage, or in novels.

Moreover, all classes in England recognize the General Bounishness (see 'La Grande Duchesse') of the Prussian King. In Austria, out of the small German element, the people are jealous of Prussian success. In Prussia itself, before folks were a little wearied of such dearly bought glory, they looked only to the flogging of France, and for that end they would have made a contract like Faust with the— we will say the Russian Government; and they hated and insulted England for remaining provokingly rich and comfortable with her 'Frauen und laeden und kinder.'

The questions to be decided in London before Parliament meets on the 17th February are of vital importance to us all, both politically and commercially.

It is difficult to believe that a man so astute as Count Bismarck does not see that the enmity of England to Germany, unless lashed by some overt act of treachery or insolence, can never be more than newspaper-deep.

He knows, too, how much the consolidation of the German Empire—just officially proclaimed, and which is born pluckety in spite of his midwifery, requires the aid or benevolent neutrality of Austria; and he may think that the only real and tiger-like hate Germany has to fear is that of the old Muscovite party, which is now the strong, and will soon be the ruling party in Russia.

If he does not think so, of course this year will be more disastrous than the last; but, in confirmation of opinions previously expressed in these letters, I give you this latest aspect of current rumors in regard to the result of the Conference.

Once that there is a friendly understanding between the three Teutonic powers Germany may be induced to lower her demands and give the gallant French nation a peace she can enjoy after the splendid efforts she has made to shake off a military yoke which I believe to be accidental, and due to her late corrupt Imperial Government.

Another guarantee for the favorable issue of the conference is the international condition of Russia.

Some startling revelations have recently been made to the Russian Government by its own medical commission appointed to report on the sanitary condition of the peninsula prior to new levies and the military reorganization of the country.

It has been found that out of the forty-nine millions of labourers 50 per cent. are unfit for military service. In one district alone—Poltava, in Central Russia,—there are 100,000 cases of a certain disease of a virulent type, whereas in Belgium the number of persons alive at a productive age—between 15 and 60—are 518 per mil. In Russia there are only 265 per mil. In the healthiest part of the Russian Empire the average duration of life is only 26 or 27 years, whilst in Western Europe it is 40 years.

The principal causes of this afflictive condition of the people are insufficient nourishment, overwork, with abstinence from food and medicine through superstitious observances. Our usual idea of the unkempt, but tough and wiry Muscovite appears to be a mistake. They are represented as having only half the muscular power of Englishmen, and without the cat-like activity of the French.

From such material, in a country whose only hope of improvement is in a century of peace and wise legislation, the weak Russian Emperor, who toasts the victories of his German cousins, and puts the heir to his throne under arrest because he breaks his glass and leaves the table when such a toast is given, has just enacted a levy of 25 per cent of all males over 21 years of age for seven years of active service and eight in reserve.

Bismarck has evidently more to fear from the military power of Austria and England than from that of Russia; whilst on the other hand, with fair treatment, he knows he can depend on their friendship, whereas the friendship of Russia depends on one life.

Meanwhile the Germans, with all their brilliant feats, are not perfectly safe. The special of the Post writes from Versailles on the 13th inst., two days after Chanzy's defeat, when everything looked more smiling:—'Reinforcements have been sent off to

General Werder. All preparations have been made for the departure of his Majesty the King at the first alarm, as our position here becomes day by day more critical.' Notwithstanding information may be proved by events to be worth just nothing; but it has always a certain significance, and on this hour (1 p.m.) the positions of the Germans in the East, where they threatened by Bourbaki, have not improved since the 13th, nor have the made much visible progress against the fortifications of Paris, unless by steady and regular approaches.

Such being the momentary position of affairs it is intelligible that the democratic demonstrations of London republicans and volunteers, in spite of warnings from the War Office in favor of M. Jules Favre, would not be gratifying to the Government. M. Favre has, however, not yet made up his mind to come, and we may be spared some of the senselessness and vulgarity my democratic friends have proposed to exhibit on the occasion of his arrival.

Mr. Gladstone has now another chance of proving himself equal to the occasion. Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has resigned, owing to continued mental exhaustion. If the Premier puts new blood, as the Times very properly says, into the Ministry and particularly into the Admiralty and War Office, he may tide over the crisis in store for him.

He will have to do more. He will have to lean to the radical side of the Cabinet, and in future measures avoid such compromises the Irish land bill, the Education bill, and the Married Woman's Property bill, all of which will have to be supplemented and reformed, if not in this session in the next, should we have peace. If Mr. Gladstone shrinks the occasion he will fall most deservedly as morally one of the weakest ministers England has known.

No previous minister, not even Palmerston, has enjoyed the political power Mr. Gladstone possessed twelve months ago. The foreign policy of the Government has been judicious if founded on some principle, and not a mere staving off of evils. All that has yet to be explained.

A rumor current this morning that Bourbaki had been repulsed in his last attack on General Werder on the 17th is confirmed this evening. He is said to be retreating southwards. This is a severe blow to the French unless the German telegrams are exaggerated. It is however sufficient to know that his final attack was unsuccessful. The Times has a queer telegram stating that Lord Granville has accepted Count Bismarck's offer to pay for the British colliers sunk in the Seine. It adds 'money saves all,' which looks like an expression of German military contempt flashed along the wires by Dr. Russell, who appears in last number of Vanity Fair a mental holding the imperial insignia of the German Emperor. The present position of our Government in its relations with Germany 'beats Banagher' for the honor of England I must adhere to my expressed opinions, but the attitude of the Times 'looks like rats leaving a falling house. If the Government is deceived it deserves hanging. But surely such blindness is impossible to such men as Mr. Gladstone.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Although the French mail steamer Sindh brought three days later telegrams from Lisbon than the Germany, no absolute confirmation of the cardinal point of the late intelligence (the capitulation of Paris) has been received; and the Government at Bordeaux is said to have protested against it, and declared that it will consent to no dishonorable peace.

Our Lisbon and London letters by the Sindh give, however, such a gloomy picture of French prospects that the surrender of the capital seems unavoidable. All the French armies in the field, with the exception of that of Leconte—quite a fresh one—have been badly defeated. Although Chanzy was so badly beaten, he succeeded in saving all his artillery except 19 pieces. The look-out for France is black in the extreme, notwithstanding her heroic struggle against adverse fortune.

