THE WEEKLY STANDARD

Published every Wednesday at the "Standard" printing-office. Subscription \$20 per month. Single copies \$5: Advertisements received until 3 p. m. on Tuesday: not exceeding 6 lines, inserted for \$20-Calle Belgran o. 74.

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

No. 342-SEVENTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The military history of the past fort-night comprises a list of desultory but sanguluary engagements, in which without any real advantage obtained by either party, hundreds have perished. The allies however maintain their commanding positions at Tayi, Tuyu-Cué and Tuynti, and the Paraguayan leader has concentrated his lines with the obvious purpose of defending the fortress of Humaita with a less numerous force. Lopez maintains communication with his capital and Humaita, by means of a road through the Gran Chaco, and also on a lower road that skirts the little village of Pilar, where but a few days since the Paraguayans surprised a small Argentine force and retook the town. At this point of the allied lines which circumvent Humaita, the position is weak and the allies require reinforcements before they can strengthen it, as the last terrible fight at Tuyuti has taught the allied commanders the sleepless activity of the foe, and that at the three great centre points, Tuyuti, Tuyu-Cué and Tayi, they must at any moment be prepared to hold their ground against even a superior force. The siege of Humaita is therefore preposterous so long as the lines at the Rio Hondo are held, but by a few outposts beyond the reach of immediate aid, and that can be overwhelmed by the enemy in the shortest possible notice. The Argentine and Brazilian Governments apparently aware of this and the urgency of the position are actively employed in forwarding reinforcements; from Brazil during the fortnight some 1500 fresh troops have arrived and about 7500 more are waiting transports to proceed to headquar. ters. Some small Provincial continters. Some small Provincial contingents have been sent up by the Argentine Government, and it is reported that the bulk of the army of the Interior has been ordered down to Rosario to proceed to Paraguay; with these reinforcements the allies will be in a better position to carry out their plan of a strict siege of Humaita. There seems to be some authenticity There seems to be some authenticity for the report that the Commander-inchief of the Paraguayan army has propose new terms of peace to the allies, which has been declined, but our foreign readers must be prepared to know that if this terrible war is not brought to a conclusion either by treaty or arrangement, the bloodiest chapter in South American history has yet to be written, for the Paraguayans are steadfast in their adherence to Lopez, and will perish to a man at their flagstaff before they spriender. How long however the campaign may yet last it is barely possible to surmise, so much depends upon the unknown extent of the elements of resistance at Lopez's command; should the Paraguay leader make a successful sally leaving within the fortress a force sufficient to hold it, then the whole attitude of the campaign will undergo a change, and inch by inch the allies should Lopez hazard everything on the fate of Humaita, which it is generally supposed he will, then a few months will be sufficient to exhaust the garrison, and at the same time over-

run the coountry.

The state of the Argentine Provinces presents but little change; the rebel forces under Varela still hold the desert plains of Cuyo; but of the mooted invasion from Chile we have heard nothing more. The Indians on the Cordovese and Santa Fe frontiers are very troublesome, and the Govern-ment has dispatched General Martinez to organize a force in order to protect the estancieros and settlers on those exposed points, but we adhere to the conviction that the only effectual way to check the inroad of the savage is a more liberal legislation to create a line of military colonies. The great question of the day throughout the Republic is the new President, and so completely does this subject monopolize public attention that until after the elections nothing else will be talked of; Sr. Sarmiento, Argentine Minister at Washington, and Dr. Alsina, Governor of Buenos Ayres, both conspicuous members of what is termed the liberal party, are the two

Federal party will be proposed; it is extremely difficult to offer an opinion as to the probable issue of this great election struggle, but we have some reasons for anticipating that the Buenos Ayres party will triumph, and the successful candidate will be the man whose programme is the capital in Buenos Ayres and, notwith-standing all the noise and hubbub, Governor Alsina will probably be the next President of the Argentine Republic, and judging his political character by the acts of his Government since he entered office we unlesitatingly say that a better man could election struggle, but we have some tatingly say that a better man could fices in which we have shared by a life not be named.

The general state of things in Buenos Ayres affords little room for remarks; in the city new buildings are going up in every direction; the paralleled brutality trample upon the health of the city was never better; the river trade has assumed an importance hitherto unknown in this countance hitherto unknown in this country, new lines of steamers in the rivers Parana, Uruguay and Pfate, all appear to be paying well; the wool markets crowded with Irish and Scotch sheepfarmers; the railways at the height of the busy season; money in much better demand, but abundant in much better demand, but abundant ar 12 per cent per annum; all the banks doing a capital business, and no failures to record. The very low price of wool however this year is a source of greatloss and much complaint to the farmers; the bulk of the clip may be estimated at from 55 to 60, which is a fall of nearly fifty per cent from the prices paid in 1865; at no former period has the sheepfarming industry presented so uninviting an attitude. We have no land sales of any importance to record. Sheep are offering in every district for \$20, but even at this price can be found few buyers; in fact, the great staple in-dustry of this country is suffering an unlooked for prostration, although it is the fixed opinion of the more experienced that on the conclusion of the Paraguayan war, and the extension of the fullest protection to frontier estancieros, sheepfarming in the River Plate will resume its former prosperous condition; parties with about fifteen hundred pounds capital can begin the sheepfarming business on as large a scale as but a few years ago with from £3,000 to £4,000.

Exchange on England 485 to 486.

on France 5.8 to 5.10. on Rio nominal.

GREAT ELECTION ROW IN THE CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.

In a communicated article published in the Tribuna of the 10th inst. giving an account of a scandalous occurrence that took place in the town called the Exaltacion de la Cruz, we concluded by saying that we should regret to be obliged to enter upon the disgusting details and antecedent of that sanguinary event, and we expressed ourselves thus because we never thought that the Government whom we know to have been officially informed of to enable me to buy one or two houses. ration to those who were innocently jackass, I shall read to you all the wounded and flogged by the clique of the rural Jucces de Paz that all the communications that are sent to the communications that are sen will have to fight their way into the country; but on the other hand, delayed so long in affording the repa- and although you are an ignorant the rural Jueces de Paz, that abominable nuisance which was held in such honor by our esteemed friend Dr. Alsina, before he was made Governor of the Province.

It is about eighteen months ago we had the gratification to hear the republican democrat who is to-day Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres speak words to the following effect:-"The cliques of the rural Jueces de Paz are a serious impediment to a just administration: it is necessary that they should be done away with, and that, all the inhabitants of a rural district should be on the same footing in their relations with the governing powers.' If those just and consoling ideas alled with pleasure the circle of his friends who surrounded him and listened to him approvingly, how can we help feeling sorry to-day when we are obliged to witness facts which make manifestly apparent the prevalence of these very cliques, who excelling in boldness those that existed formerly, have become the scourges of the innocent and terror stricken inhabitants of the rural districts. Although it be a sad and painful confest hensive as possible, with the request

But if we are to add this further fold object of spreading information, deception to the catalogue of a long and doing away with the false impressions disappointments, let us at least be permitted the consolation to appeal the Australasian, to which I alluded in

of peregrination and dangers, and that our only purpose is to unmask these cut-throats of a whole people, who with all the cynicism of their un-

laws in whose formation eminent and learned patriots have taken part, who have bequeathed them to posterity as a sacred legacy, produced at the cost of of immense sacrifices, and perhaps of their own valuable lives.

their own valuable lives.

The Juez de Paz of the Exaltacion de la Cruz allowing honest, laborious and inoffensive dwellers in his partido to be stabbed, wounded and flogged at the very door of his Juzgado de Paz at mid-day, and this in his presence and in that of his armed police force, is a worthy pendant of Cuitino. force, is a worthy pendant of Cuitiño in the vestibules of the Buenos Ayres churches in the year 40, and is only consistent with his toust at that period, when the wine was spilt in the Federal orgies as expressing a desire

of the Salvages Unitarios. The clerk of the Juzgado de Paz shouting 'vivas' and 'mueras' in the Juzgado itself is consistent with his former occupation and the mission befulfilled in that period when he used to grow hourse and make himself ill by figuring as a protagonist in the 'vivas' to Rosas, and the 'mueras' to

to see flowing in like manner the blood

the Salvages Unitarios.

These are the men that to-day cry for liberty, and boast of being staunch Unitarios. Let them say what services they have lent to the noble cause of liberty? In what ranks did they figure either from inclination or interest at the time of Caseros? They surely will not answer anything, but we will answer for them in this and in other articles we intend to write.

The first of these new fangled patriots by dint of money and obsequious ness towards any person of any standing that happened to be passing through the place, succeeded in raising himself to the Juzgado, having through the teaching of the second learned to make a scrawling hiero glyphic, which he was made to believe represented his name.

This is enough says the teacher to enable you to hold the office of Juez de Paz; it stands for your signature, and the signature of a Juez de Paz will legalize the documents which I shall bedaub and fill up discretionally scrawl what I have taught you. You are an unknown rustic, and nobody will know what you say or who you are, the time will pass and we shall have done our business.

Thus was concluded a part which resulted in the election of an impossible Juez de Paz according to the laws because he cannot read, and hence begins the page of the liberal services of these twin patriots, to whom we intend to revert further on a subsequent occasion.

(Guaranteed.)

ROSARIO.

(OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Gentlemen,

The anticipated immigration from the British Colonies of Australia and New Zealand is of such an important character, that I have lost no time in remitting to both places lengthyletters in answer to those I have received. My letter to one of my correspondents, Mr. James Wood, of the firm of Wood, Brothers, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, I have made as compreand doing away with the false impressions, probably raised by the article in the Australasian, to which I alluded in

one of my letters to the Standard.

As the letter to Mr. Woods contains a good deal of information, which it might be advisable to disseminate in other parts of the world, where the Standard may have readers (and I believe there are few countries where the English language is spoken that your paper is not known) I have the request that you will do me the favor of publishing it.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, W. PERKINS, Secretary Com. of Immigration

Rosario de Santa Fé, Argen tine Republic, Sept. 20. Mr. James Wood, Christchurch, New Zealand,

Dear Sir.

By the last English packet, arrived here on the 13th inst., 1 had the satisfaction of receiving your esteemed favor, dated 5th June, and loose no time in answering t. It is very gratify-to learn that my letter to Mr. Tulk has caused so much attention, as is evidenced by the 'Editorial' of the Australasian. Mr. Tulk's answer, and several letters from New Zealand and Australia asking me for more infor-

I would first of all urge you to get hold of a blue-book, "Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation," presented to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament in March of the present year, and which contains a report of Mr. Francis Clare Ford, on the Argentine Republic. This paper is very comprehensive, and gives most reliable information, and by it you may be able to verify and corroborate my statements.

I am very sorry that the Editor of the Australasian should have allowed such gross misrepresentations to have crept into his leader, on writing and animadverting on my letter. I suppose he considers it his duty to prevent as much as possible, any emigration from his country. Now, I believe it is an axiom pretty well established that neither emigration nor immigra-tion can ever be prejudicial to any

country.

The Editorial in question gives the following as the export duties collected by the Customs of this country. Hides two dollars (eight shillings sterling) sheepskins, three dollars the dozen beef, three dollars the quintal; wool two dollars the ar., and cattle, six dol-lars each. Such an outrageous statement would be very apt to deter emigration to the River Plate. The Editor has fallen into the grave error of taking the valuation or tariff on which the actual duty is collected, for the data and he has even evergereted. dnty, and he has even exaggerated this. The valuation for Customs purposes for the present year is as follows:—Dry hides are valued at 7 shillings sterling; salt, do., 15 shillings; unwashed wool, per 25lbs., 10 shillings and 4 pence; washed, do., 16 shillings; tallow, 7 shillings per 25lbs; horses, 2 pounds; sheep, 3 shillings and 3 pence; capones, 6 shillings; horned cattle, 1 pound 4 shillings each. On these valuations a uniform export duty of 8 per cent. is collected.'There is an export duty on everything else except the product of live animals.

The duties established in 1863 were for importations a uniform duty of 16 per cent. on everything except gold, silver, and precious stones, and silks, which were at 8 per cent.; the export duty was fixed at 5 per cent., all on liberal Custom-house valuations, rectinow 18 per cent., with an additional duty of 5 per cent., and exports are 6 per cent, with an additional duty of 2 per cent. Thus the actual duty to be paid on unwashed wool, for instance, is about 2 shillings and 3 pence per 100lbs. Shortly after the war will be ended, we shall, in all probability, get rid of the additional later the probability, get rid of the additional later the later than the later duties, unless it should be deemed advisable to keep them up in order to flat, and there is a general decline of

so soon as any other means of raising a revenue can be substituted, to abolish the export duties. There was a strong party in Congress last year to effect this, but the exigencies of the war overruled all other considerations.

PERU.

Lima, Oct. 20th, 1867. President Prado embarked with his staff and one more division on the 12th inst., to take command of the Government forces at the South and comtranscribed it, and send it to you with mence operations, and as far as boasting goes, will wipe Arequipa from the face of the earth. We shall soon learn the upshot. If his troops remain loyal, a point which is very difficult to decide at present, Arequipa will have a pretty rough time of it, but should not the contraction. but should, on the contrary and according to general opinion, one batallion go over, the rest is bound to follow, and Prado will have to do what his predecessors have done before, vizz clear out, and give somebody else a chance to fill his pockets in a reasonably short time, and play the old tarce over again.

There prevails a general discontent among the military and civil employes on account of a certain article in the new Constitution which abolishes "Derechos adquiridos." According to this article, the pay of an officer in the army or civil employe ceases with his death, and his widow has no right to claim a pension, although her husband in his lifetime had a certain' fraction of his salary religiously de-ducted every month for this very object. All points considered the government of Prado since his installation in November, 1865, has been in no way better than that of any of his predecessors for this unhappy country. One chain of abuses and arbitrarities. from the beginning to its end, which is bound to come.

Commencing for instance the very day of his installation, the memorable 6th of Nov., with the pillage and sacking of several establishments in Callao by the mob; what has Government done in this affair? Prosecuted the thieves (without punishing any of them), by which means the greatest part of the goods and valuables stolen were recovered; but instead of deliwere recovered; but instead of deli-vering up this property to its lawful owners, every thing was sold by public auction by order of Government, who pocketed the proceeds and left the disconsolate owners to whistle after their own; lending a deaf ear to all instalaims and proposals, to come to just claims and proposals, to come to a final settlement.

Business remains dull, and if the revolution in Arequipa goes on, we shall pretty soon feel the consequences, since transactions with these departments are entirely interrupted; for nothing can be sent and no remittances in return can reach this place. Moreover the pay of 4000 or 5000 troops stationed in normal times in Lima, goes to the South, and the noncirculation of this money in a place like this, will be felt by the retailers. ery short time. Since the beginning of the Spanish question the trade has suffered considerably in this country and there exists at present not the ghost of a chance of any material improvement.

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT London, October 16th.

The stock markets continue under adverse influences, and the public still abstain from bringing business. to them. No recovery, therefore, can be quoted, and the general disposition is not satisfactory. The aspect of Italian politics is regarded as unfavourable, especially as the Paris bourse had further declined at the opening: fled every year by commissions of merchants, named by the Executive Government. The Paraguayan war brought us extra duties; imports are sible to foresee when the existing depression will be removed. Many people think it will continue until the turn of the year.

Consols after a most inactive bu-

most likely candidates, and it is gene-sion to make, it certainly does appear to have it published in the principal procure funds for the railroads in con-shout 1. Caledonians continue to be raily believed that no candidate of the that power is the antithesis of memory. papers of the colony, with the two-templation; and it is projected, just offered, and they are again lower.

THE MONTEVIDEAN BACES.

SPRING MEETING

However ineffectual the efforts of Englishmen in Buenos Ayres may have proved to graft upon South Americaus, their customs, sports and amusements; our friends in Monte video have stamped so indelibly upon the native element, the impress of jockey customs and sports, that the time is not far distant when the meetings at the Cerrito, will prove as at tractive to the River Plate public, as the far famed Derby in England, or the renowned Curragh of Kildare in Ireland. To the observant foreigner it is indeed a matter of surprize, that whilst English races in Buenos Ayres meet with the fullest quota of true South American apathy, in Monte-video they should be hailed with the most unlimited joy, solemnized with greater eclat than a civic feast, and supported with unmeasured liberality from the rudest gaucho, to the most polished city merchant. springs this mighty collision of taste, this clashing of national characteristics? And yet if we turn from the race course to other matters of more imperious materiality, we shall discover that the same susceptibility to European customs is vorking most benefit cial consequences: and a people who can afford to spend a few dollars on the race course and turn out en masse for amusement, can also build up a city which is a credit to South Amarica, construct roads with the indomitable zeal of the Incas, and strike from trade and commerce the bar-barous shakles, of antideluvian custom-houses, which in other and more pretentious cities gnaw at the vitali ties of legitimate industry. We hail the Montevideans, we salute the Orientals; because, whatever they do whether in making a road, or running a race, they do it in earnest; mediocrity seems to have perished in the vortex of civil strife through which the country has passed. And the cold shoul der and half and half sympathy, which running races, paving streets, &c. meet with in Buenos Ayres, is thank goodness unknown in Montevideo, the Queen city of the Plate. The steamer Edward Everett had

been posted and advertised in all the papers of Buenos Ayres, to leave for the races, and yet will it be credited in this city of over two hundred thou-sand souls the only parties who availed of the offer were:—Judge Hollister, U. S. Consul, Mr. J. Eastman, Mr. G. B. Day, and one of the Editors of this paper, who went as special reporter.

Let no man say one word against the Edward Everett, she is beyond all question in point of comfort and convenience the finest passenger steamer in the River Plate. The night was rough and we had a head wind all the way, but she neither rocked nor rolled, Judge Hollister, and Mr. Eastman, gentlemen of immense steamboat ex perience, professed astonishment at the pulseless gliding of this floating palace through the stormy billows of the Plate. Capt. Chadwick with the genuine affability of an American commander, was ceaseless in his attention: and upon the whole if the people want to enjoy a trip to Montevideo, we recommend them the Edward Everett.

whole population had turned out for a or two others appeared to be the days sport, the balf closed doors of the leaders of the day's sport. Mr. splendid naval almacen of Messrs. Seymour held the base of the edifice Davis & Dorr, convinced even the where cock-tails and brandy smashers Consul that business was at a stand- flowed in one unbroken stream during still; as we pushed up to the Oriental every second man saluted us and asked if we were going to the races? As we entered the vestibule of the Oriental, the eye feasted on long rows of hampers, wine boxes and picuic baskets, ladies dressed in the most be. witching "aestive" costume, mer-chants and navy officers, even at that early hour bantering the inevitable Don Ramon, and Gallician coachmen breaking out into the rudest epithets of their plaintive vernacular. In the mele, Judge Hollister was taken for the Standard and the jostled editor for the ex judge; in the hurry of the moment we passed off Mr. Eastman and Mr. Day as special reporters, the judge called for breakfast, we for a coach and Mr Day for a room, but it was all in-effectual, each moment increased the crowd, and stumbling over the millionsire army contractor Don A. Lanuz, and gliding in between the Japanese Commander, Tycoon Brown and Don Salustiano Puente we at last emerged from that crowded hall and gained the

At the door of Buela's newsrooms we met a crowd of merchants ship. captains and brokers. The steamer

as to when she would start for Buenos Ayres, or when the Captain would come ashore; to all our interrogatories we could only get the same answer-"Have you a coach, and when do you start? Finding it impossible to obtain even the slightest information baffles description: a long string of coaches, caravans, gigs, tax-carts it required but "a low-backed car" to for this most excellent of men, human sorrow was forced upon our notice. A messenger, with a letter from a well known but unfortunate marine painter, arrived from the city prison with the melancholy tidings that one colored gentleman and two white men had been arrested during the night, and they besought Mr. Evans to use his influence to get them out; a Frenchman had also been apprehended and fined. He professed his ability to raise the fine when set at liberty. Whilst explaining to the Judge the full measure of human woe, Mr. Evans came in, and before we had even time to ask him about the Uruguay, he politely informed us that he had at our disposal seven coaches for the races: we availed ourselves of one, and after a hurried breakfast at the Oriental, we at once started for the race-course The morning was delicious; all sides Day, rich with Canadian anecdotes, amused us with incidents in the everyday life of Jefferson Davis who at present occupies one of his father's houses in Montreal. The road out to the race course is

picturesque. As we drove through the wool market we saw long rows of bullock carts laden with what was once the grand staple of these countries. Mr. Croker's Quinta looked charming out side, and the fine macadamized road upon which we now entered recalled to Mr. Day sunny memories of his happy country. The Quintas along the road are tastefully laid out, and the aloe hedges attracted the admiration of our judicial companion; as we turned a bend in the road the scenery changed, a rude wind mill capping the little Cerro, and a pretentious four story summer house down in the glen on the opposite side of the road, reminded the judge forcibly of the State of Illinois, whilst it remotely awakened home recollections with us. We now passed through a wide valley teeming with cereals, but we could see little of the natural beauties of the road, owing to the incessant roll of coaches, and long cavalcades of fair Orientals and of perspiring British clerks. We arrived on the course a little before noon, and as we stepped out of the carriage and made for the grand stand, the band struck up an enlivening air. Mr. Humfrey was the first to welcome us on the ground, and with his customary politeness handed us a programme and a ticket. The course was crowded and the grandstand brilliant with a galaxy of youth and commend them the Edward Everett. beauty, Messrs. Mc. Coll, Wilson, When we landed it required no very Makinlay, Croker, Lafone, Hughes, experienced eye to observe that the Charles, Isaac, and Duguid and one the day-

FIRST RACE—THE SOLIS STAKES. This being the first race, there was not much betting until the horses started, but when they were fairly off the roar and din at the grand stand was terrific, gentlemen draped in ponchos and native peones in frock coats, roared vociferous odds, even some of the ladies bet freely on Charrua and Pronto, the race once round was very quietly won by the gateado called Pronto, the winner an ugly wiry looking brute, but evidently well set on the call. dently well got up by an old man who embraced the horse when the race was

SECOND RACE. 1.....Aguila.
2.....Oual. 3. Ay de Mi.
4. Forastero.
5. Gallineta. 6..... Africano.

This was a very animated race, and the horses appeared all in prime condition, and ran splendidly; the betting on the field against the favorite Aguila was extremely heavy; heavy odds were given, and the navy men backed the field against Aguila for Uragnay with three Dublin printers sums never even mentioned at Belgra-

Aguila however soon distanced the other horses, and came in splendidly followed close up by Ay de Mi whilst bowever people were busy paying up and collecting, the unwelcome news spread that it was no race, owing to the starter not having drop about the steamer, we pushed on for ped the flag at starting; the matter Evans' but here ensued a scene which was at once laid before the judge of the course, who to the no small cha-grin of hundreds decided that the race should be run over again, but as the make the coup d'ocil unique. Mr. horses were apparently completely Evans was not in, and whilst waiting done up the thing was impossible for the present, and at a late hour in the evening the race was again run, and again Aguila won.

At the conclusion of this race there was a rush for coaches, hampers, and Seymour's tables. Availing ourself of the kind invitation from our hospita-ble Oriental cousin Mrs. W. Cranwell we joined her pic-nic party under the coach-wheels, and in flowing bumpers of sparkling cliquot drank health, success and prosperity to the lovely daughters of the Oriental Republic; but the bell rang and we had to hurry

back to the course.

THIRD RACE. 3.....Shamokin. 4.....Paciencia.

Paciencia was the favorite, and the betting on this race even heavier than we beheld mirth and joy, and happin-ess. We forgot for the moment the ers and natives, seemed to have gathercares of life as we rattled over the well ed new funds and new spirit from the paved streets; our friend, the Judge soul inspiring hampers, ten to one, was in his least sententious mood; Mr. and even twenty to one we heard treely offered on the grand-stand; but such was the noise and tumult that it was impossible to understand the wager offered. Shortly before the starting H. E. Governor Flores arrived on the ground; Messrs. McColl and Wilson met him uncovered at the gate, the band played up, the crowd cheered, and the ruler of the land dressed in an humble smock, entered the inclosure; he was accompanied to the banquet table down stairs by his English friends. There was nothing ostentatious in his gait dress or mauners, and we thought of the lines:saw a chap at Donneybrook fair.

But the race at last commenced, Paciencia took the lead and came in puffing, Tortuga second, and Pronto last.

FOURTH RACE. The half-round stakes. 1..... Aguacil. 2..... Casualidad. 3.....Apereá.

4.....Bayo de los Pobres. This was a splendid race, no disputes, heavy betting and winners and losers satisfied.

