WEEKLY STANDARD

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

No. 340-SEVENTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The military events of the fortnight are of a most stirring nature, several sanguinary battles have been fought, the Allies have advanced, and are still advancing. The lines around Humaitá are being slowly but steadily tightened, and the cause of Lopez each day becomes more desperate. The full details of all these engagements will be found in another column. The losses on both sides have been severe, but the Allies have not only invariably held their ground but have after each execution. ground but have, after each encounter, advanced still further into the enemy's country. We await advices per next steamer of a powerful division at present traversing the enemy's country; possibly ere this the important town of Villa Rica, and even the capital itself, Asuncion, have been occupied by the Allies. As it is known that all the male population of the unfortunate country is centred in Humaitá and in the Interior, the Allies will have nothing to contend with save the natural character of the country. the country. The occupation of Asuncion will doubtless have a great

moral effect on the Paraguayan people, and unless Lopez is much stronger than is generally supposed, will lead to a prompt conclusion of this prolonged compaign. The last fight at Tuynti was probably the most sanguinary since the war began. The Paraguayans fell upon Porto Alegre's encampment, without the slightest warning. The surprise could handle be warning. The surprize could hardly be more complete, and had the Paraguayan commander been able to restrain his men the Brazilian position must have been inevitably lost; butthe Paraguayans getting into the rear obtained possession of all the sutlers stores, army contractor's deposits and the pillage was fearful. Port Alegre the Brazilian commander who had been beaten back in the morning, with the eye of an experienced officer, saw that the moment had arrived when he might strike the decisive blow and regain the day, and Gen. Paranhos having come up with some reinforcements they charged the enemy, who, completely disorganized by the pillage and plunder going on in the tents, could, offer but a faint resistance. Paraguayans were cut down in the very tents which they had captured, and the day gained by the heroic Port Alegre. Since this terrible fight we have received no new advices from Paraguay. Marshal Caxias has at last out flanked Humaitá, and by holding Tayi, a commanding position on the river called Tayi, cut off Lopez from Asuncion and the interior of Paraguay On the same day that the terrible battle at Tuyuti took place, another sanguinary engagement occurred. The Paraguayans, landing from three steamers, attempted to take the place by storm, but they were repulsed with great loss, and the steamers sunk.

Such constant fighting indicates that at last the campaign is drawing to a close, and from the position of the ried out. belligerents we feel justified in assuring our foreign readers that there is every probability peace will be restored in the Plate about the commence-

ment of the new year.

Our advices from the Argentine provinces, are a little more favorable. the robels in Salta have been again defeated and their leader is said to be prisoner. The mooted invasion from Chile, has proved destitute of the slightest authenticity, and there can be little doubt on the couclusion of the Paragnayan war, the provinces will acquire a more favorable aspect. Santa Fé is probably the only one of the provinces which shows signs of program and vitality. Rosario is fast becoming the great centre of Argentine trade, the streets are being well paved, and will shortly be lighted with gas, the agent of the new company being at present in England purchasing the pipes and other material. A new line of railway is projected and being surveyed from Rosario to the Esperanza colony; this road will be private property built by Sr. Cabal. Several important sales of real estate have been made during the month but mostly city property; the specula-tion in building sites has considerabut mostly city property; the speculation in building sites has considerably fallen off of late since the general impression is that Rosario will not be the fallen of the Possible and the two stronger into the potters and the potters.

He became therefore, completely deceived when he saw that the new tended some 50 yards distance, than the hawker pulled out a revolver and the ha

or of Buenos Ayres be elected President, which is every way probable Buenos Ayres will donbtless remain the capital of the Republic.

The Provincial Chambers were formal ly closed last week, the legal period of the session having elapsed, but the Governor has reassembled the legislators to despatch some Railway and other schemes of much importance.

The wool season is now at its height, and the markets and Railway stations crowded; prices however rule much lower than last year. The sales for the fortnight amount to about 250,000 arrobes. Much of the wool ariving has a small burr called 'carretilla'; for really good wools free from dirt and 'carretilla' as high as \$78 mgc. has been paid, but very few lots have realized this price, and the bulk of the wool sold up to the present has been from \$55 to \$65. Owing to the great increase of sheep in this country numerous sheep saladeros are springing up, and sheep's grease is becoming a very important staple. The sales during the fortnight have been unusually large, but the supply is so great and advices from European markets rather unfavorable. Prices for all descriptions of tallow have fallen.

During the fortnight there have been several estancia sales in this province; the buyers, for the most part, young Englishmen recently arrived. Prices for land and stock are at present so low, that although the sheepfarming business offers far less inducement than in former years still estancia investments in Buenos Ayres are very tempting. Yesterday two leagues of very superior land in the district of Dolores were purchased by two Englishmen at the rate of \$500,000 mic. per league, equal to, say £4,000 sterling per league; the sheep on the place to be all sent to saladero, as the Englishmen proposecattle farming which at present gives splendid

The railways are now in their busi-est season, and all doing a splendid trade. At the terminus of the Great Southern Railway the arrivals of wool are unusually heavy, and the traffic of this line shows a splendid increase over the previous year; in fact, it is now becoming evident that the bulk of the wool from the South will come the wool from the South will come to market this year by rail. The Northern railway is also doing an excellent paying traffic. Since the demise of Mr. Boyd Thomson, the traffic management has been in charge of Mr. Neville Mortimer, and the trains run with the same punctuality. The traffic on the Northern railway which is almost exclusively passenger, shows also an increase, owing to the numerous country residences springing up along the road a new line of tramway to Belgrano has been projected by Mr. William Leslie; the enterprize meets with high favor from the Government, and there is every pro-bability that the scheme will be car-

Business in Buenos Ayres is at present very dull, and the Custom-house deposits full of zoous. very abundant. During the last fortnight the rate of interest has gone up banks are all doing a splendid business. Exchange rules on England at 48g and 48g. On France 5.10, and on Rio at 38.400. from 6 to 9 per cent. per annum. The

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A retired coubler living close to the General Brown Station, Boca Railway was shot by a butter hawker, who is known all over Buenos Agres by his repeated cries of "buena manteca." The affair occurred as follows: the cobbler was owing the hawker some \$12 mic. for a pound of butter, he came to recover the amount on the 5th, words were exchanged, and the two went to a neighbouring 'pulperia' and had sundry bottles of beer together; they afterwards came back to the shoemaker's house, the shoemaker purchasing some eggs from the haw- sion of Abyssinia and that the Egypker, apparently they were good tian Agents in Europe do every thing friends, question arose about payment, to insult and to render suspicious and the two strolled into the 'potrero' the future capital of the Republic, and fired at the cobbler, who (an old accustomed to Mr. Plowden's unresided to have inspired once more susshould Dr. Adolfo Alsina, the Govern-soldier and follower of Garibaldi) served intimacy he could not under picion in the Emperor that the English

I dodged as the revolver was pointed at him, escaping five shots by his expertness. It is supposed that the tobbler thought the murderer had fired his last shot, as he ceased dodging, unfortunately, as the sixth shot struck him in his side, and he fell dead: Of course, as is the case in allparts, the vigilantes (like the rainbow after a storm) came but too late, as the murderer had fled, throwing his basket, little accident turned his hesitation eggs and butter into the ditch. The soon to decision. In the eggs and butter into the ditch. The soon to decision. In the autumn man is well known as a noted assassin of 1862, the Emperor Theodorus in his own country (Italy); only last year one of the navvies employed on the Boca line took a large 'facon' from him, and gave him a sound thrashing. The cause of the deceased not paying at once for the butter, the not paying at once for the butter, the hawker came one day last week, and the cobbler was from home; he asked one of the sons, who would not pay him as his father was from home, whereupon the hawker pulled out a knife and made a thrust at the boy, the point only inflicting a scratch the point only inflicting a scratch the point only inflicting a scratch of the point the point only inflicting a scratch on his body. The deceased leaves four sons, the eldest about sixteen years, scantily provided for. This is the second cold blooded murder that has taken place down here within a mouth. Not long since a man was found dead with over a dozen stabs at the Vuelta de Rocha, on the Riachuelo; of course the murderer has not been discovered.

THE CAUSES OF THE ENGLISH EXPEDITION.

Translated from the German,

In the year 1848, the English Government established a Consulate at Massowah (Massana) on the coast of the Red sea, appointing Mr. Plowden to be Acting Consul. At that time, Theodorus had just succeeded by means of violent actions, in making himself Emperor of Abyssinia and Mr. Plowden in order to promote the intercourse of that country with Europe, did not hesitate to recognise him in his new dignity. The English Consul went to the Emperor's court at Gondar and by fostering his pre-dilection for European manners and reforms, entered soon into an intimate acquaintance with His black Majesty; he accompanied him on his warlike expeditions, as also in his hunting parties and proved himself to be a true adherent of Theodorus, in a way that certainly differed greatly from the reserved attitude which is observed by British diplomatists at European courts. For, at that time, Theodorus, who is now showing himself in such a bad light, promised to perform great things for the progress of the country. He abolished slavery and polygamy the latter being in general use in Abyssinia in spite of the christianism of the natives; he improved the legislature and established a standing army by which he put an end to disorder caused by robbers. When Mr. amongst whom, women and children were massacred by his order.

Mr. Plowden's successor was Captain Cameron. The instructions he had received from home, were very different from those which apparently his predecessor had to follow, it being prescribed to him to abstain from taking part in the political struggles of the country. But non intervention and neutrality were two things still unknown to the spirit of His Black Majesty, and when Cap. Cameron arrived at Gondar, he was welcomed with great honours, because the Emperor supposed him to be as warm a friend, as Mr. Plowden was and besides because he hoped to gain an ally in England for a war against Egypt. The Emperor is full of hatred against Egypt: a war against that country is the main task he has set himself. He thinks that the Viceroy of Egypt is thinking only how to take possestian Agents in Europe do every thing

his country.

ordered according to European customs, were suspended; missionaries and elephant hunters were molested and insulted. Against Cap. Cameron the ruler gradually took a deep hatred, but for the moment did wrote a letter to Queen Victoria requesting her to receive an Embassy which he had sent to En-gland and to appoint a special ambassador at his court as Capt. Cameron was a mere Consul at Massowah. This from London for Capt. Cameron, but no answer for His Majesty. The Emperor considered this a premeditated insult and with this irritated disposition, happened to meet Dr. Stern, the Director of the English Missionary Establishment in Abyssinia who had published formerly in England a work on Abyssinia in which be described the Emperor in by no way flattering terms, and, calling bis mother too an old distance of 60 to 70 geographical miles from Mossowah, the landing point of British troops, to Magdala and the difficulties consisting in mountains, demands him eager reproaches. It was Dr. Stern's ill luck that induced him, on listening to this sermon, to put his hand on his mouth. This gesture was interpreted as the sign of disdain biting the thumb. The Emperor got furious; ordered him to be seized, beaten and threw into prison the victim. Immediately afterwards, another missionary, Mr. Rosenthal, had the same fate and within a week, all the European residents of the capital, including Capt. Cameron, found themselves imprisoned.

This happened in the autumn 1863. In November, a despatch from London arrived for the British Consul in which the latter was censured for being too friendly towards Theodorus, ordering him at the same time to return immediately to Massowah. This made the Emperor still more excited. It was for him a new and a striking proof that the English despised him and that they tried perhaps to betray him. No answer to his autograph letter, no ambassador sent, and now the Consul recalled—that was too much

for him!

In February 1864, intelligence was received at London that Capt. Cameron and other British subjects lay imprisoned and that even their lives were exposed. Now the Foreign office ordered the Imperial letter to be looked for and they deigned an answer. Plowden was slain 5 years later by a rebellious chief, the Emperor took a Theodore's court, there was appointed terrible vengeance upon the whole an Armenian, named Rassam, who was tribe of the murderer: hundreds, Assistant to the British Consul at Aden nad a clever man, thoroughly acquainted with Abyssinia and its inhabitants. Although these qualities were certainly favourable under those perilous circumstances to the new messenger, no attention had been paid to the fact that Theodorus undoubtedly expected a man of higher rank and at least an European. -There elapsed a long time till the Emperors distrust disappeared and till he allowed Rassam to present himself at the court. But theu, on receipt of the Royal answer from London, he became entirely changed and ordered a brilliant reception to be prepared to Rassam and all the prisoners to be set at liberty. This was in March 1866. The Europeans were already on their departure as after the painful experiment made they did not feel safe any longer in the country, when suddenly, on the 13th. April 1866, the Emperor had them all seized again. It was evident that his mind had made another turn and it is said that it was a Frenchman Mr. Barbel who brought him to such a sad determination. This man, now in the Emperor's service, had been Capt. Camero's late secretary and was full of animosity against the latter. He is

stand Cap. Cameron's reserved cool- Government was about to make an ness and became distrustful against alliance with Egypt, and therefore it anything European. Several reforms is most probable that he only is the cause of the impending English expedition

The prisoners are in all 18, of whom the most guilty, viz. Capt. Cameron. Messrs. Stern, Rosenthal and Rassam are keptin custody in the fort of Magdala. The rest, including Mr. Flad with 3 children and Mr. Rosenthal, are imprisoned at Debra Tabor. Another missionary, Mr. Flad happened to be absent at the time of the seizure and therefore escaped the imprisonment whilst his family had not been so lucky. The treatment of the priso-

ners is very varied; sometimes they are allowed great liberty, sometimes they are put in irons.

After long debates in the parliament and the British press, the English Government at last resolved to bearing date the 30th June 1867, the Emperor had been informed by an ultimatum that in case the prisoners had not arrived at the sea coast up to the 17th. August, he might expect forcible measures to be adopted against him. It is no easy task that must fulfilled by Sir Robert Napier, the nominated Commander in Chief at Bombay for the expedition. There is a But the British troops, in virtue of the good school experienced in India, will know how to overcome these obstueles and these fatigues. (Gazette de Cologne.

> CARMEN DE ARECO RACES. Carmen de Areco, Oct. 27th 1867. To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, As the late meeting on the 25th ult. of the H. A. racing club, N. is still a subject of much discussion in this and neighboring partidos, I feel much pleasure in handing you a report of a meeting held in this place on the 20th inst., to adjust all matters pertaining

to these races. The following resolutions were una-nimously passed and duly signed by the stewards, it being found that they alone, were the competent parties to decide in such cases, as the disputed race for the cup; moreover established usage in all English races, refers such disputed question to them, or a committee previously chosen therefrom.

Resolved—1st. That the cup race which has to be won thrice consecutively by the some member, be decided in favor of Messrs. J. Murphy and Ham as having each won a race for it, and that the article itself remains in the bands of the President or Vice-President of the club.

2nd. That the entrance moneys for the interrupted races be given on demand by the treasurer to those who paid them.

Signed, T. KENNY, M. FINNERTY, JNO. T. MURRAY. Stewards.

The notice of the above races on 25th ult, which appeared in your paper of 3rd inst., was fully approved of by the meeting, and the plate which was awarded in the 2nd race to Mr. William Murphy of Salto, has been duly forwarded to him with a letter of congratulation from the steward.

C. F. CONNOLLY. Secretary.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERU.

(SPECIAL TRLEGRAM.) Montevideo, Nov. 29th.
Political news generally unimportant. Paris, Oct. 14th.

The Paris Exhibition will close on the 17th inst. Every hour the news is expected to arrive that the Italian troops have en

tered the Papal territory. Rather more demand for cotton. Wool remains very much as before.

Tallow firm-45s. 3d. to 45s. 6d.

WAR IN THE NORTH. THE

THE BATTLE OF TUYUTL

DESCRIPTION BY AN EYE-WITNESS On Eriday, at half-past three o'clock p.m., we had an interview with Mr Guimaraens, who had at that moment arrived from headquarters, and who most kindly favored us with a viva voce description of the bloody fight which has just been fought. Unfortunately we have not room now for the awful details of this fearful battle, but we give the following succinct notes to satisfy the curiosity of our readers.

On Friday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Colonel Barrios, at the head of 8,000 picked men, sallied from Hu maita, and noiselessly took up a position behind a deep wood, within four squares of the encampment of Porto Alegre. Not a shot fired by the ad vanced post, not the slightest signal given, and at dawn Barrios fell like a hyena on the Argentine camp, having despatched 2,000 men to attack the rear. Porto Alegre was mounted in an instant, and ordered up several divisions. Leading them on himself, this General fought with the most consummate bravery, and under the fire of 200 Paraguayan riflemen gallopped ahead. His horse was shot under him, and he mounted another; the second was also shot, and he, al though severely hurt by the last fall, mounted a third, and rode into the very thickest of the fight; but the Paraguayans had it for a while all their own way, and until Paranhos came up the state of affairs could not look worse. Paranhos however fought his way

like a lion, although cut off from the main army and obliged to cross the Bellaco. Had Lopez at this time sent reserves, it was all up with the allies, but the Paraguayans had got into the rear, and there it was like the bull in the China shop; they burnt, sacked and murdered right and left. Even in Itapiru the pell-mell flight of the unfortunates was plainly visible; the sight now was awful, and the fate of the allies at Tuyuti seemed decided but in an instant the fortunes of the day changed, the brave Paranhos came up like Blutcher at the proper moment. Porto Alegre, who has well earned a Marshal's baton, gathered his forces, and men, officers, soldiers and Generals, charged on the victorious foe, now occupied in playing havoc with everything; the shock of cold steel was irresistable, Barrios did all he could to form and drive back the allies, but it was useless, the Brazilians animated by the really splendid conduct of their officers, overcame every obstacle, and then a scene en sued which defies description.

In the tents, at the shops, near the carts, in the ditches, the piles of Paraguáyan corpses, too clearly demon strated what had been going on, Mr. Guimaraens assures us that in one tent he counted twenty-seven Paraguayan corpses, and in others there were still more. Over two thousand fell in that awful struggle; they were, in fact, butchered whilst occupied in carrying off spoils. Over 100 surrendered themselves prisoners, and there survives amongst the rest a Captain Decoud, brother of Decoud, of this city.

General Menna Barreto received a ball in his mouth, which passed out under the right jaw, Numerous other judgment might have ripened under officers were killed and wounded, but the dazzling rays of their early suc we reserve for to-morrow further de-

Faria on the results. The Argentine breeze; overcome by the suffocating hospital burnt, had but a few persons vapor we stood motionless on our arms in it at the time.

Messrs. Lanuz & Lezica lost all their stores, but the loss is limited to rations for about 20,000 men. The Paraguayans before the fate of the fly were butchered as they stood, their day was changed by the charge of goods robbed and bouses burned. Port Alegre and Paranhos managed to carry off and send to Humaita many trophies and some guns, but they paid dearly for it before sunset.

THE LATE BATTLES OF TUYUTI AND TAYL. Taynti, November 4th 1867

At daybreak (44 a.m.) Yesterday morning the Paraguayans made a fearful onslaght on our position. The suttlers and camp followers suffered heavily at the hands of the cowardly enemy who plundered and murdered all before them. From one of the noble efforts of the allied horse were runaway merchants I gleaned the following which I hasten to communicate trophies of that bloody day. knowing your anxiety to have a full

ing woods and valleys with its million rays when we were startled by the ring of musketry on our right, presently the warclang increased and it became evident that the Johnson bat-tery held by the Correntino division was being assailed. The rapid discharge of two heavy guns followed by a deadly silence too plainly proclaimed the issue of the fight, at least so I felt, knowing that the few Correntinos left there could never hold out against any formidable attacking column. My conviction was shared by the Brazilian Generals who hurried forward their men on the first sound of alarm. Whilst all around was bustle and excitement, General Porto Alegre with becoming serenity, scanned, from a slight eminence in front the whole line, adopting instantaneously the most energetic means of defence.

The enemy must have numbered 8000 bayonets for the most part infantry; they advanced in loose file, quick pace, but good order and extended over our entire front line. The column approached in two divisions the first of which fell deliberately on our right as if to carry all before them, whilst the second or reserve from a little to the rear practised a series of harrassing assaults on the Brazilian left. The combat deepens around our ramparts of which the enemy boldly endeavor to possess themselves the Brazilian reserves dispute their own hand to hand with the assailants, whose numbers at length prevail over valor and discipline; the Paraguayan banner waives triumphantly over the heaps of slain as the Brazilians fall back on Porto Alegre's headquarters: here they concentrated and awaited the advance of their comrades.

This slight incident was the turning point of the whole day and this early repulse it was, which threw the final

victory into the hands of the Allies. For whilst the enemy unable permanently to occupy the position, were actually impeded in their retreat by the treuches they had so dearly won, retrogade movement without entailing disorder had so contracted our line of defense that we were enabled with a small force to hold at bay the fiercest assaults of the enemy until our reser ves came up which quickly changed the fortune of the day. Nothing but the stern determination of our veterans could withstand the bairbrained daring of the enemy, and as each co lumn advanced large gaps were opened in their massive lines by our incomparable gunners. We had now time to load and take deliberate aim with our field pieces, for as the Paraguayans were unprovided with artillery, they could not get at us except with the bayonet, no easy matter either behind stone walls. It may be Lopez had calculated on capturing our guns and ammunition and in this he was not out for two fine rifled pieces were left behind by the Brazilians, but in future the gallant Marshal would do well to instruct his braves in the use of spiked cannon,' he would doubtless find it of great service in concluding a campaign with men who 'never give up the ship.' I am more inclined to believe, bowever, that the marshy and wooded nature of the country through which they marched would not permit of a long carriage train otherwise it was a grevious error and entirely blasted the fruit which with a little judgment might have ripened under cesses.

In this critical moment the rapacity Porto Alegre's valor and Paranhos of our savage enemy proved our best the Brazilian Minister and Mr. Roche flames were wafted by on the morning until aroused by the commotion among the camp followers. It was indeed a life and death struggle for these defenceless wretches all who could not engaged in a bloody contest, resulting When Porto Alegro saw this he charged at the head of a picked corps driving back the enemy with dreaful carmage From this dates the enemy's repulse which as the day wore on was followed by increased disorder.

General Hornos coming up with the San Martin, 3rd. of the line and correntino divisions charged home on the broken masses, retaking the lost trenches and compelling the pursued to leave behind all their booty, except two light guns which despite the carried off to Lopez-the scanty

The enemy's loss must have been and true account of the engagement. fearfully heavy; more than 2,000 of Scarcely had the sun peeped above their dead were buried by the victor.

with slain so as to render it impracti- reconnoitre the barranca of Tayi. He cable to pass on horseback.—Our own loss may be laid down at 700 to 800 including many Argentine and Bra-. The valiant Porto zilian Officers. Alegre had two horses shot under him and was finally disabled by a wound in the left arm. Major Castilla led the Paraguayan charge and was killed by Alegre whilst tearing down the Brazilian flag from the battlements in front of the imperial commanders

> SECOND DESPATCH. Head-quarters, Tuyu-Cué, Nov. 2, 1867.

I hasten to inform you, that in accordance with my instructions Briga-dier J. M. M. Barreto attacked Tayi with the infantry under his orders.

Disposed in parallel lines, suppored by three columns of attack, one on the right, one in the centre, and one on the left, they charged with the bayonet with the greatest intrepidity. and advanced up to the intrenchments which the enemy had raised with incredible celerity, and not only did our troops take these, but they completely defeated two battalions of infantry 800 strong, without firing a shot, killing 500 and taking 60 prisoners. Many of the enemy in escaping threw themselves from the banks of the river into the water.'

Our 4-pounders fired with such certainty at the three steamers in front of Tayi (and which, no doubt, had conveyed thither the forces engaged), that one of them was sunk, another burned, and the third moved off with her paddle-wheels damaged.

It is satisfactory to me to be able to transmit such favorable intelligence, and the more so that Brigadier Barreto informs me our loss did not exceed 30 men in killed and wounded. MARQUES DE CAXIES.

