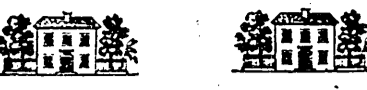


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BY ADOLFO BULLRICH & CO. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1871.

On SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, at ONE O'CLOCK, will be Sold by Auction to the highest Bidder, in Lots to suit Purchasers, 170 Varas Front, on the Flores Macadamized Road, Tramway passing in front.

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AL COMEROIO. EL CITY OF RIO JANEIRO ha concluido su discusion on los depositos de la aduana.

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION.

LETTERS PER LAST MAIL.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE 'STANDARD.'

The Standard.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

The law for removing the capital to Villa Maria passed the House of Deputies on Wednesday night by 21 to 15 votes, or what is termed a 'simple majority.'

law we feel confident it will remain a dead-letter, owing to the physical impossibility of raising a city in the midst of a pestilential swamp, surrounded by a howling wilderness, devoid of drinkable water or arable land.

The debate of the 14th was remarkable for the little knowledge which Congress seemed to possess respecting the site for the intended capital, and Deputy Costa very prudently proposed that a surveying expedition, accompanied by one of the Cabinet Ministers and 2 members of each House of Congress, should proceed to examine the country on both sides of the Rio Tercero with the view of seeing if a decent locality could be found.

Deputy Velez, of Cordoba, replied in a facetious manner that Villa Maria was a fertile district, abounding in wheat-fields, and that Deputy Costa had probably eaten some bread made of Villa Maria flour.

Dr. Rawson defended Villa Maria from the charge of being an unhealthy wilderness. It was true the Cholera had swept off the inhabitants, but if this were a valid objection no city in the Republic could be chosen for capital.

COUNTRY PROSPECTS.

Estancias are again in demand, sheep are looking up, and things are at last brightening for the farmer. Scarcely a day passes now that we do not hear of the sale of land, or sheep, or cattle.

This prosperous turn in camp affairs has had an equally beneficial effect on business in town. The almaceneros all admit that the present season is one of the best they have known for the last ten years.

We have all, during the last few years, witnessed sheep selling at so ridiculously low a figure that the price of three sheep would hardly pay for a breakfast at the Cafe de Paris, and estancia lands, some of the finest in the country, knocked down at auction by the square league for a figure that would not cover the cost of a coach-house and stables at Flores or the Lomas de Zamora.

The depreciation in the value of land has not, however, been so great as in that of stock. Sheep fell from \$45 mpc. to \$12 mpc. in one year, and even at this latter figure in many districts there were to be found no buyers. The stock of sheep was erroneously considered too great for the country, and graserias started up at every point of the camp compass.

PARIS LETTER.

The city continues to be out of sorts—a combination of sulks, indifference, and discontent. Trade is stagnant, and commerce dull. People want work, occupation—to forget and to live; neither arrives quickly. The spasmodic spring that business took after the suppression of the Commune has died away.

Buenos Ayres was minus a flock of sheep that took at the least three to four years to rear. What was the fate of one flock was that of thousands of flocks. A few years ago there was no killing sheep fast enough. The graserias in the camp towns, at the estancias, and on the rivers were insufficient; the very cattle saladeros in Barracas had to be adapted to the sheep graserias business, and when the winter set in and the season was too far advanced to admit of killing novillos, the saladeristas set to and killed sheep by the million.

There is but one cloud over the sheep industry of Buenos Ayres at present, and that is the weather. The camp-north and south, east and west—is today suffering from a drought which, at this season of the year is very alarming, inasmuch as if the winter passes over without a sufficiency of rain, before the shearing, the losses to the farmers may be incalculable.

In the early part of the present week it rained pretty heavily in some of the western districts, but we have had no general rain now for at least three months; and, in fact, since the year 1869 we have not had what is considered the average complement of rain for the year.

It very often happens in this country that when the winter is dry the spring is wet; and let us all hope that so it will prove this year. Frequently October is the wettest month in the whole year. One good sign is that the springs in the wells are not falling, which is usually the case on the advent of what is termed a severe 'seca.'

Furthermore, it is to be observed, that owing to the millions of sheep killed during the last few years, there is hardly an estancia in the country that can be said to be overstocked, and the pasturages this year are better able to support the stock at present on them than in former years.