Casualidad first. Bayo de los pobres half a neck behind, and Aguacil last. FIFTH RACE.

.....Lima Sorda. 2..... Cañon Rayado. 3..... Juan Manuel.

This was the last exciting race of many of the ladies retired as soon as Rayado behind; Juan Manuel no-

The Helter Skelter Stakes came off after we left the ground; responding to the wish of judge Hollister and Mr. Day, we jumped into the waggon at 5.15 p.m., and drove home in splendid style, arriving just in time at the Telegraph office to send up message to our brother editor, who had been multing all day in Buenos Arres with the transfer of the seat to t

EXCURSION TO THE JAPANESE IRON-CLAD.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE STONEWALL. Races, properly speaking should only last one day; and it is a grave error, on the part of a Racing committee, to attempt any thing further. Experience also has sufficiently proved that the meeting on the second day is but an expiring effort to prolong the amusement of the previous day, both horses and spectators are tired, on the conclusion of the first day's sport, and society is too limited to supply new excursionists to the course, save by resorting to another element less speculative and more objectionable, Imbued with these sentiments, we were glad to join Judge Hollister Mr. Day, 1)r. Wells of the Shamokin, Mr. Sales, and the captain of the unfortunate Hugh Block, in an excursion to the first japanese Iron-clad that ever visited the River Plate. The Stonewall, Montevideo, with all its attractions,

is limited in its number of public men, that is to say, public nen of the right and nineteen bales of paper for the no. The race was only half-round, is the first man in Monteyideo, We standard office, had just arrived from Liverpool; but no one could give the latesters and committee, there was alightest information about the vessel some unaccountable delay in starting; Samp. Evans, the immortal Evans, I samp, evans, the immortal Evans, I samp, evans, the immortal Evans, I ly-ripping appearance, approached one in the friend and said—"Kotsi tessu, fuku-days making Barbadoes from Nordelk, the starters and committee, there was some unaccountable delay in starting; Queen City of the Plate. Verily, he is stamp. Evans, the immortal Evans.

the great Mogul of the Urugudy. If by bowing his head; and making a any man wants to see Montevideo, he must first look for Evans, for whether bound for the races, going to Buchentals quinta, or visiting any of the public edifices, nothing can be done properly without the intervention of Mr. Evans; but in aquatic excursions Evans is supreme, his Yacht the swiftest and best in the bay, and himself the Palinurus of the Plate. To attempt for some nervous motives we preferred the gig to the Yacht but Judge Hollister would not hear of it he had promised Mr. Evans and with Mr. Evans we must go.

As we walked down to the Mole, the people at the street corners and shop doors gazed with unmistakeable astonishment at us. The sun was roasting hot, and the hour was too far in the stern-sheets of the George Wilks bye-gone excursions rushed upon us: the hoisting of that very sail, which in the memorable Monadnock excursion saved us struck a chord which vibrated through our whole system—
With easy force it opens all the cells
Where Memory slept———

We thought of Messrs. Unzue and Duggan of Folmar, Livingston and Walker, and as we looked on the glassy waters, we shuddered at the perils we escaped. But the imperative shout of Mr. Evans, "Look out for your heads, there," awoke us from our reveries. We shot out into the bay, and in a few minutes stood in amongst the ships. The light zephyrs from the ocean barely sufficed to fill our sheet, but the coquettish little yacht glided along as if propelled by the bungling triumph of the screw. As we glanced by the bows of a heavy-looking Frenchman, we met the British Admiral in his eight oared green gig, bound for the shore. Well we knew his mission; the grand dinner was to come off at 7 o'clock, and the Admiral was determined to be in time. Another stiff puff of wind and the George Wilks came fortress. Mr. Evans, in order that we should have a full view of this monstrous marine ram, ran round the vessel: when we approached her bows, however, we had to stand out, to keep clear of her spur, which protrudes 26 feet under water.

"Shi, pen, kue, zi, pan,gu." Roared out our friend Evans, attempting the Japanese, as we hauled up at the gangway, of course we were all dumtounded at this tremendous Japanese salute, and we were weve prepared to see the Shinski of the quarter deck reply by hieroglyphics, in the shape of a boat hook describing a half moon over our heads but nothing of the kind, a most gentlemanly well dressed the day as it was growing late, and officer approached the gangway, and with the true polish of a naval officer Lima Sorda came in first with Canon replied to the outlandish gibberish of our Japanese friend Evans with, "step

on board gentlemen." Whether it was the intense heat, or the heathenish dialect of our proficient

Palinurus, or the fact that we had left uese officers (both princes of the blood near relatives of the Mikado and first cousins of the great Tycoon) were with bim, else we should have been obliged to comply with Japanese naval customs, pull off our boots before coming on deck and lie on our bellies whilst prince Ewata Xaisaku was smoking his chibuka on the quarter deck; all these and ten thousand other Japanese formalities too numerous to mention we

escaped. Mr. Du Bois, the officer in command, rhatever his Japanese uniform may be, was for the moment free of the the obverse, figures like large tea boxes on either arm. He was dressed in a sort of undress American naval

ludicrous effort to stand on his toes. The Judge looked, Mr. Day and Dr. Wells looked, we all looked, with the most sublime composure at Mr. Evans, aud then the shinski broke out in English, between a laugh and a shout-"He funny girl." We at once made for the cabin.

Everything that concerns Japan, we are free to admit has an especial charm for us. Since childhood's hap-py hours when our first acquaintance therefore an excursion to the Stone-wall, without Evans, was utterly out by hours when our first acquaintance of the question. Dr. Wells, of the with that unknown land commenced, Shamokin kindly offered his boat and under infantine horrors at a set of Japanese jugglers, who swallowed down swords, baskets and walking sticks by the dozens, we have cherished an interest in that mystic country which has been so long locked up with the key in the Tycoons pocket. Our readers may imagine therefore with what feeling we entered the Japanese cabin. Shall we speak of the sentry lying flat on his belly at the cabin door with upadvanced to admit of the supposition that we were going to bathe. When we entered the yacht, and sat again who gained the bard earned wages of fifty patacones a month, a sum which in earlier life the same sentry could not earn in a twelve month digging the most nutritious of all vegetables from the mother earth. But enough we saw nothing of all this, we entered the cabin tried the Tycoon's brandy. Judge Hollister would take nothing but water, chatted for a while with Mr. Du Bois who kindly favored us with pen ink and paper, and the fol-

lowing.
The Stonewall was built in France at Bordeaux, 1864, first for the Danish Government, and subsequently hoisted the Confederate flag, and sailed for Fayall under Captain Page. After a short cruise she surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Havannah, and in January, 1866, arrived in the States, having been handed over by the Spanish Government. In America the vessel attracted great attention; she sailed up the Potomac, and crowds came from all parts to see her; the most experienced American ship-builders professed astonishment at her build and make, and the chief ironclad builder in the Union has adopted her for a model. The Tycoon of Japan. some years ago, tell into the hands of within pistol-shot of the floating some very sharp New York speculators: he gave them unlimited orders for the very best ships, the very poorest vessels were sent to him; recriminations ensued, an embassy was created at Washington, and President Johnson, viewing the matter in the proper light, determined to send to his Imperial Majesty the strongest and best ironclad of the kind in the world, provided the Tycoon agreed to pay the price, \$f.450,000. The Japanese ambassador closed the bargain. The Stonewall had but one fault for Pres. Johnson, she was not American, and the United States would not condescend to hoist the unconquered Stars and Stripes at the mast-head of a surrendered toroigner. Thus it was that the Stonewall, one of the finest vessels the world has produced, has passed into the hands of the young Tycoon, who at present rules forty millions of subjects.

The Stonewall is about 950 tons register, 180 feet long and 36 feet heam. She has two propellers and two direct acting engines for each propeller. She carries three Armstrong guns, which Mr. Du Bois with a galling sarcasm termed English neutrality guns; the one at the bow, a mouster, pulling all day in Buenos Ayres with one oar. We reserve our account of second day's sport and trip to Japanese iron-clad, for a future number.

kept remarkably close to the coat tails 300 pounder, and the other two seventy-five pounders each. She has two second day's sport and trip to Japanese iron-clad, for a future number.

Commander Tycoon Brown was ashore, and the other two seventy-five pounders each. She has two solidity. The sides of the slip are a future for the coat tails of the other two seventy-five pounders each. She has two solidity. The sides of the slip are a future for the coat tails of the other two seventy-five pounders each. She has two seventy-five pounders each seventy-five pounders each seventy-five pounders each seventy-five pounders 32 inches oak, and plates inside 1½ inch thick; the turrets are still stronger. She steams teu knots per hour

usually, but can go 15.

The spur or ram is a horrible looking thing and runs out 26 feet from the bows; it tapers to a point, and with full steam on is able to pierce iron plates. Two American vessels followed this iron-clad during the war, but were afraid to come near her; the officers were tried by court martial, Admiral Farragut one of the court, and the decision was that the vessel should have engaged the Stonewall, and had Zi-pan-gu colors, a half-moon on his they then engaged her they would breeches in front, and a rising sun on have both been sunk by her. Mr. Du the obverse, figures like large tea Bois states that the vessel when in the obverse, figures like large tea boxes on either arm. He was dressed in fighting trim is fivultierable and fired in a sort of undress American navaluliform, and as he politely invited us volunteer crew, composed of Americandy and water before going over the ship, we gathered new courage, and felt at least equal to the task. There are a little large a dangerous the ship, we gathered new courage, and felt at least equal to the task. They say a little law is a dangerous thing, but Evans can testify that a little Japanese is still more perilous. A smart-looking shinsky, with a belief the ship of the Tycoon at You a mart-looking shinsky, with a belief the marting of the ship of the Tycoon at You kahama return to San Francisco.

the hold below, and large stores of ammunition, she has very little room for doal, and the commander has had to charter a vessel to the Falklands then Ho for Yokama.

The following is a list of the officers in command of the Stonewall.

George Brown, Commander U. S. Navy (with leave of absence for 12

First Lieutenant-Mr. Dubois -Mettiah Jordan Second do -A. R. Langthorne -Mark Chauncey -James Harris. Surgeon Chief Engineer -J. W. Milsteah As. Engineer -A. Potter -Samuel B. Ellis -Chas. A. Stuart do do

Ewata Xaisaku, — 🔾 👄

on board :-

There are two Japanese noblemen

Ogasawara Kuezo

A. Shinski, servant of the first named, is rather an agreeable sample of the Japanese gentleman, who made for himself a rather unenviable notoriety at an English bathing place called Ramsgate.

The Japanese noblemen are, we understand, of great wealth, having several thousand bags of rice annual We met them at the Oriental dressed in the best broad cloth, rather 'destingué' in their appearance, and quite European in their use of the knife and fork. They are of middle size, slightly yellow color, thick black glossy hair, with the usual Japanese eyes, small black oblong and sunken short nose, and pleasing mouth; such is the difference in their rank that Messrs. Xaisaku and Keuzo cannot walk together, nor even on the same side of the street. They both smoke, and like our friend judge Hollister, begin their dinner with coffee. Unfortunately owing to the length of thisnarrative we are deprived of the pleasure of describing our trip to the Shamokin and return to Montevideo; but we hold these over for a future

STATE OF THE INTERIOR. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Rosario, Nov. 23, 1867.

The three 'Furies' are having it their own way in the Argentine Republic. Instead of giving them their classical name we will call them—The war with Paraguay, the Indians, and the Montonera; the two latter springing from the first, which cheers us with the hope that they will also disappear with its termination. In the mean-time, we must make the most of the situation, and trust to a favorable and

speedy change.

There must be a wonderful amount of vital power in this Argentine Republic. There must exist wonderful seeds of progress and wealth, when, notwithstanding the war, the Indians, and the rebels, the trade of the country is increasing, the revenue duplicating itself, and lands, the great wealth of the country, steadily augmenting in value. But I fear their great progress is confined principally to the three Provinces of B. Ayres, Santa Fé, and Entre Rios. The Provinces of the Interior, are even perhaps retroceding, and are, at all events, not advancing. With foolish short-sightedness they blame Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé for this state of affairs. say we absorb the wealth of the nation, and instead of putting their shoulders to the wheel, and make B. Ayres and Santa Fé dependent on them for supplies and products for exportation, they either fold their arms in angry despair, or take up the revengeful knife. Foolish, uncivilised people, not to see that the greatness and wealth of the Litoral, is the only means by which they can make them selves great and wealthy! However, they are not the only Argentines who show how little they have studied the science of political economy. It is only a very short period since Buenos Ayres itself was generally imbued with the conviction that to make that city a great metropolis, it was necessary to oppose all progress in the rest of the Republic, close up the rivers, and have only one Costom house. I think if you ask Mr. Tejedor, and a few others, you will find them still of this opinion,

After all, it is the state of the Interior Provinces and the Indians that cause us the greatest auxiety at the present moment. The war with Paragray is drawing to a conclusion, and the results of putting Lopez out of the way, and opening up a free trade the way, and opening up a free trade with thet rich country, will soon put us all in good humor. But this internal curse of the Indians is sadly in the way of our propaganda for immigration. I hardly know what to write to

nore the evils that surround us, and yet I am afraid that the natural tendeucy in Europe will be to magnify to take down coal there for her. She them; for, after all, we are only sufferwill call at Valparaiso and Callao and ing what the frontiersman of the U. States, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope undergoes, even to the present day. The occupation of Queensland cost a good many lives very recently; and the frontier of the Great Republic presents us with every now and then a sad picture of Indian depredations. But in those places the great influx of immigrants now secures a large region, while here, as we only depend upon spontaneous immigration, the Colonies are settled so slowly that that it takes a long time to make them strong enough to resist a regular attack of the savages. This has been the case with the colony of Fraile Muerto. The Governments have done noth-

ing: the National on account of the war it has on its hands, and the Cordova Government on account of its intestine troubles, kept up by its insensate and stupid public men. Fraile Muerto, that ought to be one of the most flourishing colonies in the Re public, is in a fair way of being de-The Messrs. Seymour, were making a valuable place of their estancia, have been cleared out com pletely. In fact, it is useless at pre sent to continue any kind of labor at that colony, and there is a strong feeling in favor of going into another kind of business-attacking the Indians in their strongholds, and spoil the Egyp-

The Indian curse is unfortunately not restricted to the northern side of the Cacaraña. On the 29th of October a large force of mounted savages at tacked the infant colony of Sunchales, situated about 30 leagues north-west of Santa Fé, and 24 from the colony of Esperanza. There were only 14 men at the time in the colony, and about a dozen soldiers. The Indians came suddenly upon them, and the fight lasted some hours. The result was the killing of some fifteen or twenty savages, but with a corresponding loss on the part of the colonists. As I understand, five Italians and two Germans were killed, and four soldiers. Two small children were carried off, and one infant was killed. The Indians that made this onslaught must have come from a considerable distance north. They were probably Tobas, as it is well known that the Santa F6 Indians have no horses or arms.

It appears to me that the Government of this Province acted with some imprudence in settling a colony so far from civilisation, with such a limited number of families. In a place like Sunchales, not less than a hundred families should have been settled at once. Here again we have the inconvenience of a limited spontaneous immigration to contend against. If the Government would only pay the passage of the immigrants from Europe, they could then pick their men, and settle a tract of wild land at once with a number sufficient to secure them from any attack of the Indians. When the colony of Esperanza was first settled, the Indians used to carry their raids to the suburbs of Santa Fé. But the 125 rifles of the colonists secured them completely. A raid of observation, in which some of the savages were shot, convinced them that Esperanza was invulnerable, and they never repeated the experiment.

I received the above bad news from a countryman of mine, a Lower Canadian, who had emigrated to the colony, and has lost his all, but, as he says, had a good fight for it.

We have in Rosario another daily newspaper, which has taken the significant name of La Capital. It advocates the capital in Rosario, is opposed to the Civil Matrimony Bill, and supports Mr. Cabal for Governor. In politics it is somewhat Federal, is against the war in Paraguay. Its programme is to bark and not bite.

There is a great row in the Provinces about General Arredoudo's intervention in their affairs. Santiago, Cordova, Rioja, and Catamarca, have protested, and the Eutre Rios press calls on the Provinces to rally around General Urquiza in order to preserve their independence, threatened, it is said, by 'the" National Government. These are the sweets of a Federal Government in a country where fifteen out of twenty of the population have no idea of what Government means. The Provinces committall kinds of excosses, tall into the most inextricable

men to send into the Interior; but there is no doubt that the same thing would happen were they to send a fresh-caught angel from Paradise. The evil does not lie so much in the commissioners as in the incorrigibility of the people they are sent to. Each party considers it the duty of the National agent to proscribe all its own political enemies, and is satisfied with nothing less. And the most curious phase in these parties is, that none of them can explain the principles that separate one from another. There is nothing in the shape of principles that divide the Federal and Liberal parties in the Provinces; but they are none the less eager however to cut each other's throats. As far as respecta-bility goes they are on equal terms In Catamarca. Jujuy, Rioja, the great bulk of the better classes call them selves Federals. In Tucuman or Salta they are Liberals. In Cordoba and Santiago they are about equally di vided.

The Governor of Rioja has addressed a very strong ' protest' to the National Government, and another to the Prorincial Governments, in reference to Arredondo's intervention in that Province. When Tabonda's Santiaguenos carried off from that wretched country everything left by the Montoneros, Mr. Davila did not say a word on the subject.

It seems to be fated that the month of November shall give a political hue to my thoughts. Two letters on politics! Well, you know that the month of November is a fatal one for Englishmen.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly,

W. P.

OUTRAGE IN CORDOVA.

STONING A FRENCHMAN.

Cordoba, Nov, 15, 1867. For some time past a certain party have been exceedingly active in labor ing against all reforms or any and everything that would be likely to be nefit the country. Formerly this par fought against the railroad, now that has become a fact and any opposition would be thrown away, they deal their blows against Civil Marriage, Free-Masonery, &c. Lately they have been canvassing the city for signatures against Civil Marriage and putting down the names of all the people of the town they could find.

During the last month a Gentleman having the assistance and good wishes of many of the most prominent men of the place, foreigners as well as natives, commenced the publication of small paper (Estrella Matutina) whose main object was the instruction of children and young people. The said party according to their custom immediately commenced preaching against it, and also against its editor.

On Sunday last one of the party preached against the Estrella Matutina, advising the people not to take it and speaking not only against its Editor, but censuring several very well known and well respected men teachers in the College of Monserrat, among whom is the Rector, a Priest because they visited the editor of the Estrella Matutina for the purpose of taking lessons in English.

Shortly after a crowd cried "Mason, lason." That was enough. Some apposed him to be the Editor of the Mason." Estrella Matutina, others his distributor, and immediately a charge was made upon him with stones, brickbats, &c.

The poor unoffending Frenchman sought refuge in the church, from which it is said he was again kicked into the street, when the mob again attacked him being urged on by some well known parties. Fortunately a couple of police officrs were passing at the time, who took him under their protection. When it was known that a mistake had been made, one of the instigators of row began to reason with the crowd. But they began to say: "You told us to stone him!", No, not this man," he answered, but the Editor of a paper called the Estrella Matutina: this is not him."

The authorities have taken the matter in hand, and have arrested several persons, but as the Frenchman who was maltreated was in the employ of some of the party, he will not bring any charge against them. Several articles have been published in the

Much has been said and written

ately about sheep and sheep farming,

but the remarks have mostly been

made by prejudiced persons, who having made their fortunes out here think others can now do the same. True is it that the writers referred to made good profits, and saw others do the same, but that was some years back. These writers have mostly reasoned respecting the future from the past, a most shaky mode of arguing to say the least. For my part, I am inclined to think there is perhaps more truth than the author at the time meant in Consul Hutchinson's remarks, viz.: Sheepfarming, whether in the Banda, Oriental or in the Argentine Republic, is a thing not to be calculated upon literally from tables, statistics; &c., which is just what these gentlemen appear to do. But as this uncertainty exists as regards the profits and expenses of sheepfarming, we have to consider two propositions, namely, 1st. Do sheep pay? 2nd. Can sheep be made to pay? to consider which in order will be my endeavor. As regards the first proposition, it must be very evident to the minds of all who know anything about the matter that sheepfarming is not now, for some reason or another, half as profitable as it used to be; various writers in your columns have given answers to the "reason why," most laying the blame to a most laying the blame, to a greater or less degree, on the shoulders of the puesteros, who by the way are quite hard enough treated without being blamed for nothing; the real reason and chief one must, however, I submit be this—some ten or a dozen years ago this country was not nearly so well stocked as it is now with flocks of sheep, and naturally the prices were higher for wool when there was not so much of a peculiar quality to be had than is the case now when the supply exceeds the demand, as the poor buyers at home know to their cost, some often being forced to keep their bad speculations in wool for months together, and when this is the case the price of wool must fall. As regards the probability of the supply falling short of the demand, there is every reason to conclude that since it has seldom or never done this on the whole it will never do it during the future, especially as the supply increases proportionately quicker than the demand and for obvious reasons must. Well then, this is the chief reason why wool falls, or else the bad quality of the wool, regarding which I am not aware that the wool of this country is worse than any other, and for this reason estancieros find that although their stock has greatly increased during the last few years their profits are very little if any the heavier; and it is ev dent that when the price of sheep is very little more than half-if morewhat it was years ago, that to have like profits now as then you must have double your stock, for all the estancia working expenses appear still the same, the prices of provisions, &c., not having fallen either on the whole Then comes the question, can every estancia support double stock; the answer to which being a negative it is plain that a man who five or six years ago was able to make good average yearly profits, will now find himself unable, though his stock has increased to make the same; sheep, then, don't pay, can't pay, and won't pay now those who began three years ago, for they paid double for their sheep what they are now offered, and their stock will not increase fast enough to make up by numbers the like profits, and of its very meagre, things consideration, nor do appearances call sident and other troops on board. at any prices, so to speak, and is it likely more will be offered than usual rates of payment? The only way that any improvement in present prices can will be made away with us; were some value is yet to be ascertained. such method discovered then small (Valparaise and W. C. Med.) such method discovered then small

Plate. Some of the guns she has in my numerous European correspond- Government is not very happy in its NOT ALL THE PUESTEROS' PAULT sheep masters would not have so many drawbacks as now exist to contend drawbacks as now exist to contend with, for the prices of sheep, even if they did not rise, would remain much about the same, and perhaps—and we cannot decide the future—some enterprising company may export sheep alive, or their flesh preserved, to various parts of the world, and if such a plan would pay sheepfarming would look a little brighter, since as it is the country is overstocked, and conse-

duently if overstocked, and consequently if overstocked prices must fall and keep failing all the while.

It's all very well for estancieros to lay the blame on the puesteros' neglect, their expenses, babits, and a long catalogue of somewhatsimilar sling grievous, uo doubt, and happily nonexisting except in their own disturbed minds -for it is well known drowning men catchat straws, thus they are unwilling to own that their long coveted and up-held method of coining gold "onzas" is becoming shaky in public opinion, as also in reality endeavor to blind the eyes of "gringos"—at least the wealthy fresh arrivals, and to induce them to take the estancias, stock. &c. off their hands, leaving in them instead a pretty heavy weight of good English money. For, allow me to ask why is it, if estancias pay so well, that we should see notice after notice in your columns, advertising here, there, and everywhere estancias and sheep for immediate sale? We do not usually find men anxious to sell, a mine of wealth until the riches of the same are setty well worked out, nor so blind as to wish to dispose of a good bargain; when either of these "ideas" are put into execution there is generally some good reason why, in this instance none can offer but that sheep won't pay, for the estancias on sale are evidently the property of beginners. since we observe that the stock on most is small, proving that they had not long been in the hands of the parties selling, and thus our position is prettly firmly established, viz.: Sheep, except in large numbers, will not pay at present prices the working of the estancia, and as there is no evident chance of the prices rising, we conclude that sheepfarming is carried on to a large enough extent to meet any and all demands for wool, &c., and that consequently the emigrant leaving home with little or no capital had far better employ his time and ability in agricultural pursuits, or in such work as he might have followed at home, in either of which cases he will be certain of more comfort and o better future prospects in life than he can ever enjoy, or ever attain, with sheep on shares or by the monthly pay of an ounce. Let such remember that old adage—"It's the early bird picks up the best worm," and they will see at once many birds have been before them picking prizes out of slicepfarming, leaving very few for late arrivals remaining; while they, being the early ones in agricultural pursuits, may reasonably expect golden rewards. The game of sheep is played out for poor folks, that of our first ancestors has only just commenced.

I trust these remarks may find some stray corner in your widely circulating paper, which estancieros evidently imagine is not half so widely read as it is, or else they would not so publicly advertise the fact of sheep

not paying.

