

Coliseum Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BUENOS AYRES. The Directors Committee have resolved to give a Concert on MONDAY, 3rd of August, in THE COLISEUM, at EIGHT O'CLOCK precisely, which is hereby notified to all Members.

North American Circus.

GRAND PERFORMANCE, ON TUESDAY, JULY 28, AMERICAN CIRCUS COMPANY, 258 CALLE LIBERTAD. To commence at Half-past Seven p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Ayaraz as Shepherd and Sheepherd. Hoop Act for Albert, on Fony, bareback.

Ales, Porters, Wines, &c.

We beg to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres, that we have commenced Business as Ales, Porters, and Wine Merchants in this Country.

HENDERSON AND MURDOCK,

105 CALLE VENEZUELA. 38, xpjy7

ARGENTINE BANK.

31, 33, and 35 San Martin. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. PRESIDENT: D. JUAN B. PENA.

THE BOSTON ICE COMPANY

Having established their Depot at this City, and having a Cargo of PURE NATURAL ICE to arrive in a few days, the Undersigned are prepared to make Contracts with the Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, Cantinas, &c., for the supply of the same.

THE MOTHER'S FRIEND

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR INFANTS. This most valuable Preparation, discovered by Mrs. Winslow, has been used in thousands of cases in which Infants have suffered from the effects of Teething, Colic, and Diarrhoea, and always with the most brilliant success.

CRANWELL AND MURRAY,

66 CALLE RECONQUISTA. 182, xpjy23

RETENION DE CARREAS DE CABALLOS,

QUE TENDRA LUGAR EN LOS DIAS 8 y 9 DE SETIEMBRE PROXIMO. EN EL CIRCO DE RANDALL (ANTIGUA POSTA DE SUTTON) (CALLE DE LA ESTACION JEPPIER DEL FERRO CARRIL DEL SUD).

CIGARILLOS E. D. Y. E. Wine and Spirit Merchant. 77—CALLE TRINITA, Y TRÉS—77, MONTEVIDEO. Monthly supplies of CIGARS direct from Havana.

ARGENTINE BANK.

CONVOCACION. The Committee of Management invites the attendance of Shareholders to the ordinary General Meeting, which, in compliance with the Statutes, will take place on the 28th day of AUGUST, at ONE O'CLOCK precisely.

THE MOVING WORLD.

The Under-signed begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general that, having increased the number of his splendid Furniture Vans, he now finds himself capable of attending all calls.

J. W. E. L. L. S.

Pool and Produce Broker, and Commission Merchant. No. 5—CALLE DEFENSA. 95, xpjy14

J. W. E. L. L. S.

Has REMOVED. His Office From 173—CALLE PIEDRAS To CALLE DEFENSA. Under the British Library. 94, xpjy14

T. E. A. T. E. A.

"Small Profits and Quick Returns." CASH ONLY: TURMEAU'S MIXTURE, Full Flavoured, Delicate, and Great Aroma, 25c per lb.

SUITES OF DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE

on Sale, at MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR'S, 177, lmjy27

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD,

\$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding Five Lines inserted SIX times for \$10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. 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.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audens, nil veri non audens dicere." Tuesday, July 28, 1868.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

GREAT NEWS FROM PARAGUAY. MUTINY IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP. On Sunday, the 6th steamer Guaya arrived at an early hour; notwithstanding the ugly weather she experienced, she came in true to time.

THE BATTLE OF GUAICURU.

GEN. RIVAS'S ACCOUNT. "Camp in the Chaco, July 20, 1868. To H. E. the President of the Republic, Brig.-General Bartolome Mitre. Esteemed friend,

PANAMA'S MAILS

MERCHANTS' PROTEST RESPECTING ARGENTINE TRADE. NEW LIGHT IN THE STRAITS.

THE MAUA BANK.