For the first time since the war broke out, signs of discouragement are visible here amongst the French residents, and telegrams from Montevideo announce the same depression as existing there. France has well saved her honour since Sedan, and can now bow to fate with dignity.

The internet of Canou Fahy's remains took place on Monday evening, 6 o'clock, at the Recoleta. The attendance was very numerous and influential, and would have been still more so could the sad news have reached the camp sooner.

We give in another column particulars of the closing scene of a career which will always be remembered with respect and admiration by all classes in this country.

The Carnival of 1871 has come and gone, and by this time has left no trace behind, except headaches, weary limbs, and innumerable hats and dresses destroyed by water throwing, which, we deem it right to inform the police, was most unpleasantly prevalent.

As regards the adornment of the streets, Calles Victoria and Florida were the best, and, indeed, the Corso was almost confined to these thoroughfares. There was, however, a general want of animation, and it was quite apparent that a very large proportion of the population had abstained from any participation in the festival. The

balls at the clubs were the most attractive features of the Carnival, those at the Progress being very brilliant. The streets generally presented a dull appearance, except opposite the Progress, where the members made vigorous onslaughts with 'pomitos' on the fair occupants of passing carriages. The new Gas Company had elegant illuminations in Calle Victoria. In general, order was observed by the people during the three days. We only hear of one case at the Argentine Theatre, where a drunken man fired off a revolver, happily without injuring any one. On the whole, this year's Carnival must be pronounced a failure.

We have dates from Port Elizabeth, the Cape, to 20th November. The gold fields continue to attract thousands of adventurers, and the excitement and desire to be off to the diggings are rapidly increasing in the towns. Since March last diamonds to the value of £147,975 have been shipped home.

We received yesterday full particulars of a horrid assassination at Navarero. The victim was an old man, an Austrian, who was now and then employed by the English estancieros in the neighborhood. The details of the crime will appear in to-morrow's issue.

We have great news for our friends living in the southern camps. The Rancho branch of the Southern Railway is completed, and will be thrown open to the public in a day or so. The line has been already carried to the other side of the Salado, and trains have passed over the bridge, but this section will not be opened for a month or so longer.

We felt almost sorry yesterday that we had sided before Carnival with those who urged on Mr. O'Gorman the revocation of his edict against scent throwing during Carnival. We heard innumerable complaints yesterday that acid of some very strong description was used in the 'pomitos.' No doubt can be entertained on this point, as several ladies were suffering yesterday from inflamed throats and eyes, their dresses bearing stains suspiciously like burns. On the walls of the houses stains, such as powerful acid could alone make, are to be seen everywhere. We trust the Chief of Police will take a note of the above, as, should we have any Carnival next year, he will need to refer to it.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and the occasion was duly honored in the houses of all his countrymen here, to whom we offer our congratulations. The Father of his Country was born in the year 1732, and died in the last year of that century, leaving a name and a fame that stands alone in history.

A violent thunderstorm broke over the city on Tuesday night, just as the last hours of the Carnival were gliding away. About 11 o'clock heavy rain commenced to fall, accompanied by incessant thunder and lightning. Near midnight the water came down in spouts and streets in a fashion not often witnessed here. The storm came from S.W., but the wind was not violent.

OUR LISBON LETTER. No. 17.

Lisbon, Jan. 16, 1871. By my last letter (No. 16) per Douro, and also Telegram No. 18, I sent you all the very latest news, but just before the Douro was leaving another most important telegram arrived from London. I had just time to write it off and get into a boat and go on board.

The agent was just leaving her, but knowing him so well I got him to deliver the telegram to the purser, who said he would deliver it to O'Gorman, so I hope you received it. I do not think many will receive it out in the Plate besides yourself. Since then we have received news that the bombardment continues with very favorable results, that the Duke of Mecklenburg is pursuing the army of General Chanzy, and that he arrived at Montfort on Thursday, after having a tremendous fight at Saint Corneille, and taking a thousand prisoners. The Germans have evacuated Vessoul. French news says that General Bourbaki on Friday with his troops brilliantly took the village of Arcey and St. Marie. Another account says that there has been a great battle fought between Mericourt and Croix that lasted six hours without a decisive result. Great German reinforcements are marching north. It is reported that the Germans have taken the town of Boulogne, and that they are retreating towards Cambrai. The bombardment of Paris proceeded slowly on Friday on account of a fog. The conference will take place in London on Tuesday 17th inst. The French Provisional Government have protested to the foreign powers against the bombardment of Paris. It is also reported from Havre that on Saturday a battle was fought between Bollec and Bezouville, but the result is not known. To-day the news is that the bombardment of the city and forts of Paris continues without interruption. Issy, Vanves, and Montrouge were almost silent all day Saturday. On Friday some sorties were made against the German positions of Boulogne, Drancy, Meudon, and the heights of St. Denis, but they were all repulsed. The Germans occupied the camp of Conlie, capturing a large quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions. Bapaume has been also occupied, and 1000 prisoners taken. The French also attacked Braire on Saturday, but were repulsed. General Werder announces that General Bourbaki attacked his troops on Friday all along the line near Montbelliard, and were severely repulsed. The battle lasted nine hours. Faiderbe is advancing to the South, and last Saturday had occupied Albert. News overland says that by the balloon 'Le Gambaetta,' which left Paris on the night of the 10th the following news was received:—great numbers of shells fell near the Pantouze, the hospital of La Fite were killed, and the sick had to be moved to rooms under ground. The hospital of Val-de-Grace also suf-

fered. The hospitals and other charitable institutions had suffered the most on the 9th. 2000 shells fell in the centre of Paris. Another balloon called 'Kaiser' also has brought news every day; that in the parish of the Jardin des Plantes, Lanzoubeau, Montrouge, Vaugirard, Grenelle, and Anteuil great damage has been done extensive fires; some shells fell on the Theatre de Odion, Rue de Grenelle, Calfeville of Saint Germain and the Luvallides. All the above news has been received here from Bordeaux.