The prospects of the sheep-farmers were never better than at present. The wool staple has become valuable, not through any speculation in the markets, nor on account of the termination of the Franco-German war, but simply because it is scarce. The supply has fallen immensely short of the demand. It will take five long years before production can again overtake consumption.

Do our readers know the real significance of this price? It means a prosperity hitherto unknown; a prosperity independent of the price of bonds, the rate of interest, freights, &c., a bona fide prosperity based upon the bone and sinew of the country, which mocks the genius of our legislators, and lifts the producer to his proper place.

PARIS LETTER.

Among the observed of all observers was Assi. He entered smiling, was in the costume of a commander of the Federals, and which did not ill become him. He is very intelligent looking, aged 30, small vivacious eyes. He speaks English, and represented the International Society in France.

Overthrowing the Vendome column—He is baggard and quite an old man. Jourde, a medical student, was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and originalator of the Committee Central and Federation of the National Guard; he has a very poetical head, but nothing of a fine frenzy rolling in his eyes.

There does not appear to be any sensational curiosity in the proceedings of the Courts-Martial. They open a page of history that the public would like to see for ever sealed. A chain of horrors is not a second time evidenced: the proof was clear in the beggarly account of empty benches on the opening day, where the flower of the Central Committee and the Commune appeared to defend their heads.

There are 150 witnesses, principally clergymen, monks, and gaoles to be examined. The proceedings take place in a very low tone, sometimes nearly inaudible. Some of the spectators appear to be proud to recognise the accused, and the barristers are blamed for shaking hands with their clients, and patting them on the back to get up their courage.

The Municipal Council, to the surprise of many, is really conducting itself well, and applying its wisdom to squaring the city budget. The Council desires the state of siege to be raised. This subject is forbidden fruit. Cavour with his cynical smile declared any one could govern with a state of siege. The councillors hold their meetings, commencing at 8 a.m., in the throne-room of the Luxembourg. The throne itself has been stowed away in that garret where Marshal Ney passed the night before his execution.

There was a charity concert given a few days back, under the patronage of Mme. Thiers, to collect money for the orphans of the war, Carlotta Patti sang, and Jules Simon, Minister of Education, seemed to submit her eyes to his system of compulsory instruction.

A very laughable book has been published, though on a peaceful subject. It is a collection of all the gushing patriotism written by those journals that now denounce the war against Germany, in July 1870, when '4 Berlin' was the cry. Thiers, for keeping his head cool, was denounced as a Prussian and a traitor.

The police are very active in arresting the Bohemians who sell portions of the so-called Column of Vendome. Nearly all the plates of the true metal have been found; that recording the entry of the French into Berlin is missing. The 'objets d'art' taken from the 'maison' Thiers are in great demand and those who enter old curiosity shops must be on their guard against vendors relating the genealogy of an article of 'vartu' in apprehensive confidence. The stationers' shops are full of memorials of Paris. There are paper-weights and ink-bottles in the form of bomb-shells, Vendome Columns, public buildings, etc.; there are reminiscences of Paris burned in every imaginable shape and color—from match boxes to ball robes.

Excepting diarrhoea—80 deaths per week—the health of the city is sound. The Committee of Health are prepared to repel all choleraic invasions. Not a case of the Asiatic type—that chiefly dreaded—exists in France.

A woman aged 55, a Belgian, confined in a lunatic asylum, and a prisoner in her day, discharged two shots from a small revolver at the curate of Saint Peter's Church, Montmartre, during the service and while he made a collection. The bail struck a package of note paper and a prayer-book in his souteau, and dropped at his feet. The crime had nothing to do with the Commune, as reported.

There is a story going of an English tourist who entered a restaurant, and by a few scraps of French was able to order a dinner. He wished some mushrooms—preserved 'ceps,' very delicious and large. Not knowing the name, he demanded a sheet of paper and a pencil. The waiter understood him in a second, disappeared for ten minutes, and returned with a splendid umbrella.

Some French actors, who went to Baden to amuse the Germans and pocket their money, have been hooded off the Paris stage.

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF ARTIGAS.