The period has at last arrived when prejudices must succumb, and the tenacious and unjust hostility to the Maua Bank and its head should terminate—at least on the part of the Orientals, who should respect this great banking institution, which has ever, in the most liberal manner, afforded immeasurable benefits to the country at large.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We notice in the columns of the Republic a rather absurd article respecting the manner in which importers, jobbers and dealers carry on their business affairs in this market. The new commercial reformer states that for the last two years the country has been in a state of crisis owing to the fact that importers sell their goods and merchandise at a fixed term, say five months, and for which they receive 'pagares,' whilst the jobbers or wholesale vendors sell to dealers and shopkeepers on an open credit and without any fixed term for payment, but that on an average all sales made to dealers in the camp, invariably run on a nine months credit.

cretay, Rodriguez, who have been brought to the Tebicuari for execution. They say that these fellows had told the niggers to come up, and the arch-traitor, Reyes, told Caxias to hasten to their support, as they were discovered, and that everything was ready. This rascal also betrayed the niggers. When he knew that things went wrong, his only hope was to stifle the affair by bribery, and get up the ironclads to embark. What do you think of this imbecile fool? Look out for the bottles, as there are six sent down. We are all right on the Tebicuari.

"B. CABALLERO.

"Conforme.—Col. F. S. Diaz de Mateo, Sec. of the Army." Caballero, it seems, is in command at Timbo, and the Captain of the Cabral picked up the bottle.

Gelly y Obes writes,

that from Tayi he has received news of a similar bottle from Mena Barretto which contained a printed proclamation of Lopez to his troops, announcing the conspiracy put down and the leaders executed. Barretto also states that he heard repeated discharges of musketry in the enemy's camp.

At the advance posts near Nembucu,

the soldiers also got a copy of Lopez's proclamation. The ironclads have received orders to go up the river as far as they can to look up Lopez's four steamers, said to be in an arroyo in the Chaco.

There has been no attack on the battery in the Chaco known as the Guaicuru;

and, in justice to the Brazilians, we must say that a military gentleman in this city has received a letter from a brother officer who was in the fight, which states that it was the Riojano regiment which took to its heels, and not the Brazilians as was incorrectly stated. The Brazilians fought valiantly, but were overpowered and outflanked by the enemy.

Martinez de Hoz and Gaspar Campos

are both alive and prisoners of war; they have been removed from Timbo to the Tebicuari.

Captain Morales, Rivas's Aide-de-Camp,

has died of his wounds; Capt. Falcon is alive and prisoner. The 6th of the Line, and the Santa Fé regiment, have been marched to reinforce Llavas.

The Paraguayan corporal taken prisoner in the battle of Guaicuru,

says—"That Colonel Caballero, who commands at Timbo, is now with all his men at Guaicuru; he has eight battalions and six regiments, five heavy pieces of artillery, and some howitzers. Timbo is now garrisoned from the Tebicuari, where Lopez's headquarters are established."

Caxias believes that as the enemy

are crowding round they meditate an attack. There are no details of the attempted revolution in Asuncion, which place, according to previous advices, we were led to believe had been deserted; but it is said that Berges and Carreras were shot.

GEN. RIVAS'S ACCOUNT.

"Camp in the Chaco, July 20, 1868. To H. E. the President of the Republic, Brig.-General Bartolome Mitre. Esteemed friend,

You will have been already informed

by Gen. Gelly of the new attitude assumed by the enemy in the Chaco, where, there is no doubt, will be wound up this struggle, which has been sustained for three years with so much valor and self-denial, by the allied armies. You will also have been informed of what happened on the 18th inst., in the reconnaissance effected on account of the new battery raised by the enemy close to our redoubt.

Our unfortunate and popular Col.

Martinez was entrusted with its execution, taking with him the Battalion of Rioja riflemen and the 3rd and 8th Brazilian, and a light infantry company of 40 men, chosen from all the Argentine corps, and commanded by a gallant officer of the Rosario regiment.

