

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

## THE CORDOBA EXHIBITION.

### TRIAL OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cordoba, Dec. 14.

We left Rosario yesterday morning at 6 a.m., arriving here at 10 o'clock. The train was delayed for a considerable time by the immense load of goods for the Rio Segundo, chiefly, of course, agricultural machines for the trial to-morrow. Some idea may be formed of the great load when I tell you that at the very first station we were twenty-five minutes late, although we started from Rosario in good time. Fearing that in this way we should never reach our destination, the guard had to lighten the train by detaching six waggons. Again, at Frayle Muerto, three more were left behind, after which we proceeded at the very respectable rate of 40 miles an hour.

After a journey of sixteen hours in the train, you may be certain we were more inclined to report favourably on the merits of a supper and bed than the town and its inhabitants.

The ceremony to-morrow promises to be a grand affair. Most of the English and German estancieros in the country are here; many more expected in the train to-night. I don't know where they will all fit. Every room in the chief hotels is taken up by one or more. The nights are very warm, and the top of an 'algabe' is a bad place for writing on. Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, San Luis, Rioja, Catamarca and Tucuman have sent their representatives, and it is hoped that the other provinces will be in time to assist at this family feast.

Over four hundred machines are on the ground, but there is only time to arrange 300; of these one hundred and twenty will compete. Sr. Colorado, the Watson of this place, supplies the lunch. Everything has to be brought from town, even to the water, though the scene of action is on the banks of a river, so great is the 'seca,' yet the camps look well. The 'function' will commence at 8 o'clock, so as to be over before the great heat of the day. Messrs. Temple & Co., the best agricultural implement store on this side of the Jordan, have brought from England, especially for exhibition, five reapers and mowers, two portable cornmills, corn-shellers, several chaff-cutters, washing-machines, &c. It is to be desired that such enterprise be well rewarded.

10 p.m.

Just come from a visit to Dr. Avellaneda, the Minister of Instruction, who is to preside over to-morrow's doings. He expressed his pleasure and surprise that the STANDARD, of all the papers in Buenos Ayres, should be the one to attach full importance to an act so fraught with good to the country, and readily acquiesced with me in the necessity of making the event well and properly known to the outer world.

Cordoba Dec. 15, 11.26 p.m.

The day dawned bright and propitiously, the strength of the sun giving us a foretaste of what we might expect.

It was intended to run early one special at 6.30 a.m., but so great were the crowds that another at 8 o'clock had to be provided. The Rio 2<sup>o</sup>, distant twenty-four miles, was reached in something over half an hour.

There were a few small tents on the ground, but these were not at all equal to the requirements of suffering humanity. Oh! you merchants, sheepfarmers, brokers and Governors of B. Ayres who live at home in luxury and ease conversing on the barren past, dull present and glorious future of the country—ye can form little idea of what the volunteers of progress, the vanguard of civilization, did and suffered to-day in the patriotic cause.

Here in this fertile plain were assembled as if by magic two thousand leading representative men.

Dr. Avellaneda for the National Government, Drs. Costa and Uriburu for the Government of Buenos Ayres, Messrs. Drysdale, Oldendorf, Roldan Videla, Villafañe, Richardson, Beaty and Hunt for the commercial interest of Buenos Ayres.

Cordoba was represented by Drs. Villada, Zorilla, Roca, Augusto Lopez, Ucalde, Omeda, Lucas Gonzalez, Delgado, Major Hall, M. Todd (London Bank), Loyd, Professor Gould, Shaw and Carnony.

Rosario by Cecilio Echevarria (Capt. of Port), Messrs. Bollaert, Bucknall, Blythe, Collin swood, Ledesma, Thomas, Laurence and Hall.

Frayle Muerto by Messrs. Stowe, Purdie, Paul Fénu, Dawson, Griffiths and Somerset.

Cañada de Gomez by Mr. Hope and Mr. Perkins, Roldan colony.

Montevideo by Mr. Jones, agent for Messrs. Ruston and Proctor's machines.

San Luis by Comendador Benatti.

England by Messrs. Grigor and Fielding.

Pacific Republics by Sor. Pizarro, Inspector of Alpacas.

Paraguay by Don Jose Machaine, merchant.

Exhibition Commission by Messrs. Zimmermann, Olivera and Arenales.

The Gold Mines of the Sierras by Mr. Dawson.

The Buenos Ayres Press by F. H. Mulhall of THE STANDARD.

It took some time to get the machines in the proper places. Some of the horses were young and badly trained; in this way Samuelson's Banbury Self raking reaper could not be brought to the trial, Haines Weader, improved by W. A. Wood, six horses, six men carting included; this was the largest and most imposing machine on the ground, and having been proved by three years experience on Mr. Stowe's estancia in Frayle Muerto to work well, great confidence was reposed in it by the owner, unfortunately one of the horses took fright at the band, kicked the harness to pieces and almost killed Mr. Stowe. Our friend had a narrow escape of his life for had the machine moved, he must have been crushed to pieces, as it was, he only received a few kicks. On Saturday we look forward to the pleasure of seeing this mountain of machinery set working. It is the only one that carts the crop; all the others merely cutting and leaving it on the ground.

The test was to cut 300x10 metres in the shortest time and neatest manner, and for comparison sake thirteen able-bodied gauchos were set to work. They laid on like men and were only beaten by ten or fifteen minutes. It must however be borne in mind that were the field larger, the difference would be still greater; likewise it must be admitted that the rude 'paisano' was more expert in handling of his hook, than the drivers in the use of their reins, this of course like everything else depends on practice, as was shown by the improved way some of the drivers worked towards the end of the contest. Of the ten machines entered only seven started, viz:—

1. Dodge's Combined Reaper and Mower, two horses and man; agents, Hall, Rosario, and Temple & Co., Cordoba. The drivers instructions were 'slow and sure,' for Mr. Hall had implicit confidence in the machine, which since the Paris Exhibition 1867, had carried off nine gold medals, and beat Woods in the United States.

2. Hornby's Progress: Two horses, 1 man; agents, Temple and Co., Cordoba. This machine made the first round, but the ill-trained horses brought it to premature grief.

3. Hornby's Governor Self-Raker: Two horses and man. This had the best horses, but was stopped five minutes by an old root.

4 and 5. John Mabile, Ayreshire, combined Mower and Reaper, with handrake: Two horses and two men. The two machines were identical, the smallest on the ground, and proved a wretched failure. No. 4 went two yards, No. 5 made one round.

6. Walter Wood's Self-Delivery Reaper: One man and two horses; agents, Thomas Drysdale and Co., Buenos Ayres. The even working of this machine was peculiarly remarkable, commanding the admiration of all observers. It never stopped once, and left the corn in the most perfect or-

der. Fur were fought there and then by neighbouring estancieros.

7. Buckeye Self Raking Reaper: Two horses and man; agents, Roldan Hermanos, Buenos Ayres; Ledezma, Rosario. This did the work cleanly, if not quickly, and one was sold to Dr. Roca, at \$500; two mowers to Mongil leau at \$430; and one reaper to a neighbouring estanciero at the same price.

TIME.

Wood's Self-Delivery Reaper, 25 minutes.

Hornby's Governor Self Raker, 28 minutes.

Dodge's Combined Reaper and Mower, 29 1/2 min.

Buckeye Self Raking Reaper, 31 minutes.

The jury, composed of Messrs Olivera, Arenales, Purdie, Laurence, Perkins, Thomas, Hall, Cleto, and Campillo, have not yet sent in their report, which is looked for anxiously.

Before adjourning to lunch His Excellency Minister Avellaneda addressed the assemblage in the following eloquent and impressive discourse—

Gentlemen: We have just seen at work the powerful machinery which the industrial spirit of our age has invented to help mankind in its task of cultivating the soil, and increasing its fertility. Man and the soil he lives on are united by an everlasting connection of labour. Look to the land and you will know the man that inhabits it.

Where the soil is cultivated and the applications of science and art overcome the difficulties of nature, there we meet great nations, such as France, England, United States. On the other hand, where vast tracts of land are untitled and unexplored, there we find Spanish America, encompassed and oppressed by the desert, which seems to impose the law of its destiny.

Our thoughts must soar above the visible and material in order to fully appreciate what we have witnessed. The machines we have seen at work are not merely mechanical agents that spare man's daily work, but coadjutors that give him full strength to advance in the path of his destiny.

We have all heard of a city that scarcely numbers the years of a man's life famous for its wealth, its commerce, and the magnificence of its palaces. We have all heard of Chicago, and when North Americans are asked to what it owes its opulence; they answer to McCormick's reaping machine, which has enabled Chicago to grow the wheat which feeds New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and which it is beginning to export to many parts of Europe.

Plenty is spreading over the once barren fields of England, and the electoral census is principally recruited from the agricultural class, which is constantly adding to the number of those entitled to the franchise. Protection is no longer needed since England, free from monopolies, and having by its inventive genius and the powerful machinery of John Fowler and others found out the means of fertilizing even rocks, far from dreading competition, goes to seek it in foreign markets.

How great the power of one of these machines manfully applied to foment the production and wealth of a country! Mr. Gould, our learned guest, whose presence among us is a proof that while seeking to fertilize our fields, we do not forget to seek for our minds the light of science, Mr. Gould has calculated in one of his writings that the United States possess 175 thousand of these reaping machines,

doing the work of one and a half million of men, who, instead of having to lend their body to manual work, can devote themselves to the cultivation of their minds and such noble pursuits.

Thus, Gentlemen, what we see now is limited, what may follow is incalculable.

An interest is being felt afar off in these remote countries. These locomotives, these threshing and reaping machines, these ploughs, arrayed in order of battle, have come from Europe and from North America, across thousands of leagues to be the fore-

runners and the agents of a new and marvellous history.

We come from the cities on the river board; familiar to foreigners, and known abroad, across solitary tracks to this inland spot; we have called other nations, to hand over to them, for the interests of mankind, these uncultivated lands, to show us how they can best be turned to use.

Three hundred machines were within the last few days collected on the banks of this mighty river, and one hundred and twenty have entered the lists, representing the genius of five nations. Honor, gentlemen, to England, France, Germany, Belgium, and the United States, and let us express their names with gratitude!

England is represented by the improved threshing machine exhibited at Paris in 1867. Germany, amid the din of war, in a quiet way, has allowed a few ploughs to come. The American Republic, that has given us its institutions, and cheered us with its example, was bound to be, and is, with us on this occasion, and Buckley's and Wood's reaping machines have come from the banks of the Ohio and the forests of Kentucky to shed their glory on Argentine deserts.

We are here assembled to-day, men of every clime, and race, and people, witnessing a spectacle to which all nations have contributed, and we behold before us prairies which, extending from horizon to horizon, are lost in a vast continent, and are destined to be peopled by men of every race.

Let us salute, gentlemen, the universality of all industries by which all nations are one—the supremacy of intelligence that rules the earth, and the common brotherhood that makes of every man a citizen of the world.

Gentlemen, the trial of the agricultural machines is solemnly opened.

I thank you gentlemen in the name of the National Government for your presence, addressing myself particularly to the representatives of the New York, London, Antwerp, Lyons, and Brussels firms. You are welcome and may you be happy, because you have obeyed the call of civilization, regardless of distance and race.

I salute you representatives of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Cordoba, San Luis, Rioja, Catamarca and Tucuman who have come to make this feast a truly National one, in order that we may all together proclaim that the land is not the exclusive privilege of the nation that possesses it, that no right can be enforced to keep it sterile, and that we give it up to industry under the protection of our free institutions.

Cordoba, Dec. 19, 10.40 a.m.

From the Minister of Worship, Instruction and Justice, to the President of the Republic.

Yesterday between 9 and 10 trial of ploughs, among them the Gang Plough. A general request was made to see the threshing machines working again, and complied with. They have caused the greatest interest. The Pitt from Buffalo threshed beautifully.

The banquet was very animated; delegates from eleven provinces present.

In the afternoon the machines for cutting alfalfa were tried—those of Woods, Hornsby, Samuelson, all worked well. Great enthusiasm.

Several machines have been sold for this and the interior provinces.

No post to-day, being holiday.

## GREAT FIRE IN THE CAMP.

### IMMENSE LOSSES.

Yesterday we received advices from the partido of the Baradero, announcing one of the most disastrous conflagrations ever known in this district.

Our correspondent writes:—

On Tuesday 13th inst. at 'siesta' time a terrible fire broke out at the estancia Caviedez, adjoining the camps of the Minister of War, and also the estancia of Mr. Lynch. Owing to the great dryness of the camp and the strong wind, the fire spread to a fearful extent; notwithstanding the most extraordinary exertions of the Justice of Peace, Mr. Russell, and of the neighbours, the fire rapidly increased. A strong body of men came out from the town of Baradero, but all their ex-

ortions were useless; it was utterly impossible to stop the fire, and only late at night it began to exhaust itself, fully four square leagues of pasturage having been consumed; one flock of sheep is lost, and a large tract of wheat has also been destroyed. The camp of Fermín Russell, the Judge of the District, are entirely burnt down, but the adjoining camps of the Lynch family happily escaped. The loss caused by this conflagration is immense, and it is to be hoped this terrible fire will serve as a lesson to estancieros, to prohibit peones and others smoking in camps where the thistles are high and dry.

The fires in the districts of Moreno, Merlo and Las Heras have caused no greater damage than the destruction of large fields of thistles, and the rumored fires at San Fernando and San Isidro prove to have been vague reports spread by those who are interested in wheat speculation.

In the far south some camp fires have also occurred, but they caused very little damage. The plan adopted to put out a camp fire is as follows:—

A number of horsemen ride in advance of the fire, and with fresh wet-hides beat down the thistles in a long line before the advancing flames; if they have begun in time they generally succeed, but, if the fire at all gets headway, then the only way of stopping the conflagration is by firing the camp in advance and burning a large tract down; this is a dangerous expedient, but has frequently been resorted to with the most signal success.

The peripatetic Blancos have shaken the dust from their feet, have abandoned the siege of Montevideo, and are off for fresh fields and pastures new. General Suarez, with a well disciplined army of 3,000 men and 13 pieces of artillery, is making forced marches to the South, and a battle between his forces and those of the rebel leader is considered imminent. It is, however, quite as probable that both leaders will seek to avoid a combat, as the forces on both sides are equal, and the issue of a 'bataille rangée' would be doubtful in the extreme. The quietness of total collapse pervades Montevideo; there is no business doing, and but little prospect of a revival. Montevideo and its environs are crowded with adventurers and 'vauteurs' from all parts, and we understand there is a regular system of recruiting going on here for both sides. In another column we publish the letter of General Aparicio, proposing negotiations. It is but fair to the rebel general to state that he has shown a genuine desire to bring this scandalous civil struggle to an end. The hope of succour from Suarez' army was the main cause of the rejection of his proposals by the Montevideo Government. Mr. McDonnell, the British Chargé d'Affaires, has returned to B. Ayres, believing any further mediation to be utterly useless. The Anita affair has been settled, and the vessel returned to her owner. It is now impossible to indulge in any hope of a speedy termination of the war; that indefinite period, 'the bitter end,' seems farther off than ever.

The French mail steamer Gironde arrived at Montevideo early yesterday morning. The war intelligence presents no feature of striking importance, except the fall of Thionville after six hours bombardment. The Russian difficulty has blown over for the moment, and prices of securities and business in general are reported improved. Confidence that we shall at present have no difference with Russia is generally felt; and Mr. Gladstone lately declared that as long as he remained Premier, he would never advise her Majesty to declare war. A fresh complication seems to be brewing between Prussia and Italy, but it is probable it will lead to the shedding of nothing more precious than diplomatic ink; the election of the Duke of Aosta seems to be the main cause of the difference between the allies of 1866. On the whole the news from Europe was considered favourable yesterday in monetary and commercial circles, and the markets were influenced accordingly.

ORIENTAL PEACE.

So much has been said, and so little done about peace in Montevideo, that it is painfully evident none believe in the realization of what all so much desire. It has been reserved for the British Chargé to take the initiative in the matter, whose officious services even if not successful must meet with the approbation of all who have no positive interest in the continuance of hostilities.

Yesterday everyone in Buenos Ayres believed in the probability of peace; to-day all ridicule the idea, and if we sift the cause of this rather violent change of opinion, we find the Montevideoan Government responsible. The Blancos or rebels hold a position which entitles them to be regarded as belligerents, they besiege the city and occupy the Cerro and threaten the town with the horrors of assault. It is unjustifiable pride therefore on the part of the inside party to decline to treat with Aparicio until he first lays down his arms, since the Government party is unable to compel him to do so. If neither side will give way for the sake of the country which they call their own, of course it is idle to think of peace, but as far as we can gather from the tenor of the advices at hand the Blancos have given way in their pretensions, and given way to such an extent as to prove that they sincerely wish peace; a reciprocal policy on the part of the Government was expected, but to the present President Battle has betrayed no disposition to waive one iota.

On Wednesday the 14th Mr. McDonnell had an interview with President Battle, when the proposals of Aparicio were opened and read before the full Government board, viz.—

All the Ministers.

All the Judges.

All the Legations.

And all the military commanders.

Barely do we read of such an august assemblage; the heads of the Government, if not of the people, were all assembled, and the proposed terms discussed. The meeting took place at 1 o'clock in the day, and notwithstanding the intense heat, everyone summoned attended.

Aparicio's note, it appears, was well and temperately written; there was nothing whatever bombastic in the composition. He proposed peace in order to save any further effusion of blood, and to put an end to the misfortunes which at present afflict the country, and for the better realization of the proposed peace, he suggested the naming of a committee whose powers should extend to a final and definite arbitration of all questions in dispute.

After a prolonged discussion it was decided to adjourn the meeting until the following day.

The adjourned meeting took place at the appointed hour. All parties attended, but somehow it was evident that there was less disposition than on the preceding day to come to terms, and it was resolved to reply to Mr. McDonnell that the Blancos could only be treated with when they had first surrendered and submitted to the Government.