17th. German news says that the number of prisoners taken near Le Mans amount to 20,000. During the retreat of the French to the north towards Alençon and Laval great quantities of war material, provisions, four engines, and 400 railway waggons were captured. The bombardment continues and some of the shells fell at Point St. Michel. The French opened new batteries to the south side, but their fire was immediately silenced. The French General Lecomte says his army was completely victorious, and that he dislodged the Germans from Montargis. 50,000 men have left Cherbourg to reinforce Chanzy's army. The bombardment of Paris is directed by General Kameke and Prince Hohenlohe, who command the batteries and some of their guns have thrown shells so far as six English miles. The panic at Paris is very great; the Spaniards and other foreigners wish to leave it but are not allowed. Food is very scarce; a good fat cat is worth 20 francs, a dog 30 francs, a rat 2 francs, and everything else in proportion; and it is said Paris must surrender very soon. The misery amongst the poorer classes is very great. Another telegram from Bordeaux this evening says there has been another battle which lasted a whole day. The French occupied Montbelliard and other positions. News from Wilhelmshohe says that the ex-Empire Napoleon on New Year's Day received the congratulations of his court; the Princess of Moscow did the honors in the absence of the Empress. Many officers, prisoners in Germany, sent their cards, which were presented to the Emperor by the Prince of Moskowa. Generals Fortin and Dupuis, and Marshal Bazaine visited and conversed with the Emperor for an hour. Count Monto, Governor of Wilhelmshohe, presented Napoleon with some felicitations sent by Queen Augusta and King William. Count Chambord and several others have protested against the bombardment of Paris.

18th. The cable says in a great battle fought at Belfort, and which lasted 3 days, the French under Bourbaki obtained a great advantage, occupying Montbelliard on Sunday, excepting the Castle.

Von Wedder's army was much smaller than Bourbaki's. Von Werder says that on Monday he held his positions with advantage; the result of Tuesday's fighting is not known.

The bombardment of Paris continues with favorable results. King William sent a 'parliamentary' to Paris yesterday.

On Monday night the Germans occupied Alençon. General Chanzy's troops are still being pursued by Prince Frederic Charles.

The Conference was held in London on Monday, but nothing was done, all the powers except France were represented by their Ambassadors residing in London.

The second Conference will be held next Tuesday, to give time for a French plenipotentiary to arrive in London.

Private telegrams received to-day say that a French division of 20,000 men, irregular troops, are threatening the frontier of Baden.

On the Vosges numerous guerrillas of France-tireurs keep annoying the Germans. These reports are creating great excitement, and everyone anxiously waiting for news per cable or overland.

No decisive account of the three days fighting between Bourbaki and Von Werder. The German army was drawn out in line of battle from east to west, 25 kilometres, to the north of Belfort, where they were vigorously attacked by the French.

It is said that the Germans have been obliged to raise the siege of Belfort.

All these reports require confirmation.

19th. The cable news to-day is the following:—The King of Prussia accepts the Imperial Crown.

The bombardment of Paris continues firmly, and the Germans have advanced their batteries 800 yards nearer the forts of the south.

For this, it is said, is suffering dreadfully.

The number of prisoners taken by the Germans up to the end of November, says a French paper, amounts to 441,186 men, 6,230 guns, and 180 flags; and up to the 15th December there were 66,331 widows and 128,528 orphans in Germany.

20th.—The steamer Germany is not yet in; she is considered very slow. To-day has been one of the most exciting days since the war began. All sorts of reports are spread; one that 150,000 men had invaded Germany; another that the siege of Paris had been raised; and finally that the King of Prussia had been taken prisoner. Business was completely stopped. Certainly the excitement was very great. The telegraph office was crowded the whole day until night; and, after all, false reports and no news of any importance received.

21st.—The first thing this morning we received a telegram per cable, dated London, 20th, 10 p.m., with the following: German news announces that the attack of Bourbaki on the entrenched positions of General Werder had resulted. Also that the attempt made to relieve Belfort was frustrated; that Bourbaki's army is retreating south towards Balmarte and Pont Roide. Chanzy's troops continue to retire, and are beginning to show signs of demoralization. News from Paris received on Wednesday says the bombardment is making great destruction, that many citizens are killed daily, and that the Germans are renewing the armament of their batteries; that the attitude of the people in Paris was still resolute, notwithstanding the great hardships they were undergoing. This telegram did not at all please the French, as none of the reports of the day before were confirmed in it. It seems von Werder, after the three days' fighting with Bourbaki, was strongly reinforced, and completely defeated.

—Here we are again in great excitement at the news just received from London per cable. On Thursday

there was a great sortie from Paris against Malmaison, St. Cloud, and Montretout; the French defeated with great losses. The battle lasted six hours, and 500 prisoners were taken. Faiderbe was defeated in several bloody battles before St. Quentin on Thursday and Friday. On Friday the battle lasted seven hours. The Germans captured six guns and 7,000 prisoners. St. Quentin was retaken and captured by the Germans. The French retreated towards Cambrai. The town of Longwy is in flames. The Germans have again occupied Tours. General Chanzy is at Laval. Von Werder continues in pursuit of Bourbaki all along his line, having had engagements favorable to the Germans.

I have written you rather a long letter; but the German is not yet in, and as the news is important I have given you all we have received since my last.

Messrs. Lamport and Holt's mail steamer, which leaves Liverpool on the 20th of each month for B. Ayres with the mails, will in future, while the war lasts, call here to take the latest telegrams. The first one is to be the Olegans, Captain Sir R. Peel, K.C.R. I will send you a telegram by her.

24th.—The Germany just came in, and sails this morning. We received a telegram from London, dated last night (10 o'clock), which I will send you in my telegram to O'Gorman, and which you will not find in the papers I have sent you. By it you will see that Paris is in a bad way; that Trochu, after three days' tremendous fighting, has re-occupied Paris, which, along with St. Denis, is in flames in several places. The siege of Belfort continues vigorously. It appears now that the armistice to bury the dead was asked for by the French and not by the Germans; that it was for 24 hours, and that the Prussians refused, saying they would take charge of the dead and wounded on the battle field. I send you the very latest papers, and hope you will gain an editorial victory.

WAR IN EUROPE. London, Jan. 11, 1871.