Colonel Martinez had brought his

impetuous character into restraint for some time past, and I can assure you that after the prudence and good tact he showed in the affair of the 8th May, I felt perfect confidence that he would no longer be carried away by his ardor and pluck; but, unfortunately for him and all his friends, who deplore his loss, he forgot on the 18th all my recommendations, as well as his own promises, and placing himself at the head of the light infantry company, defeated and dispersed a small force that he came across, on a road which he had no order to take. He was deceived by the pretended flight of the enemy, and continued to advance without guarding his left flank and possibly without looking to his rear. The fact is, that after having proceeded some time, a Paraguayan battalion emerged from the wood and cut him off from the reserves. These being shaken, they retreated as far as the advanced Brazilian posts, where I was, and I at once directed an adjutant sent to me by Martinez, to say that he was within three squares of the battery, to carry him the order to halt. Neither the adjutant, nor anybody else, could reach the field of battle. I then, with additional forces, renewed the engagement and drove the Paraguayans back to their positions.

The first reserve was composed of the Riojano battalion, the second of the Brazilian battalions. According to the statement of the officers and soldiers of the Riojano who fled, the gallant commander Gaspar Campos came with them up to a certain point, where they say he and the flag-bearer turned towards the river, and nothing further is known of them. I believe this is not true, and that Campos followed Martinez and was cut off with him, since he commanded the companies that formed the Colonel's reserve. Campos' 'kepi' has been found on the road, and the flag of his battalion was picked out of the river by one of the ironclads, whose captain says that he saw it thrown into the river, but that he also saw no officer throw himself into the river with it, so that I believe that Campos, finding himself cut off, before joining the Colonel, threw the flag into the river.

Almost all the soldiers of the van-

guard on the left hand side got off by a lake, and both our wounded whom we picked up on the road on our second advance, as well as the Paraguayan Captain, who is with us wounded are satisfied that Martinez was taken by the enemy, together with my brave Adjutant the Spanish Captain Falcó do Oso. I have heard since that a prisoner has declared to General Gelly that he himself took Martinez, and that there was in his company a Major who can be no other than Campos.

The captain, made prisoner, who

must have died by this time, has made some important revelations to the Marquis, of which you will have been informed by General Gelly. Owing to these revelations we believe that we shall soon have to repel a vigorous attack, after which Humaita will be evacuated.

To-day, since dawn, the lines of Humaita

have been without a single man-grullo, and here in the Chaco profound silence reigns, which makes me think that the great storm is approaching.

To-day all our men are busy repairing

the damages caused by the rise of the laguna, which threatened to submerge all our camp. The water is now falling as rapidly as it rose, so that our troops are now less exposed to the enemy's fire.

July 21.

To-day, at 5.15 a.m., the ironclads Cabral and Silvado and the monitor Pihabé, anchored in front of this redoubt, having passed Humaita at 3.30, having had only a few shots fired at them on this side of the chain.

At 5 p.m. the ironclads Silvado and

Bahia and the monitors Alagoas and Pihabé weighed anchor, intending to force the passage of Timbo in the night and enter the Bermejo river, for the purpose of preventing Lopez from sending cattle to Timbo.

The new battery continues silent,

but I do not think it will remain so beyond to-morrow. No other news, and wishing you all happiness, I remain your friend and obedient servant, J. RIVAS.

PANAMA'S MAILS

MERCHANTS' PROTEST RESPECTING ARGENTINE TRADE. NEW LIGHT IN THE STRAITS.

Oh Sunday we received our Chilean

exchanges per Panama, and from our interesting transandine colleague the "Valparaiso Mail" we extract the following highly important intelligence.

The yellow fever has almost left

Peru, the deaths being only now 7 or 8 per day, all the schools have been re-opened, one of the last victims is Mr. Alexander Maluén, the engineer whose loss is greatly deplored.

There were rumors of another

revolution in Lima and several respectable parties had been arrested. Melgarejo in Bolivia is now all right again. Railways and telegraphs are now all the rage in Peru as will appear by the following:—

A call had been made for tenders

for the construction of railroads between the port of Iquique and the salt-petre mines of La Noria, between Lima and Chanéay, and between Pisco and Ica. The time appointed for the sending in of tenders was only fifteen days, and this expired on the 5th of July.