The Blancos have resumed active operations after a long interval of immobility consequent on their defeat at Mrs. Suferr's estancia. It seems that about August 12th, Aparicio crossed the Rio Negro northward with 200 men, in march for Cerro Largo, where he was joined by contingents, making up 1,000 men. A week previously his second in command, Muñiz, was at Cañas, three leagues from Artigas, with a force about the same in number. They made a clean sweep of all the horses in the department. Muñiz began the campaign by sending Manduca Cipriano with 300 men to assault Artigas, which had a garrison of only 70 men under Major Beltran.

On the morning of August 26th Manduca appeared in front of the devoted town, encamping his forces in the cemetery, while Beltran threw up some barricades to defend the place. After a stragling fire which lasted all day, Manduca succeeded, under cover of the night, in throwing a portion of his men into a house close to the headquarters of Beltran, from which they opened a galling fire on the garrison. The latter tried to defend themselves with hand-grenades, the firing lasting all night and next morning. The town-folk crowded the house-tops and riverside, observing the fight.

In the afternoon of the 27th the besiegers had a reinforcement of 300 men, and making a vigorous onslaught seized the house of Antonio Moreyra, which commanded the left flank. Night did not stop the conflict, but next morning (28th), after the garrison had been 48 hours without time to sleep or eat, they were forced to hoist a white flag for surrender.

During the night Beltran had despatched Captain Santos, who waded across the river to the Rio Grande town of Yaguaron on the opposite bank, to procure boats with which to escape across the river, but Captain Santos could not fulfil his mission nor return.

On the morning of the 28th Manduca and Estomba agreed to give Beltran honorable terms, allowing him to retire with all his men and their arms excepting the firelocks. While Estomba was receiving the latter from the garrison a horde of Blancos rushed in, seizing everything they could find and threatening to put the garrison to the sword. Nevertheless Beltran, with 15 officers, made good his escape in a boat to Yaguaron, where the Brazilians treated them with every kindness. One of those left behind, named Ponto Fijo, was cruelly murdered, and it is even rumored that the rest to the number of 35 were taken away to a slope, near the town and butchered in cold blood. This, however, is only on the statement of a Pelotas paper (100 miles distant) and needs confirmation. At Yaguaron a declaration was published by Beltran complaining that the capitulation had been violated, the Blancos having robbed him and his officers of their ponchos, but confessing that Manduca and Estomba acted as gentlemen throughout. Manduca's letter of Aug. 28th from Artigas states that only Beltran and his officers were to have free pass, the rank and file remaining as prisoners of war.

It does not appear there were any killed or wounded on either side during the assault, but this is perhaps owing to the fact that a deal of fighting went on at night when the hand-grenades could not be skillfully directed. Some of the garrison threw themselves into the river and safely swam across to Yaguaron.

Artigas is 120 leagues N. of Montevideo, with a population of 900; it was founded some 20 years ago, and its first chaplain was the late Rev. Mr. Donovan. The district is full of banditti.

A CAPITAL IN THE DESERT.

(From the "Nacion").

At one time the capital question was fiercely debated in B. Ayres. Last week, strange to say, it was discussed in Congress without the public or the Press paying much heed to it. But it is not that silence indicates consent to the new project. For, who can suppose that removing the capital to Villa Maria is a happy thought or inspiration? The truth is, Rosario wanted to have the capital, so did Cordoba, and the partisans of each agreed to a compromise by putting it midway between the two cities.

But, why place the capital in the desert? Why remove it from the centre of commercial, intellectual and active life? To enjoy silence and meditation! Visit any town in the interior, where the inhabitants spend half the day at siesta and the other half their acts are observed by thou-

half taking mate under the shadow of the Ombues. From father to son they follow the same lazy routine, without ever having sufficient energy to cast a seed into the ground. Nature is indulgent with her balmy influences, and life passes away in a delightful "dolce far niente". At 10 in the morning when the busy life of cities commences, the village of the interior closes its eyes against the noon-day heat and takes a prolonged rest till 4 or 5 in the evening. After a brief interval night falls and then silence again reigns in those peaceful haunts. Man grows inert from the influences around him. Even the denizen of busy cities when he finds himself in the Pampas is overpowered by a vis inertiae.