It is now a fortnight since the German batteries opened upon Mont Avron, and a whole week since the besiegers commenced to bombard the forts of Paris. The only result of the artillery duel is the proved superiority of the Krupp guns. We have no late accounts from Paris, but the correspondence from Versailles and the headquarters of the Crown Prince leads us to surmise that the continuous shower of shrieking, but invisible, missiles vomited from the latest designed German mortars have driven the Frenchmen from all exposed positions, but have not dismantled the guns, or materially injured the forts. The latter, it is true, do not reply; and we have yet to learn the reason; for, up to the moment at which I write, the German engineers themselves are divided in opinion on the subject. The Germans tell us that stray shots have reached the Invalides, and even the gardens of the Luxembourg, but it is not with stray shots that Paris is to be taken, or alarmed. The silence of Issy, Vanves, and Montrouge, would have more significance if Mont Valerien, which is untouched, were not equally inactive. A telegram, of course, may reach us this afternoon to say that Paris has capitulated, and, according to rumors in the city, it is certain to surrender this week, but judging by the bewildering light of a common reader of newspapers without money to invest in pigeons, I should say that, as far as the bombardment has had any effect, Paris is in the same case now she was a fortnight ago, less the important position of Avron and the still more important consumption of a fortnight's victuals. It is all a question of victuals, and we have no reliable data on that point. The last man who left Paris was Reed, the American Consul. He was sent away to England on sick leave; and in passing through Versailles he is described as being very reticent, but he went as far as saying that the modern abode of vice and harlotry was still 'full of fight,' and people can't fight on empty stomachs. 'Who,' says Herr Wickede, writing to the Cologne Gazette, would have predicted during our intoxication by success after Sedan, that we should still be in France, in January, with an army of 400,000 Frenchmen, exclusive of the Paris garrison still opposed to us? Mr. Wickede replies to his own question by saying that he predicted it himself. If so, he is a wiser man than Von Moltke; I will not say that Bismarck; for, however objectionable may be the fallen type of creation he represents, I do not think he approved the decision of the King's military entourage. If Paris be now tottering, and should it fall to-day the German blunder remains.

The campaign in the provinces is fairly reopened, and battles may come thicker than they can be chronicled. In the North Faiderbe's outposts are touching those of the German army which is concentrating south of Bapaume. The German army in the North is to remain under Von Goeben. Mantouffier is to take the command of the army of the East, which has already had a serious brush at Villersexel with Bourbaki's forces that at last we know for certain have marched eastward to cut off the communication of the invaders, and occupy the line of the Vosges. Chanzy, in the meantime, has moved and has come into collision with the troops of Prince Frederick Charles, who left Orleans on the 4th inst. to meet him. If the engagements which have just taken place in the West with varied fortune to both nations, are between bodies of the two armies, or with their advanced guard, it looks bad for Chanzy's success; and we may have a sad confirmation of the accounts sent by an English officer of the wretched equipment of the French army of the Loire. But some of our newspaper strategists, who write during the war, and are mostly military men, seem to think that

Chanzy is again giving Prince Frederick Charles the slip, as he did after the defeat at Orleans, and is, on his part, working towards Paris by Alençon, L'Aigle and Dreux, to the extreme right of the Germans, leaving a garrison at La Mauz and some reinforcements from Tours to amuse the enemy. These suppositions, whatever be their value, and they refer to the whole plan of campaign throughout France, may assist you in unriddling the Lisbon telegrams that appear in your own paper in light skimming order preparatory to the arrival of the heavy file of exchanges.

A small detachment of German troops has been routed in the East by Ricciotti Garibaldi, who, in his turn, seems to have been defeated by a larger force under Gen. Dannenberg. Another detachment of Germans was defeated yesterday near Havre. The French have 40,000 men around that city. The Germans have not more than 15,000 men in all Normandy, but they appear to do very much as they please. The newly appointed French General-in-Chief in Normandy, Pelletieus, has failed, and been superseded by Gen. Loyel.

You will observe in the several engagements the Germans announce the capture of prisoners on rather a large scale in proportion to the seriousness of the encounters. Their despatches of late have not been very verbose, but on that point they are perhaps reliable, as it only indicates the readiness of the levies that oppose them.

January 12, four p.m. The news comes so fast, there is no help for it but to assume the form of a diary in these letters. Impressions change with events from day to day. This morning's abundant intelligence is unfavorable to the French.

As for the bombardment, we have now interesting letters from Paris amongst which I particularly refer you to the letter of the "Besieged Resident" in the Daily News, and the opinion seems confirmed that although the German fire is inconceivably superior to the French, and that upwards of 2,000 bombs have penetrated within the city, the guns of the forts are not silenced, and so far, the bombardment is a failure. But it is evident that the spirits of the Parisians are bowed down, and that General Trochu has fulfilled many of the predictions asserted by the "reds," in respect to his military character and ability. Dissatisfaction with his tactics has even reached his subordinates, Generals Ducrot and Vinoy, who are younger men, and advise more daring measures. Trochu seems to have had too much faith in the power of the provincial levies to relieve Paris.

The news of this morning is sadly against the possibility of an early relief. Chanzy has been seriously defeated within a short distance of Le Mans, and if we hear that he is able to maintain himself in his trenches around that city, and keep Frederick Charles employed, it is all we can expect of him; provided, of course, that the German despatches, which are almost our sole authorities, are anything like the truth.

As to Chanzy's defeat, there is no doubt about it. The Bordeaux despatch, which is partly lost in transmission, confirms the fact. In the east Bourbaki, whatever transitory success he may have gained, he has certainly made no great impression, and, in the meantime, Mantouff, who is to command the new fifth German army, is harrying with strong reinforcements to support General Werder, who, according to the King of Prussia's despatch, had gained a victory over Bourbaki's troops. But from the latest intelligence we get, the advantage was certainly not decisive, as Bourbaki telegraphs that he was in possession of the disputed position, Villersexel.

It is to the east, however, that the failing hopes of Paris and France must turn.

Faidherbe, in the north, with all his skill, and the assistance of the great strategist and artist, General Beaulieu, has not been able to prevent the fall of a second-rate fortress, Peronne, on the Somme, not 30 miles from his headquarters, and the Germans are crowding over the Pas de Calais. But by the very last news in the north, near Arras, and in Champagne, and around Paris, the French have given symptoms of strong vitality in successful reconnoissances.