This reply of course amounts to a point blank refusal on the part of the Government to treat, and we fear we may now regard all mediation as hopeless. Had the Government people replied to Aparicio immediately on the receipt of his note, beyond all question the answer would have been more favorable, but delays are dangerous. Some dreary news meanwhile had arrived down from Uruguay; the Army of the North was marching South; 'en fin,' something had occurred to revive the spirits of the Colorado party, and, as a matter of course, peace was out of the question. This is the simple narrative of what has occurred, and our readers can see how slight are the hopes of bringing about a peace until the Blancos have landed on the mole and seized the Custom House.

We who on principle support the existing Government, whatever it may be, find it difficult to defend the conduct of President Battle in thus refusing mediation when offered by the representative of a friendly foreign power, whose sole aim is peace and the welfare of the country.

Granted that treating with the Blancos is a pernicious example, that rebellion must be put down no matter at what cost, and under no circumstances recognized; but sufficient time has been allowed the Government party to put down the revolt, and they have failed. The Blancos have been steadily going on, advancing and making headway, spite of all the Government decrees and Government armies. The whole country now calls

for peace—Mr. McDonnell, and not General Battle, represents to-day the true interests of the Banca Oriental. Peace must be restored, and those who stand in the way of an arrangement will fall, if not by the onslaught of the rebels, by the curses and maledictions of a ruined people.

GOV. CASTRO'S NEW BRIDGES.

SIXTY ORDERED FROM ENGLAND.

The engineer, Luis Huergo, who was sent to England for sixty iron bridges, writes from London that he has concluded a contract for the same with the eminent house of Kennard Bros. for the sum of £42,225, or about £700 each. It will be remembered that the Legislature of Buenos Ayres passed a bill last session for 119 new bridges, to be placed over the principal arroyos in the province. The estimates for the first batch of sixty were put down at thirteen millions currency, say £104,000, but Mr. Huergo now calculates that they will cost only nine millions, thus leaving a balance of four millions in favor of the Treasury. He adds that the whole 119 bridges will not require so large an amount as voted by the Chambers.

When Mr. Huergo arrived in London his first step was to consult with Messrs. Murrieta, who made the recent Buenos Ayres loan for Mr. Domínguez. On their advice he called for proposals from the most eminent contractors and iron-founders in England, and obtained nine offers, as follows:—

1st. Thomas Brassey & Co.; materials all placed on board in England for £65,504.

2nd. Pease, Hutchinson and Co.; 1241 tons of iron girders for £13,651, the rest of the bridges to be made of wood, or if of iron, the floor work to cost £14, 3s, 3d per ton.

3rd. W F Philips; the iron work to cost from £16 to £20 per longitudinal metre.

4th. Butler and Pitts; 1500 tons of wrought iron for £18,750, and 500 tons of cast iron for £3,125. The plans would involve immense expense in brick work and levelling the approaches.

5th. Campbell, Johnstone and Co.; materials all placed on board in England for £34,816, unless the French war terminates soon, in which case the prices would necessarily rise.

6th. Ormerod, Grierson and Co.; 2,127 tons wrought iron and 428 tons cast iron for £35,329, with 5 per cent. reduction for cash. The bridges would be altogether too heavy, and cause much additional expense.

7th. Andrew Handyside and Co.; three proposals, viz., 4,305 tons for £52,183, the floor to be made of iron and paying; 3481 tons for £50,073, the floor to be only of iron; or a complete iron frame-work throughout for £62,762. The bridges would be 1500 tons too heavy.

8th. Lloyds Foster and Co.; the bridges to be of three different classes, total cost £27,10 shipped in England. There is the Bow-string system, but it would involve great cost in construction.

9th. Kennard Brothers; frame-work, pillars, girders, &c. for £42,000, all being on the same principle except the bridge over the Aricatas river, and all to be ready for shipment in five months.

Mr. Huergo obtained several improvements, such as side-ways for foot-passengers, &c. and a reduction of £225, in all equal to a concession of £2,000, and after consulting with Messrs. Murrieta accepted this proposal as the most suitable and advantageous. He mentions that it was Messrs. Kennard who built the Crumlin Blackhairs bridge and the Crumlin viaduct; he went to visit their establishment at Blaenavon, where they have 4,500 workmen employed and consume 1000 tons of coal daily in their works (at the cost of only 6 pence a ton). They have also large works at Crumlin and 60 miles of railway for transporting their goods, besides a great factory at Falkirk, from which they supplied during the Crimean War more than 1,000 tons of shot and shell weekly for the British Army.

The bridges are to be constructed under the personal supervision of Mr. Huergo, who may reject or alter as he pleases. The whole work will be of iron, saving the necessity of brick-layer's work, lime, bricks, &c. which would have involved great additional expense.

As far as we can judge, Mr. Huergo has acted with great discretion and deserves every praise for the business-like manner in which he has gone to work. Before six months we may expect most of the bridges to arrive in this port, and before the close of 1871

most of the worst arroyos in the Province will have safe and commodious viaducts which cannot fail to facilitate traffic in all directions and prove an immense boon to the farmers and country dealers.

We cordially congratulate Governor Castro and the Provincial Legislature on this great work, the effects of which will be gratefully felt for many years to come.

M. Thiers addressed a note to the Great Powers on the failure of the negotiations for an armistice between France and Prussia. This document is couched in the veteran statesman's most lucid and elegant style, and is considered in official circles in Europe a triumph of diplomatic despatch writing.

TRANSANDINE RAILWAY.

To H.E. Sr. Don Pedro Agote, Minister of Finance.

Messrs. Waring Brothers hereinafter called the contractors approach Y.E. with a proposal of transcendent importance for the Argentine Republic and especially for the province of Buenos Ayres namely the construction of a Transandine Railway starting from Buenos Ayres, and upon the importance of which it is unnecessary to comment, as it will open up to the Republic those vast territories lying between the frontier of Buenos Ayres and the extensive upper provinces, thereby increasing enormously the moral and material elements of prosperity by the flow of emigration and commerce which those regions will attract.

The bases which we are prepared to propose to Y.E. will prove the faith which we have in the work, and the standing of our firm offers sufficient guarantee for their realization in the event of our offer being accepted, these bases are under two heads, namely, the survey of the proposed line and the construction of the railway.

THE SURVEY OF THE LINE.

Article 1.

The contractors bind themselves subject to the fulfilment of the obligations of the Government contained herein, to make two surveys of a line of railway, one of 5ft. 6in. gauge, and the other of 3ft. 6in. which starting from the upper provinces of the Republic and the Andes by the Planchon Pass, or by such other Pass as may be previously determined upon, with the intention of joining a line of railway in the Republic of Chile on the Western side of the Andes.

Article 2.

The cost of the said survey is undertaken by the contractors for a lump sum of £25 per kilometre for that portion of the line passing over the Pampas, a brief length of 350 kilometres or thereabouts, and £120 per kilometre for the remainder of line which passes through the Andes.

Article 3.

The survey shall subject to the due fulfilment of the obligations of the Government contained herein, be finished within 18 months from the date of the acceptance of the proposal.

Article 4.

The survey shall be commenced from both ends of the line at or about the same time, and shall be deposited with the Government, when finished in lengths of three hundred kilometres, or as near that length as the entire length of the line can be divided into.

Article 5.

As soon as the first 300 kilometres of the surveys shall have been completed and deposited the Government and the contractors will endeavour to arrange a contract for the construction of the railway embraced in the said surveys, on the terms generally set forth in the present contract; and in case such contract be not entered into between the Government and the contractors, then the cost of the surveys shall be provided for in the said contract; and in case such contract be not entered into, the Government will within two months from the deposit of the said 300 kilometres of surveys reimburse the contractors in cash for the said surveys, at the price respectively mentioned in Article 2, and in like manner for every 300 kilometres that may be deposited.

Article 6.

The contractors will deposit with the Government as soon as possible a preliminary investigation of the portion of the line passing through the Andes, and in case, after the deposit thereof, and the deposit of the first 300 kilometres, the Government should deem it expedient not to prosecute the

studies, the Government may determine this contract by giving 2 months' notice and paying for the said 300 kilometres and the actual cost then incurred and about the surveys of the remainder.

Article 7.

The report and plans of the engineers who make the surveys shall be submitted to the approbation of the Executive Government, who shall have the right to send with the engineering staff one or more Government engineers to watch and assist the operations.

Article 8.

For the protection of the engineers who may make the surveys, the Government of Buenos Ayres at its expense for itself, or the National Government at its expense, shall place at the disposal of the said engineers an adequate force provided with all necessities.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY.

Article 1.

The contractors bind themselves to construct a railway by the route the surveys may indicate, and which will have previously received the approval of the competent authorities for account of the Provincial or National Government, or for account of any company which the contractors may represent.

Article 2.

In the event of the railway being constructed for account of the National or Provincial Government, the contractors bind themselves to receive payment in National Government six per cent. stock, with an accumulative sinking fund of one or two and a-half per cent, as the case may be, the interest and sinking fund payable in London, and free from all taxes. The cost per mile is to be fixed by mutual arrangement between the Government and the contractors after the approval of the surveys and determining the gauge of the line, and according to the estimates of the engineers. The Government stock will be received at 80 per cent. in the event of the Government preferring to make the payment in this form.

Article 3.

Should the Government elect to construct the line by means of a private company, the contractors or the company which they may represent shall receive a guarantee of 7 per cent on the cost of construction, which cost shall be fixed by agreement in conformity with the estimates of the engineers who make the surveys.

In addition to the guarantee the contractors or company which they may represent shall receive a gift of land one square league in breadth on each side of the line, in manner following, viz., one square league to be the property of the company, and two square leagues to be the property of the Government, and so on throughout the entire length of the line, this gift to commence at the actual frontier line of the province of Buenos Ayres.

Article 4.

The contractors bind themselves to deposit as guarantee for the due fulfilment of their part of their definite contract for the construction of the railway the sum of 50,000 silver dollars in National or Provincial Government stock.

This deposit shall be made within thirty days after the signature of the definitive contract for the construction of any 300 kilometres of the line in conformity with these bases. The contractors to commence the work within twelve months of the date of this contract, and to complete the whole railway within eight years.

Article 5.

The survey of the line being made by the contractors they are to have the preference over any other parties on equal terms for the construction of such portion of the railway as they have surveyed.

WARING BROS.

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN.

The half-yearly general meeting of this Company was held, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, on Nov. 4.

Mr. George A.H. Holt, the deputy-chairman, presided.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, with your approval, I will sign these minutes of our proceedings. (The chairman did so). I regret to say, gentlemen, that Mr. Robertson, the chairman, is unable to attend the meeting to-day. He met with a severe accident some little time ago, but has written a letter which he wishes to be read upon this occasion.

The Secretary—The date of the letter is "1st November, 1870."

"My Dear Holt,—As you are aware I met with a severe accident a month ago, my horse falling with me on the road, which, though I am gradually getting better, precludes the possibility of my having the very great pleasure and satisfaction of presiding over our public meeting on Friday next. I have the satisfaction, however, in feeling and in knowing that you can and will do so as well, if not better, than I could possibly have done, I cannot resist saying that it has rarely, if ever, been the lot of any board of Directors to meet their Shareholders under happier circumstances than will be ours on that day. To declare a dividend of 8 per cent, the same as in the previous half-year, to which we are not only honestly but absolutely entitled, and more that we are now (and with every prospect of continuance) actually earning one of 10 per cent. per annum, and which will enable us, in all human certainty, to realise the expectations and fulfil the predictions which I have again and again made at our public meetings, that we should arrive at a 10 per cent. dividend. The excellent agreement for the extension of our railway which the Shareholders are now called upon to ratify and confirm, and which we have the good fortune to conclude with the Government of Buenos Ayres, whose Governor, Señor Castro, and their legislative bodies, have all met us in the most cordial and friendly manner, acting towards us in the true spirit of justice and fairness which they have invariably shown to our Company, and which will no doubt redound as much to the interests of their country as it will prove beneficial to the Shareholders of our Company. They are well aware that to foster and encourage the introduction of British capital into their fine country, and thus promote the development of its vast and hitherto-bidden resources, and no less to do justice to its possessors, is the great and wise policy of the Government of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic, which they are now wisely pursuing. It is most gratifying to me this is so well understood and acted upon, as in the present case. Most assuredly there are no improvements or outlays more calculated than railways to prove remunerative as well as to promote the industrial enterprises of such countries as Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic, in which no roads have hitherto existed, everything being, all but in a state of nature, and where the only transit for persons or goods has been on horseback and by bullock carts, which have taken months to complete their journeys and reach their destination, now occupying but a single day, to say nothing of the fatigue to individuals, and the expense and deterioration from which goods of all kinds (and wool in particular) have hitherto suffered by the great delay and consequent exposure to weather. Railroads, too, are made at comparatively small cost in a country like the district through which our original line and our proposed extensions pass—being across large plains, where few natural obstacles exist, and where the railways are exposed to little damage when made. I firmly believe, or assuredly our board would not have recommended them to be made, that our next extensions will not only prove as successful, and will in a few years pay our Shareholders as largely as our present line, but will also, by bringing additional traffic upon it, greatly enhance its value. You will, of course, specially direct the attention of the meeting to the admirable and judicious manner in which our local committee at Buenos Aires has conducted the negotiations with the Government, and which has mainly led to the satisfactory results which you have to communicate to the meeting. We have been most fortunate in having such representatives at Buenos Ayres as Mr. Parish, the chairman of our committee, and also for many years and now British Consul there, aided by two such able, upright, and influential men as Mr. Zimmermann, and Señor Santa Maria. I trust that the Shareholders when the proper time arrives, may think proper to bestow on these gentlemen, in the commonest justice, some substantial mark of their good opinion, for the valuable services they have rendered to the Company in the recent negotiations, which they have brought to so successful an issue. I must not either omit to mention the amount of gratitude we should all feel towards Mr. Bünfeld, our invaluable manager, for his indefatigable exertions and great services, and to which we owe so much of our present prosperity, and that he also must not be forgotten in having bestowed upon him some special and substantial mark of the approval of the Shareholders. Pray take the trouble to read this letter."

ter to the meeting. You and I and our friend, Mr. Fair, the only original Directors remaining at our board, as well as those who have more recently joined it—I think that I speak all our sentiments as well as my own when I say that Friday next will be a great and most gratifying day to us as well as to our Shareholders, when you will have to make known to them satisfactory state of our affairs and our future prospects. You will, of course, thank them for the undeviating confidence which they have been good enough to repose in our board; and may venture to add, as their chairman, as in the past, so in the future, they may rely on it such confidence will not be misplaced, and only prove an additional stimulus to us to renew exertions in their behalf, and on a continued good and economical management, the only thing required to render our Company one of the most prosperous, safe, and best paying of the present day. (Signed)

David Robertson, M.P., Chairman. "George A. Holt, Esq."

THE ANGLO-ARGENTINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Report for August.

South Mine, Captain.—The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fathoms below the 32 fathom level; ground continues hard and spare for sinking through. The cross cut at the 32 fathom level is driven east towards the main lode three fathoms; ground good for progress.—The cross-cut at the 20 fathom level is now in 11 fathoms 3 feet; ground hard.

Main Lode.—The winze plat at the adit level is completed; winze sunk 9 feet, in a splendid lode.

Manager.—The adit level is driven north of cross-cut 4 fathoms 3 feet. Lode large, and looking exceedingly well, and shows every indication of being rich in depth; no change in the same level south.

Chairman.—Good progress is being made in extending the adit level east towards the main lode, which is now in 27 fathoms.

Director.—The adit level driving at the base of the hill is extended towards the main lode 16 fathoms 4 feet; the end is now in limestone.

North Mine, Colonel.—The open cutting is advanced towards the old workings 120 feet.

Surface Works, Engineers.—The engineers are making good progress in putting the boilers together for the stamping engine; one is completed and the other is in a forward state.

Masons.—The masons have not made as much progress in building the engine houses, &c., as they would have done, in consequence of heavy falls of snow and severe frosts. All our other works are progressing as usual.

THE INTER-OCEANIC RAILWAY.

When newspaper writers here have to treat of any question of material improvement the practicability or advantage of which is matter of doubt to some, while to others it is as clear as noonday, one might expect to meet with that moderation in which they are so deficient when, in handling political questions they attack or find fault with the government whom it is considered bad taste to treat with that common courtesy which even editors of opposite opinions show to one another. Unfortunately such is not the case. In writing about a railway, a note, a telegraph, any show of disapproval gives rise to the severest strictures, and even to suppositions of interested or anti-progressive motives.

Because the National Government has declined to commit itself to the projected inter-oceanic railway before the meeting of Congress, the Nacional has gone the length of suspecting that the Minister of the Interior is averse to it, and that therefore it would be a crime that this railway should be constructed.

That there should be a disinclination to spend money in a work of such doubtful utility and difficult preservation, is not a matter to be wondered at by those who have at heart the interests of the country. But independent of this there are sufficient precedents to prove the anxiety of the Executive not to push improvements beyond a reasonable limit, due regard being had to the engagements already assumed and the capacity of the country. When the surveys for the prolongation of the Cordova railway were begun, the Executive only proposed to carry them out as far as Tucuman; Congress, however, under the influence of a species of febrile excitement, voted that they should be made as far as San Juan.

The Rio Cuarto Railway was warmly

supported by the Administration—not so the surveys for one to San Juan. The project of a railway throug Chaco to Santiago, although strongly recommended, that to Santa Fé, and a number of undertakings that are daily proposed have been kept back by the Executive to give breathing time, and to prevent that by attempting too much, nothing should be realized.

Certainly nobody can accuse the Executive of remissness in its endeavors to establish good and rapid means of communication, since in this respect it has done as much as and perhaps more than the means at its disposal warranted.

Somesix years ago some one started the idea of a railway connecting the River Plate with the Pacific; the boldness and novelty of the proposal pleased the public and secured for it a hearing from the then Government of Buenos Ayres—it was subsequently abandoned, then rehabilitated, and now it is crime not to look upon it with enthusiasm, or to throw any doubts upon its usefulness. We may however allude to a fact which is to the purpose. When this project was first mooted in 1861, the actual President of the Republic, who was then Argentine Minister in Chile, addressed an official note to the Government, forwarding statistical data to prove how unproductive and dangerous would be such an undertaking, which would neither benefit any present Argentine interest or promote the general commerce between the two oceans in future.