POTRERO OBELLA-TAYI.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM THE MARQUIS DE CAXIAS TO GENERAL MITRE.

Head-quarters, Tuyu Cué, Nov. 1, 1867

I have to inform you that accord ing to information received from Briga-J. M. M. Barreto, charged by me with the operation already known to your Excellency, he marched on the morning of the 29th ult., at the head of a force composed of the 1st, 2d, 7th, 8th, and 9th Battalions of Infantry of the line, and 23d and 24th of Volunteers, 4 pieces of artillery, 50 Sappers, and 1st and 2d Divisions of Cavalry, arriving at the Bridge of the Arroyo Hondo, where he left one of the cavalry divisions to guard that position and the rear of the expeditionary force.

Continuing his march, and approaching the Potrero Ovella, he received information from the vanguard that a line of skirmishers was in sight, supposed to be the vanguard of a superior force. He then ordered his own skirmishers to advance, protected by the 1st and 3d Regiments of Cavalry, he following with the bulk of the co

lumn. He might have advanced about half a-league, when Colonel Manuel de Oliviera Bueno, who was engaged in watching the movements of the enemy, sent word that he was in possession of a pass leading to a redoubt, which, after the action, he found to be defended by two deep ditches, and in the flank covered by marshes; in front by a narrow and deep lake. He then ordered the before-mentioned Brigadier toadvance with two pieces of artillery, talions to the right and left of the pass, and two others in the direction of the redoubt, followed by the cavalry and artillery in the rear.

The column thus proceeded in the form of a half-moon, and were soon in the retreat of the enemy not only from their first lines, already described, but from the others, equally well protected, by extensive and deep swamps. The lines were carried successively by our troops at the point of the bayonet. I have much pleasure in saying that General Mena Barreto reports that officers and men alike distinguished themselves.

The enemy then endeavored to retreat within the fortifications of Humaita, but were pursued and completely cut to pieces by our cavalry. We have buried 80 Paraguayan

corpses, and have taken 56 prisoners. besides a quantity of ammunition and arms. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to 370 men.

According to my instructions, Gen. Mena Barreto marched yesterday at the horizon, dispelling the dark shades The trenches, streets and even the 5.30 in the morning, with a strong when the approach of a column unstreme left, and were followed, first of night and lighting up the neighbor buts of the little village are filled force and two pieces of artillery, to der the command of Osorio made it by a squadron, and then by a regi-

halted there at 7.30, sending forward a picquet of Carbineers to explore it. It was discovered that there were no entrenchments.

Our two guns then fired upon a steamer in the River Paraguay. She replied with two shots that did not reach the barranca, and then steamed away towards Humaitá. We made two prisoners, one of them a serjeant, who formed part of the guard at Tayi, which had fied, leaving a few lances and fortification tools in our possession.

At 11.30 Brigadier Mena Barreto returned to the Potrero Ovella, leaving a regiment of cavalry at Tayi.

Afterwards I received news that the before-mentioned steamer had return ed, accompanied by another. commenced to bombard Tayi, and suc ceeded in burning some carts I had placed there to imitate pieces of ar-They fired also at the brushtillery. wood on the banks of the river, thinking naturally we had infantry concealed there. A third steamer was seen, but she passed up the river. One of their steamers, and an armed raft remained all the day in the port of Tayi.

From what we have hitherto ascertained, there exists a road by the coast of the River Paraguay to Hu-The Potrero Ovella is, we maita. find, about three leagues in extent, and composed of woods, lakes, and marshes, all of which we have explored. There is roaming within it a number of scattered cattle, which we shall collect on the first opportunity.

The town of Pilar was explored, and it was found that there exists neither garrison nor fortification of any kind The few people who were there, on our arrival had embarked in rafts, and remained in the centre of the

Congratulating your Excellency on this new triumph over the enemy, I have only to communicate that orders have been given to the General in command of the expeditionary force to retain the present positions until further instructions.

SINBAD'S ACCOUNT OF THE LATE BATTLE. Corrientes, Nov. 5.

I left Itapiru on the 1st. inst. in or

Gentlemen:

der to be in time for the mail, On the 29th a formal fight took place at Potrero Obello, situated on the coast of the river Paraguay, between Pilar and Humaita. Mena Barreto at the head of 5,000 men of all arms, attacked and put to rout a superior force of Para guayans. The published Brazilian account of the enemy's loss is 70 killed and thirty prisoners; the Brazilians own a loss of 302 hors de combat.' On the 2nd inst. a strong Brazilian force under the same com mand took possession of Tayi, routing ten battalions of the enemy protected by three steamers which were sunk, their crews taken prisoners or drowned; 160 are the reported numbers of the captives, and as many more killed or drowned. The allied statement of their loss is "muy pocas." On the allies at Tuyuti. Early in the morning of that day a convoy was to have left the encampment for Tuyu-Cue escorted by four battalions of Brazi lian troops. The draft cattle were at hand ready to be yoked; the escort was also prepared to move, waiting the order to march with the carts, when a great noise was heard in the encampment from numberless voices, such as 'gauchos' are wont to make, Porto Alegre's valor and Paranhos heroism merits special notice, but for these brave officers nothing could have saved the allies. The victory have saved the allies. The victory so very dearly bought as it was, is a so very dearly bought as it was, is a so very dearly bought as it was, is a so very dearly bought as it was, is a so very dearly bought as it was, is a so very dearly bought as it was, is a so very dearly bought as it was, is a so very dearly bought as it was, is a so very dearly bought as it was, is a so very dearly bought as it was, is a so very dearly bought as it was, is a so very dearly bought as it was, is a so very dearly bought as it was, is a so very dearly bought as it was, is a so very dearly bought as it was, is a thick, black smoke commingled with those of the enemy. He sent two bat
The victory in chiefled by two columns of cavalry when driving a nerd of cautile. Indeed, who shouted were supposed to be consingular that follow:

At dawn, or a column of the pass of the pass of the morning); the true character of the pass of the imagined drovers was not disco
The victory and we faligitate the column of the pass of of the army (this was in the grey of the morning); the true character of the imagined drovers was not disco-two squadrons of the 7th Regiment, vered until they had passed the lines, and got within the entrenchments when they were found to be many battalions of Paraguayan infantry and cavalry, who at once commenced a furious assault. The four battalions that were to have been the escort were the only troops ready at the moment to make resistance, which they stoutly but ineffectually did, with great slaughter. The enemy soon became master of the Tuyuty camp (supposed to have a garrison of 10,000 men), and doing a murderous work, killing with out morey, pillaging and firing everything that could burn. The sutlers shanties after being sacked, the Argentine parque, hospital and commissariat, the large depot of Mr. Lunuz (who has suffered severely), the convoy of loaded carts; in flue, I have said, all that would burn was committed to the flames. The Paraguayans for a time did pretty much as they liked, owing to a general panic their allotted position, a small party throughout the encampment. The of the enemy, consisting of substitute the enemy distance on our men, were seen at a distance on our men, were seen at a distance on our men, were seen at a distance of the enemy of the continued that the continued the con when the approach of a column un-

advisable for the Paraguayans to retreat, which they did carrying away, some accounts state from two to twelve pieces of artillery, other reports make the number of guns carried off to be twenty-eight, as well as a number of prisoners. Mr. Vigari, the purser of the Pingo, was at the camp in three hours after the enemy retreated; he estimated the number (made at a cursory view) he saw, to be 1500. The road going from Tuyuty to Itabiru was filled with Brazilian soldiers, fugitives, who threw away their guns and knapsacks to facilitate their flight; they never halted in their race till they reached the shipping. Hundreds of these were subsequently collected and sent back to Tuyuty. What else might be expected from new recruits, slaves fresh from plantations, many of whom would as soon be shot at, as to fire a musket themselves. The number of Paraguayans killed are much more than those of the allies owing to their conduct while sacking, getting helplessly drunk, thus made incapable in the retreat to keep pace with their comrades. When the panic was over, little mercy was shown to the inebriated assailants. Among the wounded officers brought here is Maior Tobson who had his arm badly shattered, which has since been amputated. He is lodged in the house of Sr. Molina where every attention is given to his case. The Brazilian wounded were conveyed to the hospital at Chacrita. During the paule most of the sutlers at Itapiru abandoned their stores and fled to the river side, paying a pound, and in some instances twice that sum for a boat to go a few yards to a place of safety. I need not tell you that when the store keepers returned to their respective shanties, much property was found wanting; many of them had a sad proof of how men are prone to take advantage of circumstances to appropriate to their own use what is not theirs, particularly when it may be done with impunity as was now the case. The routed sut lers from Tuyuty complain of the Brazilian soldiers making a final finish of such goods as the Paraguayans, or the flames had spared. Bad stories are told of the Paraguay legion in the allied service, At the time of the surrise they were posted at an advanced point; it is reported that instead of giving notice of the enemy's coming most of them joined their country-Some Correntino troops are also reported to have behaved in a like manner. Nothing more is said for the present of the cholera, a proof that it has passed away, There has been two arrivals of hay. A Brazilian transport with a contingent passed upward resterday. The river is rapidly rising. The round numbers of the Paraguay aus who surprised the encampment of Luyuty may be put down at 10,000. They were in the first instance commanded by Barrios; but for some unexplained cause the command was transferred to a Col. named Ximenez. Porto Alegre is said to have had two horses shot under him.

r him. Yours truly, SINBAD.

BATTLE OF ISLA TAIY.

PARAGUAYAN YERSION. October 3, 1867. I have the satisfaction to inform you that a hard-fought action took place on the 3d of October, in which our cavalry played a very important part. We have never, perhaps, had a more ruthless or sanguinary battle than this one, considering the immense dispro-portion of the belligerent forces, as you will see by the interesting details

and two of the 15th Regiment, commanded by Captain W. Montiel; two squadrons of the 31st Regiment, commanded by Captain M. Goiburu; the 18th Regiment, commanded by Major O. Mediua; the 30th Regiment, commanded by Major A. Olbarrita; and the 8th Regiment, commanded by Major B. Caballero, marched out in columns from a place called Hermosa Oue, to reconnoitre as far as Isla Taiy, which forms the dividing line of the enemy's camp, and which is a small island, situated on a sandy ridge, almost entirely surrounded by water. According to an arrangement previously agreed to, Major Caballero, who commanded in chief, ordered the 31st Regiment to occupy the right wing, the 8th and 30th to cover the line of the centre, and 7th, 13th, and 15th to march and place themselves on the left wing; but before these three latter regiments had resolved extreme left, and were followed, first

sent forward, then a squadron, who opened the action with sabre and lance, and entirely cut up the enemy's squadron, whilst the 7th and 15th rushed upon those regiments which came in for the protection of their own men, routed and pursued them as far as the Island of Caracará.

On the first movement of the enemy the commanding officers of the respective regiments received orders to full back on the centre, in order to attack 'en masse' the enemy, who, with 18 regiments and six battalions, was threatening the centre and flanks Three regiments that were advancing in the centre, with two battalious of infantry in their rear-guard, were completely destroyed by the impetuous charge of 3 squadrons of the 7th and 15th, and one of the 13th, who subsequently charged the battalions that came behind and broke them up; the remainder of the enemy's forces took to flight in all directions, pursued by our valiant soldiers, further than the island of Cara-It is to be remarked, that on the first movement of attack from our side, the enemy brought out 4 pieces of artillery in front of San Solano, and began to fire on our column, without fortunately causing any damage. Whether from fear that their cannon might fall into the hands of our cavalry, or because they found out their ineffectiveness, they soon ceased firing and withdrew them.

Just then the whole of the enemy's cavalry was coming up with ours on its return from the Island of Caracará, detailing some regiments to outflank and cut off the retreat of our column but some squadrons, which had been opportunely stationed on our left flank defended the pass, and Major Caballero, with the greatest portion of his force, attacked the centre of the enemy, who had to give way, and were pursued for the third time with heavy

loss as far as the Island of Caracará. But as several battalions of infautry came up to protect the cavalry, constantly defeated, at a time when our men had fired off all their ammunition, and when a great portion of our ca valry were on foot, under the shelter of an island some of these battalions began to fire upon our men, where the latter could not use their swords as they had done before. Major Caballero ordered a change of position, with drawing his line a few squares; but we are sorry to say, this manœuvre was not performed with the military precision peculiar to our troops, which having been noticed by the enemy, who were then demoralised, they took courage again and charged us, causing some losses, which are the more to be regretted, because they were due to a want of punctuality. But the enemy, who had thus been enabled to molest our retreat, were again obliged to take to flight in disorder, as soon as our men-could make head and throw themselves upon them again, and then the Paraguayan sword and lance recovered their ascendancy, and obliged them to take refuge behind their crowded infantry. In vain did our line afterwards wait for the enemy, who was satisfied with threatening us only, and instead of charging us, or placing themselves within reach of our worn-out horses, withdrew from sight, returning to San Solano, and our men devoted the rest of the day to collecting their ing nothing to do they withdrew, leavspeculation as to the result of a coning their enemy also to fulfill their test in which we are neutral.

seemed to trust more to the strength credulity, and sooner than that the duty of humanity towards their dead; but the enemy has not returned, and our scouts report having found in one spot more than six hundred corpses unburied. On the day of the fight, and under cover of the infantry's fire, four cavalry regiments and two infantry battalions of the enemy were busy for more than three hours collecting corpses, which by twos and threes they loaded on horses; and now we find that they have been pitched into the esteros at different points covering them up with weeds to hide the pillage committed on those very, corpses which had been left naked. Deserters that have subsequently come over, say that they were not able to come and fetch their dead, because the evening was too short. And afterwards? Per haps the days have been too long. We have not this time undertaken the humane task, as is our

ground to putrify. We have, as trophies of victory, sabres, horses, and several red flags, with the inscription, 'provisoria.'

custom, thinking that their own men

would do it; but we were deceived,

and the corpses remained on the

ment. On our side just 8 men were and pillage. What, fight with a provisional flag? Can there be greater impudence? This is grand. Hear, ye peoples; come, ye warriors of the age, to receive high inspirations, at the seat of wee of the Triple Alliance.

ENGLISHMEN IN PARAGUAY.

If President Lopez has ever speculated on the chances of intervention in. his favor from abroad, or of domestic changes in the States, now hostilising bim, he must by this time be thorough ly undeceived. It is in the highest de gree improbable that his position will be altered by any occurrence extraneous to the natural course of the campaign. We may take it for granted that he must rest the issue of the contest on his own military resources. What may be the strength of these, it is difficult for us to form any reliable estimate; but the latest reports, after careful sifting, of ex parte statements, present unmistakeable signs of that gradual exhaustion so long predicted.

On the other hand, it may be doubtwhether since the war commenced, the bonds of the Triple Alliance have been more firmly knit than at this moment. The primary stipulation of the Treaty of Alliance, that Lopez shall abdicate his power, runs more chance than ever of being exacted to the letter. The Brazilian Empire, it is certain, will shrink before no sacrifice of men or money to attain that object.

As far, then, as we can judge from appearances, Lopez is either obstinately fencing with his fate, or he is the dupe of parties personally interested in the continuance of the war. Neither of these alternatives is very creditable to his sagacity.

We may say safely that we have never been the political advocates of General Lopez. We have always considered his system of Government as an anachronism, and, even more, as an impossibility, confronted as it must be by the steady advance of Europeau ideas in these regions. But in common with many of our fellow-countrymen, we have sometimes closed our eves to his political acts, and have chosen to contemplate him only in the light of a ruler who, on the margin of a desert, and surrounded by an indigenous population, has made great efforts to fomeut industry and introduce the mechanical arts. In fosterng these he has employed the revenue of the country with an uprightness which defeats calumny, and has patronised, and well treated, the English and other foreigners who have aid ed him in the attempt.

What sympathy we may still entertain towards General Lopez, we cannot better expend than in cautioning him against information which, for mercenary ends, may be given him to disguise the real truth of his position. If his position is such as it is now commonly represented, he may be sure that his enemies are not sanguinary, and that they will be only too glad to give him the opportunity to escape, if he chooses to accept it. Impartial spectators of the events now in progress, would advise him to do so with all convenient speed.

But it is possible that other counsellors of President-Marshal Lopez may ridicule this officious advice, as well as the views which seem to prevail as to the position of a Potentate, who, far from being in the straits we, speak of, is secure, they would tell us. wounded and dead, and burying those in the assurance of ultimate triumph. if well posted might have held the warfare; happily they were foiled who so valiantly defended their flag. In that case, we have even greater pass and checked the invaders, but the in this, and but for the stupidity of a Having fulfilled this sacred duty to- reason for now adverting to a question Brazilians encountered no opposition bungling official they might have now wards their brave comrades, and have of more serious import to us than mere until they came face to face with the paid the penalty of their temerity

we not averse to parallels that might held the place undismayed at the be thoughtlessly drawn, between him splendid charge of the Brazilians, and another distant Potentate, with there was nothing for it but the bawhom Great Britain is now about to cast up accounts, we would say there are still certain Englishmen forcibly detained in captivity by Gen. Lopez. charged up to the very ditches at Mocoreta, on the frontier; nothing But we prefer to consider them as double quick step; the Rio Grande positive is known yet as the two foreigners, who from choice or interest cavalry won new laurels and dashing scouts sent forward have not turned have entered his service, and who up to the very trenches of the Parahave hitherto faithfully served him. From the nature of their callings, civil rather than military, we can yet hope that, proprio motu, he will be inclined to accept their resignation, although he may have lately refused that boon to a direct demand in their behalf.

President-Marshal Lopez must be aware that, as far as Europe is concorned, his future reputation is bound up in the safety and honorable treatment of foreign residents in Paraguay. And we can scarcely believe the too commonly expressed opinion, that Lopez, now brought to bay, is callbus to very sad episode occurred during the Commander Reina keeps a close watch praise or censure, present or posthumous; and that the safety of the foreign-

On the contrary, we see in his diplomatic notes that he makes some sacrifice, even of veracity, to give a plau-sible coloring to his acts, when they are to be judged in distant countries, or where, in his own almost pathetic words, "his voice cannot reach." We know also that he spends large sums for no other purpose than to enable his agents in London or Paris, to represent his proceedings favorably to the civilised world. We may therefore reasonably conclude, that as it has been remarked of the rest of us, he is neither so great a philosopher to be above censure; nor so great a beast as to be beneath it.

And, moreover, when he reflects on the responsibility of holding in his hands the lives of a few innocent foreigners, he will probably hesitate before he permits any wilful injury to them, either in the hour of his triumph or of his fall. In the former case, he would risk the fruits of his success by incurring the vindictive and instant chastisement, which we can positively assure him powerful European and very possibly ere long we shall nations are preparing to inflict; and, ster, or would subject his memory uselessly and gratuitously to the execration not only of his immediate object of this move is to strengthen enemies, but of the world in general

THE POSITION OF THE ALLIES Never since the commencement of

possessed so much interest for the general reader as at present; the allies circumstances can avoid this, and the profiting by dearly bought experience are at last adopting tactics which must result in either hemming in the Paraguayan army at Humaita, or forcing the enemy to attack ou 'disadvantageous terms. It is much to be regretted that we have no book or guide at our command to describe the country in the neighbourhood of the present operations, but as far as we can judge from the hasty sketches in the Semanario, the allies are entering localities every way dangerous to an invader. At Taiy, a commanding position on the Paraguayan river just a stretch above Humaita, there is an immense "Isleta" or jungle, in the vicinity of which already a sanguinary battle has been fought, according to the Paraguayan version, the Brazilians were driven back here on the 3d. with great loss, whilst the allies claim a great victory on the occasion; the subsequent operations however remove all doubt as to this fight, for we find on the 27, a regular hand to hand fight at General promised to hold himself in a point midway called Potrero Ovello. This potrero occupies a very commanding position a little out of Humaita. and on the lower road to Asuncion; here were posted the abastecedores of the army, and since the move of Caxias to Tuyu-Cué, Lopez has had hundreds of his soldiers digging trenches and strengthening the position. Up to the 3d ult. Caxias it appears knew nothing of this place. but the fights at the Isleta taught him the topography of the ground, and on the 27 ult.. a powerful division was despatched to take the place by storm; the brave cossacks of Rio Grande under Gen. Andrade Neves, and 7 battalions of infantry under Salustiano, marched in single file through a tortuous path from the allied en-campment; the road passes through a glen, where a handful of Paraguayans be able to derive the chief sinews of if well posted might have held the warfare; happily they were foiled Brazilians encountered no opposition bungling official they might have now There are still Englishmen in the of their position and their bravery employ of General Lopez. And were than to numbers. 250 Paraguayans yonet, the fire of the enemy was steady well directed and concentrated. but the Brazilians with equal heroism guayans sabred the gunners; the Paraguayans never flinched an inch until they saw the Brazilians at their the better. flank, they then retreated in good order to Humaita, the nature of the the peaceful inhabitants, who are country being such as to impede purmore than disgusted at this abortive country being such as to impede pur-

> Important as is this position in a strategic point it costs the Brazilians dearly and those who know the difficulties attending the attack of an in-

the Brazilians was occupied, and the Marques Caxias in person inspected the place, and ordered the cavalry to hover about Tayi, whilst the artillery mounted some brass pieces to command the river. The Paraguayan the lines of the allies are so extended that it Lopezadopts the first Napoleon's tactics, the allies will find out their over an immense extent of country, and the only feature in their favor is that the enemy may be said to be without cavalry. During the last without cavalry. month the allies have invariably attacked with success, and a summary of the various engagements shows, great advantages gained by the allies and heavy losses by the enemy. This has led to a complete change of tactics on the part of the allies; large divisions nor at present penetrating the country hear of the crossing the Tebicuari and the allied line which shuts Lopez in the Península, but all these movements and tactics can only have one result, a terrible and sanguinary battle has to be fought. Ten thousand desperate the Paraguayan war has the campaign | Paraguayans have to force their way into the country, the allies under no sooner it comes to pass the better for friend and foe; the base of operations will evidently be the Villa Pilar, when Porto Alegre evacuates that most useless of all positious the fenns of Tuyuti.

THE LATE ORIENTAL RISING.

Don Justo C. de Urquiza, Chief of Police in Concordia, on being informed that Colonel Aparicio meditated an armed descent on the Banda Oriental, started off, post haste, to San José, and apprised his mighty namesake the Captain General, who ordered him to speed back as fast as he had come, and apprehend the would be rebel, before he should have time to

carry out his fell design. Obedient to the command, the masistrate returned, and having summoned about him his whole troop of vigilantes, he approached the rebel chief, whom he desired to prepare for his 'paseo.' Nothing put about by the suddenness of the demand-the readiness by 8 a.m. the following morning. Never doubting for an instant his friend's good faith, the credulous officer went home chuckling on the success of his mission. The delusion was shortlived and quickly dispersed by the morning's sun, for i then became known that Aparicio with eight of his accomplices had escaped during the night. Small armed parties were quickly sent in pursuit; the whole country was scoured for miles around, but without success, not a trace of the fugitives could be discovered high or low, and the dejected officials had to return to San Jose with only the three honorable cowards who had not joined the flight. It was the intention of the raiders to make their first move on Salto, from whose large bank coffers they had hoped to law should be cheated of its due, the hungry official should be held responsible for the appearance of his bail. Meantime nothing must be left undone to prevent a fresh attempt, for when once begun no one can say where it may end. Eighty men are reported to be assembled at Estancia Rica, in up. Large forces are held in readiness to move on any threatened point, and the sooner the robbers show themselves

Little sympathy is expected from attempt to raise the gory standard of anarchy, bloodshed and robbery, veiled by the sacred garb of patriotism.