The final struggle is still alive and should Trochu get a 100,000 men through the German lines, tout peut se retablir. No man, with a drop of true blood in his veins, would condemn them for their noble fight against Destiny, were their losses a hundred times as severe. The army of the west is, I fear, as a shrewd correspondent's long since observed, made of the worst materials. The west is precisely the part of France where ignorance and superstition most prevail: where the peasantry hold least property, and are least independent. The early successes of the army of the west were no doubt due to the few regiments of regular troops from Algeria it included. These must now be pretty well used up.

The date of Chanzy's late defeat was the 10th of January. The encounter between the troops of Werder and Bourbaki, in the Doubs, took place on the 9th. Faidherbe is receiving cavalry reinforcements from Dunkirk; and the new Beaulieu guns he is bringing into action are said to be formidable pieces.

DEATH OF CANON FAYH.

Father Fayh died on Monday morning at 5 o'clock. This simple announcement will carry grief to thousands of hearts, and the loss of this venerable priest will be regarded by all as a public calamity. For more than a quarter of a century his name has been identified with the welfare of the large Irish community, whose interests, spiritual and temporal, may be said to have been exclusively in his care. It is not possible in our narrow limits to recite the long and valued services of this remarkable man; his biography can best be told in the fact that, after an indefatigable and well-spent life, he succumbed a martyr to his sacred calling, leaving behind him the memory of many good works, and a name that will long be affectionately cherished in Buenos Ayres.

The Rev. Anthony D. Fayh was born at Loughrea, County Galway, in 1804, and made his ecclesiastical studies at St. Clement's Irish Convent of Dominican friars at Rome, where he was ordained. He was sent on the mission to the Western States, and passed ten years in Ohio and Kentucky, after which, at the invitation of the Irish community of Buenos Ayres, and by permission of the superiors of his Order, he came to the River Plate in 1843, at a time when the prospects of the country and of the Irish residents were far from promising. The history of the Irish community since that time is in some measure a record of the labors of Father Fayh. How wise a counsellor, how firm a friend, how powerful a protector, his countrymen ever found in him needs not our demonstration: it is written in the hearts of all.

In February, 1856, he founded the Irish Convent, bringing out some Sisters of Mercy, under Mother Mary Evangelist Fitzpatrick, from Dublin, and in 1861 the present spacious edifice in Calle Rio Bamba was completed, chiefly by subscriptions from the Irish sheepfarmers.

The increasing numbers and prosperity of his countrymen in the camp districts obliged him to endow each of the provincial "partidos" with a resident chaplain, viz., Laxan, Mercedes, Capilla del Señor, Lobos, San Antonio, Portin de Areco, San Pedro, Rojas, &c. Some of these clergymen were educated expressly at the Missionary College of All Hallows, Dublin, by Father Fayh's directions, for this mission. The utility of his labors in this direction soon became visible not merely in a religious, but in a social point of view. Irish reading-rooms, libraries, schools, &c. have sprung up in various parts, and the whole tenor and tone of Irish life in the country districts shows a healthy and improving character.

In 1865 a subscription was got up to present Father Fayh with a handsome testimonial, and the sum of £1,000 sterling was collected, but he begged of the committee to hand it over to the Irish Convent, saying that he "had no need for more than one coat, and as much as supplied his daily necessities."

His advancing years did not limit his usefulness, and even to a few days prior to his demise, he was still one of the most active and laborious pastors in this city. Charity and usefulness were his eminent characteristics. He belonged to that order of pastors who, without classing among the brilliant, are nevertheless the most useful and meritorious. He was in the fullest acceptance of the term a working pastor, whose sphere was not merely limited to teaching and example; he worked diligently, judiciously, and honestly, for the good of his flock.

Fresh and vigorous to the last, he combined the judgment of age with the pious enthusiasm of youth. Nature had endowed him with gifts, which in any walk of life lead to eminence. In personal appearance he was tall and portly, with a full, honest face; features manly, well-formed, and expressive; a countenance ordinarily thoughtful and serious, but readily lighting up with "bonhomie," intelligence, cheerfulness, and an inviting amiability. His manners were easy, cordial and unaffected. These personal qualities, backed by those of the mind, solid, practical, and utilitarian, made up the character of Father Fayh. His judgment was excellent and unerring, and he exercised it in the consideration of the multifarious temporal affairs of his parishioners, with an honest desire to do what was right.

He had a facile elocution, flowing in a strong and unostentatious current, and rich in parables. All these advantages were enforced by exemplary morals and improved by long experience, and habits of study, moderation, temperance, and self-control. There was nothing shallow or empty about him. Practical was the turn of his mind—piety was an attribute of his nature—usefulness an inherent impulse and a habit. For the last three years he suffered from heart-disease, at intervals, and repeatedly said that he could not last long. He had, however, taken every care to put the affairs of those who had entrusted the same to him in perfect order. Since the outbreak of the present epidemic he was indefatigable at all hours in his attendance on the sick. Last Thursday he attended a poor Italian woman in Calle Defensa, and, on returning home, was at once taken ill with symptoms that were supposed to indicate bilious or yellow fever.

We called to see him on Friday and again on Sunday, and found him sitting in an arm-chair, looking very weak, but not dejected or in apprehension of death. On the contrary he said, "The doctors think I shall be all right in three or four days; they say it is an attack of bilious fever, and that they have some similar cases which are getting on favorably." We took leave of him, promising to call on him again next day, but alas! in less than 24 hours he was gone to receive the reward of his well-spent life.

When the Bishop heard of his decease he expressed his intention to assist as chief mourner, and said that, on the uncertain rumours of the epidemic having been the cause of his death, he would order his interment to take place in the vaults of the Cathedral, of which he was made Honorary Canon in 1864 in recognition of his long services to the Irish community.

It is difficult to arrive at the immediate cause of his death, but there is ground to suppose it may have been heart-disease or congestion of the brain. On Sunday we remarked his face was very swollen, and it appears that on Monday morning at 3 o'clock he rose from his chair, proceeded to shut the doors and windows, and desired his servant-man "to go to bed, as he felt better." The servant got up an hour later and found him dying; he expired about 4.30 a.m., in the 67th year of his age.

The loss is an irreparable one to the Irish residents, and we (who have so long enjoyed the favour of his friendship and advice) feel that there is gone from among us one of the truest, noblest, and best of men. Ireland may well be proud of such missionary clergymen as Father Fayh, whose name will be esteemed in Buenos Ayres by men of every creed and nationality as long as the memory of honest work and tried services commands respect.