TRABUCO.

PERU. THE REVOLUTION IN AREQUIPA.

The news received by the Chile respecting the late outbreak in Arequipa, course fresh beginners labor under the the same state as when the Pacific arsame disadvantages, for the wealthy rived, though we shall soon, judging estancieros are forced to sell their sur- from appearances, hear accounts of a plus stock, and thus keep the prices sanguinary and desperate struggle. In down, and the head of the smaller fry Islay about 4,000 troops are assembled. under water. Now, to our second pro- the Chile bringing down to that port position, as showing the only way about 250 men and eight pieces of sheep will pay what they did is by caunon, besides warlike stores; and having double the number, to pay more | when putting to sea two other steamers it is requisite to have more than double. Of course I do not take into Apurimac, and Chalaco with the Preon me so to do, the bare possibility, is said that Prado has determined to but most improbable probability, of a crush the Arequipa insurgents, even rise of any importance in the value of lift be necessary to bombard the city rise of any importance in the value of sheep, for how can sheep rise when so many of the large and wealthy estaucieros are yearly obliged to sell some thousands each of their surplus stock at any prices, so to speak, and is it likely more will be offered than usual rates of payment? The only way that Government forces are not to be be effected is through some means by bended on that a number of soldiers which this yearly surplus of the stationed at Taono have rebelled wealthy estancieros may be got rid of, otherwise than by keeping the smaller estancieros under water; the sala other places in different parts of the pa deros, indeed, by being augmented in Republic. If these rumors should number, will effect this to a certain prove to possess any foundation, the degree, but scarcely would appearances outbreak will be not so readily sup-lead one to conclude all the surplus pressed as at first supposed; but their

A14.

SUBSCRIPTIONS Wo the Weekly Stanbard. \$ 20 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding 6 lines inserted for \$20

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.

"Hil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

The general state of the River Plate markets at the present season calls for remark, not that we purpose to offer on hand, some 40,000, at last year's any opinion on any particular article of trade, but, animated with a desire of the clip this year will go. Buyers that our foreign readers should have a cursory glance at trade in general, we offer the following observations.

The great fall in cotton in the home markets has produced its effect here, and the native dealers, who for the most part are men wer read up in newspaper items, anticipating a still further decline, only purchase cotton goods to meet the exigencies of the moment. The summer season has set in, and yet importers and shopkeepers have a no insignificant stock of winter goods on hands. Even the shopkeepers in the country districts complain of having their shelves laden with woollen goods which must stand over as dead stock until next winter. In former years importers found a con venient way for the disposal of their surplus winter stock at the auction marts, and the goods sold on three months credit rarely failed to realise their invoice value, but this year trade auctions have given such unfavourable results that most merchants regard the attempt to force the market as preposterous, and yet, whilst the dealers in this province are well supplied, those in the interior have for the most part no stock at all, but, owing to the political state of affairs, and the unsettled opinion as regards the coming presidential elections, the provincial dealers of good standing hold back. That we may look for a beneficial reaction on the conclusion of the Paraguayan war and provincial trouble there is no room to doubt, but this reaction cannot be counted on before March or April next.

At no previous season have the Custom-house deposits been so crowded as at present, the ordinary deposits in bond being found insufficient to accommodate the merchandise. Private stores in different parts of the city have to be rented, and, in fact, the immense increase in our import trade gives an artificial impetus to the business of the post, and the deposit ware houses of this city. Manchester goods are selling in this market far below invoice prices, and the very heavy losses consequent have tended to produce a nervous feeling in commercial circles. Notwithstanding the surfeited immediately on arrival. state of the import market, the position of the dealers was never sounder. Money rules abundant, and abundant Money rules abundant, and abundant the rivers, commences late. Prices with that very class which form the are lower than last mail; 12 rls. is mass of our consumers. The shop-keepers are all selling well, and few, very few, fail to meet their liabilities, whilst the importers, owing nothing in this market, have only to apprehend dangers from their home constituents. Neither is the market glutted with paper money. Just what is barely sufficient for the necessities of trade is in circulation, and, through the agency of what is termed the exchange office, this paper money is redeemable in gold at the fixed rate of 25 per silver dollar. The enormous trade which in some articles has sprung up since the commencement of the Paraguayan war has men belonging to the Legion Militar led to an extension in other articles whilst doing picket duty in the adconcerning which the war has but an vanced outposts, were kidnapped by extremely remote effect, and this is proved by the fact that up at Itapiru and at Corrientes the dealers have has retired the force that assailed the been obliged to call auctions to dispose encampment of Tuyuti on the 3rd. of their wares. With the exception of They were kept outside of his lines for beef, horses, and forage, all other some days, probably not to spread the articles of army consumption are im-ported, and although the above three narrowing his position, retiring to his mentioned articles represent millions, they are still insufficient to command the balance of trade, particularly in the presence of a stagnant export market, declining wool trade, and a temporary paralisation of the saladero busi-The result, of course, to all practical men of experience must have it, whilst he with the bulk of his army

creased in number, and the amount taken increased each packet as the rate on England fell. The fall in the rate commenced in April, and then the export of gold which still continues begau.

As will be seen by the statement published in a recent number the amount of gold shipped since April slightly exceeds two millions sterling, and there is every reason to believe that in the ensuing six months at least another million sterling will be shipped, but gold has been superabundant with us for some time, and the specie export has not been much felt In the provinces of Corrientes it is known that English and Brazilian gold exist in large amounts, and, as it has got into the hands of estancieros and cattle dealers, will probably remain there for some time. As regards the wool market, the arrivals during the mouth are estimated at close on one million of arrobas, of which some seven hundred thousand arobas have been sold. A small quantity shipped for growers' account, and the balance Already about 15,000 bales have been engaged for Antwerp, where the bulk complain greatly of the presence of arretilla in the fleeces this year. Fine wools, free of burr, have been sold at 80 dollars. The following are the maret quotations for unwashed wools:-

Best Magdaleua Mestiza wool, \$80. Superior Mestiza, free of burr, \$65

Fine Mestiza, first-class, but heavy \$60 to \$65.

Middling, ditto, \$50 to \$60. Good mixed, ditto, \$45 to \$50.

Low, ditto, \$40 to \$45. Hides.-For North America;

Entre Rianos, 42 to 41 rls. Corrientes, 38 to 40 rls.

Concordia, 41 to 40 rls. Stock, 30,000 hides. For North Continent-Sales, 26,000.

Stock, 6,000. For France, Spain, and Mediterra-

nean-Sales, 36,000. Stock, 46,000 hides. There has been an active business

in Exchange about £250,000, passed in all by far the greater part on England: the rate has fluctuated somewhat, opening at 48½, receding to 48¾, and closing at 48½. The River Place Bank and the Mana Bank have drawn largely at 48%.

Mr. Smithers, the ad interim manager of the River Plate Bank during Mr. Green's absence, leaves in the packet for Europe. It affords us much pleasure to testify to his indefatigable exertions whilst discharging the duties of that office, and to his depopularity in commercial Mr. Smithers brought to his served post, besides high financial talents, a polish and affability, which in no small degree furthered the interests of his

Freights in General.—Engagements for wool to Antwerp have been very heavy during the month; the rate on bales has steadily advanced to 25s. Tonnage is, however, equal to the demand, and we look for no immediate change. For the rivers, one or two charters have been made: the rate for tallow and salted hides may be considered 35s. to 40s., according to size of vessel. The steamers for Liverpool and Autwerp find cargoes

pected. The killing, both here and in offered for the rivers, 10 rls. in port.

Coal.—Demand continues at \$f12 to \$f13 here, and \$f15 for Rosario. Lumber.—There is more disposition

to purchase as the season advances, but, owing to numerousarrivals, prices remain more or less the same.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH. Itapiru, Nov. 21st.

Gentlemen. It is reported that a Paraguayan force attacked Tayi, but were repulsed with the loss of a steamer sunk. Three nights ago an officer and a few the Paraguayans, who are all well up in the science of bushranging. Lopez some days, probably not to spread the second line, carrying off the heavy guns that bristled on the outworks. It is known that Lopez is diminishing the extent of his fortifications, converting his quadrilateral in a triangle, so that it can be defended by a small its mouth. It is now quite a town, force, which shall remain to garrison an extensive depot of military and been obvious; takers of exchange in makes another dash at some exposed

point in the allied lines, which are vuluerable in many places owing to an extension of five leagues from Laguna Piris to Tayi in a right line. The circuit the allies posses is more than twice the above distances occupied by an army of about 45,090; of course there must be spots easy of passage to a concentrated force of 15,000 dare devils to act as circumstances may dictate. Lopez sent two battalions to make a road in the Chaco to communicate with the North, but they returned finding it impossible to execute it. Night before last a consideraable Paraguayan torce sallied out of their trenches and menaced Tuyuti; the force consisted of five columns of infantry flanked by cavalry. After exchanging some shots "á la Tuyuty long range" the matter ended; however it made some stir for the moment in the encampment, a few of the 'vivanderos' in particular took every precaution to be ready for a timely flight; dear bought experience had taught them.

"T was no time to wait, Or load their shoulders with a willing freight." From all appearances there is something brewing. The lines of circumvallation are being made close. Lopez although baving laid in a plentiful store cannot rest long on his oars, and wont be content to be quietly doing nothing while his men are suffering from hunger. It must be borne in mind that jerked beef, flour, rice, biscuit fariña, Indian corn (he Paraguayans staff of life) and many other articles of prime necessity, cannot be preserved here but for a short period in the summer time. It will be of no avail, even if the magazines of the enemy are as well supplied as they are said to be; the alternative is "to fight or else give in." Since the untoward attack at Curupaity the allies have kept aloof from acting on the offensive under disadvantageous circumstances (Lopez has never given them any chance to do otherwise); it is probable they will continue to act thus. Between Tuyuty and the Paraguayan lines there is a constant canuonade, especially in the mornings, which do not amount to anything more than keep everybody on the alert. On the 20th there was a continued roar of artillery, it commenced before dawn and never ceased till after sunset, the Paraguayans firing the first and last shots. The only casualty resulting from the prolonged cannonade was a soldier being nearly made blind by the sand put in motion by a missile that struck the ground in close proximity to the spot where the man chanced to be. Here there is more shipping in port than ever seen before, whilst every day brings fresh additions to the minber, steamers and sailing yessels which come loaded with horses, corn, hay and carts. There are eleven large carriers, four of which are Euglish, with hay which is now landed no faster than it is required for daily use. The forage that has arrived of la'e, the most part of it is straw, and even this much of it comes in bad condition. Shipmasters dread a recurrence of what took place on the 3rd. At the pontoons of Mr. Lanuz steam-tugs are kept in readiness to act as circumstance may require. To prevent the enemy's approach a Brazilian gunboat is moored in a to Tayi. The railway in the Chaco is progressing notwithstanding the many obstacles to be contended with; all the materials have to be transported for the distance of a league in canoes through a narrow and shoal riacho, the place where the starting point is. If the Paraguayans do not interfere (it is feared they may, as it is said, they have a force in the vicinity) it will be soon finished; the ground is sandy and quite level, bare of trees or any obstruction: 900 ja:ds of the road is nearly completed. A dozen or more sutlers who had established themselves in the riacho, were yesterday all commanded peremptorily to leave without delay, owing to an anticipated raid. Here there are cases of the cholera, few in number; however no one gives the least attention to the pest; there are isolated cases of it also at headquarters and at Tuyuty. I cannot explain how it is that at the Guardia Cerrito no one can laud without permission and has to give some account of himself, in a word, all is done there in a military fashion; here anyone can come and go, and do pret-ty much as he likes when here, and no questions asked. I need not tell you the Guardia Cerrito is located on the Chaco side of the Paraguay river near | was called from his bed by the cries of Yours fruly, uaval stores.

IMPORTANT FRUM BUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE POITOU. The following telegram from Monte-video is published by the Tribuia:— The steamer Poitou of the Marseilles line, brings the packet news. They are very important. A general European war was imminent.

ITALY.

The Garibaldi movement is acquiring a serious importance. The revolutionists were successful in several eugagements, Their ranks were increasing and they had arrived nearly at the gates of Rome. Garibaldi was again in liberty and had placed himself at the head of the volunteers to attack Rome. The position of France was very critical, and Napoleon among other measures had ordered the Tou lon squadron to be in readiness to convey troops to Civita Vicchia. On account of this step M. Rattazzi had resigned and a new ministry was forming at Florence. Victor Emmanuel had issued a proclamation against the Garibaldi movement. Garibaldi had nevertheless gained an important engagement at Monterredoudo taking many prisoners and artiflery- This obliged Napoleon to send a Krench army to Kome, and it appears that Italian troops will occupy Roman territory. Rome was declared in a state of seige. The Pope had convoked an extra session of the cousistory, and had addressed a protest to the English Government on account of the aid in arms and money given to the revolutionists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A monetary panic was prevailing and fears were entertained of a com

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia had an interview in Baden with the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, on his way to Paris. The interview is said to have been cordial.

. GERMANY. The action of Southern Germany continued indecisive in respect to joining the North.

SPAIN. The country tranquil. Pezuela was made Captaiu-General.

UNITED STATES. Ministerial crisis continued. President Johnson is said to have offered to General Sheridan the Munistry of

COMMERCIAL NEWS. Bank of England, Discount, 2 per ent. Consols, 94.

London.—Heavy salted hides, 57d. to 61d. Tallow, 44s. 6d.

New York, 21st October.—Gold, 144. Exchange, 1091. Dry hides, Buenos Ayres, 21c. to 22c.; Montevideo, 201c. to 21c.

Havre and Antwerp.-Wool fine firm. Ordinary neglected.

REVOLUTION IN RIOJA.

ENVASION OF CATAMARCA. Rioja, Nov. 10, 1867.
It is now midnight, the only hour I have occurred this day. At noon the Government were already apprised of written "Isthmus of Suez." the revolution which was to take They took all the necessary two. lions, far too few to garrison the city. At the hour just mentioned, his march through the Lianos. Our rious fragments found in the rubbish. troops resisted valiantly, but they were attacked in flank by another is a diorann representing the whole riority of numbers could not have been sufficient tooverthrow the authorities, had their men been as well armed as ranean to Suez on the Red Sea. their foes, who included amongst them some of the 7th of the Line, well armed, and dexterously distributed amongst the riff-raff of the Llanus. Amongst the national troops were distinguished several men in the service plished. of General Arredondo; headed by a Chileno E. Jaramillo, Felix Luna, Valleja, Vera, Gomez, and Cabral, who commands the National Guard, which Arredondo refused to deliver to the government of Rioia.

We made an attempt to fortify ourselves within the Government House, but we were obliged to yield, and take refuge in the crowd.

We have to lament the loss of the honourable citizen, Justo Ascueta, who was assassinated in the arms of his daughter by a ball from the abovementioned Cabral, who, in his furious desire to kill the young San Roman, revenged bimself on the father, who

. Maten! maten!"

SINBAD.

panied by Major C. Valdez, San Roman, and the writer of this letter. A few minutes afterwards we were assaulted by the revolutionists, and made prisoners. I myself, without knowing why, am at this moment set at liberty.

The above is taken from the Progreso, of Cordova, of the 20th inst. In the same journal is published a note to the Minister of the Interior, Dou Giullermo Rawson, signed by Cesario Davila, the deposed governor of Rioja, and his minister, Carmelo Valdez. The note is dated at noon of the day on which the events described above took place. It complains of the impossibility of preserving the autonomy of the province of public order, owing to the presence of General Arredondo, who refuses to grant the assistance of the National Guards in putting down a disturbance which the Government knew was about to occur.

The revolution in Rioja had caused reat alarm in Catamarca. Don Jose Maria del Campo, formerly minister of Tucuman, has been put in irons. It was the general belief that Arredondo would march from Rioja upon Catamarca. The Government is preparing to resist, and had addressed a note to the National Government in the same terms as that from the Government of Rioja. It was the opinion in Catamarca that General lavarro had forced Varela to abandon the Argentine territory.

We take the following from the

Nacion Argentina:-"That all may know the true gravity of these events in which General Arredoudo is compromised, it is necessary to state that the banner of this elector-general si disobedience to the National Government and to General Pannero, and war to the knife against General Taboada.'

M. PALLIERE'S LETTER.

The great Exhibition has nearly come to an end. On the 31st of October the doors will be definitively closed, and immediately afterwards, what has cost so much, and raised with so much art, will be demolished. One cannot belp regretting the disemination of this marvellous collection of wonders, yet it is evident it would be next to impossible to have preserved it. Some say that the materials of the building have been purchased by a company, others that the principal edifice has been purchased by the Russian Government.

The park, above all, will be missed. The trees, the flowers, the fountains, which have given life to that level waste known as the Champ de Mars, ought to remain. It was without doubt the most successful part of the Exhibition, and made doubly interesting by the curious and instructive buildings which adorned it.

I wish to speak of one of those little buildings, of a very modest appearance, but of much importance.

The exterior is an oblong, support-It is now midnight, the only hour I ed by an Egyptian colonnade. One can find to relate the events which end of the building is semi-circular, and on the pediment of the fagade is

In the interior is a plan in relief of place, and which broke out at balf past the Isthmus. Another plan of the same kind shows the form of the position to rake the beach. At the precautions. National guards were canal, with small models of the machivillage there is a force of two batta- posted at convenient positions in the nery employed in the construction -railways, dredges, &c. Around the works. The forces that were station they were attacked by a column of 40 walls are photographs of different to 50 men, consisting mostly of those parts of the canal, and specimens of recruited by General Arredondo in the soil, the plants, the fish, and va-

> party, consisting of National guards, length of the canal, as seen in perheaded by Captain Cabral. Super spective from a hill which commands the whole work and adjoining country, from the port of Said on the Mediter-

M. de Lesseps, the man of genius, the originator, the soul of the enterprise, attends overy morning in the room to explain what has been done and what yet remains to be accom-

By the aid of his explanations at these morning conferences, and of the report be made recently to the shareholders, I am enabled to give you some account of the work.

I need not expatiate on the importauce of a scheme destined to unite the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, and shorten by 9,000 miles the distance between Europe and Iudia; or in other words to approximate by so much 300 millions of Europeaus to 700 millious of Asiatics.

The width of the Isthmus is 30 leagues. The line of the canal is about 40. The port Said in the Mediterranean has been selected where the depth of the water at the margin of the canal is 30 feet. The canal, from The Governor, seeing that all was that point to Suez, traverses a swamp lost, retired to the apartment of the and a desert, with intervening lakes; commander, D. Hilario Lagos, accomilat. Lake Mensaleb; 2nd. Ballah; 3rd. Timseh; 4th. the dry lakes called the Salt Marshes.

Four-fifths of the land on the route of the canal is at or above the level of the sea. Only at El Guir and Serapeum, the first between the lakes Ballah and Timseh, and the second between Timsah and the Salt Marshes, will there be any necessity for important excavations.

Over and above the natural obstacles to be overcome, there were from the first English political agents intriguing at Constantinople and Cairo to prevent the construction of a fresh water canal, so indispensable to the work, as otherwise it required 2,000 camels to carry water to the laborers.

In spite of the opposition of Palmerston, the fresh water canal was made. It was then tried to steal away from the company the Egyptian contingents of workmen. The company expended 50 millions of francs in supplying the place of that human force by steam

The present state of the works I will now describe.

At port Said on the Mediterranean two jetties have been constructed. The one at the side most exposed to prevaiting winds and currents is made longer than the other. The jetty to the westward will be a mile and a half long: more than a mile in length is already constructed. That to the eastward will be about a mile long. Both will be completed at the end of 1868. Before the end of the year the new port will be sufficiently advanced to admit vessels drawing from 18 to 20 The movement of Port Said, since the commencement of the works to 1st June, 1867, is represented by 3,511 vessels, of an aggregate tounage of 665,104 tons. The jetties are formed of blocks composed of sand and lime; the composition gradually becomes as hard as granite.

The canal, where it commences at Port Said, was originally to have a width only of 60 yards, but for various reasons it has been increased, at a great additional expense, to 100 yards. The deepening of the canal is carried on by steam dredges, of a novel construction, invented by M. Lavalley. the skilful engineer of the company. By the aid of locks and artificial lakes, made by inundating the low lands from the fresh water canal from the Nile; the services of the dredges have been ingeniously employed in the parts of the line between Lake Timseh and the Salt Marthes, where the canal is five or six yards above the level of the

In his report to the shareholders M Lesseps mentions some of the most remarkable undertakings in the way of dredging in Europe, namely :- The road of Toulon, in the years 1848 to 1857, 9 years, the amount of work is represented by 7,400,000 cubic yds.; in the Clyde, from Glusgow to the sea from 1844 to 1865, 21 years, 6,696,700 cubic yards; in the Tyne, from Newcastle to the sea, from 1862 to 1865, 3 years, 6,999,700 cubic yards.

"Since our meeting," says M. Les seps, "last year, up to this moment we have extracted 10,000,000 of cubic yards, and we have still to put on the ling 32 large dredges, which have not yet been employed. We have therefore done one third more in one year than was accomplished in Glasgow in 21 years; in 9 years at Toulon; and 3 years at Newcastle."

After December, 1867, the extraction will be at the rate of 2 millions of enbic yards per month; and from that date the canal will be finished in 20 months, that is, towards the end of October, 1869.

Although the canal from Port Said to Saez is not yet finished, yet by means of the portion already completed, and the fresh water canal, there exists a transport service between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

During the first six months of 1867, the amount of traffic was represented by 9,506 tons, and 20,132 passengers. giving to the company a return of

521,381 francs. The operations of transit are as yet scarcely commenced, but they promise to extend on a large scale. Thus, whilst the beginning of the year the average was 1200 tons, in the first ten days of July the amount of traffic from Port Said was 780 tons.

The Bombay and Bengal Steam Navigation Company, and the Austrian Lloyd, are in treaty with the Suez Canal Company for transport of goods

across the isthmus. The packages sent from Siam and Cochin China for the Paris Exhibition, came by that route; and the French Government sent 5,000 packages to revictual their land and naval forces

in Cochin China.

I will now quote a curious passage from an English journal the Engineer. It thus expresses itself in speaking of the Suez Canal:—" We would desire to be associated with this undertaking to share in its glory as much as in its profits. But to thus associate ourselves, not only have we no right, but we should rather hide our heads for the role that the 'great Angle-Saxon mind' has played in its efforts to paralize the project."

The cost of this great enterprize will have been 400 to 450 millions of francs. I have already said sufficient, otherwise I could enter into more details concerning an undertaking which does honor not only to those who have realized its accomplishment, but to humanity in general.

I could dilate also on an interesting portion in Mr. Lessup's lectures, namely that which refers to the Biblical association of the land trodden by Abraham, Moses and Jesus in his flight into Eygpt, but this would carry me somewhat beyond the limits I have traced for my correspondence.

LATEST FROM THE FALKLANDS.

Port Stanley, Oct. 31, 1867. To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, I may say there is little news here at present; the only excitement is that caused by some gentlemen coming from England, who have taken up much of the land for the purpose of sheepfarming. I dare say next year land will be difficult to get.

We learn by your old friend, Commodore Smyley, who is just arrived from the Straits of Magellan, that they have discovered more coal near Sandy Point, and that H.M. ship Shearwater touched there on the 15th of this month, and the Columbine the next day; there was also a French surveying vessel there. The Governor seemed overjoyed at seeing his harbor represented by three different nations, something which I suppose never hap-

The weather is very fine; the cattle and sheep thrive well. The Governor is sowing a large quantity of barley this year: all the garden crops were good last year.

Commodore Smyley says if the B Avres Government do not look out Chile will have all the Straits; and part of Patagonia from them.

The Shearwater left here for home the Columbine left Sandy Point for Ascension, and the French surveying steamer also left Sandy Point for Valparaiso. On the 18th the Kate Sergeant also left.

Yours truly,

W. H. L.

OUR ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. An eminent lawyer remarked to me the other day, whilst conversing on the Tribunal de Comercio:-"It is truly surprising in the short time since its creation, the Commercial Code should become such a perfect dead letter, that the Judges should adjudicate in questions without ever consulting the law of the case. The mission of a lawyer" he continued, "is to protect his client by a fair exposition of the law as administered in other similar instances, and not simply to distort facts to favor his own inter-A merchant in discussing the ests." same point has said:-"I should a thousand times rather let him settle minutes spare time to catch the sup-the matter as he liked, or let him off plementary mail, and answer their letscot free, than trust to the integrity or honor of the Juzgado de Comercio." And in fact, any one who has once approached these tribunals; even on the most trivial pretext will be convinced with us of the weaknesss and insufficiency of our administration of justice.