Nobody can believe that these remarks made then could be prompted by any other feeling save that of avoiding the committal of an onerous mistake, due to an irreflexive imagination or to a blind imitation of the United States, where the project of an interoceanic railway was then being discussed, and has since been brought to a conclusion. Since that time the Isthmus of Suez has been opened to the trade between Europe and Asia, and rendered the routes round the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Horn, or the Magellan Straits less frequent.

A slight study of the map will show that Central Europe, the United States, and the open ports of China and Japan lie above the 40th degree of North latitude. In other words the greatest part of the trading world is in the Northern Hemisphere. The Suez Canal has opened up an almost direct maritime communication with the East Indies, and the Panama and North American Inter-oceanic Railways afford a direct communication between Europe, North America and Western Asia, which lessen the necessity of making the long and troublesome detour by Cape Hope or Cape Horn.

It is true there remains Australia, New Zealand and a few others, in regard to which the old routes have still to be followed. But even so the facilities afforded to travellers by the Pacific line of steamers, through the Straits of Magellan, which place Europe in rapid communication with the Pacific, would render of little service a railway which only slightly diminishes the distance by a heavy increase of expense. The dangers of navigation, particularly through the Straits of Magellan, are more than counterbalanced by the dangers of being attacked by wild Indians in crossing a tract of land nearly two hundred leagues in extent.

And what would be the advantages of the latter route—to save five days' navigation? But in a voyage from Europe to Australia, or even to Chile or Peru, what are five days of navigation more or less? Certainly the difference is not sufficient to compensate for the trouble of landing to take a railway through vast deserts, having to embark again, making three journeys with their different prices, risks and inconvenience, instead of an uninterrupted one from the starting point to one's destination.

We make these remarks to show that it need not be supposed there is any preconceived ill-will against the project, although some may think they have better data to go upon. Travellers, whether for pleasure or business, seek to avoid all trouble, merchants to save all extra charges, and emigrants to be spared paying save at the place of embarkation. The Panama Railway, only ten leagues long, has never yet been used for merchandise, except that of great value, the ship that takes it, the railway, and the ship that receives it entail three freights instead of one, and the consequent increase in charges and commissions.

The majority of the articles produced by America or Australia are raw materials, corn, hides, wool, &c. which cannot bear disembarking or re-embarking. Gold, which is the exception, would scarcely be ventured across a solitary and insecure land journey.

Emigrants are, generally speaking, needy people whose time of navigation is for account of the Captain whether it be three or nine months, and the ship for them is a moving hotel bound to provide them with board and lodging till they reach their destination.

If it is not allowed to reckon much on the traffic between the two oceans which will become less necessary in proportion as new means of communication are opened in the Northern part of the Globe, or as the steamers through the Straits of Magellan become more numerous, there is less reason to calculate that it will be sufficient to pay the working expenses and repair of the road or give any increased value to the land through which it runs. A railway cannot go across a territory inhabited by wild Indians.

The inter-oceanic caused a general rising but General Sherman told the Indians that the States required to open up a communication with California, and that they could no longer follow their savage life under pain of being exterminated. Can we use the same language with Calafucra? And one sing'e misfortune that should happen to the railway through the savages, would make it useless for years, since passengers in a country where time is not money, would not expose themselves to dangers real or imaginary in order to save perhaps four days. After the hapless expedition of the Spanish Admirals Sarmiento and Cabral, the Straits of Magellan were abandoned for a whole century, and Cape Horn, protected by the alarming narratives of ancient navigators as to its dangers, was only restored to trade after the conquest of Chile.

Why should there be any lack of patriotism in thinking that this part of our territory is not yet in a condition to support a railway? Is it altogether improbable that some day the Indians may partly destroy it, and that the rails and waggons may be left abandoned, as there are piles of brass where once existed towns of Christians in Arencio.

The proposers ask 7 per cent. guarantee or national bonds at 80, with 6 per cent., which is the same as 7 per cent.; and Congress will have to look well at the matter before voting funds for dangerous trials. These considerations acquire strength, if we reflect that no existing Argentine population will benefit by this undertaking, the whole plan of which is in hypotheses based upon imagination alone. But granting that there are lands fit for culture, that the Indians will not molest us; that there are immigrants wishing to go so far inland, whilst we can maintain peace, &c., does not the province of Buenos Ayres, already inhabited, require the construction of railways? Is it not incumbent upon us to connect with the Litoral the other provinces of the Republic? In a word, are there not other existing interests and long standing claims to be attended to?

The note of the Minister of the Interior does in no way betray any opinion. Congress has exhibited last year a great susceptibility in matters of public works, and the Executive has wished to avoid entering upon any engagement that might compromise Congress, on which devolves the power of voting funds.—Tribuna.

IMPORTANT FROM BANDA ORIENTAL.

A Banda Oriental Guardia Nacional who arrived this morning in a small vessel, on board of which he managed to embark from the mouth of one of the arroyos that enter into the Uruguay, reports the country in a miserable state of insecurity and destitution, occasioned not only by the contributions of armed parties of Blancos and Colorados who must live, and who of course take what they require for subsistence, but also by the depredations of robbers and assassins who take advantage of the present insecure state of things, and levy contributions on their own account; one of these a noted brigand, named Tyndi, was lately killed by one of his own companions on the coast of the river San Salvador; and another named Pancho Oyola, in the Monte above Hignieritas was finished right off by a peaceful young man with whom he began to pick a quarrel, and who knowing the instincts of Pancho, and the numerous murders he had committed, did not give him time to add another victim to his list. Tyndi is reported to have said when mortally wounded that he was satisfied to die, although he had only been able to kill eighteen persons. This abominable little lump of ferocity is said to have been extremely diminutive in person, weighing only 96 lbs. At one time, perhaps on account of his size, he went by the name of

El Bazon' but he did not fancy the name, and after killing several persons for calling him 'Bazon' he lost the nickname, and went entirely by the name of Tyndi, which name his Majesty appeared to approve of.

Pais Guardia Nacional represents that for more than six months they have received no pay; the Government doubtless pays somebody, but the men never receive a dollar. The Montes, he represents as full of deserters who would all embark if they could, but it is not every day they can get a chance. The islands also between Carmelo and the Tigre he says are full of deserters; if such a term can justly be applied to men who have been dragged by force from their homes without any 'sorteo' being practised, and forced when they have no money to buy off with, to serve as soldiers, without shelter, without clothing, and without pay, the only food they get being animals taken from themselves and from their neighbours. Verily, being born in the country is a great crime, and more certain to be punished than robbery or murder. If the Montevideo Government won't make peace, and cannot finish up the war by fighting, the whole country will go to the dogs; not figuratively but literally as it did during the Oribe war, when bands of wild dogs one or two hundred strong roamed over the country, living on the colts of wild mares, all the horned cattle and sheep having disappeared.

WEST COAST MAILS.

EARTHQUAKE AT VALPARAISO.

PROGRESS OF THE BOLIVIAN REVOLUTION.

Valparaiso, Nov. 28th. At 10.35 this morning we had a strong and sustained shock which caused general alarm, and telegrams from Santiago, San Felipe, Iliapel, and Serena say it was also very violent, the houses rocking to and fro. At Arequipa some people have perished.

By the steamer Lineña, which arrived from Panama on the 21st inst., came the Hon. J. P. Root, Esq., United States Minister to this republic.

The House of Deputies has passed the bill granting an annual subsidy of 20,000\$ to the Panama and South Pacific Telegraph Co. The bill for the Transandine Telegraph Co. is ordered to stand over till next year.

The Peruvian Government has finally promulgated as law the famous Dreyfus contract which almost threatened civil war. General Pezet, ex-president of Peru has returned from Europe.

From Venezuela we learn that the question with Holland has been arranged, the Government surrendering the Dutch vessels and agreeing to pay compensation, General Guzman Blanco's revolution is dying out.

The rebellion in Bolivia has spread like wildfire. President Melgarejo left La Paz on November 3rd with an army of horse and foot, but his leg began to swell so alarmingly that he had to continue his route in a litter. On reaching Oruro he could go no further, but sent General Quintin Quevedo with the forces to reduce Potosi. This city is held by General Rendon with 800 picked men, and the approaches are shut with barricades. At Chuquisaca the citizens rose en masse and expelled the garrison. The President's Hussars have all passed over, with their officers, to the rebels. General Campero is raising a rebel army in the South; to go and join Rendon. At La Paz and Cochabamba the citizens were only waiting the signal for revolt, and the army is so wearied of the capricious tyranny of Melgarejo that a general pronunciamiento is hourly expected. This would end the struggle without shedding a drop of blood. It is a consolation for Melgarejo that all his predecessors in Bolivia have been murdered or banished, but one, and he himself was the murderer of Belzu.

GIBRALTAR MAILS.

RUSSIAN NOTE.

ATTACK ON LYONS.

On Saturday we received our Mediterranean exchanges per Savoie. Although the papers received are only to the 19th ult. they contain much fresh news, as the advices per Neuwes from Lisbon were but hasty telegrams. The Calypso of the 18th has the following important statement with regard to the Russian note:—

The circular note of the Russian Minister caused immense attention in Europe for the moment, and led to a fall of one per cent. in all description of securities on the London Stock Ex-

change. Turkish and Russian Bonds declined still further, and in Constantinople there was a panic. The note in question denounces the protocol to the Treaty of 1856, which prohibits Russian war vessels entering the Black Sea. It calls for a revision of this part, allowing war vessels of all nationalities, Russian as well as Turkish, to navigate this sea, and offers to respect all the other stipulations of the Treaty, and that Russia is prepared to treat with the foreign Powers for the revision of this Treaty, if they seek it, either to confirm or annul the said Treaty.

Previous to Lord Granville sending a reply to this note he despatched a special envoy to Berlin to demand from the Prussian Government the most categorical explanations as to the real drift of the note, and the fight in which the British Government should view the matter. Count Bismark's reply was considered evasive, and a telegram to London announces the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia in the event of hostilities; this, however, the Berlin papers flatly contradicted, and going still further, that not a single German soldier would fight in a war between Prussia and England.

Lord Granville's reply to the Russian note was dignified but firm, announcing that England could never consent to the proposal of M. Gortchakoff, and the whole British press approves of this reply, but the English nation is not anxious for a war.

The English papers state that in case of a rupture England will have for allies Italy, Austria, Turkey, Spain and Portugal; but there seems to be a doubt as to the policy of Austria.

M. Gortchakoff's second note is of a more temperate character, and had an immediate effect on the London market—Turkish and Russian securities improved two per cent., and all the securities in the London market regained their former quotations. M. Gortchakoff announced that the Russian Government had no desire to resuscitate the Eastern Question, but simply desired free access to a sea which the world acknowledges as Russian. The very temperate character of this note had greatly restored confidence, and the English press criticised the paper favorably; in fact, the whole feeling of the British public is opposed to a Russian war.

Rumors are current that a revolution has broken out in Spain against the new Italian King.

Mr. Hoffman has been elected Governor of New York. In Massachusetts Claffin has been elected. The Republican party has gained in Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Minnesota.

Lord Granville at a public dinner stated that England was determined to use every effort to bring the Franco-Prussian war to an end, and that there were strong probabilities she would succeed, as the war had already lasted much too long for the general interests of Europe.

The Cologne papers state that there exists an offensive and defensive treaty between Russia, Austria, and Prussia to oppose the revolutionary current of Western Europe.

Yellow fever has greatly diminished in Barcelona and Alicante.

Telegrams to London announce the immediate departure of King William of Prussia from Versailles for Berlin, at the instigation of Count Bismarck, who wishes to counteract the military influence of the Generals on the King.

Latest telegrams from Berlin state that all fears of a Russian war have subsided, and that the question of the Black Sea will be amicably settled.

The editor of the Tages Presse of Frankfurt has had to fly, owing to some severe articles published against Prussia and King William, and a continuance of the war.

The Germans are marching on Lyons, but the preparations for the defence of that place are on the most gigantic scale; the fortifications are completed, and recruits are coming in heavily. All the roads are cut and streets barricaded. At the West of the city formidable batteries have been erected, immense ditches surround the town, and owing to the heavy rains they are filled. The Germans are fortifying Dijon.

The Roman question is still unsettled, and rumours are afloat of a revolution in favor of Mazzini and Garibaldi to upset King Victor.

The Savoie has made a rather good run out, and brought the very large number of 650 passengers. Ten ships have left Coruna with Spanish emigrants for the Plate.

At Montevideo quarantine has been established for vessels arriving from Asuncion.

AMATEUR CONCERT AT CHASCOMUS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1871.

Proceeds to form the nucleus of an ENDOWMENT FUND For the SOOTH CHURCH, CHASCOMUS. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Mackern's, Brothers, Buenos Ayres; and at Messrs. Auld and Pettigrow's, M. A. Donaldson Muir's, and Messrs. Bruce and Niven's, Chascomus. JAMES DODD'S, Secretary and Treasurer. 367, xp, dl

LETTERS LYING AT JOHN WALKER'S.

(Address unknown.) Atkin, M. H. A. Byrne James, Breen Nicolas, Barry Robert. Callerton Thomas, Cahill William, Clavin Thomas, Crampton John, Cormac Edward. Clarke W. W., Patrick Carry. Doran Edward, Delany Maurice. Evers Catherine, Egan Laurence. Furlong John, Griffin Mrs. Holloway Edwin, Howler Peter, Harford Michael, Howe Robert. James H. M. A. (4) Keeney Patrick, Kelly James, Keating James. Lowe H. R. McGrath Hugh, Makin W. H., Malone Patrick (2), Murphy Edmond. O'Toole Hugh, Ormrod Thos. (3), O'Brien John. Pearson Ch., Perkins W. M. (2), Parker M., Sinnott John (registered), Sills John, Scallan John, Sutton Lewis, Shaughnessy James, Seery Christopher (2), Tapp John, Tobin Patrick, Whyte Robert, Whitty Richard.

97—CALLE DEFENSA—97 149, xp, dl 16

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

On certain Steamboats, contracted for by Government, FREE PASSAGES are given to POOR IMMIGRANTS, from this to any of the River Ports, under the following conditions: 1st. To all that shall apply for same within the term of twenty days after their arrival, provided there be no doubt as to the truth of what they say. 2d. To any immigrant who may have resided for some time in this City, and is desirous of trying some other part of the Republic, on written application to the Secretary's Office, No. 32 Reconquistar, where the committee shall meet twice a month to resolve on such petitions. 3d. The petitioner should state clearly the Christian and surnames (as likewise those of his family, if any), the number of persons, their nationality, age, sex, state or profession in life, and where last employed, the port of embarkment, name of vessel, the date of arrival here and name of place they wish to be transported to. N.B. Persons, or the families of persons, engaged abroad by private parties or companies, for any part of the Republic, are not entitled to free passages.

THE COMMITTEE.

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS. The Argentine Immigration Committee concede free passage to poor immigrants on the WESTERN RAILWAY. SOUTHERN do. CENTRAL ARGENTINE, do. An also to any Station on the Line. Lands him on shore likewise, and maintains him free of all charge for eight days, in the IMMIGRANTS' HOUSE. —CALLE CORRIENTES—8 Tickets for the two first railways may be obtained at the Home, by application to the Manager; and for the last-mentioned, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 32 Calle Reconquistar. Buenos Ayres, November 2, 1870. J. WILKIN, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION

To the Weekly Standard. \$20 PER MONTH.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1870.

THE GIRONDE MAILS.

Russian Question Settled

Fall of Thionville.

Bombardment of Paris Begun.

Apprehended Revolution In Italy.

O'Gorman to STANDARD.

Montevideo, Dec. 20th.

7 a.m.

Gironde question. Russian question arranged amicably. Paris holds out. Bombardment not yet begun. Great hopes that army of Loire will march to the rescue. Some partial engagements with the Army of the Loire. Bismarck has sent a note to Victor Emmanuel on the subject of the occupation of Rome.

Great satisfaction at amicable arrangement of Eastern Question.

Loire army preparing for tremendous battle. Prussians concentrating many forces in that direction. Prussia not satisfied with Italy for occupation of Rome, Garibaldi expedition and candidature Aosta. London, 27.

Expected no war between Russia and England.

SECOND STANDARD TELEGRAM

Thionville surrendered after six hours bombardment. Place suffered terribly.

Sr. Buschenthal died in London on 22nd November.

Mariano Varela is in London negotiating loan.

All fears of Russian war subsided. Two bags of mails said to have been left behind.

Gladstone has stated that as long as he is Premier his policy shall ever be peace at any cost.

Bombardment of Paris said by passengers to have begun.

Great fears of revolution in Italy against Victor Emmanuel, favor of Mazzini and Garibaldi. Revolution in Spain also apprehended.

Money easy—stocks up; tallow firm, and wool in demand.

Garibaldi calls upon Italians to join him, and his army rapidly increasing.

News of Buschenthal's death caused profound feeling here (Montevideo).

Every one says Argentine loan done, but nobody knows the rate.

Carts coming in all day from the country districts.

Custom-house open, and business looking brisker.

Goods falling. No sign of Pascal yet.

NACION TELEGRAM.

Lisbon, 28th.

Paris holds out bravely. A great battle is hourly expected near Orleans. The Army of the Loire is now so large that it will probably march to the relief of Paris.

Bismarck has sent a bitter note to the Italian Government about the annexation of Rome, the candidature of the Duke of Aosta, and the movement of Garibaldi in France.

The Russian question will be settled amicably.

Enthusiasm prevails throughout France.

Several slight skirmishes. German Parliament opened.

Spanish deputati gone to offer the crown to Duke of Aosta.

NAZIONE ITALIANA TELEGRAM

Dates to Nov. 28th. All fears about Russia are almost dispelled. England and Russia are said to be of accord.

Bombardment of Paris begun; the city bravely holds out.

Garibaldi's forces are 75,000 strong, with headquarters near Dole. Numbers of Italians flocking to his standard. It seems he and Mazzini are going to call on the Italian Army to come and fight for the French Republic.