Father Fayh's earthly toils have ceased for ever. None were better prepared for the summons from the angel of Death; it found him prostrated after attendance at a sick call, and as his soul winged his flight, we fancy that we can catch the last faint utterance of his faithful heart—

Non demittis scrupulum dominum, secundum verbum tuum in peccato

THE FUNERAL.

At 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon all the approaches to the residence of the deceased, in front of the English Bank, were crowded with carriages and groups of people assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the lamented Irish pastor. If sufficient time had been allowed for the sad tidings to spread through the camp districts we may venture to say there would have been fully 10,000 persons at the funeral. This was, however, impossible, owing to the circumstances of the time and the alarm incidental to the reigning epidemic. Nevertheless, the attendance was very large, comprising hundreds of our leading English residents, Catholic and Protestant, and a sprinkling of Argentines. Among those present we noticed the Most Rev. Bishop Ancieiros with some of the clergy of the diocese and four members of the Dominican community (to which Father Fayh belonged), also Mr. Consul Parish, Rev. Mr. Kirwan, Rev. Mr. Lett, English chaplain, Messrs. Thomas Armstrong, Daniel Maxwell, M. Forrester, M. Duggan, Thomas Gahan, Bookey, Naulty, P. Brown, L. Brown, M. Barry, W. Barry, Armstrong junior, Terence Moore, Dr. Nelson, Samuel B. Hale, Upton, Walker, Claypole, Connolly (Weekly Telegraph), T. Duggan, Geoghegan, O'Gorman, M. Billinghurst, Constant Santamarina, Power, Angier, Walker, Fry, John Moore, McLaughlin, John Butler, Thomas Dooner, Edward Wallace, Summers, Llavallol, J. Brown, Donovan, Kenny, Casey, Norris, Feely, Wilson, Mackern, McKiernan, Pagan, Griffin, Killeen, Denohy, Michael Ryan, Patrick Fleming, Messrs. Mullall and staff of STANDARD Office, Saffern, Smythe, Southern, Duffy, J. Maguire, Keating, Casey, James Culligan, M. McDonnell, George Keane, &c.

The body was encased in a splendid coffin, and on the silver plate was the inscription: Rev. Anthony Canon Fayh, Born at Loughrea, Ireland, A.D. 1804, Died at Buenos Ayres, Feb. 20th, 1871. The coffin having been borne down stairs and placed in the hearse, the Bishop entered the first mourning carriage, the Dominican friars the second, and the cortege was formed. There were more than forty coaches, notwithstanding the Municipal edict, which limits the number to five, besides several private equipages.

At 7 o'clock, on reaching the Recoleta, the bells rang a mournful peal, and the body was conveyed into the mortuary chapel, the Bishop and clergy pronouncing the usual absolution. We remarked some of the French Sisters of Charity were present; doubtless the Irish Sisters would also have attended unless prohibited by their rules. When the procession left the chapel the clergymen entered the "De Profundis," and with heavy steps and slow we followed the coffin along the principal avenue, the solemn responses falling upon the evening air, interrupted by the sobbing of women and the tolling of the church bell. At last we reached the vault set apart for the clergy, with the supererogatory "Memento Olerioorum," close to the burial place of the Rev. Patrick Moran, Irish pastor, who died A.D. 1830.

The scene was more than usually impressive as the morning bystanders gathered round the spot, with heads uncovered, men of various creeds and nationalities, while the Bishop and officiating clergymen repeated the touching responses of the occasion, and as the last echoes of those words of promise "Qui credit in me non morietur in eternum," fell upon our ears, the sad ceremonial was ended. On Tuesday morning a Mass for the Dead was celebrated at the Irish Convent by the Rev. Messrs. Lynch, L.M. Leahy, and O'Reilly, the choir being directed by the nuns, and the obsequies performed with every solemnity. Several of the Irish sheep-farmers who had come in late for the funeral assisted on this occasion, including Messrs. John Brown, Peter Haunm, Eugene Lynch, Thomas Savage, Thomas Kiernan, and others. The Messrs. Duggan, Gahan, McKiernan, &c. also attended. It is also proposed to have a solemn Mass Office of the Dead, probably at the Cathedral, as soon as the other Irish clergy arrive in town. The Rev. Canon Dillon, Rev. L.M. Leahy, Rev. Mr. Mullady, Rev. Mr. Lynch, and Rev. Mr. O'Reilly arrived yesterday; some delay in transmission of the telegrams sent them on Sunday prevented their knowing the sad news in time. We may mention that we understand Father Fayh's affairs are in admirable order. He made a will some months since, and has died very poor. His sister, a nun, is still living in Ireland. The Irish farmers who had money deposited in Bank, jointly with Father Fayh's name will incur no trouble from his decease; the motive for thus lodging the money in both names was to save the heir of the depositant (in case of death) from legal proceedings, and this has proved an immense benefit to the Irish farmers, although it gave Father Fayh the reputation of great wealth. We have reason to know that he would have returned to the convent of his Order in Ireland, to end his days quietly, but for these weighty interests confided to his care. We understand the Rev. John Leahy will continue to reside at Father Fayh's house, 48 Reconquista, and that the Bishop has directed him to succeed in his place. This gentleman has been so long connected with Father Fayh and the Irish mission, and is so well and favorably known among our countrymen, that his appointment will be received with general satisfaction. It has been suggested to us that all the Irish residents in the country should wear crepe on their hats for one month in memory of their deceased pastor, and we cordially accept the idea. The Irish community of Buenos Ayres has never before experienced a loss, and it will long mourn his death as a public calamity. The photographer, Mr. Holtzweissig, has taken some admirable photographs of the deceased; his studio is in front of our office. Mr. Anderson, the undertaker, is entitled to much credit for the arrangements of the funeral.