The National Telegraph Co. increases

in importance each day. Besides the telegraphs which exist between Lima and Callao, Tacna and Arica, and Arequipa and Islay, that have a total of 140 miles of wire, the company, presided over by Don Carlos Paz Soldan, has projected two new lines between Lima and Chorrillos and Huacho, a total length of about 100 miles. The prolongation of the line of Chorrillos as far as the city of Ica, and that of Huacho as far as Lambayeque, about 550 miles, will shortly be commenced, and as soon as this is completed it is proposed to construct one between this capital and the city of Cerro de Pasco, and also a submarine cable between Pisco and the Chincha Islands. Notwithstanding the short period of its existence, the National Telegraph Co. counts with a large number of shareholders, amongst whom figure the principal capitalists of Lima, and

it is believed that the demand for shares will increase in proportion to the establishment of new lines, for which object a call of 10 per cent. has been made. The following petition, signed by the majority of the merchants of Valparaiso, has been remitted to Santiago for presentation to Congress: "The undersigned merchants of Valparaiso in use of the right of petition granted by the constitution of the State, respectfully submit that the cessation of free transit of merchandise to the Argentine Republic entails upon us grave detriment, which we beg the Congress to remove. If the injury from which we suffer redounded to the benefit of the country, we should make no representation of the matter; but far from this being the case, we are convinced that not only does the commerce of this and other cities of the republic suffer a loss, but the country loses besides in other ways, important sums. Although we are aware that the Congress must recognise the powerful arguments in favor of the continuation of free transit, we may be permitted to notice a few of them in support of our petition. The foreign goods with which this city furnishes several of the Argentine provinces, are not only a subject of profit to its commerce, but also necessitate a long series of indispensable charges on their transport to their destination, fomenting at every step different industries and lucrative employments, from the labourer who discharges the packages, to the mule-driver who delivers them at the place of their consumption. It is sufficient to remember that twenty thousand packages are annually despatched in transit to form an idea of the large expenditure that their transport requires, the State railway deriving a profit. That the earnings of the merchants and others benefited by the transport of merchandise of the public wealth, is augmented as to be unnecessary for us to dwell upon it; and it would be therefore essential that considerations of paramount importance should exist to deprive the country of this portion of its wealth—and such considerations we are unable to discern. Neither is our opinion exaggerated, that the valuable transit trade to the Argentine Republic will completely cease from the moment in which a duty is imposed on goods leaving this Custom house: If the circumstances of the consuming markets beyond the Cordillera were such that it would be preferable for them to purchase here duty-paying goods to supplying themselves from the Argentine seaboard, the government could then without injury augment its revenues with the imposition of these duties; but we are in the possession of the most positive data to show that the cost of goods those imported from Buenos Ayres, does not present on the average a difference equivalent to more than the sixth part of the import duties imposed in Chile. The merchants of Buenos Ayres, cognizant of the impossibility of those of this competing with them without free transit, have already begun—according to the latest information—to adopt measures for facilitating and insuring the transport of merchandise to the interior, having already commenced the formation of powerful carrying companies and of insurance, against the risks of the road, inclusive of Indian attacks. To this may be added the possibility of the Argentine Government—desirous, as it is natural to suppose, to secure for that country the commerce of its Andine provinces—deciding to grant special concessions to goods imported for transmission to those provinces, and thus increasing the unfavorable position in which, without this addition, the commerce of this place already occupies in maintaining its disadvantageous competition. It is seen that the imposition of duties is a death-stroke to the trade of exporting foreign goods to the Argentine Republic, without the revenue obtaining the slightest advantage; if the question be examined under this aspect not the slightest reason will be noticed for approving a measure entailing such injurious results. Nevertheless, we repeat that for the benefit of the country we would be silent over our private interests, and would not now trouble the attention of Congress, if the losses occasioned by the suppression of free transit drew as a consequence advantages superior to them; but on the contrary, we can see nothing but more inconveniences and injury if we examine the question from another point. In effect, what are the advantages? Being, as the Argentine exports to Chile are, chiefly distinct from those produced by this country, it cannot be imagined that the industry of the latter can be benefitted, by imposing a duty on the imports from the former: and being as they are, almost all necessaries, it will be essential to free them from duty for our own advantage, as proposed with reference to animals and the produce of the mines, which are the principal items; with this, the interest of the revenue will be reduced to such a limited sum as to be unworthy of consideration. It therefore results from the foregoing that the injury to commerce is not jus-