The little organ of public opinion in Salto, called El Norte del Rio Negro, trenched position will not read with says:—"The row is not wholly desti-surprize that the Brazilians had over tute of foundation. It is known that 500 hors de combat, whilst the enemy Aparicio has over one hundred men did not lose a 10th of that number. A at Rica, on the Correntino border. fight. Col. Oliviera who but the day on his movements. The whole depreviouly had been promoted was shot partment is under arms, numbering This highly immoral proceeding of the ers in his clutches has no other guaded by a subaltern officer, owing to in all some three hundred fighting investigation. The cook is a middle so-called Triple Alliance, shows that it is the impersonation of wickedness ends, the caprices of a barbarian.

FLAMSTEED MAILS. Manchester, Oct. 4th On Monday, business was resumed with some alleviation of the great de-

pression, almost amounting to a panic, with which the previous week closed. guard at Tayi only numbered a ser- The improvement was, however, of geant and a few men. From the short duration. Subsequently a very wilful weakness of the place it is quiet feeling set in, and it was found thought that Lopez wishes to get the that any advance on the low rates of Brazilians in this dangerous spot but | Friday at once arrested buying. This quietness has continued since Tuesday. A very limited general business has been transacted, and values of goods error. The allies at present stretch and yarns are to-day quite as low as on Friday last, and, in many cases, lower. Want of confidence, instead of diminishing as prices have receded, seems to have increased, and buyers for nearly all markets postpone their operations as much as possible, in the belief of being able to buy later on bet-Continental merchants ter terms. still act with extreme caution, and confine their purchases to lots for immediate delivery, doubtless in a great measure influenced by fears of some interruption to the peace of Europe. Failures, and rumours of others imin the latter case, whilst permitted to the occupation of Villa Rica. Porto pending, have also had an unsettling live, he would be branded as a mon-Alegre has been ordered to move to and depressing effect on this market. the right and thus in fact form the Those actually announced do not, rear guard near Tuyu-Cue; the evident however, directly affect this market to any considerable extent.

In Messrs. Smith, Edwards, and Co.s's circular we read:—With regard to the prospects of our market, it is difficult at present to pronounce a decided opinion—so extremely weak is the position of holders that any momentary lull in the demand at once converts them into pressing sellers, and the rapidity with which our market declines under these circumstances baffles all ordinary calculations. But looking at the state of supply, and demand, and the extraordinary fall which prices have sustained since the beginning of the year, it might well be deemed not only that the bottom had been reached, but that there was room for an important;

Taking a broad view of the future, we would remark that an American crop of 2½ millions woul provide a scanty enough supply of Cotton for Europe next year, should trade revive and a full consumption be maintained, but this fact is not likely to be evident till a later period of the season, and till the effect of low prices on the Indian supply are clearly perceived. Money Market, London October 4th.

The tone of the market is much steadier this morning, although the price of the Funds has undergone no alteration since the close yesterday, when Consols stood at 941 to 948, and Reduced at 92% to 92%, both for money and the account. Notwithstanding and the account. the official organ of the French Government would lead us to believe that the excitement on the Bourse on the 2nd inst. originated with some evil disposed person, and was founded entirely on false rumours, the Three. per Cent. Rentes continue to decline, and the same sensitiveness appears still to be manifested as if no official explanation had been published at all

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER

William Lowther, Esq. was appointed Attaché at Berlin, November 4, 1841; and Paid Attaché, April 6, 1845; at Naples, April 7, 1852; Secretary of Legation to the Court of Naples, July I, 1852; was Chargé d'Affaires from August 20 till November 28, 1853, and from January 19, 1854, till January 30, 1855. Was transferred to St. Petersburgh, April 1, 1858; Was Charge d'Affaires from May 20 till August 29, 1858; was transferred to Naples June 6, 1859, which appointment was subsequently cancelled, and he was transferred to Berlin, July 8, 1855. Was Chargé d'Affaires from August 21 till' November 29, 1859; from May 30 till July 13, 1860; from December 4, 1860, til February 8, 1861; from September 16 to November 5, 1861; and from September 16 till October 8, 1862. Was promoted to be Secretary of Embassy at Berlin. November 5 1862; was Charge d'Affaires from November 28 till December 10, 1862; from July 13 till September 16, 1863; from July 19 till August 27, and from September, 30 till November, 16, 1864; and from August 14; till October 8, 1865.

TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT IN THE BOCA.

Sixteen persons were poisoned in the Boca yesterday from eating cakes made from maize flour. The cook who made the cakes is stated to have eaten more than the rest. The Doctor of the Policia says there is little hope of their recovery. The cakes are supposed to have been mixed with kerosene, and the maize flour is said to have been in the house for over seven months. The affair is under investigation. The cook is a middle

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous com munications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

"Mil falsi audeam, nil veri nen audeam dicere." Cicrao.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

THE PERU'S MAILS

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

17th October.

Messrs. Campbell and Son, cotton brokers, of Liverpool, who suspended payment last week, were summoned at the police court on Wednesday on the serious charge of having obtained advances from the National Bank on false pretences. The charge is based on an allegation that the advances, which amount in the agregate to nearly £30,000, were made on the faith of a promise that the defendants would hold a sufficient quantity of cotton to cover the advances, and that this obligation had not been performed. The summonses against two of the firm-Messrs. Herbert Campbell and Thomas Stretch-were withdrawn. and Charles Lee Campbell is now the only defendant. The case, after a long investigation, was adjourned until Friday.

All Saints' Church, Birkenhead, was on Sunday night the scene of one of those disturbances which are best described by the alliterative phrase-Ritualism and ruffianism. A number of persons who object to, and wrongly fancy that they can violently interrupt, the mode in which the service is conducted in the church, went thither on Sunday night and created au uproar. One of the alleged ringleaders, a young man bearing the suggestive name of Wildgoose, was summoned at the Birkenhead police court on Wednesday, and mulcted in a salutary penalty of 40s. and costs. Wildgoose had taken out a crosssummons for assault against one of the choristers, but the charge broke

The three prisoners who were examined before the Manchester stipendiary magistrate on Monday, on the charge of having been concerned in the murder of Sergeant Brett, were further examined on Wednesday, and committed for trial. Brophy and Chambers, who were captured in Liverpool on Friday night, tried to establish an alibi, but did not succeed.

The Glasgow and Belfast mail steamer Wolf, and the Fleetwood and Belfast steamer Prince Arthur, got into collision off the Irish coast on Wednesday morning. The Wolf was so much injured that she speedily sank, but all her passengers were saved.

The Imperial family of France have returned from Biarritz to Saint Cloud.

Reports are again current that the Italian army is on the point of entering Pontifical territory, but the rumour at present has received no official confirmation. It is, however, quite certain that the Italian press calls upon the Ratazzi Ministry to take a decisive and vigorous course. The moderate journals insist upon the urgent necessity of the Italian Government sending troops to Rome before the arrival of the insurgent bands, who are represented to be acting under the inspiration of the Mazzinian party. It is said in some of the Roman jour population.

nals that the insurrection is carried on with the secret approval of the Italian Government, and that the ranks of the insurgents are swollen by accessions of officers and men from the Italian army. The inference drawn from this is that Italy intends to set aside the September convention, and, when the insurgents reach the walls of Rome, to march an overwhelming army and take possession of the entire Papal territory, including the city of Rome. That the progress of the invaders is now occasioning very serious anxiety in Rome is beyond all question, and the Pope, it is said, has convoked an extraordinary meeting of the cardinals to deliberate upon the present threatening state of affairs.

The information respecting the movements of the insurgents is contradictory: that which is sent from Rome represents them as flying before the Pontifical troops; that which comes from Florence speaks of the satisfactory progress of the movement. 1t is said that in an engagement in the forest of Montelibrette Menotti Garibaldi had made his escape. Several hundred Garibaldians' are secreted in Rome waiting for the signal for a rising; they have hitherto baffled all the attempts of the police to discover them.

A special correspondent of the Morning Advertiser gives a new version of the recent arrest of General Garibaldi when attempting to leave Caprera. He says that instead of merely summoning the general to halt in the name of the law, the commander of the Sesia, Count Capras, ex-officer of the Grand Duke, fired twice at the little boat-once with powder, once with ball-then, not considering the intimation sufficient, followed it up with a volley of musketry. When the Sesio came up with the boat, the gene ral, stepping on board, asked "Was that salute meant for me?" "Assuredly," was the prompt reply. "Too much, honour," answered the gene-

Recent news states that serious troubles are apprehended in Vienna if the Emperor Francis Joseph refuses his assent to a modification of the concordat. Popular demonstrations have taken place in front of the hotel of Cardinal Rauscher. Police agents have entered all the large workshops in the city and cautioned the masters not to allow public meetings of the workmen to take place on their premises. The municipality of Vienna has demanded of the Emperor the re-establishment of the national guard, which shall maintain order in the city in the place of the army. To add to these complications, the Lower Chamber of the Reichsrath has resolved not to vote the bill embodying the financial arrangement with Hungary in the absence of a modification of the an insurrection will take place in concordat. Herein lies the chief difficulty with which his Apostolic Majesty has to contend.

Rome, Oct. 15.

The Official Giornale di Rome of today confirms the statement that the Pontifical gendarmes have re-occupied Acquapendente without opposition, but adds that having re-established order they immediately withdrew from the town.

The Osservatore Romano asserts that with the exception of Nerola no other portion of Pontifical territory is at present occupied by the insurgents.

Advices from Rome announce that the insurgent bands are considerably increasing in number, especially south of the capital. Yesterday several unimportant succunters, took place near Correse' and Torre Alfina. was expected Viterbo would be tomorrow declared in a state of siege in consequence of the attitude of the

The Riforma states to-day an ex- Hyeres. Islands, and that several ed in large letters in the list of visitraordinary consistory is to be held at Rome, and that the Pope has convoked the cardinals to deliberate upon present events.

Florence, Oct. 16. Noon. Advices just received here from the frontier state that the greater part of the province of Frosinono is occupied' by the Garibaldians, the garrisons having withdrawn after a short or no resistance. The movements of the Gari-

baldians and the Pontifical troops continue unceasingly, in various direc-

Paris, Oct. 17. The Moniteur of this morning, refer-

ring to the insurrectionary movement in the Papal States, says-"Authentic and concurrent intelligence from Rome and Florence enables us to give the most circumstantial account of the affair of the 13th October, which is the last encounter that has taken place for some days. Ninety Papal soldiers with rash impulse charged a body of 300 Garibaldians, cut-their way through them, and occupied Monte Libretti. The invaders, however, having received considerable reinforcements from the neighbouring frontier, probably badly guarded, resumed the offensive to the number of 800. Before so superior a force the Pontifical detachment effected a retreat in good order. During the whole day they had ten wounded, whom they were able to remove, together with 15 Garibaldian prisoners- The losses of the enemy appear to have been considerable, and it was affirmed at Florence that Menotti Garibaldi was seriously wounded. What is certain, however, is that the invaders found it prudent to evacuate anew Monte Libretti and even Folvaterra, and the Romans have retaken possession of both those localities."

Paris, Oct. 16, Evening. The Moniteur du Soir, in its bulletin, says-"Tranquility continues to prevail at Rome, notwithstanding the attempts proceeding from foreign quarters to incite the population to an' insurrection. It is evident that the revolutionary movement, instead of having arisen on Pontifical territory, has been forcibly imported by the bands of Garibaldians who have placed themselves in flagrant opposition to the rules of international law. The Garibaldian bands suffered defeat on the 11th and 13th instant. The Republican tendencies which these bands do not attempt to conceal, and the excesses they have committed, have resulted in strengthening the feeling of devotedness among the populations of the towns and country towards the Holy Father."

The correspondent of the Debats says it is fully expected in Florence that Rome in a few days. The moderates are calling on the Government to enter the Papal States, in order to prevent the revolutionary party from establishing themselves in Rome. And this the Debats' correspondent believes will be the denouement of the drama. The Roman Journal says that in the affair of Subiaco, on the 11th, the Garibaldians were attacked with great ardour by the Pontifical troops, to the cry of "Viva Pio Nino, Papa et Ré." Fifteen Garibaldians were made prisoners, several were wounded, and three left on the ground. Amongst the last was Emilia Bressio, of Milan, who was captain of the band.

the English Government had been informed by the French Cabinet that, whatever might be the result of the struggle in the Roman States, France a squadron is ready to start from the presence, though their names appear. | duties" during his present attack the

vessels for the transport of troops are being got ready in Toulon.

The Pays, Etendard, and Patrie say must be upheld, whilst the clerical journals affirm that the Papal troops would make short work with the Garibaldians were it not that they have the secret support of the Italian and French Governments. M. Dupanloup, in a postscript to his letter to M. Ratazzi, says-"There is but one thing to be done. M. Ratazzi must be made aware that he can enter Rome only by marching over our bodies, or elsé we are disgraced."

The Havas agency gives an analysis of a despatch which, it says; has been sent by the Papal Government to the English Cabinet, also a despatch in which it says that Garibaldi is to be brought off from Caprera in a small boat on the night of the 18th to one of the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which is to be ready to take him on board. Some of the Paris journals (says the

Express) publish a note which it is said the Papal Government has sent to England to be presented to the English Cabinet, complaining that arms and money are openly supplied to the Garibaldians in England. The note accuses England of violating neutrality in so acting; and remarks that England complained of the United States Government for encouraging the machinations of the Fenians, though that Government acted less openly and less actively than England is doing with respect to the Garibaldians. The note then charges England with ingratitude towards the Papal See, inasmuch as in the Fenian agitation it did all that was possible to be useful to her, though it could have made "every Catholic in England and in Ireland a dangerous Fenian, and in that case England would have had to struggle against a formidable insurrection." England, says the note, by her conduct has violated international law, and, if a catastrophe should 'occur, the British Government, in the opinion of the Papal Government, will be in a great measure responsible for it. The note asks if in such a state of things the Papacy ought to demand from Catholic Ireland assistance against England? And it aswers-"God forbid! The English Government renders evil for good; but the Papal Government will always return good for evil." The note is communicated to the newspapers by Havas's agency, so that it no doubt comes from the French Government; but we must observe that the document is not written in the tone usually adopted in diplomatic communications.

Pall Mall Gazatte publishes the follow-Celli, encountered in the forest of was a short combat, when the Garibaldians fled, leaving three prisoners in the hands of the Pontificals. Menotti Garibaldi had his horse killed under him, but affected his escape, and reached the frontier on another steed. He was last heard of at Sabina, where he has assumed the command of a larger band, and we may soon find him again in the field. One of the three prisoners at Montelibretti is the Garibaldian Captain Teresini. Garibaldi's The Liberte mentions a report that staff, including Cuiroli and Cadolini, were for some days lodged quietly at the Hotel Terni, in Rome. They paid frequent visits to the gates and walls of Rome, and evinced a keen interest

tors, and it was not till Sunday that they received the attentions of Monsignor Randi, the director of police. that the temporal power of the Pope This functionary ordered them to leave Rome without a moment's delay. Some hundreds of Garibaldians have entered Rome, and are concealed in subterranean chambers, of which the city is full. The police search for them in vain, though they arrest dozens of vagrants every nightan

A revolution was to have been attempted on the 6th, but was countermanded in consequence of the nonarrival of a force of Garibaldians under Ricciotti Garibaldi, who were to have disembarked on the coast."

The following was the distribution of the Papal army on the 30th of last month:-At Rome, 8265 men; at Viterbo, 447; at Bacagliene, 141; at Civita Vecchia, 557; at Frosinone, 256; at Velletri, 172; at Comarca, 209; at Tivoli, 165; at Legnano, 94; at Terracina, 70; at Civita Castellana, 60; and at Pagliano, 80. The total force (on paper) amounts to 12,947 men.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARNO.

The Royal Mail steam packet Arno arrived here this morning at six a.m. She left Rio on the 6th inst., and arrived at Montevideo on the 10th; she landed there 10 packages of specie and jewellery, value £12,000, 291 packages of cargo, and 70 passengers, amongst whom were their Excellencies Baron de Mauâ, B. G. Vigil, Esq., and G. B. Gana, Esq. The Arno experienced very rough weather throughout the passage. She brings for Buenos Ayres 14 packages of jewellery, value about £6,000, 342 packages of cargo, and the following passengers:--

T. Bell, Jr., O. Pequin, T. Jacobs, F. Fair, H. Von Eicken, J. G. Wehner, James Fair and lady, Mr. Blunt and servant, Miss Blunt and servant, Z. de Castabitate, T. Gould, J. Bernasconi, J. H. Green, F. Bollini, D. Z. Bollini, B. Roosen, H. Eger, B. Meyer, E. Teitjen, E. A. Bevan, Altman and family, C. Cowell, Miss M. Twyman, Mrs. Grube, A. Tuadri, J. Gittardi, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Cobers and infant, F. B. Carabellos, J. M. Calastrini, A. B. y Sabel, M. C. y Fernandez, A. M. y Taboado, M. Dis, J. da Silva, A. da Silva, T. Gallego, A. Rodriguez, J. B, Rodriguez, A. Brunel, J. P. Prado, M. N. Carneiro, A. B. Nielto, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Boothman, Padres G. Crissio and L. Soli.

RUMOURED RETIREMENT OF LORD DERBY.

The frequent recurrence of the Premier's attacks of gout strengthens his determination to withdraw from official life. It was said to be Lord Derby's intention to place his resignation in the hands of the Queen as soon as the Ening items of news :- "A detachment of glish Reform Bill became law. His gendarmerie, commanded by Captain | colleagues have, however, pressed upon him the importance of giving Montelibretti a band of insurgents his present Cabinet and his party headed by Menotti Garibaldi. There the prestige of his name and the benefit of his counsel until the bills for Scotland and Ireland are passed; and it is understood that the noble earl. has given a reluctant consent. when, however, the Reform question as been settled for the three kingdoms, Lord Derby will consult alike his tastes and his liealth, which is very precarious, by retiring from the Premiership. His present attack is said to be a mild form of gout, yet the noble Earl has been compelled to keep his bed. If he looks as ghastly pale and as wretchedly ill as when he re-appeared in the House of Cords during the committee on the Reform Bill to rescue the ministerial measure from the blundering would not send a French force there. in the surrounding heights. The poli- hands of Lord Malmesbury, the less But, in the same column, it says that ce seemed to be unconscious of their Lord Derby attends to his "public

Whenever the moment comes for Lord Derby's withdrawal from the Premiership, there are but two names which can be submitted to her Majesty-those of Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli. If the Queen's choice fell upon Lord Stanley he would be called to the upper house during his father's lifetime, and would be at the head of the Government in the Lords, Mr. Disraell continuing to lead the party in the lower house. Lord Stanley is an eminently safe and judicious minister, and he would be a more acceptable premier than any other member of the present Cabinet. But the question remains, whether Mr. Disraeli would much his junior, and give up the grandest prize of an Englishman's ambition. It has before been pointed out in these columns that Mr. Disraeli's position, on the withdrawal or retirement of Lord Derby, would exactly resemble Lord Canning's in 1827, when the Earl of Liverpool became at supper in Devitt's Hotel, by about incapacitated. Mr. Canning was a parvenu' of brilliant ability, who won his way to high office and leadership, notwithstanding the jealousy and distrust of the Tory aristocracy of his day, Mr. Disraeli's biographer will have a similar career to relate. But when George the Fourth had the meant ness to ask Mr. Canning to serve under some noble First Lord of the Treasury, he promptly declined.

Mr. Canning, as leader in the Commons, claimed the Premiership by right of inheritance on the incapacitation of the head of the Government in the upper house. If Mr. Canning refused to serve even under the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Disraeli would be held more than justified in refusing to hold office under Lord Stanley. I doubt, indeed, whether the offer would ever be made to Lord Stanley to succeed his father in the Premiership, or to Mr. Disraeli to fill a subordinate position in his Cabinet. So far as I can learn, Mr. Disraeli's claims to be the next Conservative Premier are pretty generally, though somewhat grudgingly, acknowledged by his party. As it is one of the privileges of a first minister, on tendering his resignation to nominate his successor, Lord Derby's natural paternal pride would be gratified in being able to recommend the Queen to send for his son. But, if I am not mis-informed, Lord Derby himself regards Mr./Dis raeli as his lawful successor in the Premiership, and is probably at this very moment continuing to hold office solely at the entreaty of his Chancellor of the Exchequer, who knows how much bet ter he fights the battle of Reform under the ægis of such a chief.

CHASCOMUS.

ATROCIOÚS OUTRAGR.

In this usually quiet district there has been perpetrated a daring outrage, which has caused some alarm among the camp community. One day last week a gaucho, travelling with a 'tropilla' of horses, rode up to a 'puesto,' within a league and a-half of Chascomus. The house is occupied by a Scotch family, not long since come to this country. The shearing, being carried on at the estancia, the master of the 'puesto' was engaged there, and there were none in the place but the mother and her three little children.

demanded money, and in order to en- oided that "if one competitor acci- Catherine M'Lachlan and two children. part in the Zarzuela, we regret to say, Urquiza.

better for his recovery. His nervous force his demand he lifted up a little system is, I hear, much shattered, boy and laid him on the table. Brandand his digestion greatly impaired isbing a long knife over the poor boy, The probabilitities are therefore some- the wretch proceeded to ransack a ther, that the winner of the second what against Lord Derby meeting chest in search of booty. Thinking Parliament again as First Lord of the perhaps that the terrified woman would Treasury, and remaining in office until take down a gun which hung upon the the Scotch and Irish bills are pased. wall, and attempt to defend her property or her life, the fellow tied her hands whilst he rummaged among the contents of the chest. Once or twice the coward ascended the view-ladder to make sure that no rescue was at hand. After having secured a pocketbook, which, being somewhat bulky with receipts and odd papers, seemed to satisfy his 'cursed lust' of money, he went away. Shortly after, however, finding that it contained only about a hundred dollars, and thinking, no doubt, that he had been swindled,' he returned. This time he found the door locked against him, and his loud knocks for admission unbeeded. Perhaps the villain may have consent to serve under a politician so had a wholesome dread of a deadly weapon, even in a woman's hands, and he rode off in the direction of outside, whence he came. It must be a matter of thankfulness that the vagabond confined his desires to money, when all else was in his power.

Mr. M. N. Auld has been entertained twenty of his more intimate friends and acquaintances, to testify their respect, and to wish him good-bye and god-speed, on the occasion of his leaving Chascomus.

AMERICAN SS. LADY LANG.

Capt Manton may well feel proud of his steamer. On Sunday morning he started from Mr. Lowry's store to make a trip through the roads, having invited Mr. Galvan and others on board; on the mole he discovered that Mr. Galvan had taken his ticket on board the Villa del Salto, to accompany some ladies to Montevideo, who were about to leave in the Peru for Chile; nothing daunted Capt. Manton proceeded at 7 o'clock on board his vessel and determined to give chase to the Villa del Salto.

At 5 minutes past 7 the Villa del Salto left port, and at 30 min. after 7 a.m., with only 7 lbs. steam Capt. Manton followed. A 8 o'clock the Lady and we would wish that our enlight-Lang passed the Ponton, at 10.59 the ened Government before coming to Peluco light-boat, at 2.05 she sighted any resolution on the matter, would the Mount, at 3.22 she passed the Panela light-boat, and at 4.15 she anchored off the Custom-house; making the run down in 8 hours 45 minutes. The Villa del Salto left at 7.5, and anchored at 4.10; difference in favor. Lady Lang 20 minutes.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB. To the Editors of the Standard

Gentlemen.

I was present at the above meeting on Friday last, and beg to bring the following facts under your notice. satisfaction of everybody with the exception of the 440 yards flat race, after this was run, there seemed to be a feeling of dissatisfaction existing in the minds of a considerable number, induced by the gentleman who at present holds the cup, having accidentally or otherwise pushed one of the leading competitors, thereby causing him to fall and to loose all chances of winning, and when I say that I think this said gentleman should scarcely retain the cup I but echo the opinions of a large proportion of the spectators as expressed on the field. On the merits of this question authority of "Bells' Life" admitedly the final and decisive court of appeal After entering the house the gaucho in all sporting matters, which has de-

dently or intentionally push another, he shall be disqualified, or in other words, entirely out of the race; fur prize is entitled to the first, the 3rd to the 2nd, and so on." Now under these circumstances I would propose that all claim' to the cup should for the moment be suspended and the race again contested by the three foremost runners, a time and place to be appointed as early as possible, and while apologizing for the trouble I am giving you, permit me to observe that no other motive than one of justicë has prompted me to pen the foregoing.