Some large sales in iron are reported; 200 boxes galvanised iron, at 62 English wt. A cargo of eastern pine sold at reserved rates, supposed to be 24 patenas, on board. Bordeaux wine, 300 bordelais, at 600 per hectol. The French Packet brought no news of the new Argentine loan, although sufficient time, it was thought, had elapsed for the successful launching of it. Some parties received letters stating that the loan will be launched in February. The London money market continues easy, and nearly all River Plate stocks are well maintained. The following are the latest quotations: Argentine Bonds, 91. B. Ayres 6 per Cent., 98. New, 1870, 93. Great Southern, 26. Salado Extension, 2 prem. Tandil, 4 do. Central Argentine, 1 do. Northern Buenos Ayres, 2 do. River Plate Bank, 6 do. Do. N.W., 14 do. Liching's Extract Co., 17. City Buenos Ayres Tramway Co., 20 do. The 'Money Market Review' has a flattering article on the 6 per Cent. Buenos Ayres Bonds. Two English vessels bound for the River Plate are reported wrecked, the Saint Dominick, from Richmond to Monte Video, with ice and timber, which put into St. Thomas d'Antioquia, and the H. A. Stephenson from Annapolis for the Plate, which was abandoned at sea. The cargo of the first named vessel was sold. Messrs. Baring announced the payment, on the 12th January, of the dividends on the Buenos Ayres Six and Three per Cent. Loans, and that the same time have published the numbers of fifteen Bonds of the Six per Cent. Loan, and of seventy four Bonds of the Three per Cent. Loan, which have been bought, and cancelled. Allow.—The market has been inactive, and closes flat, with sellers at 45s. 6d. on the 46th and 47th and January to March, 45s. 9d. March, 46s. 6d. in the nearest price October to December. Antwerp, Jan. 17.—The ice in the roads is decreasing rapidly, and the navigation by regular trading steamers will probably be resumed to-morrow. The 'Astoria,' which arrived home on January 10, was chased and boarded on January 7 by the Prussian frigate 'Augusta.' After her papers were examined, she was allowed to proceed. As regards the English markets we have the following:— Owing doubtless, to an opinion that now Chanzy is defeated and Paris is being shelled the French will soon give in, the Stock and Share Markets close firmer. Consols mark a rise; Indian Bonds have been dealt in at good figure; and many Foreign Bonds show an improvement. Discount is quiet. Cotton closes quiet; the Manchester market is without change of importance; Linen in demand; Sugar active at an advance; Coffee firm; Corn lower; no change in Freights.

BIRTH. February 20, the wife of Mr. John Huggard, of a daughter. DEATH. February 14, at the Estancia San Francisco Buzgado, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mrs. wife of James Kavanagh, in the 35th year of her age.

ON CHANGE. Guineas, 409 Sovereigns, 1224 Patenas, 25 National Bonds, 67

There was a great reaction in the Bond market today. The Bond King, who has been so long doing nothing, entered the ring to-day, and brought everything off-red. This at once gave spirit to the bulls, who bought largely, at after hours. Prices closed at two o'clock for the end of March at 9 1/4, and in the liquidation sales were made as high as 6 1/2, at which figure they closed. There were no cash sales, but the business of the day was as follows:— For Feb. 28th—52,000 at 66 1/2. For March 31st—50,000, opening at 66 1/2 and closing at 66 1/2. In the liquidation about 30,000 sold at 67 1/2 for the end of March, and even outside the Bolsa there was a disposition to do business, as some offers were made to the houses known to be holders for very large amounts. Our latest telegram from Lisbon is to the effect that, on which day the Sinh led, and a telegram had been received from London later than the 27th. There were rumours of the capitulation on Paris, but nothing was over to authenticate the fact. Exchange on Antwerp was done to-day at 5.23 and as regards English exchange, the chief novelty was the negotiation of £10 bills for a large amount. The bills on London by the English Bank and sent down to Montevideo by the Brazilian Government and passed there. The bills amounted to £47,000, and were passed in Montevideo at 62 1/2, equal to 504 here. The rate of exchange on Montevideo has risen considerably, and may now be quoted at 1 per cent premium in favor of drawers. The Copernicus sails for Antwerp on Saturday. Messrs J. P. Boyd and Co. clear her letters and papers received at the Port Captain's. Notwithstanding the rain there was business done in the wool market. Prices have improved from 4 to 6 per cent. About 7000 ar, r.d.l. The Chilean steamer Patagonia may be looked for on the 24th or 26th. She will bring Lisbon telegrams to the 4th inst. The splendid steamer Orlers, Lamport & Holt line, may be expected with similar dates about the same time. Advances per French mail speak rather favorably of Futuro Mendez' new steamer. She goes now well, but at no extraordinary speed. Messrs Mendez, Montes de Oca, Mr. and Mrs. W. Leslie and Mr. and Mrs. Basello are expected out in the Patagonia. The official survey of the Ranchos branch of the Southern Railway will take place immediately. A private survey by order of the Government took place on Tuesday. Messrs. Maduro and Ringuet, for the Government, accompanied by Messrs. Santamarina, Rumball, and Bandfield. The special train ran through from Ranchos to the town less than two and a-half hours. Messrs. Maduro and Ringuet speak in the highest terms of the workmanlike manner in which Mr. Rumball has finished the branch to Ranchos. The sale of a cargo of Lisbon salt is reported at 10s. It is said that this cargo was originally sold for 9s. Cadiz salt is quoted as high as 14s. 1/2. Owing to the stoppage of the saliferous on the let spring, it is thought that this article must decline, although the price in Montevideo still rules firm. To-morrow (Thursday) the dividend is payable at the Gas Office, 18 per cent. for the last half