Far be it from us to question the honor or good will of the worthy magistrates who grace the judicial benches; on the contrary, their culogies have ever found a pleasing echo, but the imperative demands of truth and justice require that we should proclaim the real cause of the evil-well disposed though our judges may be, they can never supply the deficiency of our laws.

We do not know if it is the insufficiency in the number of judges which has caused such universal discontent among our citizens, but wherever the fault lie, it is quite clear there is a

screw loose somewhere.
The Superior Tribunal of Justice will feel well convinced of the truth of this, by a due consideration of the multitudinous appeals and complaints which daily come before the magistrates. It may be said that this occurs in every court of justice as a natural consequence of litigation, but although

rulings and decrees proverbial for precipitation and folly, with but a couple of instances which cannot be perverted; one of these we will mention as

having been eye-witnesses. Everybody knows that a judge to pronounce properly in any case, must first comprehend the question he is to treat in detail, but here amongst us exactly the contrary seems the practice. The case being brought before Judges Barra and Isla; his worship proceeded to adjudicate verbally. The itigants explained their difficulties, the judge making such observations as he deemed 'apropos.' One of the interested parties seeing that both the discussions and observations were entirely foreign to the case at issue endeavored to confine the proceedings to the real question. Justice Barra heard him with surprise, and asked him when done: "What all that went to shew?" It proves, replied the advocate, that your worship is capable of viewing this matter in a different light from that expressed in your last decicision. "Ah!" exclaimed his Lordship, as if awaking from a sleep, "I did not know that!!" I would occupy too much of your valuable space were I to quote here the several other instances which have lately come under my individual notice. Apart from these isolated instances we have a general powerful consideration, and one that goes far to account for the deficiency in the administration of justice.

It is no rare case for the Supreme Court of equity to reverse and annul the decisions of their inferior brethren but we have not a single instance on record in which said functionaries were made to feel the strong arm of the law which they had so often badly wielded. Not alone have they never been fined for their stupid blunder or wanton mistakes, but when accused and convicted of such misdemeanors as in the case of Judge Dolores, they have been reinstated in their posts of abused official capacities, by the very men who wrapt in ermini presided at the ventilation of the iniquitous tale, promouncing judgment accordingly Such barefaced contempt for their own decrees is most criminal when the most trivial suspicions should suffice for their dismissal. The result of course is a universal disregard for all authority. The Provincial Government is likewise most culpable in permitting such a course of things. If desirous of having their laws, institutions, decrees &c. respected they must augment the judicial staff by the promotion of our best lawyers, who know how to mete out justice evenhanded. This would insure respect and save our administration of justice from the not unmerited stigma which it now enjoys of being-a mockery a delusion and a snare."

NEWS OF THE WEEK. The Royal mail steamer Arno left resterday for Montevideo' from which port she sails on Friday at 10 a.m. She takes rather a limited number of passengers this trip, Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Smithers and a few others, and a small amount of

The French Mail steamer Aunis is due in Montevideo to-day, it is prohably she will arrive here to-morrow, if so parties will probably have 27 feet wide, and 8 feet deep; the estaminutes spare time to catch the supthings in the Plate.

The telegrams with the European news did not arrive until after 11 o'clock on Mouday night. We went to press at half past 10 o'clock, it being our packet night, and when the telegram 'arrived the Hoe press could not be stopped; to meet the insatiable thirst for news, we struck off a few bulletins at midnight. The news from Europe has a peculiar gloomy aspect. Garibaldi has arrived at the gates of the Eternal city, and the Pope has held what is termed a consistory and passed a severe note to the British Government, charging it with supplying Garibaldi with arms, ammunition, &c., mean while Napoleon has despatched 15,000 men to Civita Veccia, and V. Emmanuel has crossed the border and his army is at present in the Papal States, the matter has assumed such a serious attitude, that it has led to a partic feeling in England. One of the oldest banks in Liverpool the Royal bank has smashed.

We learn from an English gentleman who has just arrived from Entre Rios, that the son of the great Para-

French frigate La Sarthe, in the Suez judges have to contend with public he than trungen his way along that against the monopoly. Let us have roads. opinion, which has rendered all their lonely shore until he was met by a the genuine article from the great Brazilian picquet and made prisoner. He was subsequently sent to Mitre. and we believe eventually made his escape.

The news from the Interior is of the most painful interest, and things look as if going from bad to worse. We call attention to a very able letter from an English resident in the provinces, on the state of the Interior, which we publish to-morrow. It speaks the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

By a private letter which we received vesterday from the seat of war we learn the following:-"You may shortly expect stirring news from this quarter, for my part I think that Lopez will select Itabiru for his next essay. Lopez is not so closely pent up as we are told he is. The convoys that start for Tuyu Cué, go strongly escorted as do the droves of cattle also. To say nothing of the camp at Tuynti being kept in a state of inquietude and uproar by forces who are said to be in a state of siege. The cost of travelling from Corrientes to Itapiru, is:—

Boat to get on board..... Passage up..... Get ashore at Itapiru..... Carrying luggage..... A like sum to return.....

Total Bol. \$17 4

Owing to the miserable postal arrangements, a person writing form Itapiru is frequently obliged to come down to orriontes.

The Provincial Government we un derstand is about to call for bids to have the calle Larga Barracus, yield ing to the contractor the right to collect toll. This is a decided move in the right direction, the profundity of the heated sand on the road at present reminds us of what we read of Sahara and the Carayansaries.

We are greatly indebted to our friends, Messrs. Paats, for a hamper of the best and purest Seltzer water, which we keep within easy reach of our editorial fauteuil. We cannot conceive anything more deliciously cool this weather, than our thus drawing the attention of importers of summer beverages to Messrs. Paats' sympathy for our unwearying labors. To keep our anatomy in a due state of consistency, we passed the Sunday in the leafy shade of the Lomas de Zamorra woods; moistened the frame, at intervals, with Ind, Coope, at Mrs. Kidd's, and lazily regaled the senses and imagination, by viewing the country residences of our merchants in the neighborhood, and wondering how long the trees would take to grow, and when these gay pavilions would as sume the title of ancestral homes.

Whilst on the subject of heat and thirst, we may mention the circumstance, that at the only attempt at waterworks in Buenos Ayres, namely, at the Molino San Francisco, Calle Balcarce, an additional tank was inaugurated on the 5th inst., to supply the water-carts of the city. The tank was made by John and Edward Hall, of Dartford, in Kent, from drawings and dimensions sent by Mr. J. Alexander, engineer, and erected under his superintendence. By the aid of this tank, which is 45 feet long, 16 hlighment can now supply .000 nines prementary mail, and answer their letters. This is the way they manage of water daily, having always on band things in the Plate. of January to June 30th, this year, the establishment has supplied 53,500 pipes, whilst Mr. Alexander calculates that only 20,000 have been taken direct from the river. He has given us also some curious anecdotes illustrating the tastes of the natives in the water question. When Mr. Alexander made an effort, and at considerable expense, to filter the river water, the water-carriers objected to the clearness of the liquid. So certain were they that their customers would not receive it, but would look upon it as algibe water, they took the precaution of putting a shovelful of mud into it, before going on their rounds. The filters have been abandoned.

People ought to make a strong representation to the Government on the iniquity of taxing ice. It is impossible to conceive a more stupid tax. If it is levied for purely fiscal purposes, it is a most asinine arrangement, as the heaviness of the duty amounts to a prohibition. To call it a tax upon luxuries, is merely to play with economical phrases. Besides, ine is not a luxury, it is a necessity, guayan general Robles, is at present and a medicinal agent daily becom-sojounting in that province. This ing more important. It the tax is in-The stores were discharged in 5 there is some truth in this, it does not bours at Port Said on the 8th of the mentil; on the 9th they were in transparent and Garcia strowing himself into the river and st, and on the 12th embarked in the swimming to the Gran Olizoo shore, flavor of algibe water, we protest widow.

lakes of the North, or from the icebergs of the Antartic Ocean, and when it arrives let it be landed at once and put in circulation. There is something ludicrous in placing ice in bond. When a man goes to dispatch it he finds only a moist smell.

We have received from a correspondont in Tacuarembo an interesting account, which we shall publish to-morrow, of the auriferous quartz reefs in that region. A company is to be formed to work them, and their prospectus will shortly be issued. Dn. Carlos Reiles, the Gefe Politico, interests himself in the undertaking; and, no doubt, thè Oriental Government will lend its assistance. The recent gold discoveries in the Banda Oriental, are attracting unusual interest. They are likely to be profitable,

An official correspondence is given by the Tribuna of Sunday, touching the proceedings of one José Vicente Lima, a Comisario de Policia, who, whilst using the influence of his position to screen from justice a person accused of theft, has been guilty of giving currency to what, by his own subsequent confession, appears to be an unmitigated falsehood, which compromised the honor and character of the Governor of the Province. That a man of some kind of education, which, we suppose, the responsible position of Comisario renders necessany, should he ve his moral perception so dull as to make him inflict a wanton wound on the character of an honorable man, out of compassion for a vagaboud rascal, reveals such subserviency of every principle of morality and sense of justice to private interest, as to make us shudder for the state of society where such things take place. While, therefore, we most heartily commend the energy and prompt action of Government in this instance. we hall the publicity given to this disagreeable incident, as an earnest of a sincere desire, on the part of the present Administration, to remedy so crying an evil, and raise the moral tone of its agents.

Yesterday we heard of an important sale of an estancia in Patagones, one square league of land, 2,000 mestiza slieep, small honse and corral, for the round sum of one hundred thousand paper dollars. The place is 7 leagues from the port. We cannot'do otherwise than draw attention to Patagones as a field for emigration. It is decidedly on the rise. Cheap land, fine climate, and constant steam com. munication with Buenos Ayres, are the attractions it holds out to the enterprising among our countrymen, who may think this place a little over-done.

An influential meeting took place on Sunday last, in Flores, with a view to form a company, to carry out the enterprise in connection with the Flores road. We are happy to hear arrangements have been made to place the work on a firm footing, and in good hands: a leading bank, and other capitalists, combined with the residents on the road, being ready totake the larger portion of the shares. A second meeting will be held at the Juzgado, of Flores on Sunday, at half.

We have received a copy of Mr. D. Pompeyo Moneta's report upon the practicability of the prolongation of the Central Argentine Railway from Cordova to Jujuy. The pamphlet abounds with the most interesting details, which, at the earliest opportunity, we purpose reviewing. To increase the value of the publication, a valuable map is appended, probably the best map of the Provinces yet published.

The very excellent regularity on the Northern Railway, and the strict punctuality of the trains, have impelled some of our city merchants, who live along that line of railway, to call our attention to the very able manage-ment of that line. Without in the least wishing to disparage the late manager, Mr. Thompson, we must re-murk that the affairs of the Company were never in better order than at present, and the advantages in having a Manager who thoroughly understands Spanish, and is intimately acquainted with the ways of the country are so obvious, that they require no comment. We congratulate our home countrymen shareholders in the Northern Railway Company, on the improved condition and traffic of their road under Mr. Mortimor's management.

We regret to record the demise of Captain John Wood, who has been in this country for over 20 years, and one of the oldest traders on our Patagonian coast. Oaptain Wood lent the most effective services to the Welsh

on Tuesday night when the Edward Everett left for Montevideo. Our brother editor who was on board, writes by the wires that it was a terzible night. He reports no new discussion on taxation, and evidently preferred the day trip. It was a close holiday yesterday in Montevideo, all the shops were shut and everyone was off to the races.

The Japanese ironclad Stonewall, Commander Brown, was still in quarantine; but close in to the har-

There is a rumour in Montevideo that the gunboats Spider and Doterel are to be ordered up to Paraguay, to demand of Lopez the delivery of the English engineers and other residents be detains at Humaita, contrary to their own wishes and the appeal of the diplomatic agents.

The Italian gunboat Ardita left Buenos Ayres on Monday for Para-guay. She carried on board M. Chaperon, named Italian consul at Asun-

We have opened the box of trophies from the field of Tuyuti, which our friend Sinbad was good enough to send us for our museum. It contains shakos and kepis, some stained with cartridges and cartouche boxes, and one enormous brick, but whether the latter is some Pelasgic Architectural remain, or from the walls of the London Battery there is no label to testify. The water supply scheme presented

Municipality of Montevideo, The friends of Don Adolfo Alsina are about to establish a newspaper to support him as candidate for the Présidency. The paper is to be called the Porcenir Argentino. We see that the clergy of Buenos Ayres are also to have their journal in a few days. We have not beard the name of the new clerical organ.

by Mr. Fin, has been accepted by the

The official decree appointing Don Enerique O'Gorman, Chief of the Police of Buenos Ayres, has at last appeared; confirming what we stated six weeks ago. We are in great hopes that the appointment of Mr. O'Gorman will lead to a thorough reorganization and improvement of the police force. It is quite time that a city of the pretensions of Buenos Ayres should not have its streets dissigured by the antediluvian sereno; or that the citizens should have their sleep disturbed by the yells of watchmen never heard now out of Turkey or

The late Chief of Police Mr. Cazon is to be appointed Inspector of bridges and roads. The office appears to us new in these countries, and it must certainly be light. There are few woads and still fewer bridges. If those over the Rio Tereero near the Retiro fall under the superintendence of Mr. Cazon we can recommend them to his attention.

The Flamsteed only got away on Tuesday owing to the bad weather retarding her loading. She carried a full cargo of wool for Antwerp, and £62,654 10s. in specie. She proceeds direct to Cowes where she lands passengers and specie.

The next Astronomical steamers expected are the Humboldt due in Montevideo about the 1st December, and the Halley due about 7th December; the former will be loaded for duliness of the times, such is the ac-Antwerp, the latter for Liverpool.

The American steamer Zenobia has been sold for 92,000 pats, to Don San tiago Botini.

. The news we receive from all sides of envasions and outrages committed by the Indians should hasten the departure of the newly appointed commander of the frontiers, General Julian Martinez.

Mr. Day who left this city a short time since for San Juan gives a fearful account of the roads, infested as they are with banditti christian and heathen. A correspondent writes to us from Mendoza on the same topic. Lastly we need only refer to the Tribuna's version of whole villages disappearing before the iuroads of the Ranqueles, and to the article we publish to-day

from our Rosario correspondent.
A friend in Cuyo has kindly sent to ms for our album photographs of all tae montonera chiefs Felipe Varela, Saa Legrand, Rodriguez, Videla, &c. We observe that they are all chargeserised by the same phrenological developments. The physioghomy of Jan Videla is of the Urquiza type. Folipe Varela is a long nosed, narrow

Acaded, determined looking ruffian. We have received the first number ef La Vos de Cuyo a paper published at San Juan, and edited by D. José Maria Carril.

anxiety to receive the news from the concur in the belief that some great for the river trade.

It seems to have blown a stiff gale change is about to take place in the position of the belligerents.

The Presidential election is also a matter which begins to excite more general interest as the time for the election approaches. The great'provincial magnates if not themselves candidates seem to have their representatives in the field. According to hearsay Dr. Elizalde represents the Taboada family, and Dr. Alsina the Entre-Riano patriarch. The Liberal party are so shamefully split up they deserve to be defeated. There are nearly a dozen liberal candidates spoken of.

The Zonda of San Juan publishes a passport signed by the Chilian Chief Estanislao Medina and given to a certain Mercedes Britos as a protection on his way from Chile to Jachal. The latter place is the headquarters of the Argentine rebels under Videla, who it is reported are awaiting auxiliaries from the Chile side of the Cordilleras. The circumstance has caused some sensation in political circles in Buenos Ayres. It is to be hoped that Medina, who once served under Varela, is not a sufficiently responsible character to implicate the Chilian Government.

Mr. Consul Hutchinson of Rosario is preparing as most of our readers are aware, a new work on the Argentine, Uruguayan and Paraguayan Republies. The work is to be in 2 vols., each of about 400 pages, and with numerous maps and illustrations. Hutchinson has been two years in compiling the materials for this work. The title is "Up the Parana with some South American recollections from 1862 to 1868." Any of our readers who may wish to secure early copies they have only to send their names to the Standard office, to Messrs. Mackern Brothers, or to Mr. Loedel's.

We are glad to know that San Juan mines at Hilario are now prospering better than during the past year. With economy in fuel and wages a better re sult is obtained. Mr. Rickards has bad many difficulties to contend with, but he seems determined to carry out his original views. Arrangements for a new company are almost completed in London, and Mr. Barnard with another gentleman are about to be sent out here. The majority of creditors have accepted shares in the new company in discharge of their claims, and Mr. Rickards hopes soon to be re-established on a new and sounder footing than before. He reports the ores of Tontal and Castaño of quite a different class to any to be met with in Chile or elsewhere, hence the difficulty in smelting. It appears that once a mine is established the great profits to be realized are more from the sale of merchandize to the miners at a profit of cent per cent, than from the smelting.

We are sorry to announce the total destruction by fire of the steam grasaria at San Vicente, belonging to Don Jaime Suez. The loss is estimated at \$120,000. The occurrence has frances. Department of Paysandu. caused much regret as Mr. Suez was a new beginner, and his manufacture

was highly prized. Our Rosario correspondent alludes to the progress of what we may call the three home provinces of the Confederation, in spite of wars and revolutions. A friend of ours has called attention to the fact, that although every one seems grumbling at the tivity going on now in Buenos Ayres and the country districts in the buildmoney. Now, we suppose, it is with Brazilian gold. But it is better to profit by the results, and leave the economical causes to Mill and Fawcett, who would be both considerably both-

ered in Buenos Ayres.

The new journal to support the candidateship of Don Adolfo Alsina, called the Porvenir Argentino, will appear on the 1st of December.

A new Salteña Steam Navigation Co. is being organised, to include the vessels owned by Mr. G. Matti, and by the owners of the Rio de la Plata and Villa del Salto. These steamers will ply on the Uruguay.

The transport Arinos, which left Rio on the 15th inst, arrived at Montevideo on the 20th, with 315 recruits for Paraguay: on the same day the Itapicuru and Santa Cruz sailed from Rio with 500 more.

We have had a long time in our possession the scoring of a cricket match at the Mount. We must apologise to our Montevideo subscribers for its non appearance and beg of them when the match is not between the the account, as the scores of four innings occupy nearly a column of our

space. The intense heat which reigns is unfavorable to locomotion, and the passage of news. Even the war fails us. The Leopoldo has arrived from Corrientes and Rosario, but we hear nothing of importance brought by that steam-She brings to us avaluable sample only, of Angora goat's hair, unwashed from the estancia Las Penas in Cordova. The sample is of the last shearing, and is worthy of inspection by those interested in this newly imported product.

A political meeting of great importance was held on Friday night, to take into consideration the claims of the various candidates for the Presidency of the Republic. We have been informed that, on account of the number of threatened votes in support of General Urquiza, there is likely to be a fusion in the Liberal party, all supporting one caudidate.

After several days' constant usage of the carbonised pens of Mr. Barnard, we can with much pleasure say they are deserving in every respect the many complimentary notices given them in the various European papers, and we have no hesitation in adding ours to the list.

According to the Nacional, General Conesa excuses himself, on the plea of ill-health, from accompanying the troops about to arrive at Rosario for Paraguay.

The Siglo, of Montevideo, publishes the report of the Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition on Banda Oriental Wools, Class XLIII. We recommend it to our readers, as, under the name of each proprietor, it contains a short description of the estancia, with number of sheep, and extent of land, &c. We can give here only the following short extracts:-

Mallmanu and Co. (Bronze Medal). -Establishment founded in 1858. 54,000 sleep. Produce in 1866, 88,500 kilogrammes. Wool in the previous year sold in Antwerp at 2.05 to 2.60

Theodore Fels (Bronze Medal).— 15,000 to 20,000 sheep. The wool commands the highest prices. Department

Deetjen (Bronze Medal).-The establishment is one of the most ancient and renowned in the Republic.

José M. Diaz Ferrara (Honourable Mention).—Department of Mercedes. F. Vasquez.—Department of Cerro

Largo.

Baron de Maua (Honourable Mention).—The property is placed in condiagricuiterials are scarcely to be obtained by ture and commerce, between the towns persons not regularly in the trade. of Mercedes and Soriano, on the banks

States at 51 patacons, on board. Department of San José.
The Chili Government has published

We have again to record an attempt a decree approving the proposals for to break into the store of Mr. Schulz, the establishment of a line of steamers We have again to record an attempt to break into the store of Mr. Schulz. No. 237 Calle Victoria. This is the sixth attempt that has been made lated by on the same store. Thanks to the excellence of Chubb's looks, Mr. Schulz has escaped the loss of much valuable property. What are the service about 19 Mr. Schulz exhibited to us the portion of the broken pick left by the thieves in the look.

The Cordova Government has condemned to service in the army in Paraguay, all the National Guards concerned in the Luengo mutiny: This decree of the Cordova Government is considered to be in the highest degree illegal left of the stablishment of a line of steamers are overcome. We hope the smaller proprietors are overcome. We hope to say more of this scheme of the is known to be in immediate to say more of this scheme of the information in its regard is made public.

In consequence of the 'rejort of the Bepublic of the 'rejort of the 'rejort of the broken pick left by the thieves in the look.

The Cordova Government has condemned to service in the army in Paraguay, all the National Guards condemned to service in the Luengo mutiny: This decreased for the conditional contract is for 11 years. During the collecting of tolls on the flores and ignorances of the smaller propried to say more of this scheme of this scheme of the contact with the Combinance in influence in the ontact with the Combinance in the ontact with the Combinance in the ontact with the Combinance of the 'rejort of the Bepublic to the 'rejort of the Bepublic the of the 'rejort of the considered to be in the highest degree the first year the service will be to the seat of war. illegal. Ut-monthly, and after that period We were favore

no higher tonnage is exacted than from 2.500 to 3,000.

We would warn our readers that there appears to be something in the atmosphere which causes attacks on the digestive organs to be very prevalent. People who do not enjoy the blessing of a strong stomach should beware of eating too much of certain kinds of vegetables and fruit. for instance, which in England are considered to be very wholesome esting, seem to possess peculiar noxious properties in this country, and experience has taught the natives to look upon them as a kind of mild poison.

Mr. W. D. Junor persists in the correctness of his statements in regard to the overcharge of the postage on certain newspapers by the Post Office officials. He sends, in accordance with his threat, \$5,000 to the Tribuna office, club eleven and the fleet, or some and invites Mr. Posadas to do the same match of great interest, to condense and decide the contest by wager of weighing. We have not heard if Mr. Posadas or his representative is to take ip the gauntlet.

The Minister of Finance has addressed a note to the President of the Provincial Bank in answer to a communication from that official respecting the extension of the sphere of operations of the Bank in the direction of rural industry. The Governor of the Province, through Mr. Varela, recommends the directors of the Bank to make a louger experiment in the branch of operations referred to, so that its practical results may be well ascertained before it is formally established. At the same time the Government disowns all attempt at interfering with the rights of the Bank directors to enter into operations of the kind.

We are sorry to see the arrival at Montevideo of an Italian vessel, the Elvesi, which reports twenty-one deaths from cholera-morbus during the passage from Genoa. The author ities, of course, placed her in quaran-The Nacion maliciously adds that the captain immediately asked permission to go on to Buenos Ayres.

A new company is in course of for, mation in Loudon, to establish in Patagonia an agricultural mineralogical and pastoral undertaking. Mr. King who is now in England, is the agent and superintendent of the society, and he reports favorably as to the recep-tion of the idea. The formalities of approval by the Government of the Province are expected to be dispatched from one day to another.

The Government instructions have been published, which have been presented to Mr. Moneta, the engineer, prior to his making an official report on the projected line of railway through the Cuyo Provinces, commeucing with a line from Villa Nueva to Rio Cuarto.

The Minister of Interior has appointed Dr. Wild travelling agent in Germany and Switzerland for emigration purposes. Dr. Wild will enjoy the munificient salary of £200 a-year, and will find himself. His travelling expenses, however, are to be paid Let the Government look to the frontiers, and to the administration of justice, and immigration will take care of

We have received the Preliminary prospectus of a credit institution highly important to these countries. We refer to the "Banco Hipotecario Large arrivals of lime have been bought up instantly, and the leading employers of the building trade have touts' on the Mole-head to seize hold horses of the Arab race and best European breeds.

Trabble. Brothers, and Co. (Bronze generally the means of utilizing the value of lauded property in these countries. indicates, are to advance money on the suffocating heat of the morning pean breeds.