France is aroused from end to end. Orleans is still in power of the French. No fighting of importance.

Agitation in Spain increasing against the Duke of Aosta for King.

THE LATE MR. J. BUSCHENTHAL

We regret to announce the demise of Mr. Buschenthal of Montevideo, which occurred recently at London. His name was too well known in connection with the political and financial history of these countries to require a lengthened dissertation in our columns. He was a native of Strasburg, and in his early years spent some time in Spain, after which, coming to Brazil, he succeeded in laying the foundation for a considerable fortune and married a Brazilian lady connected with the highest court circles. Mne. Buschenthal played an important figure at the court of Isabella II. to whom she was Majid of Honor, and whose fortunes she now shares in exile. Some eighteen or twenty years ago Mr. Buschenthal first came to the River Plate, and in the war between the Argentine Confederation and Buenos Ayres he advanced funds, steamers, and war material to the Government of Paraná, which subsequently became a subject of lengthened debate in the Congress of Buenos Ayres in 1862, the Chambers finally ratifying the Buschenthal debt by the advice of the distinguished Minister Velez Sarsfield. In the following year he had the gratification of assisting at the inauguration of the works of the Central Argentine Railway, of which he was

the original concessionaire, before Mr. Wheelwright.

Since then Mr. Buschenthal lived quietly at his delightful quinta near M. Video, till his recent departure for Europe. Nothing could exceed the hospitality which he seems latterly to have made the rule and object of his life. Strangers who came to the River Plate were dazzled alike by the sumptuous elegance of his entertainments, his kindly and unaffected manner, and the versatility of his taste and acquirements. His quinta is unrivalled in South America, for he had spent on it an immense amount of money and devoted 15 years incessantly towards its improvement. It was rumoured some time since that Count D'Eu offered £200,000 sterling for it. He had also a charming estancia at the confluence of the San Jose and Santa Lucia rivers, where the writer of this notice had the pleasure to spend some days with him on one occasion, and well we remember the princely hospitality he dispensed to his guests, and the beautiful scenery and plantations of the place.

It is not too much to say that M. Video will no longer be the same place to European visitors now that Mr. Buschenthal is gone. His quinta was the great attraction of that city, and we very much fear it will now fall away from its renown and excellence. Mr. Buschenthal was of the Jewish race and persuasion; he was a great linguist, and a man of rare accomplishments and liberal views. He leaves a daughter who is married to a Spanish gentleman, Sor. Caballero. We understand that Mr. Buschenthal was about to leave London for Berlin when attacked with his last illness. Although he had already attained the prescribed term of three-score-and-ten he was of a hardy, vigorous, constitution, and seemed in rude health when he left here last June.

He was decorated with many foreign orders of Spain and Naples, having the Grand Cross of Isabella la Catolica with the rank of Chamberlain to King Francis d'Assisi. He was delegate to the Court of Naples for the release of Baron Poerio and companions, and was, moreover, an intimate friend of Lord Clarendon and Sir Lytton Bulwer, and it is said he was employed by the British Government in connection with the Spanish marriages.

It was supposed that his recent visit to Europe had relation to some financial operations of the Argentine Government. The position of his affairs is not generally known, although he usually passed for the possessor of great wealth. He has left numerous friends in these countries, who will hear of his demise with unfeigned regret.

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

GEN. APARICIO'S NOTE TO PRESIDENT BATTLE.

Cerrito, Dec. 13th.

Mr. President.

Placed as I am at the head of a political movement of the majority of the people, who have been obliged to recur to arms for the object in view, and having happily succeeded in preventing a cruel civil war and keeping the struggle within its national character, free from those foreign elements which have so often vitiated the aspirations of the country, I had it an easy and honorable ask to address you this note. In doing so I act up to my antecedents in the present struggle, for I consider it an honor to be the first in proposing a reconciliation, and I beg of you to receive my proposal in the same patriotic spirit that animates me and lay aside all petty considerations in the present eventful crisis.

The citizens who have raised the present banner of revolt in response to the call of the country purpose to place the Republic once for all on a proper footing, to organize the Government in strict conformity with the Constitution, in a word to put a stop to those errors of Administration and party excesses which have brought on us a long series of evils and misfortunes that it is high time to bring to a conclusion.

The time is gone by for Governments and factions of an irreconcilable character. The country is tired of such.

It is the wish of the Nation that in future the struggle between opposing parties should be on pacific and constitutional grounds, and it is therefore our duty to lay aside those weapons which can only lead to a further effusion of blood and to a re-kindling of that rancor and animosity which had well nigh died out among us.

The present moment is a solemn one and when we coolly meditate on the position of affairs it is impossible for a

partisan of either side to close his eyes to the responsibility he incurs before the country if he hesitate to make any sacrifice, however great, for the general welfare.

We cannot stop short when the people call on us with one voice to try for a reconciliation, and it would be most criminal in us to be held back by mere matters of form in an issue so pregnant with importance.

Your Excellency holds so elevated a position that it is in your power to render an immense service to your fellow-countrymen if your spirit of patriotism is equal to the occasion. In the present posture of affairs the pacification of the Republic may be obtained with a slight effort and yield incalculable blessings to the public, if we agree to lay aside our fratricidal weapons, and permit no further bloodshed.

On my part the conduct of my troops and the tenor of my operations has been with a view to show you that my utmost wish is for reconciliation. If it is necessary always to keep this before our eyes and to forget the promptings of party-spirit, so as to be able coolly to lay aside our arms for a moment, nor take them up again till all efforts at persuasion shall have proved abortive.

It is with such feelings that I now gladly undertake to be the interpreter of the citizens who accompany me, and, in compliance with the expressed desire of the worthy natives and foreign residents who love this country, I now propose to Your Excellency to appoint one or more commissioners on your behalf who will confer with those on my side to discuss and resolve on the best means for the pacification of the country and the fraternal union of Orientals.

I salute Your Excellency.

Timothy Aparicio.

SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO

APARICIO MARCHES TO MEET SUAREZ

Saturday.

The Blancos have temporarily raised the siege, and set out towards Sta. Lucia, with the probable view of giving battle to Goyo Suarez wherever he should attempt to cross that river. The issue is very doubtful, for the forces are almost equally balanced. Suarez has 3,000 horse and foot, with 13 guns, his men flushed with a recent victory, in which a detachment of 25 Blancos was cut to pieces. Aparicio has about the same number of men, but with less artillery, and not so well armed or disciplined. Both leaders are old veterans, and it is likely that if either supposes his adversary too strong for him he will quietly draw off, and then it will be the old 'drawn game.'

Last night a great sensation was caused by the rumour that the Blancos had blown up the Cerro—not exactly the hill itself, but the fort on the top. People owed all the azoteas and saw dense volumes of smoke rising from the top of the hill, while at the same time a noise was heard that seemed like an explosion, but turned out to be only a gun that went off probably by accident. The Telegrams of this afternoon reports that the Blancos, after burning whatever they could not carry away, evacuated the Cerro, and that the Government troops have re-occupied the fort. The tramway to Paso Molino began running this morning, and the village of Union. There is a rumor of some sick and wounded of the Blancos having been murdered, but this cannot be true. What is un doubted is that, while everybody was talking of the pending arrangement between Aparicio and the Government, he latter sent out a picked body of men, under Gourin and Elus, who fell upon 50 Blancos unawares, and lanceed 16 of them on the spot. Of course, there was no armistice at the time, and the Government had already rejected Aparicio's peace overtures.

H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires Mr. McDonnell has handed over the steamer Yunta to her owners, the Government having waived all claim of her as a prize, with the same readiness as they did in the case of the Jenny.

The steamers Oriental and Montevideo with some armed sailing vessels left last evening to cruise along the coasts of Santa Lucia and Santa Rosa.

Among the rumours in to-day's papers we read that the Blancos have undermined several houses at Union, and that General Rivas has thrown up the Argentine service and is going to offer his sword to this Government.

The evacuation of Union has deprived the Blanco of a 'point d'appui', and their 'negira' was complete, taking even Dr. Acha's printing-office away in an ox-cart. All the country round is strewn with dead horses, which have begun to infect the air.

General Borjes writes from Jackson's estancia at Mansevillagra, Friday night at 9 o'clock, that he has arrived there with Goyo Suarez and the army, 4,000 strong, and that in 3 days they will reach Canelones.

The English clerks in town are glad to have a chance again of taking an evening ride to Paso Molino or the Buceo, but horses are exceedingly scarce.

It is rumored that Carabajal has written to Aparicio that he is going to him.

The reply of the Government in the complaint of Admiral Lobo gives every satisfaction to the gallant admiral and the Spanish flag.

The Government persists in refusing to publish Aparicio's note, but I have obtained a copy, which I enclose for the readers of the STANDARD.

President Battle published an amnesty this morning to all parties who lay down their arms within 15 days; it will have little effect.

Troops were sent out this morning to demolish the earthworks thrown up by the besiegers at Surcharnes, where they found several corpses and gave them decent burial.

Another daring robbery occurred last night at the Bazar del Progreso, opposite the Confiteria Oriental; the loss is said to exceed £1,000, but no trace of the offenders.

The coaches arrived this morning from the country announce that Aparicio's army passed Pando this morning at forced marches, as if in the direction of Florida. They promised to return in fifteen days. The Customs valuation-tariff for the ensuing year is to be the same as at present.

It is said that Aparicio's Privy Council is to embark at the Buceo on board some foreign ship of war till he comes back.

A new English lodging-house has been started at 81 Calle Colon by Mrs. Mooney, an old resident, who expects her countrymen will patronise her.

In produce we note 4,000 American certified hides at 65 rls., besides 3,000 at 65½ some days since. As the siege is raised we may expect large arrivals of produce now. Paper-money 11½ discount.

The Zephyr has brought 9,000 sacks flour from Valparaiso.

AFTER THE SIEGE.

Monday.

All day yesterday and to-day the townfolk have been running out by the tramways to Union and Paso Molino to get a mouthful of fresh air after the two months' siege. Numbers of dead bodies have been found in various places, and among them that of the ill-fated Major Gamba, who was one of the passengers aboard the Rio Uruguay when that vessel was captured. It would seem he was murdered soon after landing at the Cerro. His remains were brought in to-day. The detachments sent out to scour the suburbs have brought in 20 or 30 poor fellows whom they accuse of being Blancos, left behind. It is stated that Aparicio's force when striking his tents, on Friday night, was 900 foot and 1500 horse. He issued a manifesto to his troops telling them he was going to meet Goyo Suarez and punish him for the murder of Leandro Gomez at Paysandu in 1864.

The officer who has occupied the Cerro gives a dismal account of the wretched condition in which the Blancos left it. They burned the floors, windows, and gun-carriages, threw the kerosene of the light-tower into the well, and further poisoned the water by throwing down putrid carcasses of horses. In Union they left everything also in a great mess; the College was filthy inside, and battered with artillery outside.

President Battle is going to review the garrison of the city to-morrow. Two battalions, the Cazadores and Abril batts., embarked to-day for Maldonado, and it is said they are to make a diversion across the country by way of Minas, to reinforce Goyo Suarez before the Blancos meet him. It is rumored, according to Government papers, that Aparicio impressed everyone he could lay hold of before evacuating the Cerro and Union; he even took the watchman who had charge of the Cerro light. A letter from one of the Blanco leaders has been intercepted, in which it is stated that Aparicio is obliged to go in quest of Goyo Suarez for the purpose of putting a stop to the awful atrocities the latter is committing on natives and foreigners all over the camp districts.

The President's nephew, Michelon, a youth who was generally esteemed, died lately from a wound received in a duel. His remains were to-day accompanied to the cemetery by a large number of friends. He was the son of a Danish doctor, who was, in his time, much respected in this city.

The Lazaretto on Flores Island is now ready to receive passengers from Paraguay. The *Telegrafo* publishes a telegram that two cases of yellow fever have occurred in Buenos Ayres.

The electric telegraph is again working all right, and every one is on the look-out for the arrival of the French packet.

The foam has arrived with mails from the Falkland Islands.

Little or nothing was done on 'Change to-day, most of the brokers having gone out for a day's shooting or relaxation in the suburbs.

The morning papers have nothing of any interest; for all practical purposes, they might as well give the printers a week's holiday after the siege.

Paper money, 1 1/2 discount.

A cargo of flour from Valparaiso, and three of timber from Montreal, besides 270 immigrants from Bayonne.

**THE STUD-FARMS OF THE PLATE.**

"I have his horse to take up."  
Twelfth Night. iii-1.

There is just now an almost universal complaint of the scarcity of, and difficulty in obtaining good saddle and carriage horses compared with former years. The causes are not far to seek. The reversal of the natural law of survival of the fittest by the wholesale slaughter every year of the fittest and therefore best constituted mares, leaving the culls as breeders, too often mated with some stunted wretch that has been kept entire as not likely to fetch a high price as a saddle horse, the sweeping off enormous numbers of horses for remounts in the Paraguayan and Entre-Riano wars, the lack of encouragement on the part of the Government to those who have introduced improved blood, and the general 'poco curante' feeling of the majority of the public, explain all, and account for the strange fact that though blessed with one of the most favorable climates in the world, and with pasturage which in cheapness and abundance cannot be surpassed, we have hitherto almost neglected the sources of wealth which the Cape and Australia, both vastly inferior to ourselves in natural advantages, have developed in their very large exports of horses. Besides the constant demand in this city for hacks and harness horses, to replace the unfortunates whose legs and feet have succumbed to perhaps the vilest pavement in the universe, there is always a ready market in the Brazils for carriage horses of good size and appearance, at prices which would be considered high even at home. To say nothing of the West Indies, where well selected shipments would probably bring remunerative returns; there is no doubt that with the development of quick and cheap steam navigation an almost unlimited demand will be opened out for us in Europe itself.

Two smart cob-like little horses costing a mere trifle (for such are not of the favourite native stamp) were sent home last year from Entre-Rios to a hunting man in one of the midland countries; he and a friend ride them as coverhacks, and for fast road work, for which their sound hard legs make them peculiarly suitable; and he writes to say that they have been much admired, and that nothing could be better adapted for the work they have to do.

There is much difficulty in procuring remounts for the English cavalry at a moderate price, so much so that attention has been directed abroad to discover a source of supply, whence sound useful animals can be got, at a price which it would never pay our home breeders with their high rented land and winter expenses to breed them for. A cavalry officer, a leading authority on the subject, sums up his conclusions by pointing to three countries only, as likely to supply the want, Hungary, Egypt, and Canada, none of which can for one moment be compared with the Plate in natural advantages. Here are still vast troops of mares from which may be selected at an almost nominal price, animals, which though faulty in shape, possess two most important requisites for the breeder, capital constitutions, and good sound legs and feet, and which partly allied as they are in blood to the ancestors of our English thorough bred, afford an excellent foundation for crossing upon. Fifteen to twenty five pounds each for half-bred three year old unbroken colts just handled over sufficient for shipment, would pay the breeder well, and with a vessel fitted up for the purpose would leave a handsome freight to Europe. Already one or two proprietors of the draught breed draw large yearly incomes from the sales of their colts to the cartmen of this city, who have dis-

covered that a good powerful animal though his first cost may be high, is infinitely cheaper in the long run than half-a-dozen low priced weeds, and there is no earthly reason why the same improvements and results should not take place in other breeds, and that in a few years, our own wants supplied, a large surplus be left, which would figure as an important item in our list of exports. Should this come to be the case it will be mainly due to the pluck and perseverance of those who for some years have been pickers in work which has been very much up hill, but who with faith in the future have struggled on at great cost and trouble in the attempt to ameliorate the breed, and whose final success however great it may be, will in no way detract from the thanks they will merit as national benefactors. A few passing notes to-morrow on the leading establishments that have been visited by the writer, commencing with those in the north of the Republic, may not be without interest to those of the readers of the STANDARD who care about the subject.

**HOLDERNESS.**

**THE HENLY COLONY.**

Estancia Basualdo,  
Dec. 11, 1870.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Gentlemen,  
By this time you must, I am sure, be quite tired of correspondence concerning the Henly colony, but I am equally sure that your sense of what is fair will induce you to grant insertion to the few lines with which I am compelled to answer Mr. Henly's personal attack upon me in your columns. I have been prevented by the delays we experience in the camp, as regards the posting and receiving of letters, doing what I should otherwise have done some days ago.

The real history of my departure to, and return from, Mr. Stow's estancia is as follows—

Disgusted with a life of seemingly endless inactivity at Rosario, and knowing that Mr. Henly was very anxious that all having friends in the camp should visit them for a while until matters were in working order, I went up to Mr. Henly one morning on the mole, and asked his permission to go to Mr. Stow for a time, at the same moment expressing anew my disappointment at the time for wheat growing being allowed to slip by without the slightest movement on our part. Mr. Henly's answer was that he did not care in the least what I did or where I went, but that if I wanted work he would give me some ploughing in two days. In case of ploughing being commenced I said I would return, however short my stay with Mr. Stow might be, and next day found me at Belleville.

My eyes were then rather opened about Mr. Henly and his plans, and after two or three days I returned to Rosario with the intention of showing to Mr. Henly how entirely unfulfilled was his agreement with me. I need hardly add that I found no signs of ploughing.

In this agreement made out in England Mr. Henly bound himself down to do for me certain things contained in eleven articles, in not one of which has he kept his engagements.

Mr. Henly refused to give me a penny of my money back again, and so, instead of leaving the colony for good, I obtained leave to go away for two months, offering Mr. Henly the agreement he speaks of (which he declined at first but afterwards accepted), and unless I mistake, this document was not upon stamped paper, though I beg to inform Mr. Henly that I, for my part, do not require a stamp to make me keep my agreements.

Several letters written by me to Mr. Henly concerning the colony during my absence were unanswered, and I afterwards heard from a friend that he had declared his intention not to answer them. Several days within the time that my agreement came in force, I arrived again at the colony, and going out to the huts met my friend Mr. Colmore, with whom I went up to Henly, holding out my hand and saying 'Good morning.' Mr. Henly never took his eyes from the ground, except for a moment to look at Mr. Colmore, to whom he said 'good morning' in such a way as to give me an open slight. This behaviour did not impress me much more favorably with the colony, and after some conversation with my friends, I determined on taking their advice and returning to Mr. Stow.