year, making in all 28 per cent. on the year. This is the highest dividend paid by any Joint Stock Company in the River Plate, and the company although possessing an unusually large stock, owes nothing. Some large sales in iron are reported; 200 boxes galvanised iron, at 62 English wt. A cargo of eastern pine sold at reserved rates, supposed to be 24 patenas, on board. Bordeaux wine, 300 bordelais, at 600 per hectol. The French Packet brought no news of the new Argentine loan, although sufficient time, it was thought, had elapsed for the successful launching of it. Some parties received letters stating that the loan will be launched in February. The London money market continues easy, and nearly all River Plate stocks are well maintained. The following are the latest quotations: Argentine Bonds, 91. B. Ayres 6 per Cent., 98. New, 1870, 93. Great Southern, 26. Salado Extension, 2 prem. Tandil, 4 do. Central Argentine, 1 do. Northern Buenos Ayres, 2 do. River Plate Bank, 6 do. Do. N.W., 14 do. Liching's Extract Co., 17. City Buenos Ayres Tramway Co., 20 do. The 'Money Market Review' has a flattering article on the 6 per Cent. Buenos Ayres Bonds. Two English vessels bound for the River Plate are reported wrecked, the Saint Dominick, from Richmond to Monte Video, with ice and timber, which put into St. Thomas d'Antioquia, and the H. A. Stephenson from Annapolis for the Plate, which was abandoned at sea. The cargo of the first named vessel was sold. Messrs. Baring announced the payment, on the 12th January, of the dividends on the Buenos Ayres Six and Three per Cent. Loans, and that the same time have published the numbers of fifteen Bonds of the Six per Cent. Loan, and of seventy four Bonds of the Three per Cent. Loan, which have been bought, and cancelled. Allow.—The market has been inactive, and closes flat, with sellers at 45s. 6d. on the 46th and 47th and January to March, 45s. 9d. March, 46s. 6d. in the nearest price October to December. Antwerp, Jan. 17.—The ice in the roads is decreasing rapidly, and the navigation by regular trading steamers will probably be resumed to-morrow. The 'Astoria,' which arrived home on January 10, was chased and boarded on January 7 by the Prussian frigate 'Augusta.' After her papers were examined, she was allowed to proceed. As regards the English markets we have the following:— Owing doubtless, to an opinion that now Chanzy is defeated and Paris is being shelled the French will soon give in, the Stock and Share Markets close firmer. Consols mark a rise; Indian Bonds have been dealt in at good figure; and many Foreign Bonds show an improvement. Discount is quiet. Cotton closes quiet; the Manchester market is without change of importance; Linen in demand; Sugar active at an advance; Coffee firm; Corn lower; no change in Freights.

City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company. From the 16th of January, till further advice, the Time-table of the Coaches of this Company will be as follows:— PLAZA VICTORIA AND CALLE CALLAO. From Plaza Victoria to Calle Callao at 7.50 a.m. every 40m. Last coach, 0.00 p.m. From Calle Callao to Plaza Victoria at 7.50 a.m. and every 40m. Last coach 11.10 p.m.

CINCO ESQUINAS AND PLAZA VICTORIA. From Cinco Esquinas to Plaza Victoria at 7.10 a.m. and every 20m. Last coach, 11.30 p.m. From Plaza Victoria to Cinco Esquinas at 7.30 a.m. and every 20m. Last coach at 11.50 p.m.

BARRACAS BRIDGE AND CALLE JUNGAL. From Barracas Bridge to Calle Jungal at 6 a.m. every 20m. to 10 a.m. and every 20m to 11 a.m. and every 10 m. to 10 p.m. and every 10 m. to 10 p.m. and every 20m. to 12 p.m.

Real Hollands. SOLE EXPORTER, HERMAN VAN HOUTEN (ROTTERDAM). Importados solamente por Wm. PAATS Y CIA. We beg to inform the Public that we are the SOLE IMPORTERS of the above-mentioned Mark in the River Plate, and that some time since an IMITATION of REAL HOLLANDS has been brought into this market. In order to prevent DECEPTION or IMPOSTURE, we added our name to our Label and BOXES as SOLE IMPORTERS of this superior and well-known GIN, at the same time we call the attention of the numerous consumers to the fact, that REAL HOLLANDS, imported by OTHER HOUSES, has nothing whatever to do with the TRUE and LEGITIMATE GIN, HERMAN VAN HOUTEN'S REAL HOLLANDS, so favorably known in this market for the last TEN YEARS, and imported by Wm. PAATS Y CIA., 98 VENEZUELA—96 1 fm3

GALLETTAS DE LA FABRICA DE PECK, FLEAN, & CO. LONDON BISCUITS. SOLD RETAIL BY EVERY Grocer and Store-dealer IN BUENOS AYRES, AND WHOLESALE ONLY BY THE AGENTS, Moore and Tudor.

FOR LIVERPOOL, The fine Clipper Barque "TINTO." A 1, and Copper, Captain COUPLAND. This well-known West-Coast Trader, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will sail in a very short time. Can receive a few Bales, etc. Apply to JOHN P. BOYD and CO., 56 San Martin. 215, 10p, 19

HARDWICKE & GUERIN'S Glycerine Sheep Dip, Free from Arsenic, Mercury, Mineral or other Poisons. This celebrated SHEEP WASH is designed to supersede all other compounds advertised for the same purpose. 1. It cures scab, kills scabs, ticks, and other parasites which attack sheep. 2. It strengthens and adds weight and lustre to the wool. 3. Lambs can be dipped even whilst suckling, as the WASH is entirely harmless, and possesses no deleterious qualities. 4. Rams may be dipped with it at any time of the year, without danger of producing excoriations, which always follow the use of other Dips, especially in the Autumn Season. Apply to the Camp STORE-DEALERS In this City. MOORE AND TUDOR, 180, 1m, 18

TO PALENTS AND GUARDIANS KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS. Long celebrated for their peculiar virtue, are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences, which the female form is liable, especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system. Purchasers should see that each box is wrapped in white paper, and has G. KEARSLEY, printed on the Government Stamp. Price 2s. 6d. per Box. May be had of all Chemists throughout the world. Also DR. LOCOCK'S LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION. A certain remedy for insect bites, sun-burns, or any roughness of the skin; in bottles in 1/4d. Sold every where. J. SANGHE & SONS, 150— Oxford-street, London—150 7, 1

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City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company. From the 16th of January, till further advice, the Time-table of the Coaches of this Company will be as follows:— PLAZA VICTORIA AND CALLE CALLAO. From Plaza Victoria to Calle Callao at 7.50 a.m. every 40m. Last coach, 0.00 p.m. From Calle Callao to Plaza Victoria at 7.50 a.m. and every 40m. Last coach 11.10 p.m.

CINCO ESQUINAS AND PLAZA VICTORIA. From Cinco Esquinas to Plaza Victoria at 7.10 a.m. and every 20m. Last coach, 11.30 p.m. From Plaza Victoria to Cinco Esquinas at 7.30 a.m. and every 20m. Last coach at 11.50 p.m.

BARRACAS BRIDGE AND CALLE JUNGAL. From Barracas Bridge to Calle Jungal at 6 a.m. every 20m. to 10 a.m. and every 20m to 11 a.m. and every 10 m. to 10 p.m. and every 10 m. to 10 p.m. and every 20m. to 12 p.m.

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