Drabble, Brothers, and Co. (Bronze Medal).—This important estaucia contained, at the end of December, 1866, 53,585 sheep, producing 8,300 arrobes of wool; sold for export to the United Oracle at 51 patacons, on board. December, which of all credit is something similar to the "Credit Foncier, which of all credit is tions in France, has hitherto been the cost firm and is the most likely to regin. extend its operations, as the prejudices and ignorances of the smaller

beautiful texture of horse bair, in the shape of a large tobacco ponch about 18 or 20 inches long in all. The opening is a slit about twelve inches from the bottom, and above it there are two thin stripes of the same texture like Ribbons, by which it is evidently suspended to the branch of a tree. We hope in a day or two to have this very rare object on exhibition in our museum.

The parties in America who coutracted with the Japansee Government for the Ironclad Stonewall, engaged to take her out and find all expenses for the round sum of 100,000 hard dollars. There is a chance of Commander Brown, accompanied we hope by his Japaneses officers, paying a visit to Buenos Ayres.

The Portuguese gunboat Zarco has returned from the English bank- Her efforts to float the Portuguese Brigantine Garret stranded there a few days ago were fruitless.

Saturday morning a'trial was made ou the Southern Railway of a new locomotive called the Dolores. The engine was found to be in complete working order and gave great satis. faction. On the engine during the trip, were Mr. Santa Maria. Mr. Ezcurra and Mr. Cooper.

.We had news of the 'seca' in this province, particularly in the districts of Lobos and Monte. The usual scourge, attendant on a 'seca,' flights of locusts, large and small, are commencing their devastations. nately, the 'seca' is only partial. In the district of Matanza, we understand that Sr. Lagos has already cut acres of fine 'granilla,' which, we pre-sume, will soon be baled and on the way to Itapiru.

.The residents at Flores had another meeting on Sunday, to consider the means of forming a company to pave the Flores road as soon as the Flores read as soon as the concession can be transferred into their hands from the creditors of Mr. Rodriguez.

Rumors brought by the passengers of the Leopoldo from Corrientes, confirm what we had already given in respect to Lopez being desirous to treat with the allies. They also report that a Paraguayan force had made its appearance in the rear of the allies to act simultaneously with an attack on the besiegers by the forces in Humaita. Our readers will subject the news to fumigation in their own way.

excellent friend, Don Our very Mariano Billinghurst, bas written a letter, of which we give a translation to-day, to the Tribuna, on the wellworn topic—"Material interests, v. the haute politique." We should be the last to remind the worthy auctioneer of the popular adage, "No cobbler beyond his last," more familiar to him perhaps in the original Horatian verse: but we do think that his English readers at least will be startled by the juxta-position of proper names, when he acknowledges himself the disciple of 'Proudhon' and Richard Cobden. Surely it would be a new motto to put at the head of one of his Robins-like advertisements-"La proprieté c'est We are quite certain we are not among the 'sarcedotes dela prensa' to whom Mr. Billinghurst directs his severe reproofs for neglecting to chron-Nacional" which Mr. Marcoartu is icle the beauties and conveniences of eudeavouring to establish with foreign the new station at the Western Railcapital. The capital of the society way Terminus, and preferring to ocwell be \$6.5,000,000. The first issue cupy themselves with the daily task of will be \$f.1,000,000 The shares are defamation. For our parts, we have \$1100 each. The capital may be in only to thank him for his euloguism creased to \$f.15,000,000. The bank on English practicality, and for his will be domiciled in Rosario, Santa appreciation of the business predilec-Fé, and have branches in various tions of H. B. Majesty as compared with those of Mr. Alsina or Dr. Paz.

Yesterday afternoon, at four p.m., was followed by 'a violent thunderstorm, with torrents of rain and bail. At five p.m. the storm had passed, but the heat was still oppressive.

THE SARMIENTO MANIFESTO

Under a well known pseudonym, Colonel Mansilla has written some of the most graphic, as well as the most truthful descriptions of the events in Paraguay, that have hitherto appear-There is in Buenos Ayres intense sarries to receive the news from the war, as all the late private letters shortly expected here from Liverpool in the belief that some great considered to be in the highest degree the first year the service will be be to the service will be private letters shortly expected here from Liverpool pally cargo, the vessels will perhaps be of 4,000 tons; but for the first year the service will be to the seat of war.

There is in Buenos Ayres intense in say future politicistic war, and after that period with a cal view of a very curious and remarkable likely to entertain in his regard than shortly expected here from Liverpool pally cargo, the vessels will perhaps be of 4,000 tons; but for the first year the service will be to the seat of war.

There is in Buenos Ayres intense considered to be in the highest degree the first year the service will be to the seat of war.

There is in Buenos Ayres intense considered to be in the highest degree the first year the service will be to the seat of war.

We were favored to-day with a cal views the writer's friends might be view of a very curious and remarkable likely to entertain in his regard than specimen of Paraguayan Natural his to the seat of war.

It is a nest of a bird made of a likely to entertain in his regard than specimen of Paraguayan Natural his to the seat of war. dency, Col. Mansilla has supplied the omission on the faith of his own personal knowledge of Mr. Sarmiento's antecedents and opinions.

A summary of Mr. Sarmiento's views may perhaps not be uninteresting considering the distinguished place he holds among the statesmen of these countries, and the very fair chance he may have of being elected President.

According to his annotator, Mr. Sarmiento will not accept the idea of a division of power in the district or city where the National Legislature is located; nor will he permit that the nation be sacrificed to the interest of any particular province. He is inclined to sink the provincial in the wider and more honorable title of Argentine; and he would protect the acknowledged rights of all citizens, priest as well as layman, in the understanding that the recognized religion of the Republic is Catholic. The National guard he considers as the last armed reserve of a nation; and to the regular troops whom he wishes to have individually instructed and whose collective character he would endeavor to raise, he confides the defense of the state not only against foreign foes, but against all internal enemies, and revolution, so as to avoid the unnatural process of hounding the inhabitants of one province against those of another, of setting the Mendocinos to cut the throats of the San Juaninos, the Puntanos to forage in Entrerriors and so forth. In questions of material progress and public works Mr. Sarmiento consults only the general wants of the nation and not the private interests of schemers. In a word to the industrious, and the worthy, he promises aid and protection according to their several wants and only to the idle man does he deny the right to anything, As we have already hinted, the

opinions of Mr. Sarmiento are less clearly pronounced in his own private letter to Colonel Mansilla, in which, however, he accepts the burden of power, in the belief that if he, now absent from the country, and without party, without followers indebted to him for recent or prospective services, without personal ambition, or flaunt ing political banner, be elected, it will be a proof that the Argentine people are weary of being made the scape, goats of petty party leaders, and that they seek in him some higher ideal. If this be a correct notion of the national tendencies, he foresees that the evils of mere partisanship, and the machinations of hand-to-mouth politi cians, will be suffocated by the general pressure of a political atmosphere in Buenes Ayres, in which he fancies he discovers certain latent and hopeful principles not existing in any other part of America. He is speaking, he says, in particular reference, and within close proximity to Mexico, Venezuela, and Nueva Granada.

Notwithstanding the absolute prac tical benefits, which, to the knowledge of all of us have been rendered to this country by Mr. Sarmiento, we are almost afraid that the letter Col. Mansilla has published, will tend rather to confirm a very general opinion that Sarmiento is of the genus, ideologue. He is too often looked upon as a successor of the Pueyrredons and the Rivadavias, who, in the judgment of the vulgar, possessed the one defect so damning to a politician, of being unsuccessful, of being before their time, of having trop de talent. But we cannot forget that the works of such men still live, whilst a strong but selfish practicality culminated in

when it disappeared.

We have given a summery of Mr. Sarmiento's manifesto as unquestiontionably it will be the topic of the moment; and resident foreigners must uaturally take some interest in so important a question as the election of President of the Republic. It is obvious that they will have no particular candidate to vote for, but their moral support will in all probability be divided between these candidates who best represent the civilian element and liberal opinions; and will be given to the caudidate above all, whose reputation for personal disinterestedness is the most

above suspicion.

The balance of sympathies will be affected by special questions and local interests. Some will lean to the old and tried servant, others to the youngor and more adventurous. It is not for us to advance an opinion as to the fitness of one or other of the three or four Liberal candidates who have a chance of being elected. But with the iew of our readers who still sigh for the strong hand, we confess at least to hold no community of thought. The intense mercantilism of this place is pregnant with dangerous tendencies. The older and wealthier the individual, the more disposed he is to look apon' a forced tranquillity as the could in reality hope for work in their last term of political perfection.

WOOL MANUFACTURE.

The idea of establishing a cloth manufactory in Buenos Ayres is not new, inasmuch as it was broached long ago, though the reasons which prevented its realization are unknown.

In the time of Rivadavia the project was already conceived, and subsequently it was revived at different epochs, and its realization even at-

tempted. Besides the undersigned entertained ten years ago the idea which he would now carry out; in that same epoch the scheme of whose statutes comprehended the reasons which induced him to realize the establishment of a cloth manufactory.

Before the commencement of the present war with Paraguay he revealed his sentiments in a meeting held to that intent; the project was deferred, and the undersigned would not have agitated it anew but for the importunity of respectable persons, who showed the present to be the right moment to carry into execution so important a business.

I trust that neither they nor the other gentlemen instrumental in bearing me out will ever have reason to repent.

Some founders of industrial enterprises are in the habit of accumulating figures and of presenting them to persons who can aid them, showing thereby the most fabulous results others there are who not only don' risk one single penny in the enterprise they propose, but also claim and even obtain a good number of shares as their reward-that is to say, they have recourse to profits more or less probable, without the slightest risk of loss, and this is often the reason why they are so very particular in the means of attaining their ends.

The undersigned, on his part, not to speak of his aversion to everything that is not true, believes himself to be in very different circumstances, to avail himself of such means, so as to present the project under any other aspect than that which he has in view. The figures already alluded to, though specious enough on paper, are rarely borne out in the results even when the speculators are men of the most honourable character.

Hence it will be doubtless more satisfactory for sensible persons to know that in proof of his confidence in the success of the said enterprise the undersigned proposes to cede forthwith to the company formed under the most favourable conditions an establishment which, on starting, had no resources of its own, but which he has raised to great eminence, which will reflect no little credit on all, and give no small profit, the moment it be removed from its present confined position to another spot of sufficient room, and which in imitation of many European enterprises may be annexed to the proposed woollen manufactory to which it will be of the greatest utility from the many elements it actually possesses.

A foundry such as the undersigned offers, with thousands of model figures, especially wheels of every kind, pulleys, fly-wheels, and other pieces of machinery, all manner of instruments. and practical men capable of applying them where suited, would without a doubt even in Europe be of great service adjoining a manufactory as the one proposed; but in Buenos Ayres at the present moment it is not only useful but almost necessary.

As the undersigned laid before the whereby his establishment passes into the hands of the proposed "Sociedad Industrial del Rio de la Plata" are highly advantageous to the future enterprise, inasmuch as the payment. will be effected by means of shares taken in the enterprise itself, for which purpose there will be emitted a number of shares equal to the estimate previously taken.

The eighth part of the said shares the undersigned will leave to reward the apprentices whom the society takes under its protection—that is to say, those who by their conduct and diligence shall render themselves worthy of esteem during the first five years in a manner which the rules will

declare later on. The undersigned thinks proper to remark that a great number of the tradesmen necessary for the regular working of a manufactory like the one in question already exists in the River Plate. Some have had to become porters' servants, &c., from their inability to find an establishment wherein to exercise their trade, and only to wait the opening of one to go and demand employment, as many have already manifested—some of whom had even come from Montevideo to see if they

own line.

At the same time, the enterprise on its part will be easily enabled to replace those workmen who will leave the establishment from sickness or other causes.

There is not the slightest doubt that hundreds of the youths who annually offer themselves to the undersigned to (1857) he endeavoured to form a society acquire the habit of working and assisting at the night classes held in his present manufactory would e admitted in the new establishment on other grounds than they are at present received, inasmuch as those only sould have been admitted who were cent by the judge of minors, under the impression that in reality these were the ones who most needed protection; hence the proposed society will be of a character highly beneficient and reformatory, and at the same time ex-tremely useful to the progress of the country.

The undersigned has by him the plan of the edifice in question, but in his opinion it only represents what it may be after the machinery has been working some time; in fact, many are the existing establishments of great development in Elbeuf, Leeds, Verviers, Farrassa, Namiessy Aix la Cha-pelle in the different nations of Europe that began on a very inferior scale, and with the very profits they have ob tained have risen to considerable fame, as has also happened in the United States, where, according to the latest statistics, there exist 2,563 establishments of woollen manufacture, many of which have prospered wonderfully

during the gigantic war just concluded. The product of one single year in the 2,563 establishments is equivalent to one thousand two hundred and fifty millions current money of this country. The production of the manufactories

in the United States has not in the slightest interfered with the introduc tion, since, according to the said statis tics, they receive from Europe, and principally from the Hanseatic towns England, and France, woollen stuffs to the value of one thousand and twenty millions current money of Buenos Ayres.

Though the undersigned had not the ntention of giving any explanations of the cost of the machinery, production and the like until the society should have been constituted. Notwithstanding, he does not think it amiss giving some information respecting their proximate price in Europe, not only of spinning machines and other appurtenances, such as larding pins, wool-combing machines, &c., but also mechanical looms, warping mills, &c.

Regarding the spinning department the machinery necessary for an esta-blishment of some 3,600 spindles, which would include six assortments of wool-cards, with their accessory apparatus, larding pins, &c., nine spinning machines, with four hundred spindles each, &c., would cost in Europe more or less 590,000 dollars current money of Buenos Ayres: the persons necessary for the working of this number of spindles and appurtenances will be about 44; so that it would be advisable to begin with half this number—that is to say, with four or five spinning machines, and three assortments of cards, &c., or otherwise with half the machinery, and, consepurpose, the conditions he offers manding only twenty workmen, of whom the undersigned is sure from 10 to 15 can be found in Buenos Ayres.

The surface required by the said machinery is computed in one square metre to every three spindles.

The automatical or mechanical looms which would be of convenient use at least for certain kinds of work, supposing only 20 were bought for the moment, including warping, glueing, and folding machines, &c., at re-exchange, would cost in Europeone hundred and ten thousand dollars current money. The moving power the said 20 looms would need would be a sixhorse power.

The ordinary looms that should be required would cost much less than the mechanical ones; their price would be about one-half.

Some of the departments of the manufactory could be served by women, no slight advantage to those who complain that sewing machines have diminished the demand for hand-

It would be just, then, that other machines should fill the place left vacant by the former in certain poor

It is useless to mention here the in this partido that I am aware of, foundry machines called shearers but a good many lots have been substituted for the as high as six thousand for single

preference for these shores, since not a however, the undersigned has entered few leave for the States, avowing that into these details with pleasure. He that they will be able to exercise there is treating of an industry which his the trade by which they had hitherto beloved father exercised for more than gained their daily bread. beloved father exercised for more than thirty-five years, and in which he had the honour of accompanying him till the age of 17, when he entered as apprentice in an establishment for the construction of machinery, and of a truth he has never repented his having taken the step.

Finally, he must add, that what has most influenced him has been the brilliant acceptation of the project, since many persons have subscribed, and the greater part for ten shares of 5,000 dollars current money, though the undersigned has been unable, through stress of business, to present himself and receive the answers to the circulars which be sent round to a great number of respectable persons.

As soon as all the answers are got in the undersigned will be very happy to publish all the names of those who patronise so useful an entérprise.

As the undersigned may have for gotten to pass the said circular to some persons that sympathise with the enterprise and wish to co-operate in its realisation, he begs them to be kind enough to leave the number of their houses of the Fundicion Argentina, Paseo de Julio, No. 91, or at the Maravella Literaria, Libreria de Alon hermanos, Rivadavia Nos. 291 and 293, and he will immediately pass that way with great pleasure, not only to inscribe their names in the list of partners, but also to give them all necessary explanations.

FRANCISCO CARULLA.

LAS FLORES.

Although some parties commenced shearing as early as the 7th of October a great number of flocks are yet unshorn in this district; shearers are very scarce and the weather has also helped to put back shearing.

The camps are in very good condi tion for sheep; it has rained every week for the last six weeks although not in much abundance at any one

We have yet no new potatoes in this partido, old potatoes are selling at 30\$ per arroba; buscuit has fallen from 75\$ to 50\$ per arroba; bread 38 per pound; Indian corn 2008 per fanega; freight of wool to town 7 to 88 per arrobe, freight from town to here two dollars per arrobe.

Mr. Salanet is buying large quantities of fat sheep and wethers to boil down at his grease factory; his mavordomo tells me that his instructions only allow him to pay such prices as are likely to leave a nett profit of forty per cent; this is rather a large percentage, and one that the poor farmer is badly able to afford just now. The prices he is now paying for fat sheep and wethers unshorn range between 25 and 30\$, I believe he has bought more at the former price than at the latter: people seem to be very anxious to sell by the cut, or vat for the butcher or boiler: Mr. Kelly has over eighty thousand for sale in this district alone; during the present month twelve thousand have changed hunds at from 16 to 28# all unshorn and all by the cut.

Mr. Aranz sent a troop of fat wethers to town and not liking the prices of fered for them, he sent them to a saladero to be melted down for his ac count by which plan be realised 34\$ each clear of all expenses. Mr. Amao ionowing the 1800 and realised 33\$ each.

We hear nothing through the Stan dard or otherwise about the graserias of Chascomus; if the owners of these establishments would advertise their charges it is probable that people in the surrounding districts would send their fat sheep to Chascomus instead

of sending them on to Buenos Ayres. Some of the wool brokers are sending round circular letters offering their services for the sale of fat sheep; the English wool brokers should, in my opinion, follow suit.

A farmer in this district offers five

thousand excellent sheep at an annual rent of twelve thousand dollars; it appears this method of sheepfarming has already had more than one trial and seems to answer both parties better than the medianeros system; the tenant having to make no divisions of profits is more interested in the good management of the flocks, is more independent, and it seems gets on bitter alone than in partnership. The rent asked by the person I refer to seems to me very reasonable being less than two paper dollars and s half for each sheep per annum.

There has been no land sold lately

Immigration, which always in explanations which could be given, thousand dollars for each pueste of creases, will be much stimulated in its but this paper is already too long; one hundred squares; to obtain them: at this price at least four pueston must be taken in one lot. Even this plan has opened a door to speculation= people with one flock of sheep have rented lots for four or five and sublet all but one retained by the head tenant, who, invariably manages to have his own lot rent free.

There is a letter at the post office of this town for Miss Jane Cash or Lash to the care of Mr. G. Temperley, E believe there is no lady of that hame in this partido; there is another Mr. M. Eachen via Fray Bentos which may possibly, be for the gentleman of that name in the sister Republic here it has no claimant.

Our duelling justice of resigned his office and went to live in town.

Scarcely twenty persons inscribed themselves in the registro civico this year, and yet the books return more than seven hundred names; by this farce seven hundred persons wilk appear as having voted in this partido at the coming elections for President: of the Republic and members of the lower house, whereas, legally speaking. only those who have taken out their certificate of registry (boleto) and obtained it by personal applications are entitled to vote—the number registered in this way does not amount to twenty.

We are badly in want of a good schoolmaster in this town, the only one we have it so mighty fond of study-ing astronomy at midday that he isnext to useless; his allegiance to Bacchus caused the municipality to withdraw their subsidy of 500\$ a month; the situation is worth 2,500\$ and house rent free; Government salary 1000\$, forty boys pay 25\$ each which makes another thousand, with a good teacher the number of boys might bedoubled, and municipal subsidy 500%.

I would advise British subjects and other foreigners to possess themselves: of their Consular certificates before coming into the camp; some of our contrymen have been lately taken upby persons calling themselves officers: and who take great delight in annoying foreigners; some of these so cal-led officers in the gaucho uniform domore injury to the State than all the Lopez's in Paraguay.

Some parties have sold wool east here as high as 52**\$**.

Business is very dull, it is almost impossible to collect accounts, good debts are offered at 50 per cent dis-

DICK.

CHILE.

wheat harvest and state of the country: The following items, which we extract from the report recently published upon the production of the late harvest, will be found interesting. The total market value is set down at \$18,917,467. The land sown with wheat comprised an area of 246,764 square cuadras. The provinces of Chiloé, Llanquihue, Valparaiso, Coquimbo and Atacama do not produce sufficient wheat for local consumption. Tue production of the province of Santiago represents the fourth part of the ... otal yield; -Colchagua one-seventh; Nuble one tenth;—and Talca one-ninth. the departments of Valparaiso and laldera do not produce any wheat; while that of Rancagua figures for oneeighth of the total production of Chile. On comparing the population and production of each department the following result is obtained:-

Inhabitants Fanogae.
From the South to 37° ... 237,611 384,760" Rero & Puchacai to 33° 1,306,525 4,710,706:
" Quillota and San Felipe to the North ... 270,082 to 5.60-From the South to 37 °

Total..... 1,814,218 5,305,528-corresponding to southern part 13 percent. of the inhabitants and 7 per cent. of the production;—to the central, 122 per cent. of the inhabitants and 89 per cent. of the production;—and to the northern part, 15 per cent. of the inhabitants and 4 per cent. of the production. The number of persons employed in agricultural pursuits is esti-mated at 113,020, equal to 6.50 per cent, of the total population, or agriculturist for every 16 inhabitants. The stocks of wheat at the commones ment of the second half of this year were estimated at ... 88,185,124 kilos. & of flour (reduced to wheat)......30,807,671 do-

The Valparaiso West Coast Mensays:—Colifornia, that we have his herto been in the habit of supplying with grain to feed its biny population. has changed places with us, and for-wards ship after ship load to Valparaiso and undersells us in our own markets, thereby taking away the colathat should go to nourish and exciols old falling mills, as well as many other puestos; the lowest prices are three the agricultural population of Chile.

inhabitant of Ualifornia. Australia, too, is not only rapidly becoming independent of our cereals, but she will speedily follow the example of California and forward her surplus to these coasts, unless a new policy be adopted here. Again, every mail brings us news of famine and distress in the remote districts of the republic-of drought, scantiness of grain-stocks, of perishing cattle, and of predatory Indians, all causing discontent and trouble, that will necessitate a large expenditure of public funds, either to alleviate the sufferings of the indigent people or in the maintenance of a powerful armed force to suppress the disorders that wide spread distress must infallibly give rise to, even among the most order-loving population in remedy for which it is necessary to

RESULTS OF THE NEW WOOL TARIFF ON THE UNITED STATES.

The recent tariff has not yet advanced the prices of wool, and the reason is obvious. From the time of the first concerted action of the manufacturers and woolgrowers for a revision of the tariff, fifteen mouths elapsed ere it was consummated, when it might and should have been within the first three months. This unaccountable delay afforded ample opportunity for the importation of vast quantities of both wool and woolens, and a perfect glut in our markets existed at the time of the passing of the act in March last. Other causes have existed to prevent the effects of the tariff thus far, and cannot probably be suddenly removed. The farmers' crops of last year were more or less short throughout our whole country, thus causing a depression of business generally, for it always follows that when the great farming interests of the country are prosperous, all others flourish; and, 'vice versa,' when they are depressed, a languishing condition ensues. Agriculture is the basis, the foundation of all other interests; it cannot be de-pressed without the sympathy of all others. The farmers are the great consumers of manufactured goods; if their means are curtailed, and they find it difficult to purchase, and 'must' economize to the utmost to live within their means, the manufacturing and trade of the country will most sensibly

This state of things has existed for the last nine months, and now exists, and must continue until the marketing of the present growth of crops, which, by present appearances, will afford some relief, and help to clear the market of the surplus of woolen goods, which is causing the low prices of our domestic wool. The manufacturers and importers should-have foreseen, when in anticipation of an increase of duties, they were straining every nerve to flood our markets with foreign wool at the nominal duty of 3 to 6 cents per pound, that a reaction would ensue; they ought not to have expected that they could sell these goods, made from cheap foreign wool, at a great profit, in competition with the foreign importer of goods, while they were leaving the domestic wool on the hands of the grower, unless he would sell at much less than the cost of growing it. By this operation. combined with the other causes nam ed above, the farming interest, with its onerous taxation, has been so cramped, that it has been but a limited and poor customer for woolen goods, and must continue to be so until a change can better its condition, and place it at least where it can receive a new dollar for an old one.

Every prudent man will wear his old coat another year before he will run in debt for a new one. But I would not be too hasty in selling wool at present prices; it does not pay the cost of production. My surplus sales are almost wholly confined to this article, and where the help must be hir ed at present prices, taxes paid, with all other contingencies, I know the fine qualities, well washed, cannot be afforded for less than 70 to 75 cents per lb.