Whatever we have of laws and civilization is due to Buenos Ayres, where Heaven knows our legislators are at times sleepy enough, but if Congress go up to Villa Maria the members will necessarily fall into the ways of the place, sleeping all night long and half the daytime also.

Then again at Villa Maria there are neither theatres nor clubs to relieve the minds of wearied legislators; they can only sleep by way of distraction. The example of the United States is quoted because Washington is comparatively a village beside New York or other cities, whereas in South America the capital is invariably in the largest centre of population. The reasons are very obvious. The Yankees made their capital in a village, because in North America the village, is not the desert. Every acre of ground is under cultivation, and the geographical, social and economic conditions are very different from ours: everybody works hard, and the Government people among the number.

Take a camp-town in this country, it is the laziest place imaginable, because the people have no other occupation but raising cattle. The pampas with us signify a negation of business, progress and civilization, a menace to life, property and the industrial arts. The desert, with us has been prolific in tyrants, such as Rosas, Quiroga, Artigas &c., whose savage instincts sought to crush those of the cities.

The city on the contrary, has been the cradle of Independence, the workshop of liberty, the stronghold of law and civilization, the parent of art, science, trade and progress, the birth-place of heroes like Bolgrano, Moreno, San Martin and Rivadavia. The desert has given us Rosas and Quiroga; hence it is that laws, institutions and Governments in South America instinctively take refuge in crowded cities, under the protecting eagle of public opinion and civic enlightenment. In the United States they may place their capital at Washington since there is no fear of a party of Indians carrying off the President and Ministers some fine morning, as might occur at Villa Maria. Then again if we move the capital up there, a revolution in Bta. F6 would cut off the National Government from all communication with the outer world. At Villa Maria we should require a battalion of infantry to guard the Bank, another the Treasury, another the Congress, and 'quien sabe' how many to protect the President and his Ministers.

It is indeed pretended by some that the influence of great cities is hostile to the free action of Government, that we should, perhaps, never have had the wars of Paraguay and Entre Rios if the National Executive resided away from Buenos Ayres. In answer to such speculative theories we may say: If the National Government had not been in Buenos Ayres, perhaps we should never have been able to resist the aggression of Lopez, or to put down the Entre Rios rebellion.

But even supposing that the public opinion of this great city exercises an influence on the Government, is it not most laudable and legitimate? The Government and the Congress know sands of enlightened citizens; whereas in the desert there is no press, no public opinion, no check but the sword of the 'caudillo' or the lance of the Gaucho. Instead of moralising and beneficent influences, there is the menace of barbarism against the destinies of the nation.

A capital in the desert is a Utopian dream! Look to the freest Provinces in the Republic; they are the richest, most populous, and most enlightened, where public opinion has more influence than pro-consuls.

To remove the capital from Buenos Ayres to the Pampas would be to throw the country back fifty years, to undo all the progress we have achieved in half a century of labor, and to cause a social 'bonheavorement' similar to an earthquake. The city with us is emblematic of law, order, trade, commerce, and enlightenment; the desert reminds us only of Artigas, Rosas war, rapine, and barbarism.

THE ENGLISH AMATEUR CLUB RACES.

The following has been forwarded to us for insertion:—

We, the undersigned Stewards of the late Lannz Meeting, before whom the question of what constitutes a half-bred horse liable to carry extra weight as such has been brought forward; are of opinion that some well defined rule should be laid down for guidance in the future.

A protest was entered against one winner for not carrying extra weight as half-bred, the defence being that he was the produce of a 'manada' in which were two sires, one half-bred the other native, and that he was believ-

to be a son of the latter. As the protest was withdrawn before hearing, no judgment was passed; consequently the case furnishes no precedent for the future, in the event of a similar objection being brought against this horse.

We would recommend, however, that the same principle which governs the laws of breeding at home should be adopted, and that it be held that any animal with a cross or stain, however remote, or with doubtful paternity, shall be considered h. b. (mestizo), and shall carry extra weight as such.

EWAN CHRISTIAN,
A. L. COAKER,
W. W. WELCHMAN—
Buenos Ayres, Sept. 13.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Royal mail steamer Neva sailed yesterday for Southampton, taking a very heavy mail, and a large number of passengers. A considerable number of English and other residents assembled on the mole to see their friends off by the small steamer, which left the pier for the Neva about one o'clock, crowded from stem to stern with passengers, mail bags and luggage.