Believe me, Gentlemen; Your obedient servant. HACKNEY WICK.

PORT LAWS.

To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,

Knowing your willingness at all times to publish in your valuable paper anything that tends to fair play I wish to know if any such law exists in the Captain of the Ports' that any particular whaleboat has the privilege of taking the Captain of vessels just arrived on board the guard ship, before they have received pratique, or the said whaleboat asked permission from the guard ship, to board said vessel; while another boat being alongside the guard ship first, is refused the same permission, and told if he only speaks to the captain of the e: sel, he will be put in irous and fined five thousand dollars.

By inserting this you will oblige Yours truly, BOAT OWNER.

RANCHOS.

November 3, 1867.

Mr. Editor You will oblige us by publishing the following in your valuable co-

We have been surprised and disgusted to see published in the Republica of the 1st inst. the unexpected announcement that Messrs. Ureta, Figueroa, and Centurion have sent in their resignation as Municipales of this partido, on account of their disapproving the proceedings of the Juez de Paz and President of the Munici-

pality, Mr. Faramıñan. We owe it to truth to state that all the sensible people of this partido must greatly regret losing the services of hose upright and patriotic gentlemen, appoint a commission to investigate the motives which have led to their resignations, for the satisfaction of the residents of this important partido, who deplore the absence of these gentlemen from the Municipal Board, as they embody the idea of the progress and welfare of Ranchos.

> We remain, &c., Several Inhabitants of Ranchos.

THE TYCHO BRANE.

Montevideo, Nov. 2, 1867. The Tycho Brahe, Captain E. R. Peel, arrived here this morning, 37 days from Liverpool, via Lisbon, St. Vincent, Bahia, and Rio. She made the trip from Rio in 5 days, and en-The several events passed off to the countered from that port to here strong south winds, with heavy sea. On account of coals taking fire she was detained two days and a-half in St. Vincent. Under steam altogether 28 days.

On the 1st Nov., in lat. 34° 30′ S., long. 53° W., signalled the British barque Magna Charta, and Italian barque Elvira Gianello, bound for the Mr. Cattachelle care his case.

The following is her passenger list: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Magennis, Dña. Maria B. V. da S. Baracho, Messrs. C. W. Humphrys, W. R. Scott, William Templeton, L. S. Mead, Russell Lee, O. J. Hustwick, Antonio Conde, Isaac Jabobs, J. P. Cammay, J. M'Keruan, Wm. Sinclair, R. J. Hughes, Edward comique type of twenty to thirty years Taylor, H. Kleininga, H. Heinche, C. Hillermaun, Andres Rubon, Ramon dorre" of Scribe and Halevy. The Fernandez, Manuel Ameyera, Mattias I do not profess to decide, I merely venture to express views based on the Harris, William Buchanan, Walter to end. The rataylan in the third Buchanan, Jane Buchanan and child, act, well sung by Mr. Carbonel and Kingston Brett, Mrs. Brett, Patrick chorns, was repeated three times. The child, Ann Wallace, Jas. M'Lachlan, on that evening, and in a subordinate

NEWS OF THE WEEK. Yesterday morning at day break the Royal mail steamer Arno arrived in port, having made an excellent run from Rio. The steamer Villa del Salto and American steamer' Lady Laug also arrived a little after 4 a.m. The English mails were ashore early, but

the news was anticipated by the Peru.

We hold over until to morrow the full account of an editorial trip to the River Plate strawberry beds. The people in Montevideo are all intent on ity improvements; the city in its Municipal arrangements is about one hundred years a-head of Buenos Ayres. The new market now in process of construction near the theatre will take rank amongst the finest edifices in South America, whilst the Customhouse market, which under the able superintendence of Mr. Measures is nearly finished, and will be opened to the public about the 1st January.

Some astonishment was caused in Montevideo on Monday by our kind friend Captain Manton, who lashed his steamer Lady Lang to the wharf, thus saving passengers the trouble and annoyance of going off in small boats; as a matter of course the boatmen were furious, and Mr. Schults, the agent, was obliged to place police men on the ganguay to keep the boatmen from cutting the hawsers. The Lady Lang made a splendid run up having left about 15 minutes after the Villa del Salto. She proved her excellent sailing qualities, and although the night was råther rough rau along smoothly; ber staterooms and cabin eccommodation are on the usual luxuriant American style. It is really a pleasure to travel in such steamers; when leaving Montevideo a sort of race with the Villa del Salto commenced; the Lady Lang although she left 15 minutes after the Salto soon shot a-head of her; however at the representation of the passengers Captain Manton had the good sense to keep the steamer at her usual speed. The detention of the Edward Everett

was entirely owing to her running short of coals, she left Buenos Ayres in the very middle of the storm on Friday night, and weathered the storm bravely; but on Saturday she was obliged to auchor at Santa Lucia for want of coal. The comissary took horses and posted on to Montevideo, and on Sunday at 2 o'clock she arrived in Montevideo. Some of the passengers we hear started off on foot but they found the roads so heavy they returned to the steamer.

As yet there has been no wool sales in Montevideo, wools keep arriving tast but not a single buyer. The hopes of the barraqueros were centred in Mr. Perry, who arrived out in the Peru. but this gentleman and his lady came up to this city in the Lady Lang.

Capt. Campbell who is so well and favorably known in the Plate, being for many years on this station in com mand of the flagship Narcissus, is now in command of all the naval forces en gaged in the Abyssinian expedition.

We salute Mr. J. Green of the River Plate Bank, on his return to the Biver Plate; we are glad to see he looks remarkably well after his European sojourning. We understand that Mr. Smithers who to use an editorial expression has been pulling with one oar, now returns to London in the packet. Bank managers now a days seem to travel as much as Editors.

los Padres, we learn the rather gloomy tidings that the new mole which cost! so much money has been washed away. We fear that it will be years before The names have been given to us, but another mole will be attempted.

A letter from Fraile Muerto an nounces a fresh invasion of Indians, which took place on the 2d inst. at the Saladillo de Ruiz Diaz. The greater part of the invaders appeared to be white men. They were armed with lauces, adorned with red and white pennants. They carried away a great number of cattle, and the booty would have been larger had they been able to cross the Rio 3°; which was fortu-

Mr. Gottschalk gave his second concert on Saturday evening. The Coliseum was again brilliantly attended.

The new Zarzuela, "Valle de Andarra," was produced at the Colon on the same evening, and with complete success. The plot of the drama is precisely one of the true opera had the higher ambition of appearing between the acts, and singing what we are given to understand was a comic song, To our mind it was a very serious business, indeed, and not at all creditable to the Zarzuela company and management. We hope it will not be repeated.

The Tribuna draws attention to a scandalous occurrence in the town of Capilla del Señor, on the occasion of the election of a Juez de Paz. A group of fifteen or twenty gauchos and compadres, brandishing their knives and swordsticks, rushed on a crowd of unarmed foreigners. One Irishman was badly wounded by these savages. We thank the Tribuna for condemning, in severe terms, the indifference of the authorities who permitted this atrocity. It is part of a large question. and a growing question, which both natives and foreigners will have todiscuss.

On Monday no less than five steam. transports arrived in Montevideo from Itapiru. It was said that they all came down for supplies. They brought no fresh news. One, however, had the official report of the last battle. by the Marquis Caxias.

News has arrived by this mail that there are ten thousand recruits awaiting shipment in Brazil, and orders have come to the Plate for transports. We understand that this week several will be sent up to Rio.

Thanks to the kindness of an American gentleman, we have bad a look at the Times of the 17th of October. The leading article is on the state of Italy. Napoleon, it appears, complains of revolutionary bands, and announces as imminent a second French expedition to Rome. Intense excitement in France, Royalist and Catholic party: chartering steamers and sending reinforcements to Rome. The Times argues that French intervention is worse than useless. At Balmoral great Fenian alarm, and troops sent down to protect the Palace. One million sterling in gold on its way to England from Australia.

The Liverpool steamer Uruguay left Liverpool on the 16th for the Plate. The Jaca and James Carthy arrived in the Mersey same day.

The New York Times, October 5th. we have also looked through. It contains nothing of importance. complaint about the prostration of every description of foreign trade.

Not for years has the river Urugnay been so low as at present. The Villa del Salto, one of the best steam ers in the river, touched bottom several times coming down last Saturday, and she had no cargo on board save a few bales of wool from Mr. Drysdale's estancia. None of the steamers henceforward, until the river ises, will be able to go up higher than Paysandu.

We hear, with pleasure that several Englishmen are now settling at Patagones: land good and cheap, and fine sheep to be had at \$25. Those who have been down there speak of the place as one of the most rising in this province.

The French packet Aunis sailed vesterday, taking a large number of passengers and heavy mail bags. The Liverpool steamer, Tycho Brahe, sailed also. She took some specie. We heard of £20,000 being shipped from one banker's office.

In regard to the Indian invasion at Fraile Muerto, we have just heard From the district of the Laguna de that two English gentlemen have lost every head of cattle on their estancia; and that it is rumoured one Englishman has been carried away captive. we forbear publishing them.

Our readers can form a correct ideaof the great saladero business of B. Ayres, by the following circular published for the French packet :- Salted Ox and cow hides, no sales: no scock. Jerked beef, no sales: no stock. Salted Matadero hides, no sales : no stock-Salted horse hides, no sales: no stock.

The captain of the Peru informed us . on Monday that it is probable a monthly line of steamers between Valparaise and Liverpool, calling at Montevideo will shortly be established; and that the steamers will make the run out to the Plate in 21 days. The Peru is full of passengers and took the family of La Marca from Montevideo to Chile; the Capt. hopes to make the run in 10 The Peru coaled in Montevideo in a few hours, owing to the admirable facilities of Mr. Richard Wilson, s steam lighter: it would take as many days to coul here, but Buenos Ayres in such matters is far behind

On Saturday Mr. Gould, Sec. H. B. M. Legation; Mr. O'Barrett, Sec. Brazilian Legation; and Mr. McArthur, the Spanish telegraph conces-Nolan, Mrs. Nolan, Mrs. Hegarty and lady who made her first appearance sionaire, arrived from Entre Rice, having paid their devoirs to General

Some two weeks ago we informed ly our readers that Mr. Henry O'Gorman of Barracas had been named Ohief of Police, vice Cazon resigned; the native papers have now published it; we merely call attention to it as a customary triumph.

We call attention to the introduction of a new mark of Rotterdam Real Hollands (vulgarly known by the name of gin) imported by Messrs. C. Langeland & Co., whose mellow flavor and highly hygienic qualities makes us recommend it strongly to our subscribers avec conaissaince de cause.

We have to thank an Argentine subscriber for a magnificent Alpaca skin, which now adorus our Museum we have also some samples of Alpaca wool on exhibition well worthy inspection. An Australian gentleman assures us that nearly all the Alpacas imported into Australia died, and that he has grave doubts as to the succes in the Banda Oriental

The very important news which we published the other day from the Provinces announcing a fight and victory over Varela has caused great notice in high quarters. We received the news from a most reliable source, and feel certain that the next dilligence will bring full confirmation

There is some anxiety to know what about the proposals for cleaning the port. The offers have been sent in, and seem to have got lost in the Minister of War's office. It is about high time to despatch this business and conclude the contract.

Mr. Henry O'Gorman, the new Chief of Police, we believe, intends to completely reorganize the city police -new men, uniforms, batons, &c. It is really about time, as the constant escape of criminals is a source of continued complaint. Mr. O'Gorman ought to try and get out some of the Dublin police, the finest body of men in Europe.

The great flour mill and bakery of the late Jose Viale, in Plaza Monserrat, will be sold by public auction on the 20th inst. by the aid of Mr. Sernai's hammer. This mill was one of the first erected in this country, we believe the first flour mill ever started in Buenos Ayres is that of Hal-

Respecting the money remitted so honorably by the Paraguayan ruler in payment of a claim for goods taken at Goya We understand that the sum was not sent down to the trustees of the traders estate; but to the trader himself who received the amount from the house of S. B. Hale & Co. giving his own receipt for same, he then most honorably paid the amount to his ereditors, none of whom we believe ever expected to get a farthing out of

We are glad to hear that our friend Mr. Rickard has resumed smelting at Hilaro with very fair results. In a letter dated Hilario Oct. 21, we read the following:-"We have just had the longest run of our blast furnaces ever obtained in Hilario by at least three times for a continuance, they ran 72 days incessantly and two furnaces for one stage. In the last three months we sent a fair amount of silver 20 Messrs. Gonzalez & Co- Mendoza, close upon \$10,000 worth, and we manage to clear our expenses and owe nothing." With regard to the affairs of the Hilario smelting works we un-derstand that the San Juan creditors Buenos Ayres. Our trip in the Monahave at last accepted the terms offered dnock in the early part of 1866, is and the greater part of them will take still fresh in our memory when Messrs. shares in a new company to be formed in London. Three gentlemen, among Livingstone, Murray, Walker, and them an eminent mining engineer, as Richard Browne, and Basabe so narto be sent out from London to report on the whole affair, who will probably arrive in the next English packet. On Wednesday evening the most

extraordinary rumors from head-quarters circulated in Montevideo, and some of them came up here, as to Curapaiti having been taken, and the Rio Grande cavalry having dashed Philharmonic Society will come off clean into Humaita and taken Lopez within a fortnight hence. The proprisoner. We believe they are without the slightest authenticity. The Brazilian Ministers both here and in Montevideo, however, illuminated inspectors have borne excellent results their houses on the arrival of the as in general they report great im-Cisne, and this probably gave rise to these rumora.

The great auction of lands, the capitalists, who purpose opening a large establishment on the ground, It is again reported that the Zarzuela and having the rails of the Once de removes to the Argentine theatre.

Setiembre laid through the premises. Yesterday some rather respectable shoplifting in the splendid dry goods tained as to the result.

warehouse of Sr. Gimenez. The fe- At the last momen male, who was amongst the party,

incredible. Several steamers with troops on board are hopelessly stuck, and aside from the loss occasioned by these delays, the nuisance is now becoming a serious inconvenience, and supplies for the by the greatest good fortune rescued a Brazilian transport the other day in The American steamer Regulator is also aground in the Parana.

We understand that the Minister of Mr. Stewart, respecting the duties on cap would find a rival. his yerba. The matter in dispute in On last Sunday a termination of the control volves somewhat about 30,000 pats., and will we suppose be placed in the hands of the British Minister.

Mr. William Lowther, whose appointment as Minister Plenipotoutiary to the Argentine Republic, has been announced by the telegram from Mon tevideo, is the youngest son of Colone the Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther (M.P. for Westmoreland), brother to the Earl of Lonsdale. Mr. Lowther was born in 1821, and married in 1853 Charlotte, youngest and only surviving daughter of Lord Wensleydale, by whom he has a large family. He is one of the oldest Secretaries of Embassy in our diplomatic service.

One of the Montevidean papers publishes a very interesting letter from Asuncion, dated 23rd October, giving full details respecting the state of things in Paraguay and the recent fights. At the Arsenal the greatest activity reigns, and some new pieces of artillery have been turned off. Medicines are very scarce, and the greatest poverty reigns in the country.

On Monday a grand cricket match will be played at Palermo. The Isaac eleven versus the Parish eleven; as they are all subscribers and friends we hope both sides may win, on dit a very fashouable attendance is expect-

An English gold digger from Australia has taken up his quarters at Tacuarembo, to the intense joy of the residents of that remote partido. Small pieces of stones pronounced superior quartz are on their way to Montevideo where there is some talk of a gold mining company being form-

The Banda Oriental Government has granted one league of land to a Committee at Salto for the building of a capacious hospital in that thriving town.

The steamer Dacotah Capt. May, belonging to Messrs. Tait & Co., is now placed on the Montevidean and Rio Grande route, and makes regular trips. The trade between 'the two places has within the last few years increased amazingly.

It is our melancholy duty to record another case of drowning in the very harbor of Montevideo. On last Saturday Mr. Harley a respected English machinist and boiler maker took the Sou-west capsized the boat, and poor Harley and the boatmen went to the bottom. From the frequency of that the boatmen should be compelled to change the rigging of their boats, With regard to the affairs and adopt the slower but safer class rowly escaped a watery grave; in fact, so dangerous is the harbor of Montevideo that the Government ought to compel the boatmen to carry life preservers. Poor Harley passed into eternity without a moments warn-

The third regular concert of the gramme will include some fine concerted pieces.

The domiciliary visits of the health provements in the cleanliness of the

The new Zarzuela "Valle de Andor-Frias property, in the Southern part ra" by Gastambidi, which was put off of the city, has been suspended, owing on Thesday night, will be produced to offers made by a new society of morrow. This is one of the prettiest operettas in the Spanish repository.

The elections in the Banda Oriental will come off the last Sunday in this parties were detected in an attempt at month. Some misgivings are enter-

At the last moment we have received full particulars of the murder ed two or three times. We have not

Brazilian criminal, and not as we have stated the victim. The assassin was a cob-bler. But it is a long story that our correspondent sends us.

We have to thank an Argentine friend for another addition to our unfortunate soldiers are a difficult museum, a Paraguayan smoking cap matter. The steamer Marcelo Diaz made from the fibre of a small plant which grows wild in the Gran Chaco, and is called in "Guarani" the Harry front of Martin Garcia, but hardly Goawai. If the manufacturers in had she passed the mouth of the Manchester could but see this extra Goawai. If the manufacturers in Guazu when she ran aground, and ordinary cap they would possibly have her decks are covered with soldiers. a better appreciation of indigenous manufacture, the cloth and tassel are beautifully dyed by cochineal, and we doubt if in the varied collection at Hacienda has rejected the claim of the Paris Exhibition this Indian made

> On last Sunday a terrible fight occurred in the town of Lobos during the elections for 'municipale'; one poor fellow a baker, on Atucha's estancia was shot by mistake, and then and there died. About a dozen of the free and enlightened voters got severely wounded, two of whom have since died; in fact from the details we have received, there can be no doubt that the 'mele' was a most serious af fair, and most disgraceful. The camps about Lobos are in good condition, and the farmers busy sending their wool to market. At the estancia Cabaña Santa Ana, the property of Mr. Stockdall, there have been several important sales of rams, but we hear of no sheep sales. At the estancias of Don Marcos Paz, Sr. Acosta, and Atucha, great attention is now paid to rearing ram breeding flocks.

> Marshal Caxias has published a proclamation to the Paraguayans, calling upon them for the sake of their homes, their children, their religion, and their country to forsake Lopez. This proclamation has been rendered necessary, owing to the statement of deserters, who represent that since the ball from the fleet struck the church at Humaitá and knocked down the cross, Lopez has proclaimed to his soldiers and people that the allies are on a crusade against religion.

General Osorio continues in very inferior health and confined to his tent. This is a very serious contre temps and the Brazilian army feels the loss; it is greatly feared that owing to the increasing hot weather there are poor hopes of the general who may ultimately have to leave for Brazil.

We may mention as a fact highly creditable to the Paraguayan Government, that a debt due to a bankrupt estate in Buenos Ayres, and which the Sindicos had almost given up as lost, was, by last steamer from Paraguay, punctually remitted. The money was collected from the Paraguay Government through the instrumentality of Mr. Washburn.

The Sisters of Charity who so promptly and heroically repaired to the seat of war on the outbreak there of the cholera, have now returned as the epidemic had disappeared on their arrival at the camp.

At the meeting in the Plaza Parque on Sunday last, in honor of Mr. Hector a boat from the mole, scarcely had Varela's success at Geneva, it was they put off, when a sudden puff from proposed to present that gentleman with an album. A very little fellow in a very blue coat and very white trowsers, stood forth and offered his such cases in Montevideo we think subscription to the testimonial in the slope of the hill leading from the Rename of his mother Delfina Vedia de Mitre. On the card which accompanied the subscription was the expression of that lady's good wishes to- able thoroughfare. Gould not the wards the object of the manifestation in honor of the hero of Geneva.

can improve their hand-writing and better landmark. save much time to our compositors by supplying themselves with a stock of Charles Barnard's electro carbonized tion of Nicanor Caceres, one of those pens. The London correspondent of provincial magnates, from whose the Paris Moniteur has testified in ranks the great curse of this country, print that he writes a great deal, and the caudillage, is drawn. It appears that hitherto, he could not get a pen'to that a poor creature on his estancia last more than a day, whereas one of had been continually whipped, like a Barnard's pens will last him a week. slave, and very naturally one morning For further particulars see our adver- he took to his heels. Caceres contizing columns. tizing columns.

The last mail from Paraguay brings us the intelligence of the death of President Lonez's eldest son. He was to dismount, telling him he had Cakilled in a recent cavalry engagement. ceros' command to put him to death. This young man who was personally known to us, was only about fifteen

We have to record an atrocions murder committed the night before last, on the Boca Railway, not far from the Riachuelo. The victim was a poor ed from the Esperanza be anywhere man who earned his livlihood by the near the truth, we know what kind of sale of butter and vegetables. An summary justice to expect from the eyewitness describes him as being shot deliberately with a revolver discharg-

Paisandu. A correspondent informs us that the hail stones were some of them 12 inches in circumference. Four or five men lost their lives. The vicinity of these storms accounts for the freshness we now experience in the frosts prevalent during the night have already done considerable injury to both the potato crops and the wheat.

Mr. Hector Varela is to be named Minister of Foreign Affairs in Monte

The exports of verba from Brazil to the River Plate have reached during the last year 268,000 arrobes.

Respecting the assertions ascribed to the French Consul some have foundation. The imprisonment and illtreatment of Mr. Capdevila is for instance too true; and the general complexion of the gossip from Humaita may be more or less well painted. But the absurd history of the caged tigers to which Lopez like a second Caligula flings his human victims to be devoured, is an abominable falsehood. And the circumstance that M. Oochelet was lodged in a part of the fire of the allies, is easily explained by the fact that there is no part of that fortress which is not thus exposed. It is pity that our colleagues should go out of their way to publish 'silly exaggerations, as the state of affairs in the interior of Humaita is doubtless quite bad enough, and we are all pretty well disposed to believe that the resources of the Ruler of Paraguay are well nigh exhausted. Let the allies push on their reinforce ments and be above calumny. Marshal Caxias is at least better employed, and we find on the 29th of October General Mena Barreto under his orders took possession of a very important position, which may lead to final results.

The storm which on Friday evening lasted from 5 p.m. to between 8 and 9, has refreshed the atmosphere, and filled the algibes in the city. The heavy rain was continuous, and at times there were violent gusts of wind which left their mark. Yesterday morning we observed, in passing through the suburbs, more than one valuable tree had been felled in the different quintas. We are afraid the newly-shorn sheep in the camp will have suffered. The damage already done by the late frosts to the flocks is very serious. The loss in this province is calculated at 60,000 by a correspondent of a Montevidean paper.

Another vessel with cargo and crew has gone down in the Parana. accident occurred near Santa Fé. Casualties are so frequent, we can only presume that the masters of vessels, and the agents and consignees of craft engaged in navigating the Paraná, are fully alive to the necessity of aiding our endeavors in calling the attention of the public and the Government to the fact. The river is so extensive, and washes the shores for so many leagues of mere desert, we quite understand the difficulties of the case; but those who are versed in the sub ect might suggest some remedy.