Of all the protective tariffs we have had in this country, none has had an immediate operation. There have ever been depressing causes that have postponed and delayed action for a while, and so it is now; but the time will and must come when prices will advance, and much more, in my judgment, than to pay the interest for bedisg. The duties on woolen goods are higher now than ever before, and they should be, for the government excise taxes are much higher than ever before, and a protection against the foreign article should be had, in l

to benefit the busy and enterprising order to give us a fair competition in our own markets. The tariff of 1828, the highest we ever had except the present on woolen goods, and higher on wool than now, had no material effect on prices for more than two years. The country had over traded imported largely over the means of paying, and the English mannfacturers seemed determined not to relinquish the American market, and crowded their fabrics upon us, even at a loss to themselves, hoping to break down and destroy our manufacturers, knowing that they were then in their infancy, and if they could not be crushed, would sooner or later become their rivals, and hence these strenuous efforts to annihilate them; and from the vast amount of woolen goods shoved upon our markets for the world. These are the facts that the last twelve months by the foreign strike any thoughtful enquirer into the condition of the country, and a tition of the old game; but we shall survive it, as we did before, and come out all right in the end.

Whoever remembers the operation of the tariff of 1828, will take courage and not be disheartened at the present aspect of the wool and woolen trade. The trade was at a low ebb, and so continued for a long time. Domestic wool was a drug-upon our hands in 1829, 30, and many began to doubt the efficacy of tariffs, and John Randolph proclaimed from his seat in Congress that he would travel forty rods out of his way to kick a sheep. But business revived, the woolens were sold out of our markets, prices improved, and in 1831, wool advanced to 60, 70, and 75 cents per poundnearly 100 per cent. in less than three years.

I do not claim any such rapid advance under the working of this tariff, but I do claim that no inconsiderable advance will take place within the next eighteen months, and before sacrificing ten to twenty cents per lb. on what we now hold, I would hold a while longer, unless necessities are urgent.—J. W. Colburn, in Co. Mentleman.

#t. Vale Farm, Vt., July 14, 1867.

From a pamphlet before us we perceive that a new and simple process for the preservation of meat poultry, fish, and other varieties of animal food in Temperate and Tropical climates can be efected by Medlock and Bouleg's Bisulphite of Lime. In fact any family with this preparation in the house can obviate the decomposition incident to animal substances in climates or conditions of very high temperature by its simple application, conjoined with common salt and water. Having been tested successfully at Cairo and Calcutta, little doubt need be entertained of its utility in the River Plate countries, and we are informed that H.M. Consul at Rosario is about to forward some of it to Messrs. Cranwell and Murray Druggists in Calle Reconquista, who will give it gratuitously, with directions for use to any person, wishing to test its efficacy.

	•
WEEKLY REPORT OF	THE SOUTHERN
RAILW	AY.
	Week ending Nov. 17,.
1	1866. 1867.
Number of Passengers	6,160 8,520
Amount by Passengers	\$71,149 \$101,056
Do. Parcels	4,571 4 5,285
Do. Goods	104,756 6 165,638 5
Total	\$180,477 2 \$271,979 6
Increase of Passengers	2,360 \$91,502 3

ON 'CHANGE.

	Nov	ember 20, 186	7.
Ounces,		\$400	
Sovereigns,	•.	1224	
Patacons,		25	
Nation	al Bonds.	52#	

In National Bonds only a few transactions for 23rd inst. at 62g, though there is a disposition on the part of some outsiders to sell freely, for it is 23rd inst. at 52g, though there is a disposition on the part of some outsiders to sell freely, for it is ovident that the rate of interest will yet rise higher. The applications at the Provincial Bank to-day, notwithstanding the 1 per cent. rise, were above the average, and all our private banks are collecting bills falling due. Capitalists who have advanced cash on the security of National Bonds are demanding very high rates for 90 days, with the slmost certainty of obtaining their pretentions, as the bulls, if forced to realise, would lose heavily, and must therefore carry on their Bonds to May or June next at any price of interest. In Gas Shares nothing done. We hear the Municipality will arrange all its accounts with the Gas Co. before 31st December next; if so rhareholders may expect a handsome dividend. The wool markets are very depressed. All sheepfarmers complain of the increased price of all the necessaries of life, and the great depreciation in the value of produce; both these grievances are directly traceable to the heavy taxes with which all the industry in this country is hurdered.

taxes with which all the industry in this country is burdened. The result will be a complete stagnation in business, combined with an almost impossibility of collecting camp debts.

The following sales of wool are reported in the

	O M TITLE DOTT CO OY	MOON ON TO TO	JUITIOU .
outhern n	narket-		
1500 ar.	San Vicente,	good anality	,
2400 ar.	Canuelas, dir	ta	
1000 ar.	Ranchos de		
1000 ar.	Salado	•	
1700 ar.			
700 ar.	do:		
500 ar.	Magdalena, v	rery good	
1200 ar.	do	and Boom	
600 ar.	Ensenada		
950 ar.	Chascomus		, •
350 ar.		,	

265 do.

November 21, 1867. National Bonds, 52\(\frac{1}{2} \)

National Bonds now occupy quite a secondary position, a few sales of bonds recently issued by Government at 52\(\frac{1}{2} \), and nothing further to be noticed; the Credito Publico are now delivering the issue of bonds authorised by the late Congress. Almost all lenders of money on bonds are collecting, preferring the first-class bills offering in the market.

Some few private sales of patacons for May and June at reserved rates supposed to be 25.40, but many buyers are holding off till they hear the next news from Europe, with the idea that if a general war is about to take place it would be as well to secure paper outstandings even at slight premium. The news from Liverpool will be a great interest, it is feared that several large

cotton speculators will be much shaken.
In Exchange very little done at previous rates. A great demand for sovereigns for shipping pur-

poses. On Rio no rate yet opened.

The Playincial Bank discounted to-day very freely both in paper and gold. The demand was much greater than usual.

١	Our special reporter in the South Plaza	giv
I	the following-	•
۱	, 500 ar. w.ol	67
	1200 ar. from the Barradero	60
	500 ar. with carretilla	55
	800 ar. good mixed	51
	950 ar. dirty and with carretilla	46
	306 ar. from Salado, good short	65
	1350 ar. dirty	52
	4 carts from Monto	58
	5 do do	66
	6 do from Ranchos, good staple	60
	200 ar. from Canuelas, good	60
	250 ar. do Ranchos	63
	328 ur. with carretilla	58
	leveral other lots, in all about 10,750	
	Sar. 55, 58 to	61
	Cowhides—	
	750. 125 to 127.	

2,000, consumo campo, 120. 600 matadero, superior, 126. 1500 de todo estaquero, 110. 250 good conditions, 100. Other lots, amounting to 2,350, 112 to 122.

heepskins— 450 dozen Matadero, 180 to 210 250 opedomia, 100 de campo, 200 riverine, picked, 200 fine matadero, 15rls 70 first-class. 1800 dozen, various lots, Hair-130

900 arobes, South, 430 do. dirty, 550 do. sundries, 550 do. 50 do. 40 to 115 first-cluss, 135 Grease and tallow-100 bordálesas. 14rls. 100 damaged

420 ar., small lots,
We hear that a foreign export house has given orders to its broker to buy all the tallow in pipes and bordulesas he can find, at 13 to 14rls.
We omitted to mention yesterday the sale by

Messrs. Bradley & Pieradieu of 700 arobes of fine Magdalena wool, at 76; other lots they disposed of as follows :-1300 arobes, 200 1500 do. A large sale of dry hides, to one buyer, has been made, consisting of 6000 hides, at 122 to

A sale of nutria skins from the Chaco is reported, 4,700lbs at 3rls. silver; and also 125 ar. of virgin wax from the same region, at 160.

Soventy-five fanegas of maize, have been sold at the Southern Railway Station, at 160.

At the Barracas Station a troop of 700 capones

were sold at 27 per.

November 22, 1867.

National Bonds, 523 Several bills passed, England, 48#; France, 10. Owing to the Provincial Bank having stopped payment in sovereigns it is thought that Exchange must go up. The demand for money has also materially improved, and the current rate of interest may be quoted at from 10 to 12 per

The rise in the rate of interest by the banks, coupled with the calling in by some of these in-stitutions, has tended to create a nervous feeling in the market, but there are no sound reasons for alarm; at this period of the year a higher rate of interest is what every one anticipated, and as for the calling in of outstandings, we understand that is but the compliance of a well-established rule at

sold at 65.

The wool from Messrs. Deetjen's estancia, B. Oriental, has been sold at 41 pats., highest sale effected this year in the market: the wool has

been sold to an American house.

It was rumored on 'Change to-day that the steamers Edward Everett and Palmyra have been sold, but the terms are not as vet stated.

By tologram from Montevideo we learn of the arrival of the steamer Comercio de Paysandu, also of the following sales:—The Facua, Gualeguay saladero, novillos 64½, tallow 19½, 12,000 dry.cow hides 68, cargo Cadis salt for Uruguay

121rls. Mr. Burmeister, wool broker, reports following

WL.	Burm	eleter, woor	DIVAC	i, roporta it	moamig
sales in	a Sout	h Plaza:			
1830	arobes	, good mest	iza,		62
800	do.	do. Mon	to,	•	58
500		Chascomu	5,		. 60
200	do.	Cleveland,	,		68
1800	do.	Azul.			60
	do.	Baradero.	•		. 60
	do.	Flores,			55
1500	do.	good wool	, stati	on,	60
	do.	do.			53
250	do.	do.	Azál		56
300	do.	do.	Balac	ło,	56
	WARRO				55
6	do.	San Vio	ente.		58
. 2	do.	Magdale	ma,		61
		, Ensenada,	. •	t	60
	do.		te.		. 759
	do.	Ranchos.	•		56
	do.	Magdalens	١.		66
	do.	do.	•		60
Dry hi	des -				
	2.10	0, from		86 to 126	
Sheeps	kins-	. '			·
4	2.40	0 dozen, fro	m	.90 to 190	
Tallow	·— ·				•.
80	0 bord	alesas, Char	comu	s. 18 1 to 18	ris.

Horse hair-200 arobes, 300 do. cola. Arrivals of wool in market to-day

By train, 3,434 3,434 arobes. 5,211 do. By carts,

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. (Petrick A. meeting of the creditors of Mr. Cratnes Bookey was held yesterday, and his numerous friends will be pleased to hear that there was an unanimous feeling of regret for his pecuniary misfortunes, and an equally unanimous desire to secure a small portion of Santa Catalina to him for his future home. Samples of Mr. Bell's wools, from the Banda

Samples of Mr. Boll's wools, from the Banda Oriental, were placed on the Bolsa to-day. Charters by Woodgato, Brothers:—
Italian barque Amici, to load in Parana, bales for Antwerp, at 30s. and 5 per cent.
British barque Nashwank, to load in Antwerp, bales, at 25s. and 5 per cent.
Charters by John P. Boyd and Co.:—
British barque Parasas alread on the borth

British barque Portens, placed on the berth for Liverpool.

British barque Maria, for London. British barque Fearless, for Antwerp.

In Bonds one sale 20,00 cash, 621.

Coal—A cargo to arrive, deliverable in Rosario

Latest advices from England, respecting cotton, report stock reduced to 719,000 bales, and market Cleared-French barque Leonce Lacoste, for

Havre, by Lennuyeux, 74 bales washed wool, hides and dirty wool.

November 23, 1867.

November 23, 1867.

National Bonds, 52½

There were a few Bond sales to-day, 41,900 for cash at 52½, for Saturday 10,000 at 52½, for February 3,000 at 51½, for March 2,000 at 51, and for April 60,000 at 51½.

Exchange ruled the same to day, although sovereigns are now not to be had save at a premium, and as a necessary consequence Exchange must keep low. By a slight error in yesterday's edition, our remarks were made to read in a difedition, our remarks were made to read in a diferent sense, but from the character of the takers of Exchange per last packet, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining any large amounts of English gold, drawers will evidently be able to cetablish their own rate, unless the Provincial Bank should commence to draw, in which case it is possible the rate may advance. A large business was done to-day on England at 48%, but on France very little.

France very little.

Money ruled in active demand, and we heard on 'Change that paper money is so much looked for that each day gold is taken to the Exchange

Office for paper.

There were few wool sales to-day, this being Saturday, and most of the barraqueres and brokers occupied in collecting accounts.

In the South Pluza nearly all the wool in the

market has been sold from 37 for inferior wool, to 92 for best.

Dry hides—
6000 at 126, prices ranging from 90 upwards. Sheepskins-

Heavy sales during the week, but skins fetch 220 per doz. Hair—

Largo sales, prices ranging from 40 to 150. Potro hides— Sales from 28 to 35. In the North Plaza a few sales from 55 to 62,

but a very trifling business, and prices in this market are decidedly lower than in the South Market.

Charters by H. A. Green and Co.:— British brig Propontis, to load salted hides and allow, river Parana, orders, 37s. 6d. in full. British barque Belvedere, to load for Antwerp, urrent rates.

Captain Hunter, with another new steamer for

the Guarani line up the Parana, will be due here about the 10th prox.

The Liverpool steamer Uruguay will leave on the 6th prox.

Gas Shares-Buyers at 76 per cent. premium

No sellers.
Cleared—French barque Victorine, for Bordeaux, by Lennuyeux, sheepskins and hides.
Spanish brigantine Salvador, for Havannah by Arocena, with beef. Brazilian brig Claudio, for Rio, by Delfino,

Montevidean Securities are now beginning to

cult to suppose that they can ever be successfully introduced as a security for speculation.

The meeting of Coliscum shareholders will take place on Thursday evening, and a punctual attendance of shareholders is requested.

November 25, 1867.

hides.

National Bonds 521 There were no transactions in National Bonds the end of each year, in January and February the money being again freely allowed on the market.

In the wool market to-day, prices ruled depressed, highest price in the Once Setiembre 63, and not much sold, about 8,000 ar. in all. Mr. A. Craig's wool, a splendid lot, has been already

mand, many parties think that large amounts at present hypothecated to secure call loans, will be offered for sale. The Bond market rules weak, and will not improve before the complete restoration of peace in the Plate.

Exchange on England ruled very firm at 48 and has a decided upward tendency. The total amount passed is estimated at £250,000 sterling.

The transactions would have been much heavier but for the shipmentsof, specie by the Flamsteed, £62,000, and the immediate sailing of the Urur guay which vesel has, we understand, aldye-a

guay which vessel has, we understand, and year engaged some £40,060 sterling.

It was said on 'Change to-day that some very important business up the rivers has been done, and that it is not prebable the specie shipments will continue.

The sales of wool to-day in the South Plaza

have been very large, but prices low. One very good lot Magdalena could only realise 63, nearly all the wool in the South Market was sold to-day, but in the North Market prices are very flat, very little animation, and farmers compelled to sell at low prices.

1000 ar. fine wool

J	1000 ar, fine wool	90
	200 ar. English lot	60
- 1	1400 ar. Chascomus	67
- 1	650 ar. Ranchos	58.
- (800 ar. Chascomus	67
- 1	800 ar. Chascomus	62
- 1	700 ar. Ensenada	
- 1	500.ar. do	69
- 1	862 ar. good mestiza, Asul	* 60 ′
١:	3680 ar. various lots	. 68
- }	280 ar. Magdalena	.68
- 1	4276 ar.	from 52 to 60
- 1	Dry hidee-	
٠l	2000 mataderos	126
٠.	350 common camp	119
- 1	To describe 1000 from	
ı	Various lots, 1200, from	# 10A 80.110
- (Sheepskins-	
	208 dow mataderos	per lb. 16 r

186

400 do. 700 do

Tallow-100 pipes Senilloza fabrica, reserved price 100 do Lario y Crus, Lomas Zamora, 15 bordalesas fabrica 220 ar. 116 ar. : 412 ar.

32} 30} Hair-3340 ar. cola 148 1200 and,450 at The Liverpool steamer Urnguay is now load-ing, having discharged all her cargo in three days; this speaks for the admirable arrangement

aring discharged all her cargo in three days; this speaks for the admirable arrangement of Messra. Casares, whose lighters discharged the steamer. She will sail on the 6th prox., and has already in specie £40,000 engaged.

Charters by Woodgate Bros.:—

Prussian brig Emma, to load in Parana, beles 30s. and 5 per cent.

Italian barque Amice, re-chartered, to load at San Merlas for Antwerp, tallow 30s., bales 30s., and 5 per cent.

Charters by H. A. Green & Co.:—

British barque Arcturus, to load tallow in port at 32s. 6d., and salted hides in Uruguay, for orders, 40s. and 5 per cent.

The Adelheid, from Rotterdam, supposed to have been lost, h's arrived at Montevideo.

Discounts 12 per cent. per annum.

Gas Sharcs.—Buyers at 75 per cent. premium.

Bolsa Shares.—Buyers at 25 per cent. premium.

November 26, 1867.

National Bonds, 622

Nothing whatsoever done in Bonds to-day; and, in fact, the Bolsa was very poorly attended. Some attributed this to the heat, and others to the departure of the passengers for the packet. the departure of the passengers for the packet. There was nothing else spoken of on 'Change today, save the news from Europe, per Picton. It was said that an important telegram, with a list of failures, had strived to an English house, but we could not obtain it. The general feeling in commercial circles is great distrust; and until the letters are received by the French mail, nothing certain will be known. The failure of the Royal Bank, Liverpool, it is not thought will have any effect on the River Plate: and, it is have any effect on the River Plate; and, it is right to remark, that this bank failed previously

Good wools, first class, retain their prices, but second-class wools are flat. Dry hides have gone up in the States: last quotations, 22 cts. gold. One house in this market, it is said, has several cargoes on the way which will give hand-

some profits.

In Exchange nothing done to day, and owing to the news from Europe heavy specie shipments per Urugay, are anticipated. Money is in increased demand, and many think that gold will come up from Montevideo, but this seems improbable.

In the North Wool Market prices rule very flat, about 7,000 ar. sold from 55 to 60, but it must be very good wool to fetch 60. In the South Plaza large sales, some 35,000 ar., viz.:—

2500 arobes, several lots,
300 do. Glew Station,
1000 do. Seladillo,
7500 do. sundry lots,
1200 do. prime, from Ensenada, 46 to 55 Dry hides— 2500 camp hides,

Sheepskins— 1700 dozen, from 90 to 200 per doz. Tallow-45 bordalesas,

196 ar., 32 418 ar.. Maize-150 fanegas, 152

Capones-670 with wool, at Barracas, 26 Gas Shares—Buyers at 75. No sellers.

PRODUCE REPORT.

Saladero Ox and Cow Hides.—Some sales have been mode, but being for first hides of the season

been made, but being for first hides of the season the price and conditions are reserved.

Saladero Tallow.—Sales 200 pipes, at 16½rls. in pipes, and 16rls. in half pipes. No stock.

Mares' Grease, worth \$38 cur., without ceak.
Saladero Horse Hides.—Sales 2,000 hides, at 16 to 16½ls. for 34th average.

Jerked Beef.—Sales 4,000qq., at 12rls.

Mutton Fat.—Sales 1,500 pipes, at 14 to 14½rls. in pipes, and 13½ to 14½rls. in half pipes. Last price paid 14½rls. in pipes, and 14½ in half pipes.

No stock.

W. S. Matadero Hides.—Sales 1,500 ox hides,

at 37½rls.

The total sales of Dry Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are 61,000 hides. The total stock of all classes remaining unsold 82,000

hides.

American Hides.—Sales 33,000 hides: Entre Rios at 41rls., Concordia at 40rls., Correntinos at 38 to 39rls., and classified hides of this province at 40 to 40 krls. for 20 to 22 to average. Last price 40 krls. for 21 thaverage, Stock, 30,000 hides.

German Hides.—Sales 10,000 Matadero and Camp hides: Matadero on at 45 rls. for 32 th average. Matadero on at 421 to 48 rls. for 92 th

Camp hides: Matadero ox at 45rls. for 32th average, Matadero cow at 42th to 43rls. for 22th average; Camp ox at 44rls. for 28 to 30th average. Camp cow at 42th to 43rls. for 22th average. Stock, 6,000 camp hides.

French, Italian, and Spanish Hides.—Sales 18,000 hides, at 40 to 40trls. for American hides of 20 to 21th, 34rls. for American descohos, 41rls. for heavy ox, 44rls. for calf skins, and 37rls. for Cordoya hides. Stock, 46,000 hides.

Buengs Ayres, November 23, 1867.

BIRTH. On the 24th inst, the wife of Mr. Charles F. Ackerley, of a daughter. MARRIAGE

WARBIAGE.
On the 19th November, at the English Church, by the Rev. J. C. Ford, Arthur, youngest son of Hardman Earle, Esq., of Alberton Tower, near Liverpool, to Ida Euphemia Bertie, eldest daughter of George Buckley Mathew, Esq., C.B., H.B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. DRATHE.

On the 20th inst, at Vills Urquiss, Province of Entre Rics, Captain John Wood, native of Roston United States, aged 40 years. Deeply regretted by his friends, and all those who knew him.

him.
On the 19th of October, in the Irish Convent, Eliza, and 12 years, fourth daughter of James Soully, Eaq., Capilla del Señor.
On the 14th November, at Calle Larga, William, infant son of William Alexander Maclean, aged six days.
On the 18th inst. Joseph Perkins, pilot, belonging to Cumberland, drowned, off Flores, whilst cruising.

ornising.

The WEEKLY STANDARD-Printed and Published every Wednesday, at the Printing-Office 74 Celle Belgrane, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

MAUA BANK. 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The offices of this Bank having been removed to the above specious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in curency and specie in this Bank:

First—Bills and obligations with good signature of incorporated on currentiant to the second signature of incorporated on currentiant to the second signature of the second second signature of the second s

tures am discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and ches securities approved of by the Manager.
Third.—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing sadored and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously securened under conditions established for such class of operations. class of operations.

elass of operations.

Fourth—Monoy is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three ments, 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 arceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred the standard deliberation of the constitution of the c thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given

agas nours previous nouse 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 Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Figure the Newl undertakes and executes all

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes al logitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m.

P. P. MARA & Co.
M. A. DB FREITAS AMORIM.
January 1st, 1867.

MAUA BANK. 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For belances in our favor, ... 10 per cent.

For belances in favor of Customers 5
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For belances in nav favor ... 10 per cent. For belances in favor of Customers 6 For balances in favor of Customers
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper
Do. do. do. gold "
Do. 30 days' do. paper "
Do. do. do. gold "
Fixed deposits from "

P. P. Mava & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

Nov. 21, 1867. The Argentine Marine Insurance Company. stablished in this City, moure at modern Office-118 CALLE PIEDAD

DIRECTORS. DIRECTORS.

Tonas Armstrong, President.
Jacob Farraviani, Vies-Fresident.
Ambrosio F. Lescon.
Enrique Tonkinon.
Mariano Casores.
Bernardo Tuuraspo.
Antonio Demarch.
Francisco F.Moreno, Gerente.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

BIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts of Sight, for Large or Small Amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN, on the following places:—
LONDON,
UNITED STATES,

. ANTWERP, PARIS, PARIS, GENOA,
AND ALL BRANCHES OF
NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND.
WANKLYN & CO.,

BARTHOLEMEW PARODY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has slways on hand a large stock of
READY-MADE CLUTHES.
FANCY PATTERNS

Stationery.
163 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO.

JEFFREY'S BITTER ALE; SAYER'S PALE BRANDY AMONTILLADO SHERRY:
SUPERIOR PORT.
WM. R. GILMOUR & CO., 108 PIEDAD 189,xp,z22

RUFINO DE ELIZALDE, L.L.D.,
Has opened his Office of Lawyer and Advocate,
Ar 27 CALLE PERU.
93,3m,s13

W E L L S & Y O U E N S COMMISSION AGENTS, 173—CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS—173. 143,xp-021

COMMISSION AGENTS,
172—CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS—173.

143,xp-021

143,xp-021

SERVANTS' REGISTRY AND GENERAL

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 97 Calls Las
Piedras, second door from the Sala de Comercio,
Montevideo,—Ail who wish for employment of
any kind can get every information they require
at this office. Estancieros 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 travelling exalso convey an order for their travelling expenses.