The best 'exposed' of that capital job called 'the capital question' that has yet seen the light appeared in the *Nacion* of yesterday morning. 'The Capital in the Desert' goes 'an fond du chose,' and sustains the sound and statesmanlike views which the ex-President of the Republic has always expressed on the subject of the removal of the capital from Buenos Ayres. If we remember aright, General Mitre, while the laurels of Pavon were yet fresh on his head, gave publicity in the year 1862 to something like the following opinion on this question:— 'I have reconstituted the Republic by the battle of Pavon, since which event I have laboured hard to put the affairs of the country in order, but I declare that the day on which the capital is removed from Buenos Ayres I shall resign, as in such case I could not answer for public tranquillity even for 24 hours.' Mr. Sarmiento might make the same declaration to-day. The removal of the capital from this city would be a gigantic political error, which the nation would suffer for on many a generation. Nevertheless the bill has passed the Deputies, but, let wise Argentines console themselves, 'there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.'

Referring to the visit of the Emperor of Brazil to London, a New York paper says— 'As a sight-seeer, the Emperor of Brazil is regarded in London as a marked success. The most driving son of Jonathan never did a bigger day's work in that line than is recorded of him on a recent Saturday, when he visited Regents Park, St. John's Wood, a Model Farm at Hendon—all before breakfast; then heard service at the Jewish Synagogue, lunched at the Star and Garter at Richmond, strolled for two hours at the Exhibition, and finally dined at Holland Park with the Count and Countess d'Aquila. Throwing out the aristocratic wind-up and the service in Hebrew, a New-Yorker on a six weeks' trip could not have done better.'

Amongst the auctions announced for to-day are two to which we call the attention of our camp friends. One by Mr. B. Nazair, at 154 Calle Victoria, of some splendid Rambouillet rams, the finest in the country; the other at No. 71 in the same street, by Mr. A. Bullrich, of a first class assortment of the newest pattern rifles, fowling-pieces, revolvers, &c.

The weather was delightful yesterday, the thermometer reaching 65, the mercury at one period of the day 'making tracks' fast for 'summer heat,' which point was not reached, however. The rain is still 'in nubibus' and shows no sign of coming down. That which fell in parts of the camp on Tuesday last did good, and freshened the pasturage a little, but a heavy and continuous fall is required to set the minds of sheepfarmers at ease for the summer.

Somebody has struck it, or thinks he has (which often answers as well in this country) in the provinces of Salta and Jujuy, and Congress has been asked for a concession to work some petroleum wells in those parts. We hope this petroleum find is not of the same kind as the coal (including skuttles) discovered some years ago in Mr. Fair's quinta.

Dr. Esteves Sagui has been elected President of the Municipality. He will make a good Lord Mayor, but his post is no sinecure considering the present hazy condition of municipal affairs.

A Blanco recruiting officer was lately arrested at the Cordon in Montevideo while engaged in collecting 'food for Colorado powder' in that neighbourhood; he had assumed a clerical garb the better to escape detection.

The latest papers from the Banda Oriental Departments complain quite as much of the drought prevailing on that side of the river as the farmers here. About Paysandu it is as yet most felt.

high road in question, near Caballito on Sunday next. Don Adolfo has been in training for this event for the last week, and looks 'fitter' for 'knocking down' purposes than we ever remember to have seen him. His advertisement in another column gives full particulars of what he intends to sell to whoever may attain the enviable distinction of being the highest bidder on the occasion.

In a pamphlet entitled 'Medical Notes on Yellow Fever in Buenos Ayres during 1870-71,' Dr. Alston has just published the most exhaustive and reliable history of the recent epidemic that has yet appeared. We have as yet only had time to glance over this very important paper, but in a day or two will review it at the length any remarks emanating from such high authority deserve.

The Municipality has named the Health Commissioners for all the parishes in the city with the exception of three. Let us hope that the bitter experience of the past year may work its full influence in stimulating these bodies to unremitting and vigilant attention to their responsible trust. Buenos Ayres expects that every Health Commissioner will do his duty.