We must congratulate the authori ties on the neat appearance of the coleta to the beach. The repairs and alterations at the sides of the road have greatly improved that fashionriver front of the Recoleta be whitewashed? It would add to the pic-

The Corrientes journals record a villainous act, committed at the instigahim. He was found about a league from Goya. Ojeda ordered the man After, a short oration to him, recommending his soul to mercy, Ojeda there and then shot the poor crying wretch with a carbine. The shot not years of age. He was of fair complexion bright blue eyes, and resembled very much Madame Lynch his mother. He spoke finently both English and French. seemed to expect; he instructed an orderly, who accompanied him, to out the man's throat. This was done, and if the history we have thus abbreviat-

A fearful bail storm has visited and believe that as according to latest information she was not ready for sea, she may have postponed her sailing until 1st November.

We hear with pleasure that some wool from an estancia in the partido of Giles, formerly in San Antonio, has weather. We understand that the attracted much attention in the market, as being the longest stapled wool that as yet has come into the plaza. We call attention to the lot as being appreciated by the buyers, and highly remunerative to the owner.

The camps, from the Lujan Station northwards, are in splendid condition; plenty of grass and water, and the flocks fat. The last rain came very apropos, as the farmers were just beginning to prepare the troughs, &c., to water their sheep.

A correspondent from Mercedes, Banda Oriental, writes as follows:-Everybody is busy shearing now. Peons are rather source, on account of there being too many large establishments in this neighborhood all shearing at the same time. In some estan-cias there is very much scab; in my flocks there is but little. The wool this year is pretty clean, and much fortress of Humaita exposed to the heavier than last year. Weather bad, as usual during the shearing. Sheep very cheap: two lots of 4000 and 6000 were sold last week at six and seven reals, with the wool on their backs.

Owing to our number of to-day being a packet edition for Europe, we have been obliged to suspend the publication of chapter III. of the Adventures of a Gaucho in England." We will endeavor to find room for it early in the week.

We hear from Mr. Watson of Belgrano, that the raffle of the musical box (we suppose our readers know all about it), is to come off on Tuesday, after the arrival of the 5.20 train: but of far more material interest is the mock-turtle soup he advertises for to day.

The steamer Edward Everett left this port on Friday evening for Montevideo, and up to 4 p.m. yesterday her arrival had not been telegraphed. We presume she has anchored during the storm on that night.

The Lady Lang, this morning, will take a trip to the outer roads. We believe that certain parties interested in the purchase of the vessel will be on board.

The suburban tertulia we spoke of resterday, and which was to come off last night, has been postponed until to morrow on account of the bad state of the roads.

The Lujan, which sailed from the Tigre with 140 passengers, on Thursday last, got aground and remained fast all that day; but this swift little steamer managed to make her round trip, and arrive at the Tigre punctually at her usual hour yesterday morning. We refer our readers to our friend

Sinbad's version of the Tuyuti victory. With all the different accounts before us it is difficult to arrive at the truth in regard either to the object or the result of the late vigorous attack of Paraguayans. But the prominent facts are that there are grave suspi-cions of treachery in the allied outposts, that Lopez's attack meant more perhaps than a raid on the stores of the allies; but to the fact of the Paraguayans stumbling on the liquors they owe their own defeat. The Bra-zilian officers, particularly Paranhos, Mattos and Andrade, appear to have behaved like heroes. The Argentine and Correntino cavalry under Gen. Hornos contributed nobly to the final Contributors to the Standard, and turesqueness of the environs of the retreat of the enemy, and Hornos was nay their shadows never grow less, city, and the building would be a made Brigadier on the spot by General Mitre. The loss in men to Lopez if not amounting to 2500 as reported, must have been sufficiently severe in his present circumstances, and probably the main object of the attack was frustrated, which was to prepare a more serious attempt on Tuyu-Cue. Lopez's information as to what is going on in the allied camp must be complete, as he timed his attack at a moment when the allied force was divided; one division being engaged in protecting a convoy. The Paraguayan General Barrios accompanied the attacking column, consisting of 8,000 to 10,000 men, only to where it halted during the night within a short distance of the allied outposts. He then returned to Humaita, leaving the expedition in the hands of Ximenez. A correspondent of the Republica describes the dead among the Paraguayan troops as mostly old men and boys, with no other uniform but a kind of woollen sack tied round their waist. Only the officers and sergeants possessed anything pretending to trow-sers; and he remarks on the great difference their appearance presented gaucho party, when it will be again to the Paraguayan troops be had seen its turn to rule. ts turn to rule.

There is much anxiety to know But the correspondent we quote has was also arrested.

The number of steamers now we must postpone until to-morrow. Is to be attributed or, if the criminal approach as the butterman was the has been captured.

The number of steamers now aground in the river Parana is perfect. It appears that the butterman was the has been captured.

The enormous stock of imported goods was never at any previous occasion so heavy as at present. The custom-house and bonded warehouse are all full to overflowing, and a lighterman assures us that the private deposites are extending now up to the Once Septembre. For the convenience of those who may have heavy bulky goods to place in deposit or bond, we may mention that Don José Ferreira has arranged with the custom house, that his barraca on the Riachuelo be a public bonded warehouse. As the lighters can discharge alongside the barraca, this is a great convenience and saving for merchants, and the charge for barraca fee is most moderate.

The splendid North American steamer Lady Lang, arrived yesterday from Colonia. She is one of the finesa steamers in the river, beautifully fitted up and in fact a floating palace. We understand that there are many at present in treaty with our friend Capt. Manton for this

Queen of the Plate.

A. fearful accident occurred last week in Quilmes, proving fatal to a poor old back woman named Mercedes Chiripa. The unfortunate creature, though numbering some 90 or 100 summers, was quite active and in entire possession of her senses. She had never suffered pain or ache, and up to the last moment was most active. When cooking her dinner her dress caught fire, the bed clothes and thatch roof soon followed, and before any assistance could be got the unfortunate woman was reduced to ashes.

Last week we paid a visit to Mr. Younger's steam-washing establishment in Barracas. It is the first of the kind we have ever seen, and notwithstanding all we had beard in its favor, in truth we must plead guilty to our agreeable astonishment as we wandered through the place, in company with its intelligent owner. Nought that we could say would convey a fair idea of the admirable working of this establishment, where care and experience hold sway; on all sides is life and labor, and in all the departments, whether washing, stretching, drying, sorting or packing, one knows not which to admire most, each is equally supplied with the most improved modern machinery, guided by the same experienced hand. Perhaps the most remarkable part of the business is to see everything turned to use; here no waste is permitted, the smallest bits and scraps are carefully gathered, and form an artificial dam against the depredations of the tide. Through a series of pipes the water is carried from the stream to the engines, whilst a light tramway carries the produce from the workshop into the boat, whence it is borne fresh to the foreign market without coming in contact with the dust or dirt of the Barraca. Since May last 145,000 skins have passed through this refining pro-We have in our office several samples of those skins which have fetched as much as \$2 2rls. per 1b., and others \$205 mgc. per doz., and when we consider the value of these in their natural state, it appears strange that so few of our sheepfarmers should patronize the new method, which whilst so simple and, at once doubles the value of the staple. Above all, let it be remembered that whilst the best articles badly, loosely or dirtily got up, are ever a drug on the market. A little care and cleanliness in their get up, will secure a good price and quick sale.

ite steamer Estrella lea to day for her new route. Her experienced Commander during a two months' sojourn on the Parana sand banks has acquired a thorough knowledge of all the shoals and hidden islands in that tortuous channel, and passengers who confide themselves to Captain Davis' care are certain of a quick and safe passage, together with every home comfort.

The Archbishop has published a Pastoral' condemning civil marriages, and coinciding with the Bishop of Parana in his views on the question.
In consequence of the weather Mr.

Gottschalk's concert has been post-

poned until to-night.

The wars of the pens have just commenced. Scarcely had Mr. Barnard arrived from Rio, with a select parcel of the best pens in the world, than our ever obliging friends Mackern present themselves at our door, with what they insist are better pens. As to the virtues of Mackern's pans we have yet to speak-they look well in the box, but Barnard's pens, besides writing well, spell well also; and we have but to remark that the motto at the head of Mackern's advertisement, "The pen Diehl, &c., and at once procure is mightier than the sword," attributed flocks of these valuable animals. to Bulwor, is taken from the telebrated

From the south camps we hear that parties who introduce these animals there are numerous wool buyers purchasing wools, south of the Salado, for account of a firm in town, but the price paid is generally about 50

On Sunday, the new clab will hold its meeting to name a candidate for the Presidency. Invitations have been sent all round town, and we are led to believe that it will be a very grand affair. We understand that in high native circles there is great anxiety to know the name of the Standard candidate; we have no hesitation in naming him-Francisco Carrullo, the founder of the new woollen cloth mills, is our candidate, we vote for him, and believe that the man who labors so unceasingly for the material progress of the country should take precedence, and under his tutelary care the Argentine nation would become a great manufacturing republic.

The third regular concert at the new Philharmonic Society will come off very shortly at the Coliseum. We are glad to hear that this new society is doing well, thanks to the untiring efforts of its musical Director. The next rehearsal will take place on Wednesday the 13th inst., at half past seven o'clock at the Coliseum. We hope everybody will attend.

A NEW RIVER PLATE INDUSTRY.

It is with undisguised pleasure we turn from the contemplation of the wars in the interior, and the sanguinary struggle going on in Paraguay, to treat of the introduction of a new industry in the River Plate. The acclimatization society of Montevideo has just achieved a triumph which calls for especial notice, and which we are fain to believe is fraught with greater importance for these countries than even the victory of political parties. We refer to the introduction of a small flock of Alpacas and Llamas which after the most untiring exertions, and heavy expenses, has at last arrived safe and sound on the fertile plains of the Banda Oriental.

The history of sheep farming in the River Plate is so fresh in our memories, that it requires no effort to trace it from its infancy to its climacteric, we believe we might add depression. Peter Sheridan if the truth be told, has done more for Buenos Ayres than all the generals and heroes who figure in the pages of River Plate history; and happy indeed are we to note that notwithstanding the chequered fortunes of this country, there are not wanting men fired with the same industrial ambition, to tread in his foorsteps, Messrs. McColl, Diehl, &c. have labored nobly for the country of their adoption, and possibly posterity will better estimate the importance of their efforts than cotem-

The sheep farming industry for many causes is at present on the wane, taxation and excessive production are doubtless the chief causes of its prostration. The pasturage is as good and the lands as fertile as when sheep farming was in its palmiest days; the production is the same and increase never better, yet there is a canker at the root, and strange to say in no place more than the Banda Oriental is this felt. Men come to this country in every steamer, gallop from estancia to estancia, see the flocks, make their calculations, but on all sides we bear the same complaint land too dear, rent too high and taxes. excessive; wool as a staple is steadily declining. Something must be done to instil new life into the camp business, the acclimatization society of Montevideo has happily come to the rescue, and by introducing these valuable animals affords a new opening to the would be estancieros of the River Plate.

Mestiza wool has become so abundant in the European market that its present price hardly covers the cost of production, and yet whilst the present price of the staple rules so low, every necessary of life is enhancing. Thus it is that with a heavy export duty on production and a still heavier import duty on articles of consumption, the farmer of the River Plate finds himself the victim of misguided legislation; and forced to work as hard in the pampas of South America for a bare existence as in the most thickly populated States of Europe.

The introduction of Alpacas in the

River Plate if duly fostered and properly cared, may ultimatly lead to the production of a still grander staple than mestiza wool, and it behoves the Government of Buenos Ayres to folthe example set by Meesrs. Mc Coll, Diehl, &c., and at once procure some

Pgivate enterprize has ever proved poem of our distinguished countryman in South America more successful Denis Florence McCarthy, entitled than Government undertakings, and "The voice and the pen." if a prospect could be held out that

would not be taxed from the estancia to the outer roads; as is at present with sleep, we believe that capitalists and others would take measures to have Alpacas imported, but unfortunately in this country there is no protection for the farmer; he has no voice in our Legislature, no chair in the Government-house, no weight in public councils. Men who have the capital and the energy to attempt the introduction of Alpaca breeding, are cowed at the abuses which exist in the camp, and the taxes that rule in town. To secure success it is necessary that the Government should take the initiative, and offer premiums to the importers of Alpacas. The importance of the Alpaca is unsusceptible of exaggeration, and the following interesting details which we have taken from the Siglo of Montivideo will convince our readers that if the efforts of Messrs. McCol, Diehl and others meet with the same sup-port and assistance as those of our countryman Mr. Sheridan some few years ago, the palmiest days of the River Plate have yet to come, and the depressed state of the wool market is but a passing trouble.

First introduction of Alpacas, Llamas and Vicunas.

Of all the industrial conquests that we could have longed for doubtless the most useful for a pastoral country like the Oriental Republic of Uruguay is the acquisition of the animals denizens of the Andes of Bolivia and Peru which produce a long staple and silky wool, known by the genuine name of Alpaca wool.

This conquest has now been realized. 'A flock of ninety animals between Llamas and Alpacas has been driven from the Cordilleras of the Andes to the Atlantic, at the cost of persevering labor, sleepless nights, and fatigues of all sorts, which those alone can appreciate who have travelled through the vast fertile expanses of the South American continent.

The large concourse of merchants and estancieros daily visiting the animals lately disembarked, is a proof that the importance of the introduction into the Republic of a new element of valuable produce is not ignored. It is because the time is not very remote when the introduction of Merinos gave a new impulse to our national wealth, raising the price of lands five times what it was, by the over value our exports, and now much more brilliant results may be foreseen if the breed of Llamas, Vicuñas and Alpacas can be acclimatized in the Uruguay Republic.

We have no doubt that this acclimation can be effected easily and readily as we shall prove by authentic and

well known facts., Usefulness of the Alpacas.—In treating of the importation of a new breed, the first question to be resolved is that of its practical utility in the country where such breed is intended to be introduced.

In treating of Alpacas and Llamas we have to consider the value of their wool, the quantity produced, and the means of rearing these animals in the extensive and natural grazing ground of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

Value of the wool .- The consumption of Alpaca wool in Europe has been increasing to such an extent the only limit to it is that of its production monopolized by Bolivia, Peru and Ecquador.

A Liverpool trade report which has come under our notice values at 3 millions of .lbs. the Alpaca wool annually imported into Europe.

The Montevidean Company founded with the object of acclimatizing in this country the animals that furnish this valuable produce, calculates that Alpaca wool, properly sorted, and in good condition, can be sold in Liverpool at the rate of 5s. perlb.

The wool of the Llama is of small worth. It is a good beast of burden, patient and strong, and for the purpose of making crosses the introduction of the Llama is valuable. Besides which it also furnishes excellent meat.

The Alpacas, on the other hand, are essentially intended for the production of wool. Those that have arrived at Montevideo appear to us superior to anything we have seen in the Zoological Gardens of Paris or Amsterdam.

An Alpaca fleece weighs from 7 to 10 lbs.; and even more. The length of the wool is on an average 26 centimetres, and we have seen some of it measuring more than 12 inches.

The Alpacas breed annually. One buck is sufficient for 20, or even 40, does.

ever, given the results that might have been expected, as far as wool is concerned.

Facility of Acclimatisation—The anxiety to acquire American Llamas and Alpacas, is of old standing in Eu-The great Natural historian, Buffon, wrote in 1765-"The importance of these animals is such, that benefits to us than all the gold of the New World."

At the beginning of this century the Empress Josephine endeavored to realise Buffon's wishes, and requested Charles IV. to send her a flock of these animals from Peru, in consequence of which more than thirty were sent from Bolivia to Buenos Ayres, and arrived in Cadiz in 1808.

This first attempt was not successful, but it established, beyond any doubt, the fact that Alpacas and Llamas can live far from the Cordilleras, under different climates, and under the most varied description of

In England Lord Derby owns a flock of Alpacas, which is increasing on his estates. In 1847 King William II. of Holland, possessed a flock of thirty of these animals, among which were twelve Alpacas, considered to have been thorough bred, although we believe that some of those lately

brought to Montevideo are far superior

to the King of Holland's Alpacas. The British Government, anxious to endow its pastoral colony in the southern hemisphere with this new source of wealth, offered a prize of £10,000 to the person who should first introduce into Australia a flock of Al pacas.

This prize was adjudged to Mr. Ledger, who arrived at Sydney on the 20th of September, 1858, with 256 of these animals, the survivors of 400, collected by that gentleman in

Subsequently the Australian Colony. thinking that this sum of £10,000 was not a sufficient reward for this daring traveller, and taking into consideration the wealth this new breed promised to Australia, adopted Mr. Ledger's children, granted them a second prize of £5,000, and voted an annual sum of £1,500 for the support of the flock.

Ever since then, and notwithstand ing the fatigue of a long sea voyage the Alpacas and Llamas have pros pered and increased in Australia.

No doubt therefore can be enter tained as to the facility of acclimatising these animals. But if any such doubt should by chance exist, it would be removed by the history of the long and tedious journey gone through by the animals which have lately arrived in the port of Montevideo.

After leaving Bolivia, now four years ago, and crossing the Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, Cordoba, and Santa Fé, they were embarked at Rosario, and on the 24th of October, 1867, landed in the capital of the Uruguay Republic, under the intelligent and persevering care of a native of Peru, Dn. Miguel Alvina.

MEANDERINGS IN SOUTH AMERICA (A. D. 1867).

No. 9-To Urquiza's Palace, and thereat. The road from Concepcion del Uruguay, which is the capital of Entre Rios province to San José, presents a from attack, for they do not scamlike those that you see on the Pampas, which was a wine store—Thus: or in the Gran Chaco.

On each side of this road. (that is as straight as tend parallel lines) and for a length of four to five leagues from the palace, are square inclosures of palings, at distances of a few hundred yards apart. Within these were planted, a few years ago some trees,—chiefly of the 'Globulus Eucalyptus species, -but the greater part of them have been destroyed by the cattle.

Urquiza's palace of San José is certainly a grand edifice. But before was inside of it for half an hour, it made two permanent impressions on me,-not at all calculated to make me feel as if I were to take naturally to my host's courtesy of "la casa de Vd. a su disposicion &c. &c. The first was, that here, what you stood or sat down upon,—what you looked at, or passays, General Navarro has defeated sed by in fact all the surroundings rethe forces of Varela near Salta, and present so many gold ounces: for in my informant goes on to state that it the building; ornamenting, and furnishing it must have cost a mint of mobile bing it must have cost a mint of mobile binself had fallen prisoner—I hasten Crosses. The Alpaca and the Llama ney. The second was something si- to give you the news, as, if true, it is

crosses also with the Kinns, the pro- was two days in the place T bessure duce, called Pacocha, has not, how- conscious of a longing to see something, that had a crooked turning, or a rounding at the coner. For everything is so superlatively parallel and quadrilateral.

The building of this palace was originally begun in 1850, and its appurtenances are not yet fully completed. The front entrance faces the East,—and entering by the outside they would produce more important gate, the visitor passes on through a garden of square parterres,—in which are shrubs and flowers from all parts of the world. On each side of this walk, which is laid down with the finest of sands, as well as about half way between the outside gate and the main entrance of the palace, you pass a large brass wire aviary, with glass top,-containing canaries as well as Argentine, and Brazilian birds. These aviaries are approached by marble steps,—that make a circumference of the whole. I am told that said birdprisons cost a thousand guineas each. Continuing onward we cross a flagged piazza, of the grand entrance, which s fronted by eight massive Corinthian columns. Through a spacious 'Saguan' (or vestibule) and into a patio,-over which we can pass,even in the rainiest weather.without wetting our feet, as there is an arcade on all four sides of the square. I should have mentioned that before entering, and at either front corner of the general edifice is a lofty,-tower, four stories in height with a clock in front of the top story, and a weather van, surmounting all. These are accessible to the summit from inside,—that on the right leading up from the billiard roon, whilst the one on the left is attainable from the private rooms of the family. Behind the billiard apartment is the dinner sala, and beyond this in the same patio still are the bed rooms for distinguished gnests-such as a Bishop, an Admiral,—governor of a province, or Foreign Minister. On the opposite side in this patio, are the grand drawing room—the Generals private dining room, and the bed-chambers of the family. These are all luxuriantly fitted in the Louis Quinze style of heavy curtains, thick carpets, and massive furniture. Whilst the ceiling of the principal Sala is set off with (about eighteen inch square) mirrors placed side by side over the whole, and forming a large reflecting surface.

At each corner of the Patio and over a door is an oil painting, done at fresco of one or other of the many battles in which Urquiza was engaged, and therein his individuality is clearly marked ont by his own portrait

amongst the soldier. Passing through this across another Saguan—and the mathematical idea impressing itself on you wherever you go-here you get into a second Patio. where dwell the Aides de camp, the servants of the palace, the governess of the children, and in which an excellent kitchen is located, this square, instead of colonnades at its side, like the other has a boundary of grape trellises.-that in summer time afford an excellent shade. Hence we emerge through a spacious gateway into the rear of the premises,—and find ourselves standing on a flagged road-way, -that leads from a side entrance to the coach house. This entrance is made through a large gate between a pretty chapel, dedicated to San José on the one side and a pulperia (or purolling plain on either side, like the blic house) on the other. As I gazed greater part of the Entre Riano camps. on these antitheses of salvation, and Everywhere, as you go along, troupes ("the other ation" says a Puritan of ostriches abound. And they appried at my side as I was about to pear to know that a decree of the begin with ad.) these came to my mund Captain General ensures their safety a verse, which I once heard of having been written on the door of a Dissentper off at sight of a coach or diligence, ing chapel in Liverpool, beneath.

There's a spirit above And a spirit below, . A spirit of love, And a spirit ot woe! The spirit above Is the spirit divine And the spirit below Is the spirit of Wine.

So to obviate any further reflections or observation that might be held by the faithful to be bordering on the profane, I turned in to the chapel to say my prayers.

IMPORTANT FROM SALTA.

CAPTURE OF VARELA. We have received from a corresnondent the following important intelligence in a letter dated Fuerte de Andalgala, October 21st. The says, General Navarro has defeated in South America more successful cross indistinctly, and their offspring milar to what Dickens describes of of the very greatest importance—and then Government undertakings, and is called Alpa Llama, in Spanish; Philadelphia,—as to its being so "dismay reach you by this route sooner if a prospect could be held out that Gusyquichas, in Indian. The Alpaca tractingly regular." Indeed before I than by any other.

THE DANISH ISLANDS.

A report comes from Vienna that the Government of the United States is treating with that of Denmark for the purchase of the Virgin Islands. and that the sum offered is \$8,000,000 in gold. If the bargain is struck they will get three islands of some little size—St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John, and several others of no importance. The group was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, in 1494. Between Florida and these islands lie the four pieces of manifest destiny-Cuba, the Bahamas, Sau Domingo and Porto Rico.

Santa Cruz is the most important, having an area of 78 square miles and a population in 1850, of 23,729. St. Thomas comes next, with 27 square miles and 13,666 inhabitants. St. John has 22 square miles, and a population of 2,228.

Santa Cruz is about twenty miles long, from two to six miles wide, generally flat well watered, moderately fortile, unhealthful, and subject to droughts, hurricanes and earthquakes. About two fifths of the land is planted with cane, and the annual sugar crop varies from 12,000 to 40,000 hogshead. The cultivation of cotton, indigo and coffee has dwindled to almost nothing. The harbor of the capital town, Christianstadt, has a bad entrance, and is full of shoals.

St. Thomas is about twelve miles long, less than three miles wide, rugged, bare of woods, parched and sterile. The area of cultivated land is only 2,500 acres, half of which is given to sugar. The free port of Charlotte Amalia is the centre of a large trade. The annual importation is estimated at \$5,000,000, and the number of ships touching at the port in 1850 was 2,196.

A SLEEPING BEAUTY.