tified by either of the two motives justifying the suspension of free trade—the protection of native industry or fiscal necessities. We would here conclude our petition, the principal object we proposed being finished; but, without pretending to interfere in that not directly appertaining to our purpose, permit us to add some arguments calculated to show that an import duty not only should we not find a compensation for the losses sustained by the cessation of free transit, but that the importation itself, yet free from all impediment, will suffer from this cause. The Argentine trader, who brings over stock, to invest their produce in goods—a principal part of his business—takes care to do both promptly, since it is to his interest to return to his province as quickly as possible to obtain the ready sales consequent upon the possession of a new assortment; thus it is that the sale of his cattle is somewhat forced, and he has to accept an abatement in the price he asks. But without this interest, and coming to exchange his flocks for gold, he can afford to wait to obtain a better offer—an increase that the Chilean consumer will have to pay for in the end. Besides coming to transact one affair only, that will have to reimburse all his expenses, &c.—a circumstance that does not occur when returning with a cargo, as that also bears shares. On the other hand, would it be desirable to alter in any manner the base of established trade to the extent of compelling us to pay for our purchases in gold, and thus running the risk of a monetary crisis, such as has more than once disturbed our commerce? Evidently not. We will not conclude without reminding you that free transit is not a novelty introduced by the late treaty of commerce, as it existed for a long time back; so that by allowing that freedom to continue, no alteration would be effected in established usage; besides, the said treaty only continued to establish the freedom of import duty of the national products of both countries, and to concede greater facilities to the transit trade. For the foregoing reasons, and confident in the desire of the Congress to foster the increase of the public wealth, and consequent well-being, we beg our petition will receive your most favorable consideration."

A proposal is now under the consider-

ation of the French Chambers to augment the subsidy paid to certain line of steamers between Valparaiso and Panama. We extract the following from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, which journal appears sanguine of the Bill being approved. "The French merchants established on the Pacific coast, convinced of the inferiority of our postal service compared with that of the English, have for some time desired a direct and complete communication with France, and the reports of our consular agents confirm the legitimacy of their desires. The proposal now under consideration will satisfy this necessity, by the formation of a new line between Panama and Valparaiso, in direct communication, via the Isthmus with the vessels of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, now running between Colon and Saint Nazaire. An agreement between the Minister of Finance and the transatlantic company has been added to the Bill. The service from Panama to Valparaiso will require three steamers of at least 450 horse-power, and that of Colon one of 250; the Bill proposes to advance the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique four millions of francs to facilitate the construction in France of these steamers."

The Maua Bank.

The period has at last arrived when prejudices must succumb, and the tenacious and unjust hostility to the Maua Bank and its head should terminate—at least on the part of the Orientals, who should respect this great banking institution, which has ever, in the most liberal manner, afforded immeasurable benefits to the country at large.

We are at a loss to discover the

motives which induce the systematic continuation of malicious calumny against this Bank, unless it be to bring discredit on the daily Press: since the institution, being compelled to go into liquidation, was obliged to shelter itself under the laws of the Republic to escape becoming a victim to the most unjustifiable envy; and, moreover, since the committee named by the courts, and composed not only of the most honorable and competent persons but also of some of the very enemies of the Bank itself, after a most searching examination of its books, and publishing full details therefrom, declared it to be perfectly solvent.