Judge Oliva, of Tucuman, has resigned his seat on the bench, his retirement being accepted by Sr. Frías, Governor of that province. The learned Judge was impelled to this step, by some strong and unparliamentary language, including the words 'ignorant' and 'vaual,' applied to him by a semi-official paper, the *Nacionalista*, against which he has commenced an action.

The public schools in Catamarca are now attended by 3000 children. According to statistics published, 54 1/2 per cent of the provincial revenues is devoted to support the schools, of which there are 27 public and 30 private, three of the former being for girls.

Dn. Carlos Zimmerman has been officially recognized as U. S. Consul in Cordoba.

The famous Tucuman cedar, which was lately cut down to figure at the Cordoba Exhibition, cost a great deal of trouble, and no less than 700 patenas freight to transport it to the latter place. Far better have left it standing where it was a relic and a curiosity; cut up it is mere timber.

If the recent plague has brought grist to the 'escribanos' mill, it has brought several of them to most conspicuous grief. Last week the papers contained daily announcements of the suspension by the courts of one of two of those gentlemen, and yesterday another was deprived of his licence by the judges. It is a healthy sign, however, to see the bench alive to the necessity of repressing legal malpractices with a strong hand, while it demonstrates the necessity of a full measure of reform. The hole-and-corner legal system which the Spaniards bequeathed us is still so rigidly adhered to that not a word as to the cause of the suspension of the 'escribanos' referred to has as yet transpired; their crime may be anything from 'pitch and toss' to manslaughter for all the public know of the matter.

The paragraph in the *Prensa* on Wednesday, stating that a case of yellow fever had occurred at the Boca, caused no little fright in town. It turns out to be without foundation, happily, and the Port Captain has officially denied that any such case has appeared. Our colleagues must be very careful, lest they sound a false alarm, as a general 'skeddadle' to the camp, and a consequent prostration of business in town and country, is certain to ensue, should the public get the idea that the epidemic is again upon the city.

Dr. Fernando Torres, ex-Finance Minister in Montevideo, is, say our colleagues, about to be married. It is but a few weeks since the ex-Minister was very ill and reported at death's door, yet now he is knocking for admission to the Temple of Hymen. The transition, though a violent one, cannot be considered disagreeable.

It appears that the march of a large number of Bolivian troops into Paraguayan territory is confirmed. Passengers by the last steamers from Asuncion state that the invaders numbered 8000 men, and had passed through Villa Occidental in the direction of Matto Grosso.

The last official report on the sanitary condition of the city contains nothing to add to what appeared in the preceding number of the 'Revista.' Small-pox continues unabated, and the Faculty recommend all who can to be vaccinated and re-vaccinated.

Mr. Olivera, President of the Exhibition Commissioners, leaves for Cordoba this morning to superintend the preparations for the long-deferred inauguration. During the inauguration festivities the Rosario steamers will start from this city at 7 a.m., so as to arrive at Rosario at 7 o'clock next morning. From that city what are to be styled express trains will start for the City of the Doctors at 7.30 a.m. sharp, arriving at their destination at the same hour p.m. The return-tickets cost 26 patacons, and there will be half-an-hour's stop at Frayle Muerto for breakfast.

We hear that a rich treat for lovers of a good horse is in store for the early part of next month, when the unrivalled half-bred stock of Mr. Welchman, the Saxons, will be brought to the hammer prior to his departure for Europe. The produce of Old Warden, and picked half-bred and active mares, their blood and great power will doubtless command eager purchasers.

EMPEROR OF BRAZIL IN SHEFFIELD.

We have been favored with the following by Mr. Carulla, Jr. who is at present in England and whose father is so well known here.

On Monday evening their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, with a numerous suite, arrived in Sheffield from York, and took up their abode at the Victoria Hotel. The object of their visit to Sheffield, as it has been to other towns, was to inspect some of the principal works, and to see the processes of our more important manufactures. They are travelling strictly 'incognito,' and everything approaching to ostentation is studiously avoided. It was certainly a piece of good fortune for Sheffield that the Imperial visit should have occurred during the Master Cutlership of Mr. Bragge, who enjoyed the friendship of His Majesty for many years in Brazil.