A physician of Union City, Tennessee, has communicated to the Louisville Journal an account of a young lady who has been sleeping for eighteen years. She wakes to eat, and then resumes her sleep. When eight years of age she had an attack of intermittent fever, for which opium was admistered, and sleep has ever since had control of her. Her name is Susan C. Godsa, born in Gibson county, Tennesse, in 1842, making her twenty-six years of age. She is five feet three inches high, and weighs 140 pounds, deep, dark eyes and dark brown hair, and very fair complexion, with exquiportion of her own clothes, She had sitely arched eyebrows. In fine, she never made a shirt, drawers, pants, or never made a stirth on sitely arched eyebrows. is a perfect beauty, and looks, as if she enjoyed good health. We measured the head from the occiput to the married a year, she had made for me frontal bone, making twenty-six inches, a good sized head for a woman, and withal it was well developed, especially over the seat of intellect, with a marked prominence over each eye, which denotes a good linguist. We were unable to count the pulse, owing to a tremor that constantly pervades her whole frame during both sleeping and waking. Her respiration numbered thirty-two while sleeping, which is slightly accelerated when awake. Sixteen is the normal number. Notwithstanding the frequency of the respiratory movements, it was apparently easy and unimpeded. The expansion of the pupil was normal.

At the origin of her disease, when large quantities of opium had been seized with convulsion and attempted to tear her hair and eyes. This was shortly succeeded by a deep sleep, from which she has never recovered save for a few minutes at long intervals. It is possible that she may have been narcotized and a rupture of some minor vessel resulted therefrom. Compression of the brain, such as might result from an effusion of the blood, is evidenced both by the character of the convulsions and the sterterous breathing. She has convulsions almost every hour of the day and night, at which time the head is thrown forward, the chin resting upon her bosom and sometimes the typon ner coson and somewhere the typon ner coson and somewhere also informed us that, beginning precisely at two o'clock and terminating at eleven, she has the most aggravated convulsion, and this, too, every night. The appetite of this patient is good, although she necessarily eats but little, and about the same variety as the majority of well people. In consequence of her early affliction she has received no education, being neither able to read or write, yet she has an expression both intelligent and refined. When awake she answers questions readily, and is apparently perfectly lucid. She complains a great deal of headache, which she says is a combination of sharp and dull pains. She says she never dreams, and is not conscious of pain or of anything traus piring around her when asleep.

THE UNITED STATES LEGATION AND MR. H. VARRIA.

Legation of the U.S. of America Buenos Ayres, November 1st 1867. My dear Sir:

It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the signal success which your distinguished brother Señer Don Héctor F. Varela delivered in the most worthy and eloquent manner at the Peace Con.

Lie Cragay and La Piata, and the Saltefa Company is prohibited navigating the Parana. It was mooted on 'Change that a contract for 50,000 ar. Mestiza wool had been concluded, at the very low price of 67½.

Much attention was paid to the sale of some coupons of the French dobt, at the very low figure of 304. gress in Geneva during its session of gress in Geneva during its session of in the wool plazas to-day large sales, price the 11th September ult. in defence of about the same. Nearly all the wool in the assailed progress and civilization under Republican institutions in this Hemisphere. This manly and noble defence will live as a lasting monument of respect and sincere gratitude in the hearts of all the American people North and South.

You will be gratified also to know that one of the official despatches lately received from my Government at Washington and signed by the Hon. William H. Seward Secretary of State, contains the following allusion to your valuable paper the

"Tribuna" viz: "The Memoranda of Political Events in the River Plate from the 9th to 24th of February and also the able articles from the "Tribuna" have been read

with very great interest." . From this you will see that my Government is not unaware of the tendency of a leading daily paper in Buenos Ayres edited by the Brothers Varela and imbued with their patriotic spirit.

I am, with sincere regard, Your obedient servant, A. ASBOTH.

Sr. Don Luis Varela, Buenos Ayres.

WHAT A GOOD WIFE IS WORTH. A Kentucky farmer furnishes the following evidence of the money value of a wife. The companionship of such a wife was even more precious than her industry and economy :- "I have been farming twenty-two years. The first four years I was unmarried. I began farming with 250 acres, in the Blue Grass region. I handled cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses, principally the two first named, and lived I thought, tolerably economical, spent none of the money for tobacco in any way, never betting a cent, or dissipating in any way, and yet at the end of the four years I had made little or no clear money. I then married a young lady, eighteen years of age-one who never had done any housework or work of any kind, except making a waistcoat, or even sewed a stitch on a coat; and yet, before we had been every one of the articles of clothing named, and knit numbers of pairs of socks for me—yes, and mended divers articles for me, not excepting an old hat or two. She had also made butter, sold eggs, chickens and other fowls, and vegetables, to the amount of near 640 dollars in cash, at the end of the year; whereas, during the four years that I was single, I never had sold five cents worth; besides making me purely happy and contented with and at my own home. And as to making money, we have made money clear of expenses everything that we have unyear except one during the time, selling butter, eggs, and marketing of different kinds. My yearly expenses for fine clothing. dertaken on the farm, and she has made from 350 to 500 dollars every for fine clothing, &c., before I was married, were more than my yearly expenses were after I was married. combined with the expenses of my wife and children, and our farm has increased from 250 to 650 acres; and I believe that if I had not married it would have increased but little, if any, and I have never been absent from home six nights when my wife was at our home, since we were married, and her cheeks kiss as sweetly, to me as they did the morning after I was mar-

LETTERS

At this Office for Messrs. R. Doyle, A R. Butler, Edward Shearm, Mathew Shine, Bolton Molineux, James Ware, John Cumley, Roberto Affleck (2) Edward Maguire, John Solomon Johnston, Miss M. Hogan, Mrs. George Anderson, Mrs. Francis Rufull.

ON 'CHANGE.

November 6, 1867. Ounces, 1221 25 Sovereigns, Patacons,
National Bonds 52}.

In Bonds nothing of any importance. Market declining, but few sales. For cash 2,000 at 52½ for November 30th 12,000 at 53§, for December

for November 30th 12,000 at 523.

The most important business of the day, however, was the amalgametion of Matti's Uruguay, line of steamers with the Saltona Company.

The most important business of the day, however, was the amalgametion of Matti's Uruguay, line of steamers with the Saltona Company. Mr. Matti has sold to the new Company the steamers Rio Parana, Rio Uruguay, Guazu, and Ibicuy, in the round sum of 286,000 pats., of which he takes 150,000 pats. in shares and 116,000 in cash. The old Saltena Company sells the Rio de la Plata, Villa del Salto and 3 or 4 small steamers in the round sum of 222,000 pats. The new company commences operations on the 1st December, and will continue under its present name. Mr. Matti binds himself not to navigate the Uruguay and La Plata, and the Salteña

Nearly all the wool in the Plaza Once sold, and in the Railway Station only about 4,000 ar.

9 carts fine Mestiza, Moreno, 9 do. do. Chivilcoy,
7 do. do. Guardia Mon
5 carts good wool, with carretilla, Chivilcoy, Guardia Monte, 16 do. 3 do. do. 60 do.

3 waggons, 63 In the South Plaza very heavy arrivals; at the station alone some 30,000 ar. Mr. Jeppener's wool, from Jeppener, sold to-day at 70. This is a very superior lot, and well known in this

1600 ar. good wool, with bellies, 500 ar. do do at station 700 ar. mixed 300 ar. common and dirty 400 ar. mestiza 4000 ar. several prime lots, from I cart fine clean Magdalena 600 ar. do Cañuelas 550 ar. do 900 ar. do do Guardia Monto 1200 ar. do Magdalena do carretilla . 500 ar. do cloan 7 carts from Arroyo Chico 6 do fine and clean wool 400 ar. good wool At the Station— 500 ar. good wool, Ranchos 4 waggons 550 ar. good 800 ar. do 2400 ar. do About 7,000 ar. in various lots, from 52 to 68.

Several lots have been sent to deposit.

Arrivals by train [42 waggons] very heavy. Dry hides-

5,500 various lots, from 124 to 128.

Sheepskins—
One splendid lot, sample in office, 22 rls.
1500 doz. from 90 to 180.

200 ar., at 33 66 pipes,
Arrived from estancia Juncal— 40 25 bordalesas grease, 1000 dry hides, 40 125 250 ar. wool, carretilla, 125 doz. sheopskins, 15 rls.

100 ar. hair,
100 ar. hair,
134
Some dry hides sold to day at 40 rls.
The firm of G. & S. Rocca & Co. have already shipped to Genoa 200 bales new wool. This firm killed last year, at their saladeres, 95,000 head of Messrs. H. A. Green & Co. have placed on the

berth for Liverpool the British barque Parejero, Mr. J. W. Brookes, broker, reports following

2,800 arobes, fine wool, from South, at 61

Also the sale of an estancia in the partide of Lujan, 31 leagues of camp, at 12,000 pats. per league, sheep at 20 with wool; if shorn price of wool allowed.

House property belonging to the Reguera estate in Cullo Florida—one old house 11 x 47 at \$631,000 mpc., do. adjoining 12 x 47 at \$730,000 mpc., do. 19 x 70, sold to Galvan, \$950,000 mpc.

mic., do. 10 x 70, sold to Galvan, 3950,000 mic.
At the Barraca Feria there will be a wool auction on Friday.

November 7, 1867.

National Bonds 521
The Bond market as dull as over to-day. None seem to moddle with the market. Amongst the brekers it is said that one large holder has been solling, but the selling; but the operations do not justify this

supposition.

The sale of the French coupons at 304, has attracted much notice, and to-day there was much inquiry for this debt. But no further operations have been effected.

Every one on the Bolsa now looks for the prompt termination of the war. Two or three months longer is the general limit allowed for

fidence.
Exchange to-day ruled at 48%, and 48%; on Paris, 5.10 to 5.11.

Exchange to-day ruled at 488, and 481; on Antwerp, at 5.11 to 5.13; on Paris, 5.10 to 5.11. About £180,000 sterling passed.

In the wool markets to-day prices ruled somewhat flatter. The sales in the Once embrace some 15,000 ar., at from 55 to 63, but most of the wool coming in has so much carretilla, that the buyers hold back. Some very superior and clean wools have arrived. Those of Mr. Murray, Fortin, and Mr. Ledwidge, Mercedes, will probably realise high prices.

bably realise high prices.

Nearly all the wool in the North Plaza and Station sold, but on the roads large troops coming in.
In the South market the arrivals to-day very

heavy.

3450 arobes good wool,
8000 do. mixed,
900 do. good, San Vicente,
do. do. do. carretilla,

do. do. do. 8000 do. Canucias. 1300 500 1000 Ranchos, Ensenada, 61 65 63 66 58 61 66 do. do. do. do. do. Chascomus. 600 1200 Magdalena, do. Las Flores. do. Magdalona, 66

1000 do. do. Jerome Carry's, 73

1000 do. do. A. Cook's, Lujan 64

About 6500 ar., in various lots, from 52 to 66

Dry hides, large arrivals

6,500, from

Sheepskins, rather

Sheepakins, rather weaker— 1350 dos., from 75 to 205 82 bordalesas,

8 pipes, potro, 40

Hay-240 bales for army, at 650 per ton. Capones— 800 at station,

3000, Moreno estancia, Mr. Kelly, 30 Maige 500 fanogas, Glow

Mr. Brookes reports the sale of 14 leagues of land, enfeteusis, in Guardia Monte, at \$6,700 per

League.
Charters by Woodgate, Brothers:
Italian brig Giovanni, for Antwerp, tallow,
27s. 6d., bales; 25s. and 5 per cent.
Dutch brig Willen Van Den Ben, and Prussian

20s. and 5 per cent.

The amortization of the Fondos Publicos, created lat Oct., 1860, took place to-day, and the

following numbers drawn:—
205, 233, 278, 500, 540, 549, 572, 633, 670, 793,
795, 1090, 1217, 1251, 1308, 1566, 1632, 1983,
1989, 2066, 2368, 2363, 2471, 2495, 2496, 2730.
On Wednesday, the first meeting of the San
Fernando Wharf Co., Limited, was held in the Rernando Whart Co., Limited, was held in the Bolsa, for the election of Directors, Messra, Mariano Cabal, Coffin, Folmar, and Manuel, Marana, of San Foruando, were elected, who with Mr. Hopkins, form the Directory of the Company. The meeting then adjourned to next Wodnesday, same time and place, At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, E. A. Hopkins as President, Daniel Gowland as Secretary and Treasurer, and P. Moneta as engineer, were unanimously elected to their respective posts. Nine-tenths of the capital stock, of this Company is already subscribed, among our best men, and under ordinary prudence we augur a brilliant future for the enter-

Montevideo, November 6. Wools arriving slowly, as shearing is generally done later in this Republic than on your side. No sales effected, nor can prices be expected to open for some time, as sales are not practicable before the lots are complete, or at least a fair por

then has come to town.

The quality of the clip highly satisfactory; steple better than last season, owing to the cold the cold that the world the winter, which favored the growth of the wool; no scab in the flocks, and all that has come to market of an excellent nature and strength.

The wool in some instances appears to be ever lighter than last clip.
We received news from several estancias all over the country, advising us that the clip had been interrupted by rains. This will increase the lightness of the article, but at the same time

do not push shipmasters on that account.

make supplies slower.

It is generally believed that the opening rates will be the lowest of 'he season, and many farmers

November 8, 1867.

National Bonds, 52½ No cash sales of Bonds to-day, and for the end of the year, at after hours, some sales at 523.
Exchange on Rio very active, and large transactions done at 38.200, and even 38.500; on Eng-

land and France same rates. In the north wool plaza very little done to-day. Some 6,000 ar. sold from 50 to 63. Market very

In south plaza. 1,900 ar. sold by auction, barraca Feria, at 57, bought by Sr. Dupin; 85 ar. ordinary wool, 50.

1200 ar. sold at station 200 ar. do San Vicente 700 ar. do do

800 ar. do Cañuelas 850 ar. do Magdalona 1000 ar. do Ranchos 30 500 ar. do 9700 ar. various lots 52 to 61 210 doz. prime skins 230 7600 doz. various lots 75 to 200 2000

Dry hides--550 110 800

Tallow-132 bordalesas, Chascomus

November 9, 1867.

National Bonds 52½

In National Bonds nothing done to-day for cash. These securities are very flat. For Friday 500, at 52½. For December 3d 5,000, at

524. Exchange for the packet closed at 485 and 483. on England. On France, 5.10. Total amount passed, £200,000 sterling. On Rio large transactions, 38,400.

In the wool market nothing done to-day in consequence of the heavy rains. Yesterday 7 carts prime wool, Leones, 63, and 9 carts, Giles, 61.

Some 7,000 to 8,000 ar. wools from Guale guaychu, have arrived at the Bocn. As yet no

sales of Entre Riane wools to record.

The news of the arrival of the Fern in Montevideo was known on Change at three o'clock

but nothing further.

The Villa del Salto did not arrive from Uru-

guay up to four o'clock.
Charters by Messre. H A. Green and Co.:-British barque Floris, for London; on berth, at current rates.

For Liverpool, the American barque J. Godtallow, at 30s.

Gas Shares, 80 per cent. premium.

Bolsa do 26 do.

Money more looked for, and first-class paper lone at 90 per cent. per annum. Cleared:

Dutch brigantine Adriano, for Pernambuco

Norwegian barque Alliance, for Antwerp, by Boyd and Co., wool and hides.
French barque Dn. Quichotte, for Havre, by Lennuyeux, wool and hides.
French ship Sinbad, for Havre, do. do.

November 12, 1867.

National Bonds, 521
There was nothing whatever done in National Bonds, not a single sale for cash or on time; and in fact the value of the security was not even discussed on 'Change. There was some talk about heavy drafts on the Treasury from the Interior, and parties who apparently have advices from Rosario and other quartors, state that General Paunero is drawing heavily; but all look now for a speedy conclusion of the Paraguayan war, and consequently a prompt termination of Provincial

consequently a prompt termination of Provincial troubles.

Government paper, whether owing to the great ease in the money market, or increased public confidence, is not so much in the market as formerly, nevertheless the indorsements on Government bills are always looked to.

The Liverpool steamer Tycho Brahe leaves this evening, and takes about £30,000 sterling.

The advices from Europe per Peru, have caused much distrust, owing chiefly to the supposed imminence of a war in Europe. The constant decline in cotton is also a source of uncasiness, and the state of French finances is much tilked of. The general attitude of the Exchange market for this packet has also attracted attention, the largest taker being one of our private banks, which would seem to indicate that Exchange will not go higher Exchange on Rio having touched 38.400, closed at 38; sovereigns in Rio 11.700.

Respecting the new gas company nothing said.

Mr. Bell at present in Corrientes.

In the wool market prices rule about the same troops of bullock carts and railway waggons keep arriving. Really good wools command good prices; but the best wools having carretilla are neglected.

In the North Plaza very few sales. 3 piles in the station at 2 carts good wool, Burke About 5,000 ar. various lots 65 to 60 In the South Plaza some splendid lots, but

bw buyers. 460 ar. fine superior Magdalena wool 5 carts, Mr. Taylor, Magdalena 5 do Monte 1700 ar. good wool, dirty, 300 ar. do do 1500 ar. do do 68 1600 ar. do 500 ar. do 63 700 ar. do do 300 ar.: 'do do 67

3000 ar. San Vicente and Chascomus 4100 ar. Hereas, Chascomus, Pila, Las Flores, and Canuclas 400 ar. wet wool 48 Dry hides-300 ar. 200 ar. 127

3600 ar. About 7,000 hides in market. 120 Sheepskins— 400 doz. good 190

180 do do 180
2000 do do 65 to 120
Messrs. H. A. Green announce the following:
Tallow, per Parojero, for Liverpool, 32s. 6d. and 5 per cent.

Bales, per s.s. Uruguay, Antwerp, 45s. and

0 per cent 10 per cent.

Belgian barque Van Artowalde, for Antwerp, bales, 25s. and 5 per cent.

Hanoverian brig Concordia, Antwerp; bales, 25s. and 5 per cent.

There are 250 shares of the new woollen cloth wills guidentibed.

The Paraguay steamer had not arrived up to closing hour of Bolsa.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK PAST OF THE SOUTH MARKET.

The Plaza is almost deserted to-day on account of the weather.

The Sala Comercial was not open; We observed several carts in calle Lima broken down

and the wool in the mud. Several important sales of hides, wools, skins and grease were effected during the week, the prices of which our readers are already well informed.

The sales are heavier than the stock on hand. Some producers have determined to ship their wools direct to Europe. The Magdalena staple continues to be best, and is most sought after

It is remarked that the wools from the North have more carretilla than those from the South Stock in Railway Station 12,000 arr.

DRY HIDES. Transactions have not been so favorable as formerly. Arrivals fallen off.

SHEEPSKINS. Notwithstanding the depreciation of this article large sales have taken place. One lot in the Barraca Feria at a low figure, and an other superior in plaza at a very high price. Farmers should bear in mind that clean, and in good condition the c mmonest skins will ever command the market.

HAIR.

Firm, good price, and ready sale. Even large lots would be easily realized.

GREASS AND TALLOW. Market weak, the best lot came from the renowned factory Provincial at Chascomus and the next in merit from Juncal. Those only of first class quality and reputation can be sold.

OSTRICH FRATHERS.
In demand, no Stock Horse hides in demand other articles such as corderitos; nonatos, venado, &c, only find buyers at low rates.

Freights of carts to the Southern districts

very low.

PRODUCE REPORT.

No sales of Saladero Ox and Cow Hides dur-No sales of Saladero Ox and Cow Eliges during the past fortnight.
Saladero Tallow.—No sales. No stock.
Mares' Greaso, worth \$38 our., without cask.
Saladero Horse Hides.—No sales. No stock.

Jerked Beef.—No sales.

Mutton Fat.—Sales 3,200 pipes, at 14½ to 14rls.
in pipes, and 13½ to 13grls. in half pipes. No stock.

The total sales of Dry Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are 97,000 hid s. The total stock of all classes remaining unsold 79,000

American Hides.—Sales 63,000 hides: Entre Rios at 42rls., Concordia at 41rls., Correntinos at 39 to 40rls., and classified hides of this province at 40 ris. for 22 to 21th average. Stock, 45,000

German Hides.-Sales 16,000 Matadero and German Hides.—Sales 18,000 Matadoro and Camp hides: Matadoro ox at 44½ to 46rls. for 32 to 34th average, Matadoro cow at 42½ to 43rls. for 22½ to 23th average; Camp ox at 44rls. for 30 to 32th average, Camp cow at 42½ to 13rls. for 22½ to 23th average. Stock, 5,000 hides. Fronch, Italian, and Spanish Hides.—Sales 18,000 hides, at 40½rls. for American hides of 22th, 41rls. for heavy ox, 42 to 43rls. for kips and calf skins, 34rls. for American deschos, 36 to 37rls. for Cordova hides. Stock, 29,000 hides. Buenos Ayres, November 9, 1887.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
Week ending Nov. 3, 1866. . 1867. 8.133

\$92,137 7,209 Goods 50,951 6 110,034 4 Total\$108,846 4 \$209,380 4 Increase of Passengers... 2,675 \$180,635

BIRTHS.

On the 1st November, at the Estancia Ceibal Grande, Salto, Barda Oriental, the wife of Wm. Fraser Buist, Esq., of a son.
On the 8th November, at Orange Grove, Calle Larga, Buenos Ayres, the wife of William Alexander Maclean, of a son.

DEATHS

On the 27th October, at the house of his con-in-law (Mr. Irving Graham, Las Mulas), Robert Adams, aged 71 years, resident in this country 42 years. Deceased was a native of Haddington-

Agains, ago.

12 years. Detacted was a native of Haddingtonshire, Scotland.

On the 6th November, Patrick, the infant son
of Andrew Murtagh, aged 20 days.

The WBBKLY STANDARD - Printed and Published every Wednesday, at the Printing-Office 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. & E. T. MULHALLA

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed the the above spacious fullding, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is in-formed that the following transactions are carried en in currency and specie in this Bank:— First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second Honey is advanced on mercantile and

other accurities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Menchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such

elass of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposis, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred themsend dellars currency in which case forty. thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given

aight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Ft, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazila, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finelly, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. P. P. Maya & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.
January 1st, 1867.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 OALIE CANGALLO. Places

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 8 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers 4

HN AUXOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor 8 per cent. For belances in our favor . . . 8 per cent For belances in favor of Customers 4 ,, Deposits on 16 days' notice, paper
Do. do. do. gold
Do. 20 days' do. paper
Do. do. do. gold

Do. do. do. gold "
Fixed deposits from P. P. MAVA & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM. The Argentine Marine Insurance Company. etablished in this City, moure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office-118 CALLE PIEDAD DIRECTORS. Ber. Den Tomas Armstraeg, President.
Jacob Partaviani, Vice-President.
Jacob Partaviani, Vice-President.
Sandyue Tentimon.
Mariano Casares.
Bernardo Tuurraspe.
Antenno Demarchi.
Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE. Drafts at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN, on the following places:-OON, UNITED STATES, ANTWERP, PARIS,

GENOA,

terms, secording to the money market.

The Directors reserve the power of refusing

objectionable moneys.
P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1867. 276,xp,n1

MERCEDES. THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF

TORROBA BROTHERS Spring and Summer Goods, Has just received a Large Assortment of S T S U O S U G READY

MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c., For the Coming Season, which will be SOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES. EOPOLD CASATI & CO., 130 CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO,
Ship Chandlers, Glass and Hardware Dealers.
Vessels and Steamers furnished on the Lowest

BARTHOLEMEW PARODY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hes always on hand a large stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHES.
FANCY PATTERNS MELTONS,
TWEEDS, AND
PHENCH & ENGLISH CLOTHS,
READY-MADE
YOUTHS KNICKERBOCKERS, FANCY SCARFS AND SHIRTINGS. B. PARODY, 338 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

71,xp,s12 ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, CALLE ADUANA, ROSARIO. Iron and Brass Castings,
Smiths' Work in General.
R. M. ROSS.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.