Mr. Henly, you will see, Gentlemen, would not give me the opportunity of reporting myself as returned; this however was a mere matter of form,

and of no consequence whatever. I had not made up my mind to leave when I returned, and consequently I kept my agreement, which document is now of no value to Mr. Henly.

As to my hut, I did remove it indeed, but not without the greatest trouble, owing to an absurd claim made to it by Mr. Henly.

As regards my never having done an hour's work at the colony, I was never given one to do, often as I asked for it, and for that reason I left.

As regards my capability to judge of Mr. Henly's conduct concerning the colony, I must state that my own business and that of Mr. Stow having taken me a good deal to Rosario, and having been all along in communication with friends there, I know more about affairs there than Mr. Henly has reason to suppose.

Before concluding, I may as well say that Mr. Henly has no right whatever to say that the colony broke up on account of the members not working, as he told me in England that the only work he expected from them was the breaking in of the young horses, which he seems to have delegated to his two sons.

Believe me, Gentlemen,  
Yours, &c.  
B. D. WEBSTER.

**JUSTICES OF PEACE FOR 1871.**

CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

- Catedral al Norte—Dr. Don Manuel A. Mansilla.
- Catedral al Sud—D. Mariano Vivar.
- San Miguel—Don Euliojio Cuenca.
- San Nicolas—Dr. Don Adolfo E. Peralta.
- Piedad—Don Santiago Amaral.
- Socorro—Don Mariano Billingham.
- Pilar—Don Francisco Obarrio.
- Balvanera—Don Luis Lopez.
- Monserrat—Don Ramon Viton.
- Concepcion—Dr. Don Sinfonso Amodeo.
- San Telmo—Don Claudio Benitez.
- San Cristobal—Don Juan Aldao.
- Santa Lucia—Don José Herrera.
- La Boca—Don Sebastian Casares.

**CAMP DISTRICTS.**

- Aj6—Don Adolfo Matta.
- Alvear—Don Meliton Ruiz.
- Ayacucho—Don Vicente Villafañe.
- Arrecifes—Don Juan Angel Molina.
- Azul—Don José Botana.
- Babia Blanca—Don Jorge Liddle.
- Balcarce—Don Florisbela Acosta.
- Baradero—Don Fermin Rosell.
- Belgrano—Don Policarpo Mom.
- Bragado—Dr. Don German Vega.
- Barracas (al Sud)—Don Manuel Esteves.
- Cañuelas—Don Norber to Pereyra.
- Carmen de Areco—Don Bernardino Almon.
- Castelli—Don Exequiel Martinez.
- Chacabuco—Don José M. Rodriguez.
- Chascomus—Don Pedro Roca.
- Chivilcoy—Don Federico Suarez.
- Dolores—D. Lino Lagos.
- Ensenada—Don Tomas Garcia.
- Capilla del Señor—D. Julian Sosa.
- Juarez—Don Pedro A. Rodriguez.
- Juin—Don Tomas Saavedra.
- Las Conchas—Don Manuel Brid.
- Las Flores—Don José Maria Rosas.
- Las Heras—Don Nicolas Gonzalez.
- Loberia—Don Eustaquio Torres.
- Lobos—D. José Maria Villafañe.
- Lomas de Zamora—Don Francisco Portela.
- Mar Chiquita—D. Teofilo Ezeiza.
- Magdalena—D. J. Antonio Fernandez.
- Matanzas—Don Justo Villegas.
- Mercedes—Don Fernando Villafañe.
- Merlo—Don Antonio Suarez.
- Moreno—Don Adolfo Rojas.
- Moron—Don Serapio P. Villegas.
- Monsalvo—Don José Maria Peña (hijo).
- Monte—D. Julian Gonzalez Videla.
- Navarro—Don Valerio Garcia.
- Necochea—Don Manuel Alibera.
- 9 de Julio—Don Enrique Bouquet.
- Quilmes; Don Mariano Vega.
- Raunallo; Don José Torres.
- Patagonas; Don Ignacio Leon.
- Pergamino; Don Prudencio Gonzalez.
- Pila; Don Claudio Stegman.
- Pilar; Don Alejandro Diaz Franco.
- Rauchos; Don Bernabé Figueroa.
- Rauch; Don Francisco M. Letamendi.
- Rojas; Don Francisco Roca.
- Saladillo; Don Benigno J. del Carril Salto; Don Juan A. Sierra.
- San Andres de Giles; D. Juan Silva.
- San Antonio de Areco; Don Carlos M. Martinez.
- San Fernando; Don Juan A. Silveira.
- San Isidro; Don Antonio Pillado.
- San Jose de Flores; Don Julio C. Naon.
- San Martin; Don Juan Martin Campos.
- San Nicolas—D. Jose G. Diaz.
- San Pedro; D. Facundo Quiroga.

- San Vicente; Don Ramon Sotelo.
- Tandil; Don Juan A. Figueroa.
- Tapalqué; Don Carlos Fernandez.
- Tordillo; Don Mariano Mendiburu.
- Tres Arroyos; Don Samuel Rossetti.
- Veino; Don Juan Viton.
- 25 de Mayo; D. Victorino Abrego.
- Villa de Lujan; Don Andres Lezcano.
- Zarate; Don Faustino Iturriaga.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**

Another invasion of Indians lately took place on the frontier of Santiago. The savages numbered over 1,000, but the troops were prepared for them, and a bloody fight ensued, in which several caiques and 100 lances bit the dust; a 'sub' and twenty-five rank and file fell on the Government side. The Indians, although beaten, refused to retire, and more fighting was expected.

The Probidad Insurance Company have not yet paid the loss suffered by Mr. Edward Gregory, through the destruction by fire of his timber-yard at Chascomus, which was insured in their office; the claim is for \$14,000.

Our colleagues give the number of victims of the great heat last week at seventeen. We have reason to think that the number is exaggerated. Five or six of these deaths only were directly caused by the excessively high temperature. Yesterday was much hotter than Monday, the thermometer marking 86 at noon and it is not improbable we shall have a return to the broiling days of the past week before the summer is over. Heaven forefend!

The British War Office is making numerous experiments in new artillery inventions. The latest and newest specimen of this kind of genius is an illuminating shell of enormous dimensions, destined for night operations by sea or land. The missile bursts at a certain elevation, and a parachute with a magnesium light escapes, lighting up the enemy's position for a considerable time and to a great distance.

The heat in Rosario on Saturday last was the greatest ever known in that place, and unfortunately proved fatal to a young countryman, Mr. G. Osborne, partner of Mr. Thompson, H.M. Acting Consul there. This sad event has caused a profound feeling of sorrow in Rosario where the deceased was highly esteemed.

Several country friends informed us that the rain on Sunday was general, and proved an immense relief to the camps. In several districts where water-drawing had been going on for some time the wells had run dry, and the sheep were beginning to suffer very much. More rain is, however, wanted to carry sheep farmers safe over the summer. The most experienced amongst them are still afraid of a 'seca' when the summer is more advanced.

With the possible, if not probable contingency of England again having Russia as an opponent, the following statistics will prove interesting to our readers:—

According to an official report, the Russian fleet consisted last year of 290 steamers, having 38,000 horse-power, with 2,205 guns, besides 99 sailing vessels, with 65 guns. The greater and more formidable part of this navy was stationed in the Baltic.

The ships recently built are very fine specimens of naval architecture and none are absolute failures, which is more than can be said for any other Government, and the consequence is that to-day Russia has better means at her command to defend her sea-coast than any other nation, and her ships carry more heavy guns in proportion to their tonnage. In comparison, what should be said of the boasted navy of France, which at this very moment cannot enter German harbors to destroy the German fleet, although it could utterly wipe its antagonists out of existence in a stand up fight! Of the Russian ships 13 draw less than 11 feet 8 inches, and some of these carry 300-pounders and 13-inch guns. One, the Admiral Lazarew, is plated with 6 1/2-inch iron, and carries a battery of six 15-inch guns on a draft of 16 1/2 feet! All these ships are of iron and built in the toughest manner possible.

Included in the iron-clad fleet are three floating batteries of 14, 16, 27 guns respectively, one frigate 18 and one of 24 guns.

The largest of the iron-clads are two armed frigates, the Sevastopol and Pojarski. The Sevastopol nearly equals the British iron-clads Black Prince and Warrior in her dimensions, and exceeds those of the French Gloire and Normandie. Her plates are 4 1/2 inches thick, fastened to a double coating of teak from 6 to 9 inches thick. Her engines have a nominal force of

800 horse-power, and she is armed with steel guns of the greatest calibre. Her prow has a beak of a formidable kind attached to it. The Pojarski's armament is placed in a central battery, occupying about 80 feet on the length of the gun-deck, both sides and ends being completely armor-clad. The armament consists of eight 300-pounder steel guns, four on each broadside.

"The Imperial navy was manned at the beginning of 1868 by 60,230 sailors and marines, under the command of 3,791 officers, among whom are 119 admirals and generals."

We are requested to ask for some information respecting Mr. Jas. O'Rafferty, who, when his family last heard from him, in May, 1869, was employed in the saladero at Fray Bentos, B.O. Any person knowing anything of him would oblige by sending us word, as his widowed mother is most anxious as to his fate.

The French mails bring news of the death of Mr. Buschental of Montevideo. We give in another column a short sketch of his long and varied career.

The Lazaretto on Flores Island is being put in order for the reception of yellow-fever patients. Anyone who read the harrowing tales of the Royal Mail passengers confined there last year must feel for those River Plate men now in Europe, and who will probably be 'de retour' at the season when an outbreak of the pest in Rio is most to be dreaded.

A horrible murder lately took place near Cordoba, where a man named Boss murdered his wife at night while she slept. The pair had been separated for many years, and lived in different houses. The murderer obtained access to her dwelling by a ruse, and then backed her to death with a dagger. He is in custody.

A band of Jordanites has been 'unearthed' in one of the islands opposite San Xavier; they were making for the Chaco.

There was no news from Entre Rios yesterday. It is said that Gen. Gelly will arrive in town to-day. General Arredondo is again spoken of as his successor in the chief command in Entre Rios. Lopez Jordan abandoned the siege of Paraná through provisions and ammunition failing him. His men, who had been promised the sack of the place, almost mutinied when the clarions sounded the retreat, whereupon the rebel leader 'appealed to their feelings' in a touching proclamation, in which he told them that the National commander in the place had ordered all the women and children into the trenches, and that it was incumbent on their politeness to beat a retreat before the petulant and bit brigade. Deserters say that the rebel Governor is taking care of No. 1 and precautions against the rainy 'quart d'heure' sure to come for him sooner or later. He has already collected several arrobes of solid silver, comprising tooth-picks, 'mate' cups, spoons, forks, ear-rings, chaplets, and a few stray watches. The rebels are done up by the heat, and won't fight, if they can avoid it, for some time to come.

We have been requested to call attention to the furious speed at which the tramway cars are driven. The remark applies to almost every car—on all the lines. We have ourselves witnessed many narrow escapes, amongst them that of an aged clergyman, who would have been thrown down and run over but for his displaying agility seemingly beyond his years. Success has proved 'too much' for the tramway people generally (there are some exceptions), and they will neither have their cars driven carefully, mend the streets, nor do any of the things they engaged to do when asking for their concessions. Tramways are now indispensably necessary to the population of this city; but if the well-grounded complaints of the public are not attended to they will soon be classed amongst 'necessary evils.' The police seem to consider the tramways as a peg either above or below them, we cannot say which, but we beg to call Mr. Chief of Police O'Gormaa's attention to the danger of allowing the tramway drivers to continue the furious driving now in vogue.

A telegram from this city to the *Telegrafo* of Montevideo announces two cases of yellow fever here. We have made enquiries, but have heard nothing whatever to confirm this news. There are, we believe, some mild cases on board one of the vessels lately arrived from Paraguay, and now undergoing quarantine.

Mr. Bateman, O. E., has already commenced his surveys for the port. He has made a preliminary inspection of the Riachuelo, and is now engaged at Ensenada.

An Argentine gentleman writing from Bale gives some highly interesting particulars of the Franco-Prussian war. The misery and devastation prevailing in some parts of France is very great, but the French people will never yield. He mentions an amusing instance of how French and Germans have been poking hatred at each other for many a long day, proving that, though Napoleon and Bismarck were the wire-pullers, they were in sober truth but the exponents of the 'vox populi' on both sides of the Rhine. On the French side of Bale, before the war, a large clock stood on the bridge; at every oscillation of the pendulum a mannikin figure on the top opened its eyes wide and put out its tongue at Germany. The Teutons at once set their wits to work, and put up a mechanical doll on their side which replied to each sally of the French mannikin's tongue by a 'right-about faces' movement, a profound bow into Germany, and a vigorous application of its dexter hand to the part of its body which by some anomalous confusion of ideas most nations have agreed to call the 'seat of honor.' Teutonia evidently likes the 'retort forcible'; it must be admitted, however, that the provocation was not polite.

An English gentleman but a short time in the Plaza has just returned from a visit to Rosario, charmed with the capabilities of the camps of Santa Fe for agricultural production. Mr. Krell's magnificent estancia fairly astonished him. We had another letter yesterday about the Henly colony. We fear the public are weary of this subject, so refrain from publishing it in full. The following extract from it may, however, interest our country readers:—

"That farming will pay here, if properly conducted, there seems to be no doubt. A young Englishman, one of the nearest neighbours to the late colony, has one of the finest crops of potatoes and wheat I ever saw. He says he can manage one hundred acres of wheat and four or five acres of potatoes himself easily. By using a five-furrow plough he can work four acres per day. It is certainly the best plough of the kind I ever saw, and the only one here. It was brought out by Mr. Wheelwright, and is of American manufacture. At a rough guess, he will obtain from three thousand to four thousand dollars from his farm by his own work this year, taking average prices. English wheat—that is to say wheat grown here by Englishmen—has been recently sold at 1 Boliviano per arroba, and the miller at San Nicolás told me he never saw finer in his life, and a great deal better than he had ever seen in this province, having been properly cleaned by machine. So that colonists, if they will only set to work with a will, may yet thank their stars they are rid of the Henly flax dream, which has done immense harm to the River Plate."

A fearful murder is reported from Rosario. A man named Cardoso, living near Salado, had somehow rendered himself objectionable to a teniente-alcalde, who went early last Sunday morning and lay in wait for Cardoso's coming out to drive his sheep to graze. When the unfortunate man opened his door he was shot down by the murderer, who afterwards inflicted nearly twenty stabs on the lifeless body. This terrible affair has created great sensation in Rosario. The murderer is in custody, but no one believes he will be executed.

The same party who sent us the *Letter Paper* says there is no danger of anything but fresh meat running short in Paris. Jackass has superseded horse in fashionable 'menus.' It is said to have given the 'gastronomes' a most agreeable surprise, being very delicate and succulent. 'Filet d'une saucée Bismarck' is now the favourite dish in Paris.

Rosario advices report the heat there as very great, but the health of the townspeople as excellent; there are, however, great complaints of the quality of the water sold by the carriers; a local paper describes it as abominable.

The two Gatlin mitrailleuses lately sent to Entre Rios were landed safely at Parana, though it was at first feared they could not be got into the town. Jordan's army is about five leagues from the town, but heavy skirmishing goes on daily. Water is selling at one Bolivian dollar per pail in the besieged place.

We have on view in our museum two copies of a Paris paper, *Lettre Journal*, dated 1st and 5th November. They are veritable curiosities and would serve to puzzle Macaulay's New Zealander if he should stumble across a copy of the *Times* of the same date, and be not well posted up in history and the use of the balloon post.

The faintest cream laid note is packing paper compared to the material used by our besieged contemporary. The *Letter Paper* contains a great deal of news, and is a triumph of 'multum in parvo' editing.

The deputation of Bahia Blanca settlers which came to ask for protection for the colony, was well understood, well received by the Provincial Government. Additional troops are to be sent there, also 200 pesos for Municipal service, who will assist in defending the place if necessary. A road from the town to the new port is spoken of, and there is question of extending the frontier to Sauce Corto.

The crime of infanticide, happily very rare in this city, was committed a few days ago in the house of a highly respectable family by a servant girl who threw her illegitimate offspring into a dust pit shortly after its birth. The murderess is in custody.

The Estrella Insurance Company has called on all its policy holders who have insured against fire within the last two months to present their policies for inspection, as a forged policy is known to be in circulation. We referred to this forgery some days ago in our city article.

Another attempt to break loose was recently made by the convicts confined in the jail at Corrientes. Fortunately, the turnkeys were able to suppress it, but not without a fight, in which some of the prisoners were badly wounded.

Mr. Huergo C.E., who was sent lately by the Provincial Government to England to arrange for the construction of iron bridges throughout this province, has lost no time in fulfilling his commission. Advices were received per Onaida to the effect that he has already contracted for 70 bridges with eminent English manufacturers.

The list of the 'Jueces de Paz' for the ensuing year is expected to appear today or to-morrow. There is much anxiety in the country towns as to the nominations. None but those who for years have lived in the camp can understand the great powers for good or evil wielded by the country justices. We feel certain that in drawing up the list for 1871 Governor Castro will not have forgotten that there are some 'partidos' where there is room for improvement on this year.

The clerks in the Ministry of the Interior are to be immediately allowed a week's vacation each, in turn. This is a very moderate allowance of holidays, even for Government clerks, who are not generally supposed to injure their constitutions by over-work.

A native gentleman left behind him in a first class carriage of the Northern Railway on Tuesday morning a hat-box containing a very valuable brilliant and \$100,000 mpc. On returning at noon to the station to make enquiries about it the property was handed to him intact by the station-master. We hear the gentleman at once expressed his intention of giving the find \$10,000 mpc as a reward for the great service rendered him. The sum is perhaps a sufficient, but certainly not extravagant reward for the act.