The Emperor, it is well known, is an ardent riper, and at half past five o'clock yesterday morning his Majesty, accompanied by the Master Cutler, drove on to Bradford to see the works in progress by the Water Company at Damflask, and also the new reservoir higher up the valley. As the Master Cutler is an engineer, he was perfectly competent to explain to his Majesty the construction of the works. At half-past nine o'clock the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by their suite, visited the Atlas Works, around which they were conducted by the Master Cutler. The Royal party first witnessed the operation of rolling steel rails and tyres, and then they visited the Bessemer department. The various processes through which pig-iron passes before it is removed as ingots of purified steel were seen and explained, and the marvellous ease and regularity with which they were conducted were much admired. Mr. Browning, of London, the celebrated philosophical instrument maker, who has been working for a long time past on the application of the spectroscopic process to Bessemer purposes, was fortunately present with a new instrument, in which his Majesty was deeply interested. The armor plate mills were next inspected, and there the Royal party were fortunate in seeing a most successful operation. Scarcely had their Majesties taken seats on a temporary platform erected in a central position, but as far as possible from the intense heat, when a furnace door was opened, and from the inside was pulled a monster plate, which was passed through and through the rolls until it was reduced to the required thickness. It was then 'beni,' and by a powerful crane removed to undergo further manipulation, to fit it for the breastwork of her Majesty's turret ship Gorgon, now being constructed in the shipyard of Messrs. Palmer, on the Tyne. The various operations were explained by the Master Cutler, in all of which the Royal party were much interested. The intense heat of the day, in addition to the great heat for the operations, was almost too trying even to visitors accustomed to a tropical climate. The Mayor (T. Moore, Esq.) and the Town Clerk (J. Yeomans, Esq.) arrived and paid their respects to their Majesties. On leaving the Atlas Works the Royal party visited the show rooms and workshops of Messrs. Rodgers, where they were also much entertained, and where they made several purchases. After a mid-day breakfast and a rest at their hotel, the Emperor, accompanied by his Chancellor, Baron de Bom Retiro, and the Master Cutler, visited the works of Messrs. Vickers and Son, at Brightside, where Mr. Thomas Vickers explained to his Majesty the various processes of manufacture, in all of which he was much interested. Owing to the intense heat, his Majesty was unable to carry out in its entirety the programme which he had made on the previous evening for more numerous visits. In the afternoon the Royal party visited the Botanical Gardens. Mr. Ewen, the curator, was introduced to his Majesty, who graciously promised to send to him any plants he might desire to have from the Botanical Gardens at Rio Janeiro. The suburbs of the town, were also visited and some time was spent at the residence of the Master Cutler, at Shire Hill. The Royal party, desiring to inspect for the first time an English house, examined the Master Cutler's habitation throughout, and well pleased they were with all they saw. The Victoria Hotel was reached about half-past seven, and this morning the Royal party will take their departure for Chatsworth and Matlock Bath. We understand that their Majesties expressed very great pleasure at what they had seen in Sheffield.

The following are the arrivals in port this day:— Oriental steamer Villa del Salto, from Montevideo. English steamer Saturno, from Uruguay. Italian steamer Comercio, from Montevideo. A very daring robbery was committed the other night in the harbor of Montevideo. A lighter, La Palma, at anchor in the bay, was attacked by a gang of pirates—the man on watch in the vessel was knocked down, and the pirates managed to sack the lighter. She was laden with several cases of merchandise, chiefly hats and ladies' boots; but the police got the scent of the pirates, arrested a man who had formerly been a sailor on board, and ultimately found out where the stolen goods were deposited. The goods were not taken to the Port Captain's.

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GRAN GALERIA DE CUADROS AL OLEO DE RENOMBRADOS ARTISTAS. ELEGANTES Y RICOS MUEBLES. EL MARTES 19 del corriente a las 8 de la noche y MIÉRCOLES 20 del corriente a las 12 en punto, para principio al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado.

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REMATES POR MIGUEL MAGALLANES. En Belgrano. El Domingo 17 del corriente a las 12 en punto de la tarde se rematarán en propiedad ciudadana calle Corriente, situada en 7 lindos lotes de terreno de arbolados de diferentes clases de frutas, parrales, y todo de 6 años poseidos, del mismo propietario.

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