We can understand that previous to

the 1st of June parties who pretended to stand up for principles which none called into question, had recourse to every means—even to those of falsehood and calumny—in order to obtain what few of them could torture into justice. But to continue in this line, after the removal of what they considered a grievance, reveals a wilful perversity on the most censurable scale.

The Government, by legalising free

banks, destitute of other guarantee

saye that of bank managers, installed a paper-money jubilee, which resulted in a terrible crisis that still survives. Baron Maua, schooled by an immense practical experience, foresaw the danger, and fathomed the distress. He committed, however, one error in yielding to a frank and honorable impulse and condescending to discuss the means to avoid the ruin. His correct observations, which were nothing short of revelations for some of those who cropped into power at that critical financial moment—possibly the most critical the country has ever experienced—in lieu of being closely studied, were clutched at as pretexts for attempting against the Baron the vilest injustice.

The present Cabinet has annulled

the "laissez faire" policy of its predecessors, and, faithfully discharging the trust reposed in it, has come to the rescue of the expiring vital interests of the country, and, in the opinion of the public, has saved the nation by the edict of the 16th inst. Yet, notwithstanding all this, reprehensible private interests keep up the agitation to the manifest injury of all concerned.

Baron Maua, who has gained respect

and esteem wherever he is known, and whose honor none, as yet, have dared to call in question, is still the stalking horse of those who cannot forgive him for having outstripped their judgment, and never swerving in the least from his dignified position, even though hampered by the annoyance which his enemies created.

This high-minded financier, so long

as he believed the conversion of his notes within the period specified by the Provisional Government possible, used every effort for its realization—even entrenching upon the funds of his other establishments in other countries; but when he surrendered to the conviction of the impossibility of the conversion, and the sterility of his efforts to subjugate a crisis which he foresaw would be irresistible, he adopted a course left to every merchant in such a position, and closed his doors on the 1st of June.

Viewed in any light, his stern

resolve to abstain from a conversion which could not be maintained, and thus protect the interests which public confidence had reposed in him, reflects the highest honor on his name; and his enemies failing, in this respect to throw odium on his conduct, have stretched their hostility to such a pitch as to arraign the powerful position which the balance-sheet of his Bank has established, and they now charge him with having realised, in a very short epoch, gigantic profits out of the country.

Is it illegal for a merchant, within

the acknowledged province of his business, to seek a fair profit? But where, we ask, are the gigantic gains which the Maua Bank has made for itself? Does not the very report made by the committee named by the tribunals prove that the Bank should liquidate without the loss of a single dollar in order to realize 10 per cent profits on its capital since its creation. If some transactions have left large profits, these gains have found their way back to the public by other operations proportionately unfortunate; and the enemies of the Baron have not even stopped at all this—they have dragged the private acts of this distinguished financier before the public; but in this, as in every other respect, his character has passed unscathed.

The Maua Bank to-day is borne

along by the resistless power of public opinion, which, none can deny, unanimously pronounced in its favor. And blind, indeed, are those who cannot see that in attempting to ignore or discredit this establishment they wound the vital arteries of every branch of Oriental industry. Obtain however they may be, they must perceive that all their slanders and calumnies are impotent to injure the reputation of the Baron Maua; and whether this line of conduct be pursued or not, the Baron may rest assured that so long as he gives the same irrefragable proofs of strict honor and integrity which to the present have marked his conduct, he will carry with him the esteem and sympathy of every honest-minded Oriental. (Telegrafo Maritimo.)

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We notice in the columns of the Republic a rather absurd article respecting the manner in which importers, jobbers and dealers carry on their business affairs in this market. The new commercial reformer states that for the last two years the country has been in a state of crisis owing to the fact that importers sell their goods and merchandise at a fixed term, say five months, and for which they receive 'pagares,' whilst the jobbers or wholesale vendors sell to dealers and shopkeepers on an open credit and without any fixed term for payment, but that on an average all sales made to dealers in the camp, invariably run on a nine months credit. It would seem that our colleague in his effort to remedy this evil which has crept into trade, wishes to make matters worse, for he proposes that as the wholesale dealers have to sell to the retailers without promissory notes the importers should do the same. We have on many previous occasions

pointed to the loose way in which business is carried on with retailers, and the necessity of placing all sales on the same basis; there are wholesale tenders and even almace-

One of the most amusing episodes of the Paraguayan war is that which occurred in the Chaco the other day. A piquet of Brazilians was going the rounds the other day when one of the soldiers described a lame cayman on the roadside; he at once made him prisoner; and, to his astonishment, a neatly written label on the reptile's back—'This is the way the allied army goes to Asuncion.'