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

An accident that might have been attended with worse results than those it is our unpleasant duty to record occurred on the Barracas tramway on Tuesday evening. As the cars were descending the hill at about 8 o'clock p.m. the break of the leading one slipped, the vehicle at once attaining an alarming impetus which could not be counteracted. The horses ran away down the hill terrified by the wild vivas of the passengers, who, by the way were three times more numerous than the car could hold with safety. At the bottom of the hill the horses swerved and fell, the pole was smashed, and the car then ran forward for twenty yards further and came to a stand. Early in the day a car ran off the track near Santa Lucia chapel with such violence that it is miraculous an upset did not occur. On Monday evening a similar mishap occurred at the foot of the hill through the recklessness of the driver, who did not put on the break till a passenger remonstrated with him on his conduct. We call the special attention of the Directors to the frequency of these accidents on their line. Neither they or the public are well served by their employees. During the Barracas fetes hundreds travelled up and down for short distances without paying a farthing, owing to the remissness of the 'Mayoral.' Looking for an official in this country, when is duty his in question, recalls

performe the 'needle and bundle of straw' proverb; still we may be allowed to ask where is the Inspector General of Tramways? We recommend the Barracas line to the attention of this invisible official, who we feel assured draws his salary with laudable punctuality.

The news from Montevideo Saturday morning was of startling importance. The siege has been raised, it is thought, owing to the approach of General Suarez' army, the Blancos, according to passengers who arrived here yesterday morning, blowing up the Cerro before evacuating it. It is to be hoped this piece of vandalism has not been completely successful, though the passengers saw dense clouds of smoke from the fort as the steamer left port. The peace negotiations have come to an untimely end, and Aparicio will probably resume his scampers about the country, pursued at a safe distance by Suarez or other General.

We still hear complaints of the dogs. This crying nuisance should at least have some limits put to it, both in town and camp. To put a tax on all dogs, though it has found favor and answers well in other countries, might be attended with some difficulty in this, in the first instance, but to limit the quantity that may be kept free, and to put them under restraint would not only be a protection to the human race, but a positive advantage to the canine, which in many cases are half starved on account of their number. It requires no words to point out the extent of the nuisance, which is but too apparent to everyone who has walked through the town, or ridden over the camp, in both, the difficulties and dangers are equally great. To allow one dog untaxed in police guarded towns is surely enough for any house, while in the camp three may well be considered a sufficient protection, but in neither case should they be suffered to run loose, to the danger of man and beast. Let a tax of \$100 a year be put on all above that number and at least one half of the present nuisance would have summary notice, and the other being under control, one might go abroad with comfort, particularly so during the dangerous summer months when hydrophobia runs riot. It is only fair to make those who will have pet nuisances pay for their fancy, while those who require extra protection can afford to do so.

Parties wishing to buy good and cheap novels, would do well to call at 86 Piedad, where they will find a large and varied collection. We call attention to it in our advertising columns.

The Italian fete at the Poor Devil on Sunday last cost 250,000 paper dollars, in addition to the 50 dollars per head charged at the entrance door. Our colleague Orion is now called the Masaniello of Buenos Ayres.

The fire at the Hotel Congreso caused considerable injury to that establishment, which was insured in the Estrella office. The claims were paid next morning. This speaks highly for the Estrella Company.

We are enabled to state that there is no truth in the report published by our colleagues to the effect that the Minister of War is again going to Entre-Rios. The journey has not even been mooted.

While a little negro boy was cleaning a kerosene lamp a few nights ago it exploded, covering him with the burning oil. The child was so injured that he died in a few hours. The accident took place in the house of Sr. Caballero, escribano to the Capitania.

Within the last few days the police have arrested six men who were in a state of temporary madness, owing to the heat.

Very serious rumours were afloat yesterday morning respecting a revolution in Santa Fé. But few particulars are known as yet; but the 'ementé' is believed to have been a very serious affair though eventually put down. We shall probably have details to-day.

The Calle Corrientes tramway is now running as far as Calle Callao. It is already largely patronized, and the cars have, of course, run off the rails, but not very often. A favorite way of passing the evening with 'flaneurs,' whose occupation is gone since the hot weather set in, is taking a 'deck passage' to anywhere on the first car that heaves in sight. All the cars should have outside seats, as the absence of smoking and presence of petticoats inside is not an inducement to travel for the average male creature.

The French paper in Chile compliments highly the German population on their moderate and courteous bearing towards their French fellow-citizens since the war between the two

countries broke out. The same thing can be said of the Germans here.

"There is nothing in the papers" is now literally true of our colleagues: In vain we roam through their columns; nothing but "old horse"; "et toujours old horse." Nevertheless they are crammed with "Cosas," "Drops of Ink," "Millions of News," &c., and the editors and sub-editors burn an alarming quantity of midnight oil; still an unappreciating and ungrateful public persists in stating that our overworked confreres have no right to deprive themselves of sleep in order to bestow it on too patient subscribers. Really there is no limit to the ingratitude of newspaper readers.

Advices from Paris contain interesting particulars of the various measures adopted to preserve the health of the citizens during the siege. Amongst them is the organisation of a 'vasura' service such as we have here, but we take it for granted it is somewhat superior. They manage those things better in France.

The annual consumption of beef cattle in the city of Rio de Janeiro is about 90,000 head of 600 lbs nett each. Owing, it is said, to a virtual monopoly which the restrictions on slaughtering enable the wholesale butchers to maintain, their annual profit is estimated at not less than one pound sterling a head.

The *Manchester Guardian* records the death, at the age of seventy-seven, of Mr. Jeremiah Garnett, the first publisher, and up to his death one of the proprietors of the journal. Mr. Garnett was one of the first, if not the very first, of provincial journalists who attempted to give detailed reports of local occurrences. The corps of shorthand writers which every newspaper of standing now retains had not then become an institution, and it is stated that on some occasions Mr. Garnett attended public meetings, set up the report in type without transcribing his notes, helped to work the press, and then assisted in distributing the printed copies.

The raffle of the well known Chilean horse belonging to Mr. Madero came off on Friday evening at the Sociedad Rural. It was raffled for 30,000 (thirty thousand) dollars, and the happy individual who won him was young Mr. Ramos Mejia.

Three dead horses were transported through Calle Rivadavia on Friday afternoon. The sickening stench from the carcasses was awful, and pervaded the air for several squares off. The police should not allow such a scandalous nuisance in our most fashionable thoroughfares. Night is the proper time for transporting such remains.

The quantity of liquor of all kinds now consumed in the cafes is astonishing. From morning till bed time the world and his wife are engaged in swallowing some kind of refresco. A satirical Once man remarked to us yesterday that all his friends just now looked like beer barrels in the morning and like barrels of beer at night.

At a performance given lately at one of the Paris theatres there was delay in commencing. A 'gamin' amongst the gods, tired of waiting, caused tremendous laughter and hissing by shouting out "Begin! begin! are we waiting for the Emperor?"

It is said the siege of Parana was raised by Jordan's army on Friday. The first rush of the inhabitants was to the river for a supply of water, of which they had been short. The Gatlin mitrailleuses have not as yet been tried on the rebels. Many believe the siege has not been raised, and that the movement in retreat is but a ruse of the rebel leader.

The steamer City of Rio Janeiro met with an accident to her machinery when two days from Rio on her last homeward voyage. She arrived safely under sail.

Dr. Velez Sarfield's new code comes into operation on the 1st prox.

The investigation into the Azul robberies continues, but the friendly Indian Chief Catriel complains bitterly of the difference of treatment of the Christians and those of his followers who are implicated. He has addressed a strong remonstrance to the National and Provincial Governments on the subject.

The news from Europe per Savoie is important. Fears of Russian aggression in the Black Sea had subsided, but the situation was still 'tendue.' The war is costing Germany two million thalers a day, and the difficulty of feeding the armies besieging Paris is increasing owing to the cattle plague having broken out on the Franco-Prussian frontier. There is said to be division in the German councils, and it is rumoured King William is about returning to Berlin, as Bismarck finds the influence of Moltke and other generals over the King a serious obstacle

to his designs. He wishes peace, but the military 'outourage' of the King cry war to a man.

The Parana is falling. The 'albiges' are running dry. The beer bottles are bursting, and there is no ice to be had. Such is at present the terrible situation of Buenos Ayres, and the prospect of any immediate relief, in-doors or out-doors, is hazy in the extreme. The heat yesterday was terrific. Wash-women dropped insensible on the beach; overworked waiters in the cafes exclaimed "non possumus" to urgent demands for ice or beer; clerks in the Custom-house were terrified by frequent explosions in the vaults, where Bass, Allsop, and XX kept exploding all day in hundreds of bottles at a time. Sir John Coghlan can barely keep up the supply of water, such is the rage for taking baths, and the water carriers, though making fortunes, cannot deliver enough of the precious muddly fluid. Watson paid 100 paper dollars per arroba for ice yesterday, and it was scarce at the price. No water can be had for the fountains in the Plaza. Such is the situation—a truly awful one. Captain Cole, of the *Borneo*, who leaves for Europe to-day, took a long farewell of us yesterday, with tears in his eyes, remarking in true sailor-like style that "he was blessed if ever he saw a country in such a fix."

We have to congratulate the Municipality and Government on the energy they have displayed, though at the last moment, in respect to establishing quarantine for vessels from Paraguay. There is now a rigorous quarantine here, at the Tigre, and the Boca, and Dr. Malo has been sent to Corrientes to establish it there and at other ports. The Municipality is also showing remarkable activity in other ways. It has been discovered that the 'vasura' peons often come to their work late owing to attending to "urgent private affairs" in preference to their savoury public occupation; this is to be put a stop to, and fines will be doubled on sellers of green fruit, and those dealers in the public markets who refuse to keep their stalls perfectly clean; the dogs are also to be slaughtered "sans merci." All these measures prove that the Municipality is doing its best to ensure a satisfactory sanitary state in the city.

We are informed that the iron temporary church of the English community at Rosario is nearly completed, and will be opened in the course of another fortnight. The materials were purchased from Mr. Henly, and a very nice little building it makes. It will accommodate about 150 people; and we congratulate the reverend minister and his congregation on possessing such a place until the permanent building is erected, towards which \$2,000 is required, £1,000 only up to the present having been received. The Rev. Mr. Coombes is anxious to receive further subscriptions, and we believe an effort to complete the fund will soon be made.

The Patagonia's passengers from Valparaiso describe the weather in the Straits of Magellan as very bad. The vessel was detained considerably by high seas, storms, fogs, mists, and all sorts of weather detested by sailors. Nevertheless the Patagonia once more proved herself a fine sea boat.

A valued correspondent, who is at issue with us respecting "more holidays," sends us the following remarks:—

"While some are contending for a strict observance of the Sabbath, it might not be amiss to inquire into the good or evil resulting from such a multitude of Feast Days, whether Carnival time has advantages equal to its cost and foolery, or whether the suppression of the barbarous water throwing ought not to be regarded as a prelude to the abolishing of Carnival altogether. Having regard to the proverb,

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, it may well be considered whether besides the 52 Sundays, it is necessary to give him a score Feast days a year to improve his sharpness. The general hours of labor, except with editors, are not of a character to create alarm, nor is the average amount of work done above the common rate; probably in no country from the blouse to the ermine is there more latitude, while the 'siesta' has few more devoted votaries." Before another one is added to mark the overthrow of or peace with Lopez Jordan, it may be opportune to see if those months favoured with two or three feast days might not be shorn without any serious calamity occurring."

At the surrender of Metz a French Colonel of an infantry regiment blew his brains out sooner than live to see the regimental colours handed over to the Prussians.

SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

Friday.

Although the mediation of Mr. McDonnell has fallen through, there are still rumours of an arrangement, and the Tribuna says that Aparicio proposes to name a mixed committee of Messrs. Muñoz, Bustamaite, Villalba, Herrera, and Andrés Lamas, to settle all existing difficulties and inaugurate a new era of things. Some surprise is expressed that the Government has not thought fit to publish Aparicio's note, which was presented on Wednesday by H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires. The meeting convened by President Batlle on Wednesday for its consideration was composed of fifty of the leading men of the Colorado party, and the feeling at first seemed favourable to its acceptance; but the Government got news that Goyo Suarez was coming down to relieve the city with 3,000 men, and it was then resolved that no proposals from the Blancos could be entertained till they had first surrendered unconditionally. The absurdity of this is manifest to everyone except President Batlle and his friends. Meantime the hopes of the Colorados are now centred on Goyo Suarez, and if he fail it is not likely the same opportunity may again occur.

The Blancos are likely to be masters of the situation early in the new year, and in such case the Colorados will be allowed to retire into private life unmolested. President Batlle has a thriving mill at the Aguada, Puntamante has gained a decent independence during the last seven years, and the small fry are pretty comfortable for life. Under such circumstances, even the bread of exile will not be watered with their tears, should they go abroad for an interval.

The commerce of the country is suffering dreadfully, the customs returns for November showing a falling off of 34 per cent. on those of the same month last year.

After the accession of Flores in February 1864 the country made a great spurt in the way of progress, and if the Blancos now get in we may expect a similar movement during a few years of consecutive peace. The farming industry, it is true, is paralysed, and all the English estancieros are ruined; but these countries have such a recuperative power that a couple of years of quiet would doubtless produce wonderful results, and give birth to many enterprises by the introduction of foreign capital. Notwithstanding all the efforts of Oriental statesmen and politicians to ruin their national credit abroad, there are still numbers of capitalists in England who would invest their money here in public works and such undertakings.

A brisk skirmish occurred this morning at Tres Cruces, in which Col. Courtin and Major Ellis fell on a body of 30 foot and 30 horse of the enemy, whom they report having driven back to their entrenchments at Sorchautes, killing 16 of their number and capturing 22 muskets. Col. Courtin reports his own loss as 1 Captain, 1 sergeant, and 1 private.

The difficulty with the Spanish Minister and Admiral Lobo is said to be satisfactorily arranged, the Government having given both the Minister and Admiral the highest assurances of esteem, &c.

A correspondent in the Siglo condemns the Government for having given up the Jenny, seeing that she was not entitled to the Argentine flag according to the principles of English maritime law, which requires that the master and three-fourths of the crew be English. On the same grounds he urges that the Anita cannot be given up; no matter what reclamations the British Chargé d'Affaires may make on the subject.

The news of yellow fever in Asuncion has put the authorities on the alert, and all vessels from that port are now subject to quarantine. The Junta has also issued health regulations, prohibiting the throwing of dirty water in the streets, the washing of clothes in houses, the overcrowding of tenements, &c., and ordering a general whitewashing of the city. In 'conventillos' and lodging-houses there must be at least 25 cubic metres for each person; thus a room measuring 18 ft. by 12, and 15 in height is the minimum for accommodation.

The Savoie arrived yesterday with 626 immigrants from Genoa.

The steamers and lighters from B. Ayres continue to bring down live cattle for the markets. The Blancos have made the siege now so strict that for the last three days no diligences have been allowed in from the departments, nor any communication with the city. The diligence offices have closed their doors, waiting better times.

A new banking firm is established under the name of Stump & Co., who issue a weekly price-current, and do general banking business.

The Government published a decree yesterday to the effect that Don Estanislao Camino had joined the Blancos, and quashing his exequatur and consular power.

The Government has hired the Italian Hospital for the reception of wounded soldiers during the siege.

Exchange, £8,000, on Rio Janeiro at 10.200. Paper money 11 1/2 dis. Arrivals: Johanna Meyer, from Valparaiso, with flour; Bergman, from Montreal, and Thomas Terry, from St. Mary's, with lumber; Mecklenberg, from Newcastle, with coal.

LATEST FROM PAYSANDU

GOYO SUAREZ MARCHING SOUTH.

Paysandu, Friday.

Colonel Fidelis set out yesterday for the Rio Grande frontier to gather up a legion on his own hook, in aid of the Government. Colonel Carballo is also gone to the Queguay, a district that swarms with tree-boaters, matrones, deserters &c., and hopes to get up a band of 300 fellows of that kidney and range them under the red ribbon. Last week we were in a regular scare lest the Blanco steamers should come to attack the place: the Receiver of Customs mounted two small steel guns, 4-pounders, on the breakwater, but they would not have afforded much defence. For some days a band of 100 Blancos has been knocking about in the neighborhood, but the garrison keep a sharp look out from the roof of the new church, to prevent a surprise. A bulletin has just been published by the authorities of which you may believe as much or as little as you like: it runs.

"Chasques have arrived with great news from Goyo Suarez and his army. Col. Martinez gained a splendid victory over the Blancos at Carpinteria, routing a force of 400 men, and taking several of them prisoners.

"Major Vera obtained another triumph over 100 Blancos, killing twenty of them and taking many prisoners. About eighty officers and men of the Blancos have presented themselves to Gen. Goyo Suarez. The General with the bulk of his army was crossing the Rio Negro at Paso Polanco southwards on the 11th, marching towards Florida. His force is fully 4,500 strong, of horse, foot and artillery, and all are in the highest spirits at their recent victorious engagements."

The Brazilian Vice-Consul has issued a manifesto to his countrymen cautioning them against taking part in the present civil war, if they wish to preserve the protection of their Government.

SIEGE RAISED.

CERRO BLOWN UP.

Colonel Mateo Martinez beat the press of Buenos Ayres yesterday. He it was who received the first telegram announcing the fact that the Blancos had raised the siege.

In announcing to our readers the raising of the Montevideo siege we convey intelligence of the most agreeable nature to those who have friends in the lately beleaguered town. For the last few months many of the principal houses here have been shipping by every steamer beef and vegetables. The necessity for such unusual shipments has now been removed; and we are given to understand that the Blancos are marching north to fight Suarez.

STARTLING NEWS FROM SANTA FE.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

REBELLION SUPPRESSED.

Saturday morning telegrams were received from Santa Fe, announcing the breaking out of a revolution against Governor Cabal. The town of Santa Fe was thrown into the most fearful state of alarm for a short time, but the Government called out the vigilantes and serenoes, and the next telegram received announced that the revolt had been put down; but we understand the whole affair was a mere flash in the pan, and put down without any loss of life.

The Prussians are so harassed in Alsace by the railways being torn up by the Francs Tireurs that the mayors of towns are now placed on the engines beside the drivers, to ensure the safety of the trains. The same process might answer here with the tramsways; a Director should accompany each car, so that, in case of accident, the company might share the 'disagreements' with the public.