PESSES. SPRUNCK & CO. respectfully
Lidvise the Foreign Residents in the River
Plate their receipt of a large consignment of
valuable Literary Works, comprising many productions of the best English writers. Always on
hand a large stock of the best French and British
Sistingery. Stationery.
108 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO.

Always on and British

VIDEO.

57,xp,Jy9

BRANDY;

OR PORT.

LSSONS at Belgrano, Flores, and San rangements for the summer months. She gives lessons in English, French, Spanish, Latin, and highest references to these families who may require her services. Cards left at 79 Tucuman, addressed A, will meet with prompt attention. TEFFREY'S BITTER ALE: AMONTILLADO SHERRY; SUPERIOR PORT. WM. R. GILMOUR & CO., 108 PIEDAD 189,xp,e22

RUFINO DE ELIZALDE, L.L.D., Has opened his Office of Lawyer and Advocate AT 27 CALLE PERU.

W E L L S & Y O U E N S WOOL BROKERS

COMMISSION AGENTS, 173—CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS—173. 143,xp-021

SERVANTS' REGISTRY AND GENERAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 97 Calls Las Piedras, second door from the Sala de Comercio, Montevideo.—All who wish for employment of any kind can get every information they require at this office. Estanceros wanting Shearers, or any kind of Servants, supplied on receipt of an order to the effect, post paid, directed to Mr. Berry. Orders to send persons to the Camp should also convey an order for their traveling expenses.

106,xp,016

Berry. Orders to send persons to the Camp should also convey an order for their travaling expenses.

IEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, prepared by Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Limited, Fray Bentos, the only Extract of Meat analysed and warranted to be genuine by Baron Liebig's Extract of Meat, is to be had at Sassenberg & Co's, 144 Reconquists.

S4,1m,010

CAMPS TO BE RENTED IN THE REPUBLIC ORIENTAL.

Two Sucrets of an Estancia near Rio Queguay; on the Southern side of the said river Department of Paysandu, Republic Oriental, and fifteen leagues from the City of Paysandu; permanent water, good pastures, and farm residence Apply in Buenos Ayres at 195 Calle Mejico, between 3 and 5 p.m.; and in Paysandu to Don Mariano Pereda.

berg & Co.'s, 144 Reconquists.

Every Jar of the Company's Extract bears

Beron Liebig's certificate.

N.B.—Several imitations have appeared in the market, some of them very deficient in quality. 67,xp.ai0

F. VAN OPPEN, 9 CALLE DE LA FLORIDA Guinness's Colebrated Stout;
Base's Palo Ale, in Kilderkins; Barclay Perkin's btout, in Barrels; Wymans Fockink's Curseos.

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO

No. 1738—SEVENTH YEAR.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED.)

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80

Hamburg,

Genoa, Rio de Janeiro,

Manager.

Montevideo,

A. E. SMITHERS,

London, Dublin,

Liverpool, Paris,

Buenos Ayres, March 2, 1867.

(LIMITED).

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by

the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in ac-) 3 per cent

count current,
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 4 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days } 4 "

CHARGED.

On debit balances in account current } 7 per cent

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY.

DANIEL C. KELLY.

This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied braiches, under the supervision of the director, who, is an estated practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the Laws and country, and thoroughly acquainted with the nature and qualities of the pasture in the different localities.

ENGLISH TAILOR.

JUST RECEIVED, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Men, Youths, and Boys,

A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing

suitable for the Season.

GEORGE ELLIS,

39-CALLE DEFENSA-39.

KEAN & SOAMES

Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents,

and Camp Agents in General.

For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep,

SNUG. | SNUG. NUG. UG.

NEW CAFE AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

CHARLES MULVANY begs to advise the Public that he has opened the above "Snug," where every attention will be paid to the comfort of his Customers. A large assortment of Liquors and Cigars of the choicest quality.

THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL,

BEST ASSORTED STOCK

GROCERY,

DRAPERY, IRONMONGERY,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GENERAL

W. Leslie, OFFICE, 97 CALLE CURRIENTES

EL MATRIMONIO CIVIL

LA IGLESIA Y EL'ESTADO

LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

JOSE F. LOPEZ

ABOGADO AGENTINO. This interesting pamphlet on the above most

important subject is now on sale in the principal libraries of this city.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC.—GREAT NOVELTY.—DOUBLE-TINTED CARTE PICTURES \$100 PER DOZEN.
74—BELGRANO—74.

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194, xp-s29

39-CALLE DEFENSA-39.

A. E. SMITHERS,

notice of withdrawal,

in both currencies,

Buenos Ayres, April 15, 1867.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

PROVINCIAL BANK FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M

Authorised Capital£2,000,000 sterling. Saberibed Capital£1,500,000 do.

Reserve Fund Jan. 1868....£130,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheque—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers. Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c, and \$6.16 Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c. and \$1.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit. be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit. The Bank also receives deposits in account current payable at sight, as above-mentioned. The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches: papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following

Antwerp, Rosario,
All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland DOLORES, CHIVILCOY, SAN NICOLAS, MERCEDES, LOBOS.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the list discounting of bills and promissory notes. London and River Plate Bank LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for com-

2nd. The security to be either personal, or with ocumentary values. 3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amoun 4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable pro and contra.

6th. Each account shall be liquidated overy 60 days.

6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums déposited. Till further notice the rates shall be as follows-Balances in our favor, 6 per cent.
" favor of customers, 2 "

RATES OF INTEREST. ALLOWS-To private depositors, 4 per cent: per annum m/c.
Do., do , 4 do., do., specie.
To private depositors,
in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do. Do., do., 2 do., CHARGES do.,

Discounts in currency,
Do., specie,

6 per cent. per annum.
6 do., do.,
E. V. ZAMUDIO, SECRETARY. Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867. NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed purties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bark will not receive them

hereby warned not warned Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,

STORFIAB Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

A LLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:-

PRESIDENT--Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S. Directors—
James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co).
Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares, Hanburys, & Lloyd).
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.

Woodstock.
James Fietcher, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co).
William Gladstone, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar, & Co).
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falames Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland. Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls, & Co). Elliot NacNaghten, Esq., Member of the Indian Bank of Ireland. Council.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.

Joseph Mayer Montofiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., New Court.

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, M.P.

Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park. AUDITORS— Richard Hoare, Esq. (Hoare, Miller, & Co). Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P. Sir Curtis Miranda Lampsord, Bart.

The Company insures against Loss or Damsge by Fire Private Dwelling-Houses, Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Stone or Brick, &c., &c.; and also issues "Floating Policies," extending to the Custom-House and all or any of the Private and Bonded Stores.

The whole advantages which can possibly be contemplated by those desiring to effect. Fire Insurances, may be resolved into the following:—

1st. Security
2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the
Company, in whose hands they place their interest; and
3rd. The purchase of these advantages at a GENERAL
CAMP STORES,
WILL BE FOUND AT THE
HIBER NIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, 68—CALLE PIEDAD—64, 66, 68.
100p,xp,dw,o12

LESSONS at Belgrano, Flores, and San Jisidro—A Lady is desirous of making her arrangements for the summer months. She gives caseons in English, French, Spanish, Latin, and

successors, that the highest honor and liberality will ever characterize all its transactions.

It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Alliance, and the undersigned hold a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once any Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, on or in which this Company has granted Assurances.

Any tuther intermeting can be obtained on will ever characterize all its transactions. Any turther information can be obtained or spplication to GLOVER DARBISHIRE & CO.,

GUINNESS'S

Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-97.

GERMAN BURMEISTER. Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

Central Uruguay Railway. The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevidean Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national enter-Prospectus, etc., can be seen at this office, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL, STANDARD Office, Buenos Ayres.

Manual de Cambios sobre Inglaterra y Francia; being a Pocket-shaped book containing Tables showing the calculations of amounts of Exchange in Pesos Fuertes and Cents., from 1 Shilling to £5,000 Sterling, at rates of from 48 to 544 Penge per Pateon and on France from 1 to MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public in Rosario. Hours of Consultation from three to five in the afternoon. 116 Calle de Comercio, Rosario 534 Pence per Patacon, and on France from 1 to 50,000 France, at rates of from 5 to 5 to 5/100 France per Patacon. Original price \$100, now offered at \$30 each.

MACKERN BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN. PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY.

Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais Wool Brokers

Office Calle Peru 259.

"THE QUEEN" COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

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Between

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-hense, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracar or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vafy according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" encys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberslity, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Ropublic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company 1y-a3

LA ESTRELLA ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM. Authorized by decrees of the National and Prov incial Governments. CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS. DIRECTORS. Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, President, Samuel B. Hale, Vice President, Eduardo Lumb,

José Martinez de Hos. Ambrosio Demarchi, Jorge Drabblo,
Manuel S. de Zumaran.

MANAGRE—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.
Inspector-General—Dk. Guillermo Schindler.

MANAGER St. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.

Inspector-General—Dk. Guillermo Schindler.

Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property.

The Company is solely and exclusively responsible for losses occasioned by first which may be suffered by insured parties.

The Insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten years. The total premium is payable in advance, in cases where the Insurance is effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from b to 10 years, payment in advance of by ears premium; or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.

Payment in advance of ten year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium; with a further abatement of 10 p: cent: on the promium corresponding to the term of light years, that the he will only he charge.

99933 p: cent: on the premium corresponding to the term of eight years: that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums—less 10 p. cont.

The Company furnishes guarantees of the highest character, from the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed pre-mium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic; and also from the circumstance of its 12211111000000077

large capital.
The Company's funds are deposited in the Pro Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Offices. 93 xp n15

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Chascomus 110 90—165 12 xp,d7 THE ADMINISTRATION W A 8

04 7 Tuna 25. 8. 26.66 + Signifies when the Trains cross each other. Celebrated Extra Stout
in quarts and pints at
BARRY & WALKER'S,

The Trains will stop at Palermo and Rivadavia in case there be passengers for those stations. Passengers wishing to get out at them should advise the guard of the train—without this precution the trains will not stop. The Guards of the Trains are not allowed to receive money from Passengers, either for being without a Ticket, going farther than they paid for, or travelling in a higher class than specified on Ticket. In all such cases Passengers should notify the Guard, who shall inform the Station-Master, and thus they avoid all unpleasant discussions.

LA ADMINISTRATION. Steamers from the Tigre in connection with the Northern Railway. Trains will leave the Retiro for the following up-

GEORGE R. GEPP. GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 2 RUA DE S. PEDEO (FIRST FLOOR), RIO DE JANEIRO. The Central Argentine Railway. On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:-From Rosario, at
"Roldan, Canada Gomez, 10 6 11 6 Tortugas, Leones, Fravle Muerto, 12 45 2 15 P.M. 3 50 4 50 Ballusteres, Villa Nueva,

CIRCULATION 2500

From Villa Nueva, 7 .. A.M. Ballusteres 9 20 Frayle Muerto, Leones, Tortugas, Canada Gomes, 10 55 2 15 P.M. 3 15 4 16 Cacaranal, Rosario Trains meet and cross each other at Tortugas. ROBERT OGILVIE,

146 | xp,m23 Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Desde el 8 de Noviembre de 1867, hasta nueva disposicion, el Servicio de los Trenes serà como sigue:-

2,760 3,960 6,400 6,400 8,420 9,890 17,720 22,800 33,900 33,980 64,600 68,060 100,750 110,750 111,500 112,500 115,926 110000007776666666 \$5\$\$\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$ · : 432216: 88: \$88555 :: 538855:

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ra evitar los desagrados que continuamente tienen lugar, las personas que se presenten à tomar bole-tos lo hagan con el valor justo de él, por las di-

puchar tres cuartos de hora antes de la salida del tren, y en los intermedios se despacharán media antes de la fijada en que el tren pasará por ella.

No se permite en los coches de primera clase antes de la fijada en que el tren pasará por ella.

No se permite en los coches de primera classe albir con perros, pero si podrán llevarlos en los de segunda.

From Sanday, 16th September, inclusive, the following alterations will be made in the Traffic.

One third of the First Class Salcons will be converted into smoking apartments, with communication with the other part of the salcons. The cars hitherto used as Smoking Salcons will be be cars hitherto used as Smoking Salcons will be cars hitherto used as Smoking Salcons

THE ITALIAN BANK, 100-115 CALLE RECORQUISTA.

Accounts, ... gold, 5 per cent. allowed charged.

Accounts current, paper, 5 per cent. allowed charged

SAVINGS BANK.

Gold, 6 per coat.
Paper, 6
Bills and Pagares discounted at conventional M. GOMES DE OLIVEIRA, MANAGER.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1867.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. | INCOME, \$110,000.
LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

Bates of premium varying according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as modes rate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for, Losses nature of the risks, and will be found as modes rate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for, Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.

This Company, in which Direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and many of the most influential members of the Corporations of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bunkers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible solidity and confidence to the assured.

The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorised by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos. Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

Corrientes, to CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, General Agent of the Company.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 991 CALLE RECONQUISTA. FOR BAHIA BLANCA AND PATAGONES. FOR BAHLA BLANCA AND PATAGONES.

The National steamer Patagones will leave on the first of overy month, at 12 o'clock noon, taking Cargo and Passengers. Cabin, \$600 mjc.; Steerage, \$300 mjc.; Freight conventional:

FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The National steamer Proveedor every alternate Sunday, at 10 a.m.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The National steamer Proveedor every alternate Tuesday, at 5 p.m.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata, Captain Carlos Anavitarte, will leave on Wednesdays at 5 p.m., returning early on Saturday morning.

FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata will leave on Saturdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Wednesdays.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The British steamer Villa del Salto, Captain B. Magnasco, will leave on Saturdays, at 5 p.m., returning early on Tuesday morning.

FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The British

on Saturdays, at 5 p.m., returning early on Tuesday morning.

FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The British steamer Villa del Salto will leave on Tuesdays, at 10 a.m., returning early on Saturday morning.

The steamers Rio de la Plata and Villa del Salto run in combination with the steamer Mercodes from Iaguary to Mercodes, and with the steamer Gualeguaychú from Fray Bentos to Gualeguaychú. The dilligences from Nueva Palmyra to Dolores, B.O., ply in combination with the above, starting from Dolores for Nueva Palmyra on Wednesdays and Sundays.

The steamers Rio de la Plata and Villa del Salto charge on shipment of money—gold † per cent., silver † per cent., and paper † per cent.

Passenger fares—Colonia, salcon *f.ô, deck *f. 4;

Mercodes, salcon *f.10, deck *f.6.

TEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ,
41 CALLE RIVADAVIA.
The following steamers will leave Every Week,
for said Ports, from the Rischuelo de la
Boca:
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE
ROSEITE ROSEITE ROSEITE

PORTS.—British steamer Pollux.—Receives
Cargo and Passengers.
FUR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE
PORTS.—British stamer Castur.—Receives Cargo and Passengers.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—Italian steamer Venezia.—Receives Cargo and Passengers.
FOR URUGUAY AND CONCORDIA.

Passengers.
FOR URUGUAY AND CONCORDIA.— FOR CURRIENTES AND PORTS.—Italian steamer Venezia.—Receives Cargo and Pas-

sengers.

For further particulars apply to the Agents,
G. T. Paes, 41 Rivadavia. 229,xp,s1 STRAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. Line between Buenos Ayres and Itapiru, the

toamers

ROSA,

24 DE MAYO,

COSMOS,

SUSAN BEIRNE.

One of this Line of Steamers will leave from Buenos Ayres for the above port, on every SATURDAY, AT 10 A.M.,

taking Cargo and Passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Agents, Rubio & Foley, 12 Calle 25 de Mayo.

5,xp,s3

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio Uruguay will leave on Mondays, at 6 p.m., Uruguay will leave on Mondays, at 6 p.m., returning on Thursdays.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Ric Parana will leave on Thursdays, at 6 p.m., returning on Sundays.

FOR BALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS.—The steamer Ric Uruguay will leave on Thursdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Mondays.

FOR SALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS.—The steamer Ric Uruguay will leave on Sundays, at 10 a.m., returning on Thursdays.

FOR MEROEDES.—Passengers will embark in the Ric Uruguay on Thursdays, or Ric Para. a on Sundays, to be transhipped at Taquari to the steamer Guasu.

steamer Gunzu.
FOR GUALEGUAYCHU.—Passengers will embark in the Rio Uruguay on Thursdays, or Rio Parana on Sundays, to be transhipped at Fray

Bentos to the steamer Dayman.

FOR CONCEPTION.—Passengers will be put ashore by the steamer Mini, from the steamers Rio Urugüay and Rio Paranà.

FOR BOSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The steamer Lujan will leave on Thursdays and Sundays, returning on Wednes-days and Saturdays. From the Railway Station Retiro, at 10 aim. FOR PARANA AND SANTA FE.—Pas-

FOR PARANA AND SANTA FE.—Fassengers will embark in the Lujan, to be transhipped at Reserie to the steamer lala.

FOR GUALEGUAY.—Passengers will embark in the Lujan on Sundays, to be transhipped
at Boos de le Vuelles to the steamer Poloreitas.

FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The
steamers kameralds and Espigador will leave
steamers kameralds and Espigador will leave alternately on Thursdays, returning on Mondays.
FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The
steamer Urnguay will leave on every alternate
Tuesday, returning on every alternate Thursday.
From the Hailway Station, Retiro.

From the failway Station, feetro.

For all particulars as to traight and passage money apply at the agency of A. Matti & Piers, 36 Calle Cuyo.

No parcels taken on day of sailing except for Montevideo.

118, xp, F26

NATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA,
CAPT. EDWARD DAVIS.
This steamer will leave the Tigre for Santa
Fé, calling at Campana, Zarate, Baradero, San
Pedro, Obligado, Las Harmanas, San Aicolas,
Rosario, San Lorenzo, Diamante, and Paraná, on
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 11.49 A.M.
Tickels for Texit Grotta. Passencers by the Tickets for Train Grats. Passengers by the Nota.—Los † indican que un tren se crusa

Nota.—Los † indican que un tren se crusa

La Administración préviene al público, que, pase evitar los desagrados que continuamente tienen

Alca Administración préviene al público, que, pase evitar los desagrados que continuamente tienen

Alca Administración préviene al público, que, pase evitar los desagrados que continuamente tienen

lugar, las personas que se presenten à tomar boletos lo hagan con el valor justo de él, por las dificultades que presente el cambio, tanto mas que
para obtenerlos, todos ocurren à última hora. La
Boleteria de la Estacion Central comenzará à des-

COCKTAILS. Brandy, Whisky, Gin, and Champagne. PUNCHES-Brandy, Gin, Whisky, Rum,
West Indian, Barbadosa, St. Charles,
Milk, Ramon, Chrot, Shorry,
Port Wine, Sauterne, and Champagne. COBBLEBS-

Sherry, Catawba, Hock, Claret, terne, Whisky, and Champagne. SMASHES-Brandy, Gin, Whisky, and ount an ince er.

JULEPS— Mint, Brandy, Gin, Whisky.

MISCELLANEOUS—
Brandy, Gin, Whisky, Rum, Sherry,
Port, Claret, Sauterne, Bottlee
and Half Bottlee of Ale, Draught Ale, Soda and Seltzer, Lunches,
Stewed and Fried Oysters, Ice Creams,
And all latest American,
English, and French Drinks.

SHIRTS, AT \$450 THE DOZEN Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at \$400 per Dozen, or \$371 Each.
Crimean Shirts, all Wool, from \$35 to \$65 Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at \$550 per Dozen, or \$16 Each.
Ladies Chemises, very pretty, at \$120 per Dozen, or \$35 Each.
Not less than Half a Dozen sold.

Reasonable reductions made on large sales, bu all transactions for Cash only.

EDMOND DUMAS,
107 CALLE PERU, BUENUS AYRES,
Between Victoria and Potosi,
Next the Corner of Peru and Potosi.

A BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION.
Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent.
consolidated. For the formation of Capitals,
annuities, Incomes, &c.
Authorised by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864.
GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

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Enrique Ochoa..... Pedro Helterhoff..... José Martinez de Hoz CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Sr. Don Antonio C. Cambaceres.

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DIRECTOR GENERAL. Don Francisco F. Moreno.

INSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGENTINE AND ORIENTAL REPUBLICS

Sr. Don Jorge Terey. BANKERS. BANKERS.
The Provincial Bank,
RESIDENCE.
Calle Piedad 118 [2nd. altes.]
Capital Subscribed—2,362,098 3e sil
Number of Polices—2168.
Bonde Purchased—532,88835 sil.
For further particulars analyses the o

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company.

CHARLES BARNARD OF CLERKENWELL, London, begs to inform the merchants of Buenos Ayres, that shortly he will bring to their notice the "Electro Carbonized Pen" in worthy of attention. The patronage which these pens have received both in Europe and America, proves that the "Electro Carbonized Pen" is worthy of attention. The above mentioned pen possesses many and great advantages over steel pens, on account of their not being subject to corrode.

They neither cut the paper nor spread the ink, on the most common paper.

They neither tire the hand nor arm with excessive writing, nor leave that disagreeable senastion that is usually felt after much writing, they also hast longer than six or eight common steel pens.

The "Electro Carbonized Pen" is used in preference to all others, not excepting the gold pen, by all commercial houses of Europe, United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Curacoa, Barbadoes, Trinidade and Martineau.

The patronage which these pens have received barbard part the will be happy to receive the daughters of respectable english and Argentine families, promising them all the advantages which experience and ability can give.

Languages—English, French, and Spanish, besides Drawing, Music, and Singing.

249—CALLE TACUARI—249.

Finglishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charges are most Moderate.

Wines Superb.

Table d'Hote on European Style.

Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance.

HUTEL DE LA PALX

Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquists).

Trinidade and Martineau.

Les "Plumes Electro-Carbonizades" son usa-

Las "Plumas Electro-Carbonizadas" son usadas en Nueva York, por Oelrichs y Ca., Napier, Weltord y Ca. Schepeler y Ca., N. D. Carliale é hijo, H. R. Bartbold, Maitland Pheps y Ca. Aymar y Ca. Brown hnos. y Ca. Hes. Vining, E. Pavensted y Ca. Censar y Paubli, Tucker y Lightbourn, Alsop y Ca., Peterson y Bargou, J. E. Ward y Ca. James Bishop y Ca. Gev. Moke, I cker and Grave, K. Cunard, Harmony, Nephews y Ca. J. Bento y Ca. H. M. Coring é, hijus, Henry Eyre, Grinnell, Mirturn y Cas. Carlos Luling y Ca. F. T. Stewart y Ca., Wells Fargo y Ca. L. E. Amsinck y Ca. Pendegrast, y Ca. E. D. Morgan y Ca. James Patrick y Ca, R. L. Maitland y Ca. M. Trugillo y Ca. Sturges, Arnold y Ca. L. Bierwith y Ca. Mora, Arango y Ca.

C. BARNARD. Fabricante de "Plumas Electro Carbonizadas."

JOHN STREET CLERKENVELL Londres. 171 | 1mo. O20.

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE M. CABRERA HRRMANO, 267—CALLE PIEDAD—267.

Itinerario de las Diligencias que se despachan por esta Agencia—

A FAVORECIDA Para Lobos, Jueves y Domingos, regresa Viernes y Lunes; para el Saladillo, los Jueves, regresa los Lunes.

Empresario—SANTAMARINA Y CA.

I A NACIONAL para la Capilla del Señor, sale los Empresario—SGO. GUILLERMON.

A URUGUAYANA para Navarro, sale los pares y regresa los nomes.