Lisidro—A Lady is desirous of making her arrangements for the summer months. She gives
rangements for the summer months. She gives
flastor—A Lady is desirous of making her arrangements for the summer months. She gives
rangements for the summer months.
Right a good handwriting. She can offer the highest references to those tamili

TIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, prepared by Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Limited, Fray Bentos, the ouly Extract of Meat analysed and warranted to be genuine by Baron Liebig, the inventor, and authorised by him to be called Liebig's Extract of Meat, is to be had at Sassen-

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Commission Agents,
Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers; &c.

115 Calle Aduana, and 96

2nd 98 Calle Rioja,

R O S A B I O. 44.xp.00

KEAN & SOAMES, Grocers, Provision Dealors,
Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents,
and Camp Agents in General.
For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep, slap several Leagues of Land Bell or Bent, &c., &c., &c., &c., 76, 78, AND SO CALLE ADVANA, (Opposite the Hotel Colon), & O S A B I O.

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80 Authorised Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do. Reserve Fund Jan. 1866 £130,000 do. Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

papers.
Bill of Exchange—issued on the following

Hamburg, Dublin. Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Liverpool, Montevideo, Rosario & Cordobe Paris, Antwerp, All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland J. H. GREEN.

Buenos Ayres, March 2, 1867. London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED).

Manager

MANAGER.

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- } 4 per cent count current,

n do. do. for 90 days fixed, 6 "

On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 6 On do. do. subject to 30 days 6 notice of withdrawal, CHARGED. On debit balances in account current } 9 per cent. in both currencies, J. H. GREEN,

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 20, 1867.

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.

BIRECTURS.

Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, President.
Samuel B. Hule, Vice President.
Eduardo Lumb,
José Martinez de Hos, Ambrosio Demarchi,

TOR SALE.—Port Wine, Prime Quality, D.

M. Femerheer, Joinicr, & Co.; Brandy, Pale

Prime Quality, Roullet & Delamain.

ALLEN D. BAILEY & CO.,

85 Callo Parque.

85 Callo Parque.

S5 Callo Parque.

S6 Callo Parque. large capital.
The Company's funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank.

vincial Bank.

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Offices.

93 xp nl5

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by
TWE E DB: A N D
FRENCH & ENGLISH CLOTHS,
READY-MADE
TOUTHS' KNICKERLOCKERS,
FANCY
SCARFS AND SHIRTINGS.
B. PARODY,
338 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

T1,xp,s12

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
SHOP,
CALLE ADUANA, ROSARIO.
Iron and Bras. Casting,
Smiths' Work in General.
R. M. ROSS.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, Work and the River and to rent. This office has brunches did brunches did the head office is adopting the foreward and wilkinson, Plaza II Scitembre.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.

ENGLISH L

JUST RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Spring and Summer Goods, Men, Youths, and Boys, A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing suitable for the Season.

G E O R G E E L L I S, 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39. 194, xp-a29

LISSONS at Belgrano, Flores, and San Isidro-A Lady is desirous of making her ar-

Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World—Thousands or useful Receipts of every kind—Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries—Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts—Population—Emigration—Health—Minitary, Naval, and Commercial Affairs—Valuable General Statistical Information—Articles of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events—Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes—A voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic.

Liebig's Extract of Meat, is to us and Liebig's Extract of Meat, is to us and being at Co.'s, 144 Reconquista.

Every Jar of the Company's Extract bears ginable topic.

Baron Liebig's certificate.

N.B.—Soveral smitations have appeared in the N.B.—Soveral smitations have appeared in the largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a Greater Circulation than that of any other periodical in the

THE LONDON JOURNAL is issued in Weekly Numbers, One Penny. THE LONDON JOURNAL in Monthly Parts, Sixpence.

THE LONDON JOURNAL Half-Yearly Vo lumes, Four Shillings and Sixpence. THE LONDON JOURNAL Volumes 1 to 46 are now Ready, bound in Cloth.

THE LONDON JOURNAL may be had in Buenos Ayros and every English Colony.
THE LONDON JOURNAL Parts and Volume are always in Print. THE LONDON JUURNAL Office, 382 Strand

Office Calle Peru 259.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

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

Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c. and \$f.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 from the date of such deposit; after sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days from the deposit. All interest from the date of the deposit. All interest from the date of the deposit. All interest so 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. The Bank also receives deposits in account current, payable at sight, as above-mentioned.

The Bank discounts bills with the advantage of drawing cheques of having approved bills discounts will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days from the date of the deposit. All 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.

The Bank discounts bills with the deposit in account current, payable at sight, as above-mentioned.

The Bank discounts bills with the deposit in account current payable at sight, as above-mentioned. 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 muturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following CHIVILCOY, DOLORES.

4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable pro and contra.

5th. Each account shall be liquidated overy 6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of choques and sums deposited.

Till further notice the rutes shall be as follows—

> RATES OF INTEREST. ALLOWS --

Balances in our favor, . 6 per cent.
"favor of customers, 2"

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., do., cur. CHARGES— Discounts in currency, 6 per cent. per annum.

Do., specie. 6 do., do., Do., specie,

6 do., do., E. V. ZAMUDIO,

Directons—
James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Ca).

Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares, Hanburys, & Lloyd).

George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, 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 Falmouth.

mouth.

James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincia

lst. 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 Interest; and
3rd. The purchase of these advantages at a
moderate rate.
It will be found that all these are presented by
this Company to the Public in an eminent degree.
The Company is large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this E-tablishment, affords perfect security to the Assured,
while it may confidently assert, from the Constitution of the Board of Direction, from the character
of its present Membars, and from the qualifications which will be deemed indispensable in their
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
Adliance, and the undersigned hold a Power of
Attorney enabling them to sottle 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.

this Company has granted Assurances.

Any further information can be obtained on GLOVER DARBISHIRE & CO., p,Jy27 17 Calle Florida.

149,xp,Jy27 **GUINNESS'S**

Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S. Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-97.

155-xp m26

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 185—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.

MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his profes-zional services to the British Public in Rosario. Hours of Consultation from three to five in the afternoon. 116 Calle de Comercio, Rosario.

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY. Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais Wool Brokers 91-xp Q 10,

C A J A D E C R E D I T O,
Allowed on Deposits in Account Current— le monnys. P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1867. "THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

4448...

2111000000001: 77

53168863886: 31

40

9 40 9 41

5136

====

2858

12161212

::::

54400

552852453885465

88 37 9 11 9 11 9 20

1113: ...

0000. 0000. 0000.

7 201 7 200

18444608277

55568

6 5 5 4 5

56355

5 6 6 8 2

5543

un

OAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

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-house, Bonded Stores, and pri-

DOLORES, CHIVILCOY, SAN NICOLAS, MERCEDES, LOBOS.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from there on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opers accounts current for commercial houses.

2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values.

3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of credit.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen of the Que 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 Republic.

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

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company.

General Agent of the Company
1y-a3

TFE NORTHERN RAILWAY

NORTHERN RAILWAY

In and after 16th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains. will run as follows:— On and after 16th of October, 1867, and

	run as follows	:- -			
der	25 do Mayo. Retro Palermo Belgrano Rivadavia Olivos S Fernando Tigre		Olivos. San Isi S. For There.	Retiro. Palermo. Belgrano.	95 de 1
der sed ng by are he	25 do Mayo Rettro Palerro Bolgrano Rivadavia Olivos San Isidro S Fernando Tigro		Olivos. San Isidro. S. Fornando.	. 5 5	DEI
	7 30 7 30 7 60 7 60 8 20 8 35 8 35	٠.	0		
	10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10:	Id			ad
-N	10 10+ 20 10+ 20 10 35 10 50 11 - 15	PA	8888		PAB
	121 12	DEPARTURE.	8 35	7 30	DEPARTURE.
N.	15 35 50 50 20	RE.	=====	10: 10	· E
	1 45 2 20 2 20 +2 35 2 50 3 5		15 50 50 50	20: : :	
	20 + 5 50 50 15	DE	ω ω ω ω:	t: 101	5
	2 10 2 25 +2 45		3.20	88 88	-1
		SUNDAYS	0004	5 20	
&	4 45 5 20 5 20 6 50 6 50	ZD/	15 60 1		-1 -
es,		YE	†7 20 7 36 7 60	7 6 45	
k,		A.	. 000.	01. 010	
o). o).	30 Thero 45 S. Fernando S. Fernando S. Fernando 60 Olivos Bivadavia 20 Bolgrano 25 Polermo 66 Retiro 25 do Mayo	g	25 82 8 8	08.8	DAYS.
il-	Tiero S. Fernando S. Fernando S. Isidro Olivos Rivadavia Bolgrano Palermo Palermo Retiro	HO.	RTIND Grmo	erna Isid	YS.
al	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	AND HOLIDAYS.	Rivadavia. Belgruno. Zulermo Retiro. 25 de Mavo.	S. Fernando. S. An Isidro. Olivos.	
an	7 25 7 35 7 35 7 60 8 20 8 40 8 55	AY			
se,	//	Ç		ndo.	
he	9 25 9 35 9 50 10 5 10+ 20 10 40 10 65				
e, [\$777	
,	32: ~: 532		8 20 8 40 8 55	50 35	
		RET	55: <u>5</u> :	1000	ET
	1 06 2 5 2 20 12 35 10 3 10	RETURN	10† 20, 10 40 °	6888	BETURN.
or 's,	4000 : 00		†2 60 3 10 3 25	ยยยะ	1
10	66. 20 36 36 10		35: 6:	8265	

+ Signifies when the Trains cross each other. + Signifies when the Trains cross each other.
The Trains will stop at Palermo and Rivadivia in case there be passengers for those stations. Passengers wishing to get out at them should advise the guard of the train—without this precaution 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-Musicr, and thus they avoid all unpleasant discussions.

77: 7: ::

6

87: 7: 77.00

20 55

00; 0; do0*

25 25 25 25

84: 4: 4466

55: 35: 25 66:

. LA ADMINISTRATION.

Steamers from the Tigre in connection with the Northern Railway.

SNUG. NUG. UG. G. SNUG. [NUG. UG. NEW CAFE AND BILLIARD ROOMS. The composition of the choicest quality.

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.

192,xp,a4 THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL BEST ASSORTED STOCK

GROUERY,
DRAPERY,
IRONMONGERY,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENERAL CAMP STURES, WILL BE FOUND AT THE HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 65, 68—CALLE PIEDAD—64, 65, 68. 100p,xp,dw,o12

W. Leslie. OFFICE, 97 CALLE CURRIENTES

The Central Argentine Railway. On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:—

From Rosario, at Roldan, Cacaranal, 10 5 11 6 12 45 Cañada Gomes, Tortugas, 2 15 рж. 3 50 4 60 Fravle Muerto, Villa Nueva Villa Nueva, 7 .. A.K. Ballusteres, Frayle Muerto, 9 20 10 55 12 55 Tortugas, Canada Gomes, 2 15 P.M. 3 15 4 16 Cacaranal, Roldan. Trains meet and cross each other at Tortugas

Ferro-Carril del Oeste

146 | xp,m23

	1	2	ıu	ev	a	d	is	po	N 8i 00	oi	on	,	el	. 1	Se	в rv –	18 rio	367 io	de	
	CUIAIICON.	Gorostiaga.	rreire.	Dieroedes.	Mercedes.	Опрега.	Lujan.	Grai Kodnguez	Moreno.	blerlo.	bloron.	San Martin.	Floresta.	Flores.	Caballito.	Aimagro.	II de Setiembre.	Parque.	Estaciones.	
	109,928	143.000	128.017		100.760		68 060	04.600	38.930	33.000	22.800	17.720	9.89(8.42	6,400	3.980	2.760		Klintre	
2	11 45	11 16	10 45	9 45	8 30	9 :-+	8 30		7 30	7 20	7+	6 16				_	6 10		-	
3		:	:	:		:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	:	5	80	8	20	5	5	-	100	
	:	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>		:		08,11		10 45					10 10		۵	
	7 40	7 15	6 45	5 45	5 30	5:+	₹ 30		30					•					*	
1	:		:	:			:			-		5 40		5 25	. 6 20	5 15	6 10	6 .	6	
	:	:	:	:	:	<u> </u>	:		:	:	-	6 40			٠.			1	6	

30 6 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 8 PASSENGER FARES From 16th October, 1867, until further notice, 1 Cls. 2 Cls. 1 Cls. 2 Cls. Down. Return.

Buenos Ayres, Boleteria Central, 117 Calle Lima, Plaza Constitution \$3 \$....-\$.... \$... Barracas 5 Lomus de Zamora 15 3— 7 10— 26 15— 36 60---115 Gandara 110

307 507

122222208:: စစစစစစ္တတ္: : 85.5885: 58: 8: 83.5555 45 35 10 Parque.
Il de Settem
Almagro.
Caballito.
Floresta.
Floresta.
San Martin.
Moron.
Moron.
Moron.
Olivera.
Olivera.
Morodés.
Freire.
Gorostásga.
Chivilooy. 760 980 980 420 390 72: 72: 989 989 989 989 220999887778666666 11 10 0 25 11 22 4 5

::: 000000000 38: 43252611: Chivilooy,
Gorostiaga.
Reire.
Mercedes.
Mercedes.
Mercedes.
Lujan.
Gral Rodrigue
Moreno.
Merlo.
Moreno.
Moreno.
Moreno.
Moreno.
Moreno.
Almugro.
Almugro.
Almugro.
It de Setiemb.

\$2\$\$555: \$2\$\$555:

555885: 1 30 1 40 2 1. 2 30 2 36 2 45 22000000000000

Nota.-Los + indican que un tren se cruza

Nota—Los † indican que un tren se cruzcon otro.

La Administracion praviene al público, que, para evitar los desagrados que continuamento tienen
tigar, las personas que se presente a tomar boletigar, las personas que se presente a tomar boletigar las personas que se presente a tomar boletigar, las personas que se presente a tomar boletigar, las personas que se presente a tomar boletigar las personas que se personar a titina hora. La

Boleteria de la Estacion Central comenzará que persona personaria que se persona personaria que la

Boletigar la personas que certa personaria persona personaria que la

Boletigar la personas que certa personaria personaria que la

Boletigar la persona

LAPITAL, \$1,000,000. LNCOME, \$110,000.

INSURANCE 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.

Rates of promium 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 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 Bankers 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 Lanceshire Fire Insurance Company, is duly ROBERT OGILVIE,

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 axisting laws of this Republic.

Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Maye, corner of Corrientes, to Corrientes, to CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, General Agent of the Company.

THE ITALIAN BANK. 109-115 CALLE RECORQUISTA.

Until further notice the rate of interest will be

Accounts current, paper, 5 per cent. allowed.

Accounts current, paper, 5 per cent. allowed.

BAVINGS BANK.

Gold, 6 per cont.
Paper, 6
Bills and Pageres discounted at conventional

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1867.

M. GOMES DE OLIVEIRA,

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 364 CALLE CUYO.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio Uruguay will leave on Mondays, at 6 p.m., returning on Thursdays.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio PARAM WILL leave on Thursdays, at 6 p.m., returning on Sundays.

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

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

FOR MERUEDES.—Passengers will embark in the Rio Urugusy on thur days, or the Paral a on Sundays, to be transmipped at Taquari to the

on Sundays, to be transmipped at Taquari to assteamer Guasu.

FOR GUALEGUAYCHU.—Passengers will embark in the Hio Urugusy on Thursdays, or Rio Parana on Sundays, to be transhipped at Fray: Bentos to the steamer Dayman.

FOR CONVEPTION.—Passengers will be put ashore by the steamer Mini, from the steamers Rio Urugusy and Rio Parana.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The steamer Lujan will leave on

PORTS.—The steamer Lujan will leave on Thursdays and Sundays, returning on Wednes-days and Saturdays. From the Railway Station Retiro, at 10 a.m.
FOR PARANA AND SANTA FE.—Pas-FOR PARANA AND SANTA FE.—Passengers will embark in the Lujan, to be transhipped at Rosario to the steamer Tala.

FOR GUALEGUAX.—Passengers will embark in the Lujan on Sundays, to be transhipped at Boca de le Vuellas to the steamer Dolorcius.

FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The steamers Emeralda and Expigador will leave alternately on Thursdays, returning on Mondays.

FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The steamer Uruguay will leave on every alternate Tuesday, returning on every alternate Tuesday, returning on every alternate Thursday.

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

118, xp, kzo

TEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 991 CALLE RECONQUISI'A.
FOR BAHIA BLANCA AND PATAGONES.

The National steamer Patagones will leave on the first of every month, at 12 o'clock noon, taking Cargo and Passengers. Cabin, \$600 mpc.; Steerage, \$300 mpc.; Freight conventional.
FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The

ternate Sunday, at 10 a.m.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The National steamer Proveedor every alternate Tuesday, at o p.m. FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata, Captain Carlos Anavitarto, 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 & p.m., returning early on Tues-

on Saturdays, at 6 p.m., returning early on Tuesdays, at day morning.

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

The steamers Rio de la Plata and Villa del Salto run in combination with the steamer Mercedes from Iaguary to Mercedes, and with the steamer Gualeguaychá from Fray Bentos to Gualeguaychú. The diligences from Nueva Palmyra to Dolores, B.U., 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 Ane steamers hie de la riata and vins del Salto charge on shipment of money—gold & per cent., silver & per cent., and paper & per cent. Passenger fares—Colonia, salvon *f.o, deck \$f.4; Mercedes, salvon \$f.10, deck \$f.6.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZI
At CALLE RIVADAVIA.
The following steamers will leave Every Week,
for said Ports, from the Rischuelo de la
Boca:—
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE

ORTS.—British steamer Pollux.—Receives largo and Passengers.
FOR RUSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE DRTS.—British steamer Caster.—Receives argo and Passengers.
FOR RUSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE OHTS. Italian steamer Venezus. Receives argo and Passengers.
FOR URUGUAY AND CONCORDIA. FUL URUGUAY AND CONCORDIA. 'assengers.
FUR CURRIENTES AND PORTS.—Italian Venezia.-Receives Cargo and Passengers.
For further particulars apply to the Agents,
G. T. Paes, 41 Rivadavis.

223,xp,a1

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.
Line between Buenos Ayres and Itapiru, the COSMOS RUSA, 24 DE MAYO, 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 perticulary apply to the Agents, Rubio & Foley, 12 Calle 25 de Mayo.

5,xp.88

NATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA,
CAPT. EDWARD DAVIS.
This steamer will leave the Tigre for Santa
Fé, calling at Campana, Zarate, Baradero, San
Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, San. Aucolas,
Rosario, San Lorenzo, Diamante, and Parana, on
EVERY SATURDAY, AT. 11.49 A.M.
Threshold The Research by the EVERY SATURDAY, AT 11.40 a.m.
Tickets for Train Grats. Passengers by the
train from the 26 de Mayo Station at 9.45 a.m.
Parcels received at the Agency up till 4 o'clock
the day before sating. For furtuer particulars
apply at the Agency, 67 Calle 26 de Mayo.
200,2p,227

H. DUWSE.

FOR MARSEILLES.

JUSTINE—British barque, 3/2 L.I.1., 406 tons,
Benoist Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

LA FOI—French barque, 3/3 L.I.1., 259 tons,
Bouquette Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

ESPERANCE—French barque, 3/3 L.I.1., 279
tens, Cantor Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

ANDRE MARIE—French barque, 3/3 L.I.1.,
251 tons, Bonnifay Master, Consignee Mr.

A. Jolly.

JEAN ANDRE—French barque, 3/3 L.I.1., 392
tons, Vallentin Master.

tons, Vallentin Master.

MARIE MAGDELEINE—French barque, 9/6 1.1., 348 turis, Breon Master. CARMEN—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 202 tons, Guizolphe Master.

FOB BORDRAUX.

CHARLEMAGNE—French Barque, &/6 Q.1.1.,
495 tons, Auddiré Master, Consignees Messre.

C. Fequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co.

AMELIE—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 243 tons,
Radicuy Master, Consignees Messre. Etchebarne Brothers.

VICTORINE—French barque, 9/6 L.1.1., 367
tons, Bregeon Master, Consignees Messre.

C. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co.

ANITA—French ship, 9/6 L.1.1., 329 tons,
Poissonnic Master, Consignees Messre.
Louton & Lesica.

FOR CALLAO.

JACQUES-CERR—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 705
tons, Petit Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemason & Heydecker.

AMIRAL JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE—

Consignoe Mr. A. Jolly. LOADING IN RIVERS FOR MARSEILLES.
MARFCHAL HARRISPE—French brig, 6/6
1.1., 219 tons, Lanounier Master, Consignees
Mesers. Bonnemason & Heydocker.

PAUL FRUGONL Sworn Attorner and Populo Translator, Consulting Hours from 10.30 s.m. to 1 p.m., at his Office, 16 CALLE VICTORIA.

ON SALE.—At the Seems do Zamors, plots of excellent Land, with Trees on it, spropos for Building pleasant Cottages for Summer Residences, on high and cultivated ground, of 160 square varsa. May be lied for moderats prices by applying to M. Billinghuist, 70 Calle Potosi.

238 rm. 027

DILIGENCE TO AND FROM CARMEN DE ARECO.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The undersigned, owner of the Lilligence 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 Carmon de Areco at 4 o clock in the morning, in order to catch the 1st Train in Mescodes, and thus arrive at the Parque Streins by 12 o clock. The days of arrival to sind departure from the Carmon de Areco will be as usual.

Eves thankful to his many kind supporters, it affords him affittional, pleasure, to forward their interests thus by allowing these much more valuable time in Berenes Ayres, as by this arrangement throat the entire day is gained in Buenos Ayres, after a run of nearly 40 loagues.

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 ever days, and Carmen de Areco all odd days.

NOTICE -Will be sold, or rented for a term OTICE.—Will be sold, or rented for a term

of years, a first dases, well established Saladero, situated on the Bouth bank of the Rio
Negro, and distant about 20 squares from the
town of Mercedes. Cranes and scales stand upon
answon mole, alongside which the largest crafts
can come to and load or discharge with the utmost fac lity. Hard by are large sheds for the
reception of salt, hides, empty casks, &c. Whilst
within may be shughtered from 300 to 350 head
a day. 2,000 épimals may be confined within
the specious 'cornles.' The 'grassira' is on the
same gigantic scale and in perfect working order.
The smallest particle of fresh need not be wasted
where 1,700 to 2,000 lbs, can be easily stowed in
the wats. Ample abcommodation on the premises
for all the employees and labourse. It is difficult
to find a place of the kind so admirably adapted
for the active purpoit of a large and invantive
business; its proximity to the river coupled with
the beauty of its structure are advantages rarely
to be found in this country.

the beauty of its structure are naveaus to be found in this country.

Mr. J. O'Connor will be happy to impart all necessary information as to price &c. to all who may honor him personally or by note.

18..xp n6

CHAPMAM, CALLENDER,

& COMPANY, ENGLISH WARRHOUSEMEN, 210 Calle Misiones. 160 Calle Sarandi,

SALTENA STRAM NAVIGATION CO.—
The Directors convene a General Assembly of Shareholdens for the 24th fast, to submit to their Shareholds is fee the 24th inst., to salemit to their appearsal the contract recently folishested with Don Guilleumo Matti, by which the Company became possessed of the seamers. Rio Uruguay, Rio Parane, Dayman, and Guasu. The Committee having pledged to present the resolution before the end of the month, such gentlemen as the pointed agents in this city for the "Mala representatives, duly empowered to act in their stead. The meeting will be held in the usual chambers, at more. Parties desirous of previously knowing the conditions on which they will be called on to rote should apply to the Agency.

Salto, Nov. 11, 1267.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROFF.

IMEDLICOTT AND Co. have been appointed agents in this city for the "Mala is Europa published in Lisben, which always brings two days later than the English or French papers, and all latest telegrams. Subscription 6 patacons per annum.

33 Reconquists.

COMFORT.—COMFORT.—COMFORT.—All Parties that have to undergo the painful.

of Camp, Estancias, &c., are informed that Mr. Berry can give every information on the subject, to either Seller or Furchaser, as he is now compiling a most useful registry of all camp for sale, with caleful notes and statistics to nature of soil, supply of water, &c. Mr. Berry, himself being one of the Committee of Management of the Limerick Farming Association, new one of the most flourishing in Include, offers the benefit of his long experience to those intending to invest money in land in this country. Apply at 97 Calle Piedras, Montevideo. 90,xp,n16

ON SALE.—A small Estancia, in the Banda
Orientel, of about half a Sueria has a good
House and Puestos, about 4,000 Sheep, Horses,
Cows, Bullocks, &c. Everything in first-class
working order. Apply to Le Bas & Hughes, 109
Calle Piedras, Montevideo. 102,10p,n18

ing, &c., at European prices. Heavy or Light Tweed Suits (suitable for

MALA DE EUROPA—Se suscribé por un año 6 fts. 6 sean 126 ps. mcc., idem seis meses 3 id 6 sean 75 id id. meees 3 id 6 seen 75 id 16.