IMMIGRATION AND INDIANS.

The National Government pays agents abroad to foment immigration, and a steady stream was recently setting in until the British Government published a notice that there was no protection in this country for life and property which caused much annoyance to Mr. Balcarce, the Argentine Government and the Press of Buenos Ayres. Since then we have had the painful spectacle of seeing the Indians lay waste various points of the frontier and murder the peaceful inhabitants. All Indians detest white men, but they make a distinction between natives and foreigners, for we have many instances of their sparing the former, but never a foreigners or a negro.

Although the frontier seems a question of home policy it attains an international importance when the Government induces settlers to come hither. The matter is now in the hands of the foreign Ministers and Consuls, for during the recent invasion at Bahia Blanca the foreigners have suffered dreadfully. Two Englishmen have been murdered and others, such as Messrs. Kolf, Corbyu and Edwards, have lost a great part of their property. Mr. Hentze, a German, has also been plundered, as well as two Frenchmen, and another lanceit. A Swiss has lost almost everything, and several Italians in like manner. Some have been left without oxen or horses, and unable to carry on the labors on which they depended for support. How can the Government wish to colonize Bahia Blanca in this way? And yet only 3 months ago an immigration committee was named for that district.

There is an essential difference between mercenary troops and colonists; the former sell themselves and their nationality, the latter seek an honest livelihood and never forfeit their flag. Brazil learned this lesson fully: she engaged Germans as soldiers, treated them scandalously and with entire impunity; afterwards she sent agents to Europe, got up an influx of immigrants and treated them in like manner, but this time (although most of the colonies were private speculations) the Foreign Ministers interferred and obliged the Government to indemnify the settlers and either give them suitable lands or pay their passage home. Emigration to Brazil ceased, and the foreign Press gave its death-blow, while the Prussian and other Governments published decrees against anyone going to Brazil.

The example of Brazil ought to have its effect on the Argentine Government. Let them at once dismiss their Emigration Agents and dissolve the Emigration Committee, or else indemnify the sufferers of Bahia Blanca and take care for the future of their lives and property. In all countries whenever a civil war breaks out the Government has to reimburse the sufferers. The whole fault of the Bahia Blanca invasion lies with the Government, and the Foreign Ministers only await the result of the deputation before taking the matter in hand.

The Bahia Blanca invasion was directly provoked by the Commandant's expedition against Cañamal and his people. During the Paraguayan war this Cacique had not only refused to listen to emissaries who tried to get him to make a raid, but even gave notice whenever the other Indians meditated any trouble.

Either the Government ordered the Comandante to violate the peace, or the latter did so on his own account, and in the latter case the Government assumed the responsibility by not removing the Comandante, while committing the absurdity of releasing Cañamal, a valuable hostage.

The Foreign Ministers ought to present a collective note, shewing that the lives and properties of their countrymen are at stake. It is no longer time to listen to vain promises and flattering words. We learn that a month ago the British Minister complained to the Government about the invasion of October 23rd, and the pretext given was the war in Entre Rios, but the Government gave vain promises of amendment. Have they since then sent a single horse or a man to Bahia Blanca?

We hear a good deal of the "barbarous times of Rosas," but although the country had not than half the population, or a quarter of the resources, that it has to-day, and although he had on hand both a foreign and domestic war at the same time, he never left the frontier so neglected as it is at present. He recovered thousands of leagues from the desert and always kept the Indians in awe. Under the present enlightened Government, with all its resources, we have Christians every-day murdered in broad daylight.

Even with the limited means that the frontier can command much more might be done but for the demoralized system that prevails.

The colonists of Bahia Blanca have received no favor or subsidy from Government, almost all have brought more or less capital. To shew what progress the settlers were making I may quote the following official returns of the recent census:—

"The district of Bahia Blanca has 1600 inhabitants, viz. 1225 natives, 100 friendly Indians, and 275 foreigners. There are about 200 foreigners and 300 natives capable of bearing arms. The foreigners comprise 108 Italians, 64 English, 27 French, 20 Germans, and a few others, whose united capital represents 8 millions, most of this belonging to Englishmen. About three years ago a German and 5 or 6 Englishmen settled on Sauce Grande, and now the settlement counts—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include 8 azotea houses, 18 rancho, 6 barns, 15 thousand bricks, 11 sheep corrals, 12 cattle corrals, 7 fenced meadows, 4 atahona mills, 1 blacksmith's shop, 3 threshing machines, 9 reaping machines, 50 English ploughs, 22 Scotch harrows, 16 waggons, Farming tools, 18,450 mestiza sheep, 6 Caeswold rams, 6 Lincoln rams, 215 milch cows, 1 tame oxen, 173 horses, 24 swine.

This does not include clothing, saddles, furniture, one cannon, two Spencer carbines, sixty-two Snider rifles, etc. There are also 19,500 trees, and the crops sown comprise 245 bushels wheat, 45 do. barley, 20 acres maize, and several meadows of lucerne and kitchen-gardens. Recently several more English have begun grain-farming on the Naposta and near the town.

The Provincial Government, which now so steadily devotes itself to the development of railways and immigration, has much reason to complain of the National Government for neglecting the lives and properties of the frontier settlers. Buenos Ayres is the richest province in the Republic, and gives the National Government three-fourths of its revenue, yet it is the most abandoned to the Indians, for the troops are left from month to month unpaid. What wonder if men desert, when two years' pay is due to them? If the Provincial Government were to pay the soldiers on the frontier, and keep an account current with the National Government, we should have much less desertion.

The frontier question is one of life or death for the future of the country.

SETTLER.

THE MAGELLAN COLONY.

Sandy Point.

The winter season seems quite unwilling to take leave of us. Yesterday, from noon till night, it snowed, hailed, and blew a living gale from the N. and W.; while to-day, it thaws and blows again strongly from the westward. There are some potatoes already planted after the natives, own peculiar manner of so doing, and a fair quantity of land is in process of cultivation for more, but unless the weather changes for the better, I am afraid the prospect of an abundant harvest will be a very poor one indeed, the land being thoroughly saturated with water.

The Indians favored us with a couple of visits lately, though in a divided troop, they having on the march, over some bottles of aqua vite, which by some means or other obtained, disputed, and so say the colonists who chanced to be amongst them, went at it fast and furious with knives, sabres, &c., they (the colonists) taking to their horses and making the best of their way to get clear. On the next or second day, one of the chiefs, with an escort, arrived in the colony, seeking after dressings for their wounds, some of which came under my notice in a putrid state. To give you to understand how these savages cut, slice, and collop each other, one, a splendid specimen of humanity, I should say about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, standing six feet six or seven, truly handsome features, long flowing black hair (the Indians are very careful of their hair, not one inch less than two feet across the shoulders, and from head to heel symmetry itself, received an incised wound over the right shoulder-blade extending both above and below, in the whole length about eighteen inches, and completely down to the bone. He had it dressed, thought

nothing of it, in a few days standing his hunting-grounds gain, and probability will recover. Such a reparative process of nature in poor people, that wounds which in likelihood would cause the death of one of us, with them passes off without a single bad symptom. The weight of some of these Patagonians is most incredible, being as much as 250 pounds in some cases; but the race is fast degenerating through the use of liquor and tobacco. One circumstance in connection with the Patagonians is worthy of remark:—They are all cowards; I have never seen any of them suffering from a wound that was not given from behind.

You may form an idea of the industrious habits of our colonists here, from the fact that after hunting all round for laborers to work at the railroads and coal mines at sixty cents a day, no more than three could be found who were willing to become the sons of toil. Hard work and Chilotes are about as compatible as fire and water. If ever the Government wishes to have this rising and prosperous colony, they will have to introduce quite a different race than what we at present have. They will almost starve in their own shealin sooner than do a little for good wages and board; their little plots of land remain in a great number of cases untouched. Had we an enterprising people who would fence-in grazing farms, raise cattle, sheep, &c., make butter and cheese, winter the cattle in a proper manner by raising hay, turnips, mangolds, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, &c., in a sufficiency, then we might look forward with some hope for the future—but with these people, never.

A Sunday School is about to be established in this city by the Beneficencia Society.

Three persons fell victims to the awful heat on Wednesday last, two women and a carter, who were struck with congestion of the brain. While the present heat lasts none who can avoid it should venture to brave the noontide heat out of doors.

With respect to people the scarcity in some parts of the camp is becoming daily greater. 'Comisiones' are scouring the country in all directions, and marching off all liable to serve for frontier service. There is considerable discontent afloat, and a smothered growl portending a bark or a bite. To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and a word to the wise is sufficient. It would be well for Government when about to clear away the labourers in the midst of sheep shearing, and in the face of harvest, to send others to supply their places with a free ticket. To leave wool on the sheep's back and corn rotting in the fields for want of shearers, is throat-cutting policy for the country. The gaucho, though deficient in general civility, is sharp enough to perceive that there are favored ones not in the same category with himself, and so he grows, and his employers grow too. Fair play is a jewel. Immigration at any reasonable cost supplied to the places from which the bone and sinew is being drained should be the leading characteristics of a far-seeing Governor. Able-bodied men should be drafted off free to fill up the gap that a civil war and invading Indians are causing in the camp. Half the shoeblacks and changuadores in Buenos Ayres would be a godsend for the west just now.

The San Juan papers lately to hand publish the report of Mr. Charles Malman, National engineer, on the new high road contracted for by the National Government with Mr. Antonio Salas between that town and Papagallos. Mr. Malman, who was commissioned to make this report for Government, speaks in the highest terms of the manner in which the work has been executed by the contractor, who has exceeded his obligations. According to this report the road is one of the very best in the Republic. The road will be connected with one from Cordova to the Cuyo provinces, contracted for by the Government with Messrs. Bocco.

The Provincial Government has approved the contract sent in by Messrs. Waring Bros. for surveying the proposed Transandine Railway; that in reference to its construction has not yet been decided on. A very sensible article on this subject appeared in the Tribuna yesterday morning, which we intend reproducing to-morrow.

The raffia of the celebrated race horse Old Warden is definitely settled to take place on Thursday, 22nd inst., at the Hotel de Paz at 4 p.m. The horse can be seen on and after Monday next at Messrs. Wilks & Douglas' Veterinary Establishment, behind the Santo Domingo Church.

FROM PAYSANDU.

December 17. Caraballo is encamped on Oanguay with 300 troops of the Blancos on the other side of the river. He is recruiting his men and says that in less than three weeks he will raise an army of observation of not less than 1000 men. I do not know what this force is destined for, except to eat up all the cat- and sheep in this district. The Blancos who made their appearance here have decamped, and marched for Rio Negro.

Two Oriental war steamers are anchored in the port. They have landed four small cannons, to be mounted on the forts now in course of construction at the port and in Calles 18 de Julio and 8 de Octubre.

General Suarez has crossed the Rio Negro, and is marching in the direction of Florida. A large body of armed men are encamped on the Entre Rios side about ten miles from the river; no one seems to know whether they are Argentine, Jordan's, or Blanco forces, but they seem to take everything comfortably. No news from Saito or Concordia.

I think you may look out for news from this place if present rumours are true. A basque has just arrived from Suarez, and reports him in full march for Montevideo.

The port is crowded with small river craft, but business is at a stand-still. None of the saladeros are working except the Carman, which is doing very little.

There are some fine sea-going vessels in port, but cargo is not to be got just now at paying rates.

Great sickness has broken out in the Plaza Nueva, and several persons died yesterday. The heat is intense.

The wheat harvest has commenced in the partido of Bragado, but in some cases it is doubtful if the crop will pay the workmen's wages, though they are reduced considerably from last year's rate. In few plots will there be half the usual crop, while some are deemed not at all worth cutting; altogether the yield will be awfully deficient irrespective of the quality, which will be much below the average. Prices are expected to rule high very soon, should other districts prove equally deficient.

ON 'CHANGE.

December 14, 1870. At the different parts of the Uruguay wool accumulating, and small vessels are such required. From Mercedes (B.O.) numerous cargoes have arrived in Montevideo, and the estancia of the Rio Negro complain of the absence of Buenos Ayres buyers, since wool might be shipped direct from Fray Bentos and Paysandu. The wool market in Montevideo is so flat owing to the political misfortunes of the country, that all wool sent there remains in the barracos, while a very active business might be done up the river if the exporters of Buenos Ayres were only aware of the real state of affairs. Some of the largest exporters in Buenos Ayres are buying largely in the districts of San Pedro and Baradero at 40 and 45, the same business could be done on a much larger scale, on either side of the River Uruguay. Samples of these wools have been sent down here, but as a rule buyers refuse to buy by samples.

Salt.—Arrivals have been very heavy during the month, and this has brought prices down to 8 rls. The sales amount to 116,642. Coal continues dull. Cardiff coal worth \$11 f. to \$12 f.; house coal \$10 f. Sales 4,640 tons. Lumber.—No improvement, the imports being still greater than the demand. Sales 5,169,810 feet.

Our special reporter in the North wool market gives the following:— A large quantity of wool to-day sent into deposit. Sold at the plaza, 30 to 40 carats at 41 to 50. Sold at the station, 4,000 to 5,000 arrobas at 42 to 45. Dry Cowhides in good demand, and very few in market. Sheepskins.—Few coming in. Good class sell well for the English market.

Dec. 15, 1870. The business of wool for the fortnight has been active, but prices have fallen off, and to-day the market was flatter than ever. The arrivals of wool since Oct. 1st are 763,000 ar., and for the last fortnight 450,000 ar.—stock 110,000 ar. Our special reporter gives the following:— A great deal of wool was sent into deposit to-day. 50 to 60 carats sold in the Plaza at from 15 to 50. In the Station 10,000 ar. at 48 to 52. Business in the South Plaza dull, and prices weak.

The Latham wool not yet sold. We are requested to say that Messrs James Brown & Co. have not removed from the premises, 164 Piedad. Messrs Kenny Bros sold— 250 at mestiza wool 44 800 do do 48 Camp sheepskins 120 The Bolsa report for the packet gives the following as the last price of produce:— Sebo de carnero en bordalesas 12 1/2 r. id id pipas 11 id id id 15 id id id bordalesas 14 1/2 Curoc novillo campo id id matadero 46 4/4 id vacas 46 4/4 id para N. A. de 22lb 49 id M'la y Genova 62 id España 44 4/4 id de cabra 48 6/2 id id cabrito nominal

Table with columns for Corrientes, E. Rios, Paraguay, Lana sucia superior, 1st class, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, lavada de S'tingo, sucia S. Luis, Cordoba, Corrientes, fina E. Rios, mescla, ordinario. Prices listed in rls and cts.

Perhaps the most important news on 'Change to-day was the sale of Mr Drabble's wool, one of the largest and most important lots in the Bar de Oriental. It has been bought by an American house of this market at the following prices:— First quality 3.62 1/2. Second do 3.37 1/2. Third do 3.12 1/2.

The whole lot amounted to 35,000 ar. and placed free on board. Messrs Green and LeRoussignol in their circular for the packet, speaking of freights report a large business done in charters, and a good many barges engaged for Antwerp. Rates have improved a shilling per ton. There are 60 neutral vessels in port, more than sufficient for immediate wants; and the news from Europa just to hand per Nemesis being considered unsatisfactory, no further improvement can be looked for at present.

In the South market about the same business done; prices flat, but good Magdalena wool in demand. The third branch of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramway was opened to-day to public traffic. The cars running from the Plaza Victoria to the Calle Calles from 7.30 a.m. The steamer City of Rio arrived on the 8th inst. at Rio Janeiro, and news has been received from Rio Grande of great defalcations by a Custom-house official.

Mr. Goye Soler announces the sale of the re- At Nazar's produce auction the following prices were obtained—common washed wool 62 dollars, dry hides 141 dollars, sheepskins 127 dollars, tallow in pipes 11 rls. The attendance was poor. Advice were received from Cordoba to-day of an important character, the Government has granted concession to the Popular Argentina to establish there a Banco hipotecario, and 50,000 pts. shares were subscribed for in two days.

In the wool markets to-day everything ruled flat. The clouds of dust prohibited all business. Perhaps the most important feature of the market was the arrival of the well-known Latham wool in the Plaza. This wool is so well and favorably known in this market that it requires no recommendation. Mr. Burmeister, to whom it is consigned, in consequence of the dust in the Plaza, refused to open the carts and had the wool at once sent to barraca. It speaks, however, for the great fame of the wool that the barracero, Mr. Fremery, refused to make any charge for deposit, the honor of having it in the barraca being for him sufficient. The wool turned out splendid from the carts, and 75 was offered then and there for the whole lot, and refused. It can be seen at Mr. Fremery's barraca San Juan, and all those interested in wool matters should call and inspect this prize lot. Sheepfarmers anxious to see to what perfection wool can be placed in market should call at the Barraca San Juan before the wool is sold.

The sales of saladero ex hides for the past fortnight are 45,000 at 57 1/2, 38 rls., against 8500 at 37 rls. for same time last year; the difference between these returns is unusual, and can only be accounted for by large contracts just concluded, and the increased activity at the Riachuelo, owing to the paralyzation of trade in the Uruguay. Cow hides December, 1870, 5909 at 37 1/2, 38 rls. Do. Dec. 1869, 1000 at 35 rls. Saladeros beef tallow, sales, 700 pipes at 15 and 14 1/2 rls. in half pipes; stock 700 pipes. Do. Dec. 1869, sales, 250 pipes at 15 1/2 rls. in pipes, 15 1/2 in half pipes; no stock. This shows a sharp fall in prices.

Saladero horse hides last year no sales; no stock. Present fortnight sales 1000 hides at 19 rls.; no stock. Mares grease worth now 36 3/4 mls, without cask last year, worth 47 mls. Jerked beef sales for fortnight 60,000 quintals at 26, 27 rls.; do. last year, sales, 10,000 quintals at 23, 24 rls.