Empresario—DUFOUR HERMANOS.

| Comment of the Nouving Advise his friends and the public in general that he has opened an English Family Hotel in the Calle Ascuenega, corner of Cordova, formerly known as the Sanatorium, or Dr. Lealie's quinta. This is an excellent opportunity for single gentlemen or families who wish to enjoy a quiet Summer season with all the comforts of an English home. The house is beautifully situated, surrounded with pleasant walks, Cricket, Quoits, and Croquet ground. Terms, moderate. For particulars apply at the quinta at any hour.

Empressio-C. MERLINO.

Encomiandas hasta las 6, Correspondencia hasta 36,xp,Jy7

AL CARMEN DE LAS FLORES
AY TAPALQUE.

Nuevas Mensajerias de la Invariable Porteña.

Correo Nacional—La Administración, Rivadavia 441 y 443.

Por Moron, Canuelas, Monte à las Flores, tren

del Oeste. 2, 6, 12, T6, 22 y 26.

Regreso de las Flores por Moron y Canuelas, 6, Regreso de las Flores por Moron y Cañuelas, 6, 9, 16, 19, 26 y 29.

Por el tren del Sud estacion Jeppener Monte Cuadrado. Puente Terrero, La Castorina, Once de Setiembre à Las Flores, 3, 9, 15, 21, y 27.

Regreso de las Flores à Buenos Ayres por el tren del Sud, 6, 12, 18, 24 y 30.

NOTA—Los equipajes y encomiendas se reciben hasta las 4 de la tarde de la vispera.

Empresario— MIGUEL M. LUPO.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES—Para la Capilia del Señor y Zárate—Servicio desde el 1.º de Octudre, Agencia Piedad 267—Sali-

da para la Capilla todus los dias en el primer tren; regresa todos los dias. Zàrato 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 y 30 de cada mes. Bagresa 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 26; 27 y 29. Agencius, en Buenos Aires Piedad 257—Capila D. Juan Suberbie—Zărate confiteria de los Sies. Echeverria.—Empresario
SANTIAGO GUILLERMON.

SANTIAGO GUILLERMON.
NOTA—El carruage que sale de esta los días
nones y regresa los días pares, saldrá à las 4 de la
muñana de la Capilla para llegar à Buenos Ayres
à las 11 del día. 187 | 6p 022

INOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES;
Finest Quality; specially Mounted to stand Climate; £3 13a. 6d., £6 6s., and £8. 8s.

ABRADAM S Colegrated Appearatus for Deafness.

49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré a Paris.

Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, beingthe colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf per-TIELD GLASSES-BURROW. BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES; Power in Proportion to Price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES: Exremely Light, £10 10s., £14 14s., £16 16s., The Large Glass, at £18 18s. (6 by 6 inches), is one of the most Powerful yet made. TELESCOPES, ANEROID BAROMETERS,

Address, with Remittance :-W. & J. BURBOW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

CAUTION. Burnow's Glasses bear their Name and Address y,n26 48 MAYPU AND 83 RECONQUISTA.

N order to meet the increasing demand for our Wince we beg to advise our Customers and the Public that we have opened a Branch Establishment at 48 Calle Maypu. Our Stock of Wince has been entirely renewed, and comprises the following choice Vintages:—

SPANISH WINES. PORTUGUESE WINES. Superior Port Uffley, Cramp, & Co.
Do. do. ... Sanderman & Co.
Do. Lisbon Port Medlicott & Co.

Do. Table Wine Do. Collares Red) do. Wine Do. Dry Lisbon do. 1st & 2nd qlty.
Do. Bucellas, 1st do. and 2nd quality }

FRENCH WINES. Chateau Laroso .. James Violet & Co., Saint Jullien Saint Jullien.... do.
Star Claret do.
Haut Sauterne ... do. Chateau Iquem... do.
Do. Margeau... do.
Do. Lafite... do.
ALE AND FORTER.

An assortment of the following marks, in Pints and Quarts: Ind Coope, Wm. Younger & Co., and Bass, always on BRANDIĖS.

J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had. CHAMPAGNE. In pints and quarts of the well-known marks La Perte and Cliquot.

Besides the above they have always a supply of Real Hollands, Marmalade, Preserved Fruits, Jams, Vinegar, and a large variety of other things.

BUENOS AYRES-83 CALLE RECONQUISTA, 48 CALLE MAYPU IN MONTEVIDEO-104-CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO-104.

JOHN J. J. KYLE,
CHEMIST,
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public
that he has just received, ex Cordova, a large
supply of English Drugs, Patent Medicines, and
Household Requisites, of the best quality.
Attention is particularly called to the follow-

Pure Cod Liver Oil, in bulk and in bottles. Chlorodyne—Dr. Colli's, Browne's, and Freed man's.
Fluid Magnesia—Dinneford's and Murray's.
Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.
Parrish's Syrup of Phosphates—Savory's and

Parrish's Syrup of Phosphates—Savory's and Moore's.

Peppermint Lozenges, extra strong.

Black Currant Lozenges. Acid Fruit Drops.

Iudia Curry Powder. Best Arrow Root.

Distilled Rose Weter. Toilet Soapa.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar. Tooth Powder.

Flavoring Essences for Culinary Purposes.

Bond's and Letchford's Marking Inks.

MacDougul's Disinfectant Powder, the most efficacious known for Out-houses, Stables, &c.

Rat Poison, for the destruction of Vermin.

An extensive assortment of Enema Apparatus, An extensive assortment of Enema Apparatus of the most improved forms; Breast Glass Children's Feeding Bottles, Trusses, &c., &c. ESPINOSA & KYLE, Formerly Botica de Marenca, Calle Florida, corner of Calle Tucuman.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL FOR BOARD ERS AND DAY PUPILS.

An English Lady of considerable experience in Teaching has opened an Academy for Young Ladies at 249 Calle Tacuari, where she will be happy to receive the daughters of respectable English and Argentine families, promising them all the advantages which experience and ability can give.

BRANDY, WHISKY,

COCKTAILS, On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers,
AT THE 'EXCHANGE,' 63 CALLE ZAVALE,
(Bolsa Building), MONTEVIDEO.

E X C H A N G E & S A L O O N,
G. CHAS. SEYMOUR,
63 CALLE ZAVALA (Bolsa Building),
MONTEVIDEO.
The Choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors
constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail. Hot
aud Cold Lunch at all hours.
66] xp J

CHIVILCOY.—We take the opportunity of informing our Friends and the Public that we have opened a General Camp Store in this flourishing town, where every article for Family Use may be had at the same price and quality as sold in Buenos Ayres.

'TORROBA BROS.,
'STANDARD' AGENTS, CHIVILCOY.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—The

Terms, moderate. For particular approximation parts y regress los nomes.

Empresarios DUFOUR HERMANOS.

L COMERCIO para el Monte, sale de la estación Jéppener los 1, 7, 13, 19, 26, regress los 4, 10, 16, 22, y 28.

Empresario—BALDOVINOS.

A ENSAGERIAS NACIONALES para Giles y San Antonio de Areco, sale los 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, y 29 de cada mes, regresa los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 23, y 30.

OMFORT.—COMFORT.—COMFORT.—
All Parties that have to undergo the painful performance of moving Furniture, or other delicate articles, should apply at 102 Esmeralds. Prices moderate, and quick attendance.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROFF.

THE "MALA DE EUROPA" MEDLICOTT AND Co. have been appointed agents in this city for the "Mala is Europa published in Lisbon, which always brings two days later than the English or French papers, and all latest telegrams.
Subscription 5 pateoons per annum. 33 Reconquista. 103-xp jy18

WATSON'S BELGRANO WATSON begs leave to advise his Friends, and all those who wish him to send to their

All and are response to the Applicance of the Control of the Contr All orders sent by post to the 25 de Maye Station, to be forwarded to Belgrano, will meet with punctual attendance. 198,xp.023

122,xp,016

EAFNESS ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for

without any inconvenience and enables deaf per-sons to hear distinctly.

Numerous tostimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen

at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor pt pd. 44 Rue D'Angouleme St. Honore, Paris. Prices 16 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs Paris. Prices 10 Manual State of the pair in silver gilt.
Wholesale and Retail Agents—
W. CRANWELL,

30 Calle Rivadavia.

SHEARS—SHEARS.—Best Polished Shears,
mark "Tijers," better Quality, and Chesper
than anywhere else, at the Almacen de Monte.
5,1m,w,o3 THOMAS BICKER.

SÁVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103.

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

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

savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount. These advantages have not hitherto been en-

These savantages have not intherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frigolities. The Bank of Maua & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has

from Nine am. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and side of the same of the sam posited and withdrawn.

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

to date.

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

that this new branch of their business will render mmense service to the working classes of Buenon Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867. P.P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

COMDITIONS

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

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.2) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

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

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one

85 RECONQUISTA.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS:-MENDOZA (new). LA PLATA (new). URUGUAY, OORDOVA ADA,

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month. Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being torwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Com-

pany, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions. As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate. Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been

reduced as follows -1st Class....£35. 2nd ,,£25. 3rd ,,£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65. 2nd "£45. 3rd ,£30. These, boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess-H. A. GREEN & CO

NEW LINE

STEAMERS FROM LONDON RIO JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, § BUENOS AYRES.

NAMES OF STEAMERS:-CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO. CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF MONTEVIDEO, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

A G E N T S:—

LONDON — Managing Owners, Messrs. Tajt & Co. — Brokers A. Howden & Co. Rto Janeiro . . — Consignées Messrs. Machado & Wilmot . . . — Broker F. D. Machado. Montevideo . . — Consignées Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co. — Broker J. R. Schwartz. Burnos Avres — Consignées Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co. — Brokers Woodgate Bros.

One of the above Steamers will be despatched from London every month, for Rio Janeiro Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

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

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

emt, payable nere. Specie and Parcels will be received at the office of the undersigned until 3 p.m. on Friday, 18th, and the Postmaster-General has been notified that the Mail-bag will be claimed at the Captain of the For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to

WOODGATE BROTHERS, 42 Calle San Martin. 110.xp,o15 ARSENIC, MERCURY,

ALL PARASITES GLYCERINE DIP, SKINS OF SHEEP MINERAL, OTHER POISONS. FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS. AND OTHER ANIMALS. SOLD RETAIL BY ALL STORE DEALERS. WHOLESALE AGENTS, MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR. 139,15p,019

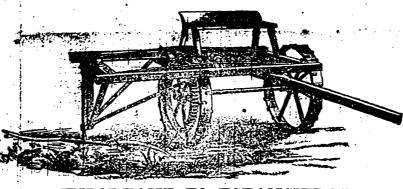
LARGE ASSORTMENT

WINTER GOODS, ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. 61-CORRIENTES-61,

GENERAL CAMP STORE. CALLE PROGRESO.

CHASCOMUS. A. FULTON & CO.

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MACHINES FOR CUTTING THISTLES AND ABROJOS, BEST ENGLISH PLOUGHS, HARROWS, GRUBBERS, AND DRILL PLOUGHS.

JOHN HARDY, 32 CALLE MEJICO.

181,1m,o19

TO GENTLEMEN.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALL-WOOL TWEEDS, LIGHT VESTINGS,

DRILLS, AND SILK JACKETS, SUITABLE FOR THE COMING SEASON. GALBRAITH & HUNTER DRAPERS, TAILORS, AND CLOTHIERS, 49 AND 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 AND 51.

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ANCIENT OR MODERN.

A constant supply always on hand of the best

RIFLES, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, DOUBLE WATERPROOF CAPS, AND DIAMOND DUST.
BOGERS' INEXPLOSIVE OARTRIDGES.

Auction Sale by Messrs. Benjamin Nazar & Co., 164 Calle Victoria, ON FRIDAY, 16th NOV., at 3 p.m., of 55 Thorough-bred Native Horses, trained to Hurness or Saddle. A splendid chance for parties wishing superior animals at a reasonable figure Four days previous to the sale fuller particulars will be published, and in the meantime the animals are open to the inspection of the public, at 164 Victoria, admission gratis. 203,xp,o25 opened a Savings Bank at No. 108 Calle Cangallo from Nine a,m. till Three p.m. overy day, for the SHIPPROKER SHIPBROKER, 47—CALLE CANGALLO—47.

> FOR HAVRE. FOR HAVRE,
> SINDBAD—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 874 tons,
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> Llavallol & Sons.
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May botaken with like advantage at any hour of
the day. Sold in small bottles, with instructions,
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> A Boon POR THE

COMING. SEASON LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE,

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE,
A DELIGIOUS PREPARATION
F O R T H E H A I R.
The well-known Cooling and Cleansing Properties of the Limes, combined with the Hygienic effects of Glycerine on the Skin, render this preparation as agreeable as it is beneficial. It produces a beautiful gloss without being greasy.

KEETING'S COUGH SYRUP. An invaluable remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all affections of the Chest. The numerous testi-monials already received as to its efficacy is

ing Ruts, Mice, &c., is of the utmost importance most fac lity. Hard by are large sheds for the to all those who are troubled by these noxious reception of salt, hides, empty casks, &c. Whilst vermin, as if properly used it never fails to kill. POMADE ALOPECIATIC.

This preparation for the Hair, made according to a Recipe of a Celebrated English Physician, is decidedly the most efficacious which has hitherto been submitted to public approval. It effectually cleanses the head from SCURF and DANDRIFF, and makes the hair beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It also provents the hair falling off, and strengthens weak hair.

To be obtained at CRANWELL'S, DISPENSING CHEMIST, 30 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

17,1m,04 PARA VALPARAISO—El magnifico vapor "Perú" de la compañía real del Pacifico debe llegar a Montevideo a fines de este mes. debe llegar a Montevideo a fines de este mes.
Seguirà inmediatamente despues de tomar carbon
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MILK.—MILK.—PURE AND UNADULTERATED.—H. Wineberg is prepared to supply the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres with pure Milk and Butter, of the very best quality. Orders left at the Central Depot, 23 Calle Artes, or at his residence, 81 Calle Piedad, will receive immediate attention. Fresh Milk arties at the Donot from 6 to 9 cm. Milk arrives at the Depot from 6 to 9 a.m., and

ORGANIC MEDICINES.

THE BAUDEINE,
A prompt and most efficient Remedy for
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
YELLOW FEVER,
DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA. No inconvenience is derived, or danger incurre No inconvenience is derived, or danger incurred by taking it.

In good health it is a preservative against the Epidemic, and invigorates the whole system.

Dr. Victor Baud was presented with a Gold Medal by the French Government, as a reward for his discovery, and as a testimonial for the numerous cures he effected with this remedy in 1854, and ever since.

Sole Agent for England and British Colonies— CHARLES LANCE, S. MONKWELL, STREET, LONDON. Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery and Diarrhosa accom-any each Bottle, and bear the Signature of DR. VICTOR BAUD." 52p,1w,Jy38

E! DYE!! DY ANY ONE CAN USE THEM. DYE!! A Sixpenny Bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will Dye 20 Yards of Ribbon in 10 Minutes. Ask for—
JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES,
Magenta, Green, Canary, Purple, Pink,
Orango, Crimson, Black, Cerise,
Mauve, Violet, Brown,
Scarlet, Blue.

Price Sixpence per Bottle. These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors. · 26p, lpf, s15

THE DIASTATIZED IRON, FOR STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM THE DIASTATIZED IODINE, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

THE above is in the shape of Sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.

By a scientific process of combining the Iron or the Iedide with Cross Seed, the valuable properties of the Iron or Iedine are fully developed, while the obnoxious parts are done away with, and the most delicate stomach can digost them with perfect ease. Price 2/9. SOLD AT ALL THE CHEMISTS.

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Cunningham & Pearson, Commission Agents, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, &c. 115 Calle Aduana, and 96 and 98 Calle Rioja, R O S A R I O

NAVARRO VIOLA, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW; Office in Buenos Ayres—

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SHIPBROKER,
SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF
GENERAL AVERAGES.
OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BARCADO.
ROSARIO. 16,xp,84

DILIGENCE TO AND FROM CARMEN DE ARECO. IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The undersigned, owner of the Diligence Comercio, begs to inform his numerous Friends and Patrons that in consequence of the change in the Trains, he purposes (on and after the 9th of Nov.) leaving Carmen de Areco at 4 c'clock in the morning, in order to catch the 1st Train in Mercedes, and thus arrive at the Parque Station by 12 c'clock. The days of arrival to and departure from the Carmen de Areco will be as usual.

Ever thankful to his many kind supporters, it affurds him additional pleasure to forward their interests thus by allowing them much more valuable time in Buencs Ayres, as by this arrangement. Imost the entire day is gained in Buencs Ayres, after a run of nearly 40 leagues.

He likewise begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general that no effort will be spared on his part to afford all possible convenience to those who may favor him.

JORGE VALLEE.

Days of departure from Buenos Ayres all even days, and Carmen de Areco all odd days.

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR PREPARATIONS. These elegant and convenient preparations, which enjoy such an enormous sale in Britain, deserve to be more generally known in this

country.

Granular Effervescing Citrates of Potash and
Lithia, for the immediate production of Potash
or Lithia Water, so largely employed in the
treatment of Gout and Rheumatism.

An invaluable remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all affections of the Chest. The numerous testimonials already received as to its efficacy is astounding.

POISONED WHEAT.

This new and most effectual method of destroy-inc Ruts Mice Set is of the numerium proposed. The control of the country is a first class, well established Saladero, situated on the South bank of the Rio Negro, and distint about 20 squares from the town of Morcedes. Cranes and scales stand upon an iron mole, alongside which the largest crafts can come to and load or discharge with the utwithin may be slaughtered from 300 to 350 head a day. 2,000 animals may be confined within the spacious 'corrales.' The 'graseris' is on the same gigantic scale and in perfect working order. The smallest partials of flesh need not be wasted where 1,700 to 2,000 lbs. can be easily stowed in where 1,700 to 2,000 lbs. can be easily stowed in the vats. Ample accommodation on the premises for all the employees and laborers. It is difficult to find a place of the kind so admirably adapted for the active pursuit of a large and lucrative business; its proximity to the river coupled with the beauty of its structure are advantages rarely to be found in this country.

Mr. J. O'Connor will be happy to impart all precessory information as to price &c. to all who

necessary information as to price &c. to all who may honor him personally or by note.

18.xp n6

Spanish language.

U I L M E S.

Juana Harisoure, partera vasca francesa, avisa
à los veciros de esa localidad que se ha establecido en la calle de Santa Rosa, frento al jardin
del Sr. don Remijio Gansales, en cuya casa ofrece
sus servicios profesiofales y esmerado trato que
tiene acreditado en la capital y en varios pueblos
de la campaña, à donde la han llevado para
utilizar sus conocimientos. Al mismo tiempo
ofrece una excelente asistencia en su misma casa,
donde tiene las mejores comodidades para las
selloras del campo que quieran venir al pueblito a señoras del campo que quieran venir al pueblito a hacerse asistir perioctamente; los honorarios que cobre por su trabajo serán sumamente módicos, y l

à las pobres les asistirà gratis. 240—6p-oct. 30, ON SALE-SPLENDID CAMPS IN THE MURRAY & LANKA Snertes of an Estancia, situated on the left bank of the Rio Negro, in the Department of Duranno, Banda Oriental, and distant from Montevideo 45 leagues. The camp is at present stocked with 3,000 to 4,000 cowa, 1,000 sheep, besides horses, banda Oriental, and distant from Montevideo 46 leagues. The camp is at present stocked with 3,000 to 4,000 cows, 1,000 sheep, besides horses, mares, &c.

Also, will be cold three Suertes and a third of an Estancia, in the Department of Colonia, Banda Oriental, and distant from the City of Colonia 12 leagues, and from Villa del Rosario 3 leagues.

Both Camps are good and well-watered and a superson of the salm is most refreshing a delightful buoyancy to the over Body and Mind, particularly when mixed the water of the Bath. For PAINTING TURNS

Both Camps are good and well-watered, splendid pastures; they possess excellent farm residences. Apply in Buenos Ayres at 196 Calle Mejico, between 3 and 6 p.m.; and in Montevideo at 106 Calle Ytuzaingo, altos 210-15p-024. WITHOUT A NAME Many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes (and they are innumerable) its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of fisch, and great mental depression; indigestion and a stomach cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and mind. Now, what these unfortunates really want is vigor and vital strength, and, as sure as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their

succeeds darkness, they can recuperate then systems and regain health by resorting to BAGLEY'S HESPERIDINA. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an active lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocaous (its basis being the Bitter Orange), and combining the thrre grand elements of a stomachio, an alterative, and a gental invigorant, BAGLEY'S HESPERIDINA is suitable to all constitutions, and is a applicable to the discesses and disabilities.

· 245,15p,029 Mensageries Union Argentina. AGENCIA CALLE TAGUARI 11. A Supply has been forwarded to Buenos Ayres by Steamer.

AGENCIA CALLE TAGUARI 11.

Los Empresarios de cetas Mensagerias avisan al público que desde el 6 del presente mes, la diffigencia para el Fortin de Areco, Salto, Rojas y Junin; saldrá de la Capital para la Ciudad de Mayman, this office.

Tohn R. TAYLOR.—The above-named is presente ivan de las Capital para la Ciudad de Mayman, this office.

The STANDARD — Printed at Geoghegan's Hotel, 21 Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres.

AGENCIA CALLE TAGUARI 11.

Los Empresarios de cetas Mensagerias avisan al público que desde el 6 del presente mes, la difficient y la company and proposition de la capital para la Ciudad de Mayman, this office.

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LA EMPRESA

LA EMPRESA

WILLIAM ANDERSON, of Camber I would like to hear from you; add Hayman, this office.

The STANDARD — Printed Bright Agent Agent

and is as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

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Messages for Mail Steamers taken on the morning of the departure of the Mails from Montevideo for Rio and Europe. A Station at San José, B. Oriental,

is now open to the Public. Charges same as to other Stations. By Order, JOHN OLDHAM,

Superintendent and Engineer. AGUILA

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CALLE DEL PUERTO, ROSARIO.
The Proprietors of this well-known Establishment have the pleasure of announcing that they have made extensive additions to their already large stock of Genuine Medicines. Every article in their line of business to be found in Europe is to be had at this House. Foreigners will find it to their advantage by purchasing at the Acuila. Families, Travellers, and Physicians furnished with Medicine Cheets at short notice. Proscriptions filled with promptness and fidelity.

98 6 6m, J20



Sewing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand. War ranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.

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or Lithia Water, so largely employed in the treatment of Gout and Rheumatism.

Granular Effervescing Mineral Waters, containing the solid ingredients of the natural Springs in a portable form.

Granular Effervescing Chalybeate Salts, the most palatable form in which the tonic preparations of Iron, either alone or in combination with Quinine, can be administered.

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Granular Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia, according to the quantity employed, produces a refreshing beverage, an aperient draught, or an effective purgative.

Granular Effervescent Lemon Kali, for the production of a cooling and refreshing beverage.

Espinosa & Kyle have just received a supply of the above per ss. City of Lime.ck.

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All operations performed with the greatest deepatch, without pain or loss of bleod, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices Moderate. Consultation Gratis.

Calle de la Florida, Corner of Calle Tucuman.

233,1m,029

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Books in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian; Portuguese, Dutch, Ranish and Swedish.

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Families supplied with Servants; and places found for Servants of every kind, on application at the above-named Agency.

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Oil, &c., &c., we beg to cull their attention to the
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fact, that they will find our establishment the
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243,xp,030

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VOLUNTEERS WANTED.—Lieutenant—
Volunteers Wanted, is commissioned by the
Government to raise a Foreign Legion. Any
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Officers of experience and ability wanted; also an
Adjutant who has a perfect knowledge of the
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Four Purs Merino Rams just arrived from Englead; of the celebrated flock of the Mesers. Sturgoon & Sons, Essex; they are directly descended
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Officers of experience and ability wanted; also an
Adjutant who has a perfect knowledge of the
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