"Correspondencia de Portugal", on portugués'

—Los Sres. que quieran suscribirse à los dos periodicos pagaran solamente, por los dos, por un año ps. 8 6 seen \$ 200 mjc., por 6 meees \$ 4 80

p sean 120 \$ mpc. NOTA—Les imprentes o asociaciones, diarios etc. que quieran suscribirse à un número crecido de semplares para distribuir à sus suscritores, tendran una rebaja considerable. LEITE y Ca. Agentes. Esmeralda 81. 135 8p n19

GENUINE SPIRITS OF TAR. On Sale, in Two and Four Gallou Jars.
TORRES & BARTON,
English Druggists, Callo Defeusa.

THE METEUPOLITAN EXUHANGE.—
The Proprietor begr to inform his Friends and the Public that he will in a few days open the above feleco, where all the Choice Viands and Drinks of the Season may be obtained.

186,109,n19
T. D. FREELASD.

FOR HAVEE.

FOR HAVEE.

FOR HAVEE.

SINDBAD—French chip, 3/2 L.1.1., 874 tons, Grouard Master, Consignees Messrs. J. Lavallot & Bons.

LAFONTAINE—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 946 tons, Mestra, L. Lavallot & Bons.

LAFONTAINE—French barque, 5/6 L.1.1.

BON QUICHOTTE—French barque, 5/6 L.1.1.

189 tons, Valler Master, Consignees Messrs.

J. Lavallot & Bons.

LEONCE LACOSTE—French barque, 5/6 L.1.1.

192 tons, Mestayer Master, Consignees Messrs.

LEONCE LACOSTE—French barque, 5/6 L.1.1.

193 tons, Mestayer Master, Consignees Messrs.

P. Ladvocat & Co.

FOR MARSE—French haip, 3/3 L.1.1., 800 tons, Dursenoir Master, Consignees Messrs.

LEONCE LACOSTE—French barque, 5/6 L.1.1.

193 tons, Mestayer Master, Consignees Messrs.

P. Ladvocat & Co.

FOR MARSE—French haip, 3/3 L.1.1., 800 tons, Dursenoir Master, Consignees Messrs.

P. Ladvocat & Co.

FOR MARSE—French haip, 3/3 L.1.1., 800 tons, Dursenoir Master, Consignees Messrs.

P. Ladvocat & Co.

FOR MARSE—French haip, 3/3 L.1.1., 800 tons, Dursenoir Master, Consignees Messrs.

P. Ladvocat & Co.

FOR MARSE—French haip, 3/3 L.1.1., 800 tons, Dursenoir Master, Consignees Messrs.

P. Ladvocat & Co.

FOR MARSE—French haip, 3/3 L.1.1., 800 tons, Dursenoir Master, Consignees Messrs.

P. Ladvocat & Co.

FOR MARSE—French haip, 3/3 L.1.1., 800 tons, Dursenoir Master, Consignees Messrs.

P. Ladvocat & Co.

FOR MARSE—French haip, 3/3 L.1.1., 800 tons, Dursenoir Master, Consignees Messrs.

P. Ladvocat & Co.

FOR MARSE—French haip, 3/3 L.1.1., 800 tons, Dursenoir Master, Consignees Messrs.

Mensagerias Union A—

TAVING REASON FOR BELLEVING that there are many persons in Resario and the vicinity who are not aware that we have the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Selected Stock of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Crockery, Ironnongery, Stationery, Clothing, Rope, Tar, Canvass, Paints, Oil, &c., &c., we beg to call their attention to the fact, that they will find our establishment the cheapest and best supplied with the newest goods and at the lowest prices. and at the lowest prices. 243,xp,o30 KEAN & SOAMES.



RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST.

170—CALLE CUYO—170,
Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Too-Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 2 a.m. to 2 p.m. French barque, 448 tons, Simonot Master,

All operations performed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices Moderate. Consultation Gratis. 126,xp,m8 126,xp,m8



PURE, SWEET, COD LIVER OIL

The most celebrated Chemists and Physicians of all Countries agree in recommending the Oil extracted from the livers of Cod Fish, as being the best remedy that science has yet discovered for the cure of the diseases that affect the THEOAT, LUNGS, AND OHEST.

And long continued experiments in the Public Hospitals of Paris, London, New York, and in this country have proved that pure Cod Liver Oil exercises the most beneficial effects on such diseases as

SCROFULA AND RHEUMATISM.

The great difficulty heretofore has been to procure an article reliable as to purity. The demand in Europe and America exceeding by many thousands of gallons the entire product of all the Cod Fisheries, in consequence of which unprincipled persons have ficoded the markets with Land Oil, Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, &c., imposing it upon the Public as genuine Cod Liver Oil, greatly to the detriment of health. Our

PURE, SWEET, COD LIVER OIL Is by special agreement shipped to us by our own Agents, direct from the Fisheries at Newfoundland, and delivered to us under Seal in our Store in New York. At various times, during the last five years, we have submitted our Cod Liver Oil to the

SEVEREST CHEMICAL TESTS, Made by the first Physicians and Chemists in Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Rio de Janeiro, &c., who have unanimously declared it to be the purest and best article of the kind ever tested by them, and that it contains

by them, and that it contains
IODINE IN GREATER ABUNDANCE
Than any other Oil they had seen, and this
being the life-giving property in all Cod Liver
Oils, it becomes evident that the sick will find in ours a more reliable remedy than in any other. To hasten the cure of all throat, lung, and Chest Diseases, our KEMP'S PECTORAL OF ANACAHUITA
Should be used along with the Oil, as they are
prepared so as to act in complete harmony together.

Sole Proprietors of both Medicines, LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, NEW YORK.

W. A. C. H. A. N. G. E. S. A. L. O. O. N.,
G. CHAS. SEYMOUR,
53 CALLE ZAVALA (Bolsa Building),
MONTEVIDEO.
The Choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail. Hot and Cold Lunch at all hours.

66 | xp J.

CHIVILCOY.—We take the opportunity of the cold of the constant of

CALLE MISIONES,

160 CALLE SARANDI,

MONTEVIDEO.

161,xp,s20

FENA STEAM NEVIGATION CO
Directors convene a General Assembly of

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROFF.

ANDED ESTATES FOR SALE IN THE
BANDA ORIENTAL.

All Parties concerned in the Purchase or Sale of Camp, Estancias, &c., are informed that Mr.
Berry can give every information on the subject

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

Asparagus, Green Peas, Water Cresses, Asparagus, Green Peas, Water Cresses,
Strawberries, Fruits, Chickens,
Young Pigeons, Geese, Fut Turkeys,
Fat Rabbits, Tongues, Corned
Beef, Fresh Butter, Cream, Cheese,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
That one of his Carts will go round Twice a Week.
All orders sent, by rost to the 25 da Mayo Ste-

All orders sent by post to the 25 de Mayo Sta-tion, to be forwarded to Belgrano, will meet with punctual attendance. 198,xp.o28 punctual attendance.

TORIBIO, ACHEVAL, & MOHR,

102,10p,n10

TORIBIO, ACHEVAL, & MOHR,

94—RECOBA NURVA—94.

We have opened a Mew Store for supplying our Camp Friends with every requisite in Clothing &c. at European prices.

NOTICE.—Messrs, Natta, Whikinson, & Co., respectfully inform the Public that they have opened a General Camp Store in Mercedes, in conjunction with their old establishment in this city, and promite all who may favor them with their patronago that their orders will receive the utmost care and despatch.

6,xp,04 TOTICE.-Messrs, Natta, Wilkinson, & Co.

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR PREPARATIONS.

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

deserve to be more generally known in this country.

Granular Effervescing Citrates of Potash and Lithis, for the immediate production of Potash or Lithis 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 relatable form in which the tonic preparations

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

Granular Efferencing Carbonate of Biamuth, is the most attractive and efficient of all its pre-parations; from its ready solubility in weak

48 MAYPU AND 88 RECONQUISTA:

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDILICOTT

N order to meet the increasing demand for our Wines we beg, to advise our Customers and the Public that ve have opened a Branch Estab-lishment at 48 Celle Maypu. Our Stock of Wines has been entirely renewed, and comprises the fol-lowing choice Vintages:— SPANISH WINES.
Superior Monthlade Duff Gordon.
Do. do. F. Heald.
Table Sherry Duff Gordon.
Do. F. Heald.
Do. F. Heald.
Do. Pemartin & Co.

Mensagerias Union Argentina.

AGENCIA CALLE TACUARI 11.

Los Empresarios de estas Mensagerias avisan al público que desde el 5 del presento més, la dill' gencia para el Fortin de Arco; Salto, Rojas y Junin; saltra de la Capital para la Ciudad de Mercedes, los dias nones quel tren de las 3 de la tarde para salir de alli los más pares á las 7 de la mañana y llegar al Salto á las 6 de la tarde.

Junio 1. °, 1866.

LA RMPRESA

BEASON FOR BELIEVING

REASON FOR BELIEVING

Sr. Don José Maria Cantillo.

COMMITTES.

President.

Sr. D. Mariano Miro President. Eduardo Lum..... Vocal Enrique Cohoa......

Pedro Helterhoff.....

José Martinez de Hoz

Sr. Don Antonio C. Cambaceres. Enrique Peltzer. Estanisho Frisa. "Edministo Fins,
"Edministo Fins,
"Edministo Fins,
Dr Don Francisco Alcobendas,
DIRECTOR GENERAL,
Don Francisco F. Moreno,
INSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGEN-

NSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGENTINE AND ORIENTAL REPUBLICS

Sr. Don Jorge Terey.

BANKERS.

The Provincial Bank,

RESIDENCE,

Calle Piedad 118: [2nd. altos.]

Capital Subscribed—2,362,098 36 sil

Number of Polices—2168.

Bonds Purchased—532,68835 sil.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company. AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE M. CABRERA HERMANO, 267—CALLE PIEDAD—267.

esta Agencia

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

Empresarios—SANTAMARINA Y CA.

A NACIONAL para la Capilla del Señor, sale los pares y regresa los nones. Itinerario de las Diligencias que se despachan po

los pares y regresa los nones.

Empresario—SGO. GUILLERMON.

A URUGUAYANA para Navarro, sale los A URUGUAYANA pera Navarro, sale los pares y regresa los nones.

Empresarios—DUFOUR HERMANOS.

L. COMERCIO para el Monto, sale de la estacion Jeppener los I, 7, 13, 19, 25, regresa los 4, 10, 16; 22, y 28.

Empresario—BALDOVINOS.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES para Giles y San Antonio de Areco, sale los 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 26, 27, y 20 de cada mes, regresa los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, y 30.

Empresario—C. MERLINO.

Empresario—C. MERLINO.

Encomiendas hasta las δ , Correspondencia hasta

AL CARMEN DE LAS FLORES Y TAPALQUE; Nuevas Mensajorias de la Invariable Porteña. Correo Nacional—La Administracion, Rivada-via 441 y 443.

For Moron, Cañuelas, Monte à las Flores, tren del Oesic. 2, 6, 12, 16, 22 y 26.

Regreso de las Flores por Moron y Cañuelas, 6,

9, 16, 19, 26 y 29.

9, 16, 19, 26 y 29.

Por el tren del Sud estacion Jappener Monte Cuadrado. Puente Terrero, Le Castorina, Once de Setiembre à Las Flores, 3, 9, 16; 21, y 27. Regreso de las Flores à Buenos Ayres por el ren del Sud, 8, 12, 18, 24 y 30. won not suo, o, 12, 16, 24 y 30.

NOTA—Los equipajes y oncomiendas so reciben hamia las 4 de la tande de la vispera.

Empresario— MIGUEL M. LUPO.

TIELD GLASSES BURROW. BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES; Finest Quality; specially Mounted to stand Climate; £3 13s. 6d., £6 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in Proportion to Price. ALUMINIUM GLASSES:

Exemely Light, £10 10s., £14 14s., £16 16s., and £18 18s.

The Large Glass, at £18 18s. (6 by δ inches), is the of the most Powerful yet made. TELESCOPES. ANEROID BAROMETERS. OPERA GLASSES, &c.

Address, with Remittance :-W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND. CAUTION. Burrow's Glasses bear their Name and Address

THE DIASTATIZED IRON, FOR STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM

THE DIASTATIZED TODINE, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD THE above is in the shape of Sweetmeats, and Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, Gen-

Sole Agent for England and British Colonice— CHARLES LANCE, 6 MONKWELL STREET, LONDON. A Supply has been forwarded to Buenos Ayres

E! DYE!! DYE!!;
ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

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,
Orange, 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, Segweed, Ivory, Bone,

181,1m,023
Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for thining Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colomes. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors, 26p,1pf,s15



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

JOHN SHAW.

Sprunck & Co. 103-CALLE ZAVALA-103. Agents for the 'Standard,' have constantly on hand,
Pianes of Pleyel, Wolff & Co., Paris.
Do of Edward Westermayer, Herlin.
Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin.
Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig.

Stationery.

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

A large assortment of Engraving and Pho-

A large tographs,
Charts and Maps.
Charts and Maps.
English songs and sacred music.
Books for Children, &c.
T. SPRUNCK & Co.,
Montevideo, Calle Zavala No. 103.

Superior Port ... Officy, Cramp, & Co. Do. do, ... Sanderman & Co. Do. Lisbon Port Medlicott & Co. a very large amount.

do. 1st & 2nd olty. Do. Bucellas, lat and 2nd quality FRENCH WINES. Chateau Larose ... James Violet & Co., Bordeaux. Saint Jullien..... Star Claret Haut Seuterne ...

PORTUGUESE WINES.

do.

Do. Table Wine
Do. Collates Red)

Wine Do. Dry Lisbon

Chateau Iquem... do. do.
Do. Margeau... do. do.
Do. Lafte... do. do.
ALE AND PORTER.

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

J. & F. Kartell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had.

CHAMPAGNE.

In pints and quarts of the well-known marks Le Perte and Cliquot. Besides the above they have always a supply o Real Hollands, Marmalade, Preserved Fruits, Jams, Vinegar, and a large variety of other

BUENOS AYRES-33 CALLE RECONQUISTA, 48 CALLE MAYPU

IN MONTEVIDEO-104-CABLE 25 DE AGOSTO-104. 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.

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

249—CALLE, TACUARI—249. 196 | xp,m TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Raix, 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.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX

Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista).

BRANDY, WHISKY,

AND GIN COCKTAILS,
On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers,
THE 'EXCHANGE,' 53 CALLE ZAVALE,
(Bolsa Building), MONTEVIDEO.

Protection from Fire, PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

BRYANT AND MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY, MATCHES, WAX

VESTAS, AND CHORR LIGHTS.

Light only on the Box.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst, it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in , paper slide-boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000.

Selvimporters of Jonkopings Tandstickor(alide boxes.)

Ali orders made payable in London will receive imm D E A F N E 8 ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for

ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus 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 fiesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.

Numerous testimonials 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 the pair in silver gilt.

Paris. Prices to manufacture the pair in silver gilt.
Wholesale and Retail Agents—
W. CRANWELL,
20 Calle Rivade

CONSUMPTION. eral Debility, and Loss of

Nervous Power. DB. CHURCHILL'S HYPOPHOSPHITES. The following are the preparations used by most eminent members of the Medical Profession, in every country in the world, for the cure of the above complaints:—

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Soda,
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime,
Pills of Hypophosphite of Quinine,
and in cases where ferrustinous preparations are

and in cases where ferruginous preparations are required (chlorosis, anemia, etc.,) the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Iron, Pills of Hypophosphite of Magnese.

These valuable medicines have saved the lives

These valuable medicines have saved the lives of many. consumptive: patients. Even in the third stage their beneficial effects have been manifested frequently. In every instance, however far advanced in the disease, the patient will find a marked improvement, both in local and general symptoms. There will be observed a remarkable increase of nervous power, a better appetite, greater regularity of the bowels, better digestion, the se cough, less expectoration, less susceptibility of exithing cold, less perspiration at night, etc.

Dr. Churchill's Hypophosphites are sold, with directions for use, at four france per bottle, in France, by Swann, Pharmacion, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris.

Agent at Buenos Ayres

Agent at Buenos Ayres
W. ORANWELL, Calle Rivadavia No. 80.

Saddles and Harness.

GEORGE SMITH, 151-STRAND, LONDON-151, Next Door to Somerset House, London, England Manufactures every description of Saddles and Harness, &c., &c., suitable for all parts of South America, of the Best Quality, and at very Mo-

All Sorts of Spanish and Mexican Bits, Spurs

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

14 MAYPU, in charge of Dr Susviela
Office in Montevideo—149 CALLE ZAVALA
97,xp J1

AGUILA Druggist and Apothecary Establishment,
OALLE 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 Graudic 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 nurshasing at the Acut. to their advantage by purchasing at the Aculla. Families, Travellers, and Physicians furnished with Medicine Chests at short notice. Prescriptions filled with promptness and fidelity.

98 | 6m,J20

For Sale, The Property of Meeers Awdry & Kirkpatrick, Four Pure Marino Rams just arrived from Eng-land, of the celebrated flock of the Mesers, Sturiand, of the celebrated flock of the Messra, Sturgeon & Sons, Essax; they are directly descended from the pure flock of his late Majesty King George III., purchased by the late Mr. T. B. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George III. had his sheep direct from Negrette, the best of the best Spanish races. At Paris, June, 1856, Massra, Strayerdy were awarded for their pure parations; from more certain in its action than acids it is much more certain in its action than the ordinary Tris-nitrate.

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

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

Espinosa & Kyle have just received a supply of the above per se. City of Limerick.

The above per se. City of the best of the best of the best Spanish races. At Paris, June, 1866, Mesers. Sturgeon, and since orea wands for entury. His Majesty George III. had his sheep direct from Negette, the best of the best Spanish races. At Paris, June, 1866, Mesers. Sturgeon were awarded for their pure direct from Negette, the best of the best Spanish races. At Paris, June, 1866, Mesers. Sturgeon, and since orea wands for entury. His Majesty George III. had his sheep direct from Negette, the best of t

THE STANDARD. SAVINGS BANK. DANK MAUA AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES.

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos 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 Maus & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositor is perinted at any time to with a great the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

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 book, in which will be entered the amount deposited 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.

Sole Agent for England and British Colonies to date.

The Bank of Mauà & 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.

savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not sitherto 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 frivolities.

The Bank of Maul & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867. frivolities.

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 Twenty-ive Dollars currency or one Saver Dollar upwards.
Second—The interest allowed is six per cent.
(6 p.S) 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

COMDITIONS. First-The Bank receives at interest any sum | thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver from Twenty-five Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent.

(6, p, 2) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fith—In case the depositor loses his puss book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the

P.P. MACA & Co.,

public newspapers. P. P. Maua & Co. M. A. DB FREITAS AMORIM.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

> NAMESOFSTEAMERS:MENDOZA (new).
> OORDOVA LA PLATA (new). URUGUAY, 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 forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Com-

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 ery 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

pany, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess-

ons and stewardesses

reduced as follows --1st_Olass....£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

STEAMERS

H. A. GREEN & CO

85 RECONQUISTA.

FOR LIVERPOOL, ANTWERP, LISBON AND BRAZII AND RIVER PLATE. Two of the following Screw Steamers are intended to be despatched with

cargo and passengers each mouth from Buenos Ayres for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon and Liverpool and Antworp (calling at Monte Video). Halley ... 1347 "... Humboldt ... 1346 "...

Parcels and specie (on which freight must be pre-paid) will be received at the agents office up t Three o'clock on day of sailing.
Cargo received for any part of Europe at through rates. PASSENGER FARES FROM BUENOS AYRES: CABIN FARES (Including bedding, linen and steward's fees but excluding wines and spirits)

 To Monte Video
 8

 " Rio de Janeiro
 50
 70 / Patacone

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES (Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

 "Bahia.
 35 Patacones

 "Lisbon.
 75

 "Liverpool or Antwerp.
 20 \$ Starling

 RETURN TICKETS GRANTED WITH A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. ON THE DOUBLE

FARE AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

Passages from England &c. can be engaged on payment or passage money to the agents here.

Dogs, £5 each to any of the ports.

No berth will be considered engaged until the wholcof the passage money is paid and passengers not embarking after taking their Passage will forfeit half their Passage money.

Passengers will not be allowed to take on board wines, spirite or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Apply in 'Liverpool' to Mesars. Lamport & Holt, and in 'Buenos Ayres to Mesars. Darbyshire, Krabbé y Co. or to

NAMES OF STEAMERS:—CITY OF LIMERIOK, CITY OF RIC CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF MONTEVIDEO, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

A G E N T S:-LONDON—Managing Owners, Messrs. Tait & Co.—Brokers A. Howden & Co. Rto Janeiro ...—Consignees Messrs. Machado & Wilmot—Broker F. D. Machado. Montevideo ...—Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Broker J. R. Schwarts. Buenos Ayres—Consignees 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.
Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continen Passage-money to London, £35; to Rio Janeiro, \$50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half per cent., payable here.

Specie and Parcels will be received at the office of the undereigned 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 th Ports at the same hour.

For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to WOODGATE BROTHERS,

GENERAL CAMP STORE, CHASCOMUS.

A. FULTON & CO.

LARGE ASSORTMENT

WINTER GOODS ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

61-CORRIENTES-61.

TO GENTLEMEN. WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT

125-xp,d 3

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. ORGANIO MEDICINES

THE BAUDEINE A prompt and most efficient Remedy for ASIATIC OHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

No inconvenience is derived, or danger incurred

Sole Agent for England and British Colonies
OH'ARLES LANCE,
6 MONKWELL STREET, LONDON

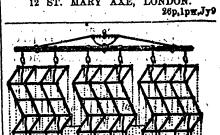
Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholera. Yellow Fever, Disentery and Diarrheea accom-any each Bottlo, and bear the Signature of DR. VICTOR BAUD." 52p,1w,Jy88



THE PROPRIETORS OF THE AXE BRAND CLOTHING WORKS are prepared to undertake Orders and Contracts of every description.

Registered Trade Mark-AXE BRAND BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

Terms, Patterns, and further Particulars will forwarded on application to
FAVELL & BOUSEFIELD,
12 ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.



J. & F. HOWARD. BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD,
Have long devoted attention to the
Manufacture of IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,

And being the Largest Exporters in England of PLOUGHS, HARROWS, AND HARROWS, AND
HORSE BAKES,
they are fully acquainted with the kind of Implements adapted for various countries. Their
Implements are made principally of wrought and malleast prox, and are not only constructed
so as to take to pieces and pack in the smallest compass to save freight, but are so simply arranged as to leave no difficulty in putting themsogether,
Packing Cases and Packing charged Cost
Price.

Prios,
Catalogues, with full particulars, sent post free
on application, LONDON OFFICE:—
CHEAPSIDE, THREE DOORS FROM St. PAUL S.



arpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Felich ing Cutlery, &c. JOHN OAKEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERY and GLASS CLOTH, India Rubber Knife-Boards. Silvermiths' Scap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate,
Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, EUSSIAN, AND

OTHER GLUES Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.



HATS, CAPS, AND HELWETS

Every description manufactured at the Works of J. BLLWOOD & SONS, Great Charlotte Street, S. London Patentocs of the celebrated Air Chamber Hat.
Prize Medallists, International Exhibitions, Loudon 1862, Dublin 1866.

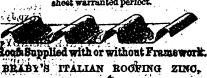
Contractors for Helmets to the Loudon, Live-pool, Scottish, and other Police Forces.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers. Cayrox—No Air Chamber Hats or Helmes

with either "Ellwood & Sons"," or the seller's name in the Shield.

Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped. 62p,1pw,f26 BRABY'S Corrugated Galvanized Sheets Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price. Each sheet warranted perfect.



PERFORATED ZING, SHEET ZING AND NAILS, WIRE NETTING, IBON TANKS, BUCKETS, AND ALL OTHER GALVANIZED GOODS.

Illustrated Price Lists Free on Application. Frederick Braby & Co., Limited, FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON. 62p,1pw,m8



THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled. Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sance" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the WHAPPER LABELS, STOPPER, and BOTTLE. LABELS, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Labels of the wrapper and labels of which the names of Labels of the labe may be infringed.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER, LABRE, BOTTLE, AND Wholesalb and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crossa & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.;

The STANDARD — Printing and Published Every Monwhite at the Consider Printing-Office, 74 Calle Belgrand, by the Propriesces and Edward, M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.