Wet salted mataderos, no sales; stock 1000 hides. Do last year, sales, 1000 at 35, and 1000 cow at 37 1/2; stock 1000 hides. Mutton tallow, sales, 2,270 pipes at 14 1/2 in pipes, and 137 1/2 rls in half pipes; stock 300 pipes. Do. last year, sales, 3,800 pipes at 14 1/2 and 14 1/4 in half pipes; no stock. Sales of dry ox and cow hides 119,500, and total stock unsold 49,000. Do. last year, sales, 127,500 hides; stock 28,000.

American hides, sales, 66,000. Do. last year 61,070. Entre Rios, 47 1/2; do. 1869 42 1/2, 43 rls. Correntino 43, 44; do. 1869 40 1/2, 42 rls. Classified B. A. 49, 50; do. 1869 43 1/2, 43 rls. Stock 17,000; do. 1869 stock 10,000 hides. German hides— Sales 12,000, do. 1869 8,500. Matadero ox 46-47 rls., do. 1869 45-44 1/2, 44 rls. Cows 46 1/2-47 1/2, do. 1869 44 1/2 rls. French Spanish and Italian hides— Sales 41,500, do. 1869 sales 48,000. Stock 20,000, do. 1869 18,000.

Our special reporter in the North market gives the following:— About 15,000 ar. sold at Station 42-49. At the Plaza owing to the fearful dust nothing done; about 20 carats 12-50, and some 40 carats sent into deposit. Messrs Fernandez and Moreno sold— 600 ar. mestiza 46 600 do do 47 600 do do 44 Nearly all with carretilla. Also 2000 ar. good 46 This wool last week would have fetched 55. Not much wool at the Station, but Plaza full. Two lots of Banda Oriental wool sold— 3500 ar. fine wool, L. Vogel, 31 pts. 200 do Mr. Krabbe 3 Mr. Donovan sold— 165 dry cow hides 117 210 do do 150 1600 ar wool 49 400 do mixed 41 1000 do good 53 600 do do 55 200 dozen sheepskins 138 110 novillos 250

Mr. McDonnell, H.B.M. Charge, did not return to-day from Montevideo. December 17th, 1870. The bond market ruled very weak to-day—for cash there was nothing sold, but for the end of the month the sales amounted to 100,000, opening at 65 1/2, selling down to 65 1/4, and closing at 66. The market would have gone up still further but

that the buyers in the morning were the sellers in the afternoon. Brokers who speculate are willing to close their transactions at a profit of an eighth or a quarter; outsiders who buy take up their bonds and carry them unless they make a fair profit, say from 2 to 3 per cent. Money was in active demand to-day, and large sums were taken up for the Plaza. The payments for produce on the Bolsa were also very large. The Discount brokers report a very a tivo business, and bills were done at from 9 to 12 per cent. A Government bill for 36,000 pts. was discounted at 7 per cent. per month to-day, and with a good indorsement. The Servicio has brought no advices respecting the loan. Mr. Alfred Lamb leaves for Europe per next Chilean steamer.

It was authoritatively stated on 'Change to-day that the National Government has named General Conesa to be Commander-in-Chief in Entre Rios. General Conesa leaves in the morning for Parana with the War Minister.

The produce brokers report that the saladeros up the river have commenced working, and contracts for hides and tallow are about being concluded with the saladeristas of Gualeguay and Concepcion. The killing in Barracas at present averages 400 head per day.

It is a rather significant fact that to-day some of the private banks paid out consols for the want of specie certificates, which are now nearly all held by the Provincial bank.

The political news on 'Change to-day was of a sufficiently stirring nature. The raising of the siege of Montevideo, the evolution in Santa Fe, the siege of Parana, and the rumoured change in the War Department at the Government-house—all tended to cause an anxious feeling. Telegrams and cheques were despatched at once to stop the further shipments of supplies to Montevideo. The fighting last night near the Union was continuous, and the fire of the Blas was especially directed towards the English cemetery. Telegrams to-day from Montevideo were received, but of a purely commercial nature. The news of the revolution in Santa Fe at first caused alarm, as it was supposed that the revolutionists were in league with Lopez Jordan, but subsequent telegrams announce that Governor Cabal was able to hold his own, and successfully suppress the revolt.

Mr. McDonnell, the British Charge d'Affaires, has not yet returned, but is expected in the morning. It was confidently reported on 'Change that the Anita question has been settled, and that the steamer was to have been delivered to-day to her owner, who is at present in Montevideo.

The Bank statement for the past month contains figures of the highest importance. Deposits on private account show 8,091,532 37 gold, and 355,641,528 5 paper. These high figures prove that, spite of the immense speculation going on for some time past in real estate in and around the city, our monetary situation is still sound as can be desired, and coupled with the fact that the banks only collect 5 per cent. for amortization on outstanding, gives well grounded hopes of an easy money market for some time to come. The largely increased amount to the credit of the Bank on bills and hypothecated securities while it indicates the liberality of this institution, shows that the reduced rate of amortization does not press on the resources of the Bank, or to tend limit its usefulness. The commercial deposits are 2,351,972 98 gold and 10,244,312 25 paper, and judicial deposits on account of minors 196,572 568 gold and 11,111,305 5 paper. On referring to the statement of November last year, we find every reason for congratulating the Bank and the public on the immensely increased business which the present summary shows, in comparison with that of twelve months ago.

Table with columns for Deposits specie at interest, Deposits paper at interest, Bills, mortgages, specie, Bills, mortgages, paper, Cash in hand specie Nov., Cash in hand paper Nov., and Oficina de Cambio. Includes dates and amounts.

Our special reporters in the wool markets report as follows:— Both markets flat, and a good deal of wool going into day dit. A fine lot of wool from Mr Bell's estancia in market—570 highest bidder—sent to deposit. Mr Latham's wool not yet sold. Prices have fallen greatly since arrival of the Nemesis. Only fine lots sell—\$3 to \$4 mpc. under last week's prices.

Messrs Buemister, Unzué, Duggan, Peyredieu and Bradley, Corrales and others have sent large quantities into deposit. Sales to-day— 1500 ar. 48 3000 do 46 1400 do, with burr 42

One superior lot sold at 60. Dry hides and sheepskins down to-day. The reaping in the country districts is progressing rapidly, and the harvest after all promises to be more favorable than anticipated. The telegram from Montevideo to-day gave the following:— The siege of Montevideo has been raised. To the Bolsa. 3 p.m. 10,000 American hides 65; firm. By Nancy, from Valparaiso, cargo of flour at 87, retail 9. By Shepherdes, from Cadiz, salt for Uruguay at 97.

Coal.—Cardiff, 10 off-red. Market looking up. To the Club. Paper 11 1/2. The introduction of produce sent from all parts. A great number of carretos arrived to-day at Union and other neighbouring points. Dec. 19, 1870.

Exchange is beginning to look up; bills were offered to-day on Antwerp at 5 1/2; as yet nothing has been done; bankers are holding back until the arrival of the Gironde, and much disappointment caused to-day by her non-arrival in Montevideo as she is the quickest steamer on the line. The sale of two other pieces of property in Flores was announced to-day. One lot—50x50—alongside the lot purchased by M. G. and G. E. T. Mulhall—was sold to-day to H. T. Briggs, and another to Sr. Mendez on reserved terms. There is now a brisk business doing in flour the cargo of Baltimore flour ex Wheatland sold at 2 1/2 pts.

Another cargo arrived to-day from the States per Hel export to H. J. Eppes; samples not on shore yet. A cargo of Chilean flour to Milligan and Williamson sold at 5 pts. on board. Pine.—A cargo of pitch pine at 46 pts. A cargo of white pine from Montreal at from 39 to 41 pts. on board.

Coal.—Cargo ex Lorenzo, Cardiff, 123 pts for Rosario. Do. ex Lotus, Cardiff, 13 pts. for Fray Bentos. Cargo Glasgow house coal at 10 1/2. Salt.—Cargo ex Shepherdes at 97 rls for Paysandu, and 50,000 faneegas sold for the Barracas saladeros at 8 rls.

The sale of the whole of Ochoña's tea cargo to Mr. Terence Moore was announced to-day at reserved rates. The tea has turned out in splendid condition. Our special reporter in the North Plaza gives the following:—At the Station only 12 piles of wool, six of them, 3000 ar., have been sold from 41 to 47. At the Plaza not many carats in; from 20 to 25 carats sold from 44 to 50. Very few arrivals during the last few days.

A fine lot of wool belonging to Don Felipe Exendorff, 2,500, from Baradero, is expected in market to-day, consigned to Mr. Jose Diaz Montes. Messrs G. Stump and Co. have opened a private banking concern in Montevideo, and supply that market with a very useful financial circular, showing the value of all Montevideo securities. They charge in account current 15 per cent., and allow 6 per cent. per annum.

The raising of the Montevideo siege has caused a stir in the export market, and large arrivals of produce from outside are announced. The wool business for the past fortnight has been watched in the extreme; total sales 1,300 ar. at 2.50 in barraca; stock 43,700 ar. The hide market shows a little more activity; sales 27,000 hides at 6.50; stock 21,500 hides; sales 27,000 doz. Tallow—almost nothing done; stock only 16 pipes. Salted hides—no sales; stock 3,000 hides. Owing to the poor state of the cattle it is thought that there will not be much killing before February. A cargo of hides and tallow in the Uruguay has been offered for sale, but as yet not sold. These trade returns show the melancholy prostration of the Montevideo produce market. It is to be hoped that now that the siege has been raised the export business of the Uruguay will resume its usual character. The losses caused the country by the siege in this checking the export trade are inconceivable.

Charters in Montevideo.— Portuguese brig Villa Nova, to load in Montevideo bones and bonash, for Liverpool, at 27s 6d and 5 per cent. Italian bark Antonio, to load in port of Buenos Ayres, for Antwerp, sales, 22s 6d, and pipes 35s and 5 per cent. Messrs LeRosignol and Co. in their circular for the packet, give the following charters during the fortnight:—

- Minerva to Id in port Rotterdam, b 27/6 & 5/2. Cornelia & Suzanne, do do, tallow, 37/6 5/2. Dirk Hendrick, do do, sales, 25s. 5/2. Lisbon, do Tign-mouth, do, 27/6 5/2. Oscar, do do do, 25 in full. Jeannette Marianne, do St'holm, a hides, 50s. sales, 35s. in full. Marie Heydon, do orders s. hides 55s. 5/2. Johan Heydon, do do do. Nansa, do do do, 20s. sales 25s. 5/2. Harold Haasfager in Rosario for Antwerp, b. 25s 5/2. Stella, R. Parana orders, tallow, 35s 5/2. Helios, R. U'guay, do sales, 30s 5/2. Caroline Catherine, do do do, 27/6 5/2. Cornelison, do do, hides-tallow, 42, 6 5/2. Freyr, S. Lorenzo, Ant'p, sales, 25s 5/2. Waverly, R. Parana, orders, tallow, 49 5/2. The killing at the saladeros on the Riachuelo averages from 3000 to 4000 head per day. H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affaire, Mr. McDonnell, arrived yesterday morning from Montevideo. Through this gentleman's exertions the British steamer Anita has been returned to her owners, and the whole commercial community of the Plate feel immensely indebted to Mr McDonnell for his very praiseworthy efforts to bring about peace in the Banda Oriental.

Money was in request to-day, and a very large business in discounts done, at from 9 to 12 per cent. Some very large sums on Bonds were also taken up at 10 per cent., and one per cent. per month was offered for money on Municipal Bonds, taking the Bonds at a variation of 80, but the money could not be had. This security is little known on the Bolsa; some of these Bonds have been offered for sale, but even at 50 no buyers for any large amount could be obtained.

Dec. 20, 1870. During business hours, there was very little done in Bonds. The market however ruled firm; 5000 for cash at 66, and 5000 for the end of the month at 66 1/2. For the first time municipal bonds were quoted to-day—15,000 sold at 82, and 15,000 at 83.

Shortly after two o'clock a telegram to the Bolsa was received from Montevideo announcing that the Argentine Loan for 30 millions patacons was negotiated, but the rate was not stated. Somehow the news was not generally believed on 'Change; when the message first arrived it created the greatest excitement, and nothing else was spoken of, but as none of the houses received any telegrams confirming the negotiation of the loan, great suspicion was attached to the message. After the most searching inquiry on our part, we discovered that it was generally said in Montevideo that the loan is done, and the news, as far as we could gather, was brought out by passengers in the packet.

Perhaps more important news for the market was the report on 'Change to-day that the Board of Directors of the Provincial Bank intend reducing the rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent. per annum from the first of the year. Exchange on England was done to-day at 49, and on Antwerp at 5.25. The sale of a well known Banda Oriental wool (Sorondo) was announced to-day at reserved rates (over 3 pts.). A large transaction in tallow for Chile was reported to-day, 1,300 cajones, at 14 1/2 and 15 reales.

The Hellsport has brought 3,945 ounces to H. J. Ronesand Co. Her cargo is not yet sold. It is said that the flour will fetch 94 pts. In the liquidation bonds ruled firm, 66 1/2 sellers for the end of the year. Another sale of Municipal Bonds was reported in the liquidation, 10,000 at 82. City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Shares were offered for sale in the ring to-day at 30 per cent. premium. No buyers.

Bolsa Shares, 40 sold at 100 premium. The destination of the Pascal has been changed to Antwerp, owing to the pressure of cargo for that port. She will sail about the 28th inst, and the cargo for Liverpool will be taken by the Tycho Brahe. Letters from Rosario to-day announce that a large stock of dry hides have been embargoed in Santa Fe, on the charge of being smuggled over from Entre Rios to Santa Fe by Lopez

Jordan, and were about being sent down to Buenos Ayres. The shareholders of the Union Americana are notified to present their certificates for the subscriptions for the year 1871. The probable dividend for the current year to the shareholders of the Bolsa will be 18 per cent. The works for the enlargement of the Bolsa will commence next week. The new Civil Code, which comes into operation on the first of the year, will in many respects alter the existing laws of this country. The voluminous are now on sale, and call for an exact perusal by the commercial public.

Advices from the country districts to-day were rather favourable respecting the rain. Letters from all quarters announce heavy rain; but the locust and 'bicho moro' are doing great damage in the country. Estancieros state that they never recollect the 'bicho moro' worse in the country than at present. The locusts are also a great plague, but not of the most destructive kind. In the North wool market to-day there was very little done, and most of the lots are being sent to deposit. The present sharp fall in prices tells very severely on those who have bought outside to sell in the market; nearly all the recent purchases at present prices leave a loss. One fine lot in bags arrived to-day from Mr. Ledwith's estancia, and was sent to deposit; 450 was offered for a very fine lot and declined. Some good wool in the market, but with carretilla, was offered to-day for sale, but no higher bid made than 43s mpc. Owing to the market falling off in arrivals from the country, there is every prospect of the prices being a little firmer; as a large number of bales have been already engaged for shipment, and the wool must be forthcoming. The advices per French mail respecting the Antwerp wool auction are not to say, favorable, prices are all 10 centimes down, but the auction proceeds, and in England the demand for the coarser descriptions of wool is good. Some of Cascahar's wool was in market to-day, but not sold. In the northern partidos, Baradero, San Pedro and San Nicolas, nearly all the wool has been sold outside, having been purchased for account of an American house; the prices paid average from 40 to 55 mpc.

Yesterday the police arrested a party with a number of Bank of England notes in his possession, and for which he could give no account. It is said that being a poor native man he did not even know their real value.

Wool sales in the North Plaza. Sold at the Station:— 1 parcel of 600 arrobas at \$11 1 do 700 ar 43. 1 do 500 ar 45. 2 do 1200 ar 46 and 47. Sold at the plaza— About 30 carats at 47 to 49. In the South market wool ruled very weak. Some good Magdalena wool sold to-day at 64. The bulk of the wool going into deposit.

INMIGRANTS' HOME. The SISTERS OF MERCY acknowledge with many thanks the receipts of the following subscriptions in aid of their House of Immigrants for Girls, 248 Calle Chacabuco. Michael Fitzsimmons \$ 50 Through Rev. J. Leahy 500 Anonymous, through Rev. Leahy 100 Miss C. Scully 100 Mrs. Kenny 200 J. Butler 500

The subjoined list was published before, but, in consequence of some mistakes, it is requested to be again inserted in the 'Standard.' Mr. Michael Fullam, Arceifes 50 Andrew Geoghagan 50 Patrick Cogley 50 James Doyle 50 Michael Kinsella 50 Mark Cogley 50 Patrick Cullen, Collector 50 Mrs. Patrick Murphy 50 Patrick Cullen 50 Mr. Nicholas Doyle, Arceifes 30 John Finagan 30 Patrick O'Connor 30 Patrick Kehoe 30 James Somers 30 Thomas Ledwith 30 John O'Connor 30 Francis O'Toole 30 James Cullen 30 Miss Sarah Cullen 30 Mr. Simon Gaul 30 Patrick Martin 30 Phillip Hoffmann 30 Mrs. John Wall Pergumino 30 Daniel Harrington 80 John Kehoe, San Pedro 50 Anonymous 80

TEMPERATURE. December 14—Wednesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit 98. December 15—Thursday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit 97. December 16—Friday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit 95. December 17—Saturday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit 102. December 19—Monday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit 80. December 20—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit 75.

BIRTHS. December 15, Mrs. Edward Burr, of a son. December 15, at 440 Calle Suipacha, the wife of Alfredo Le Rossignol, of a daughter. December 20, Mrs. Harry Woodward Beckwith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE. On the 10th of December, at Asuncion (Paraguay), by the Vicar of the Cathedral, Lieutenant-Colonel George Thompson, of Paracuay, to Doña Francisca Antonia Haedo, of Asuncion.

DEATHS. At Asuncion, Paraguay, Mr. Percy W. Talbot, Government Telegraphic Engineer, native of England, aged 24 years, deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends. December 9, in Rosario, Rosalind Douglas, youngest daughter of James Tregarthin, Esq. December 16, at Belgrano, Hector Francis, the infant son of Francis and Juliet Annie Smiles, aged five months. December 15, in Rosario do Santa Fe, after twenty-four hours' illness, George Osborn, aged 29 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. December 17, Mr. Edward Ward, a native of Ballymore, county Westmeath, aged 46.

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