There appears to be a terrible storm brewing in Congress respecting Colodredos note to the National Government about the Corrientes revolution. The legal Governor of that province is still in Corrientes in prison, and it appears, will not be liberated. Caeceres, who is making such a noise at present, defiantly holds out in defence of the legal and imprisoned governor, whilst the National Government troops are in hot pursuit of Caeceres to put him down; but the feeling of both Houses of Congress is said to be with Colodredo. The only really favourable point for the National Government is that Caeceres has a bad reputation in Buenos Ayres. He is represented as a cruel and relentless chief, who maintains complete sway in that province; but, nevertheless, the right is on his side, and Congress regards the matter in this light. It is probable that the three steamers sent up on Friday by the Government will take the National Government troops out of Corrientes before a fight ensues, and thus the matter may die out; but, if the contending troops come to an engagement, it is impossible to say where or how the affair will end.

The new wool washing establishment, about which we spoke the other day, will shortly commence working at a barraca close to the Barracas-bridge. We believe the wool will be washed with hot water, and rendered so clean that the bales, when they arrive in Europe, can go at once to the manufacturers without any other process. This will be a great step in our wool trade, and never before attempted in this market. We hope to see it fully succeed.

There are now no less than fourteen sheepskin establishments where the wool is pulled from the hide, and the skin tanned for the shoemakers of the city. The trade is a new one, which has sprung up owing to the number of graserias working in the camp, and the business as yet pays well.

Our country readers will be pleased to learn that the prospects of wool in the English market were better. The arrivals of Banda Oriental wool at Liverpool have of late years greatly increased. Mr. Girdwood, the leading wool broker in Edinburgh, reviewing the wool market of that place, under date of June 6th, states:—'The attendance of buyers was very numerous, and the competition for all kinds fair, while for combing wools particularly [which are very scarce] the biddings were of the most spirited character. As may be anticipated, from this report, the sale of the 5th closed, leaving us without a single bale of white wool of any kind to offer, either here or in Glasgow; Highlands reduced to small compass, and laid Cheviots almost out, so that ere the new clip can arrive, I fully anticipate we will not have a bale of any kind left unsold. After the trying times of the last eighteen months, it is cheering to find the large stocks of wool so completely cleared out, and particularly gratifying to myself that [with a few exceptions] this has been done satisfactorily to my constituents. No doubt, through the season, prices have not been what we have been for some years accustomed to; but they had to be yielded to effect sales. We, however, now have stocks reduced to a point unprecedentedly low for the season of the year, a healthy demand, and a very decided improvement in new prices of all kinds of wool, showing that trade must at least be in a fair

and healthy state, with a large consumption going on, and inducing the belief that we will have fair prices for this year's clip, which, from the reduced number of sheep, must be lighter, although from the pastoral districts the reports are of a very favorable kind.'

Messrs. Russell and Anderson, in their excellent report for the packet, respecting the Buenos Ayrean wool market, observe—'Arrivals of wool this month amount to 70,000 ar., and sales to 150,000 ar., leaving in stock 90,000 ar. Prices have lately advanced for all descriptions, and rule firm. The season has nearly closed, and buyers are beginning to talk of the new clip, which, judging from the growth and condition of the skins now coming forward, promises to be very good. Total supplies from commencement of season 4,200,000 arrobes, against 3,826,000 ar. at same period last year. Cordova, &c.—We notice a sale of 50 bales at 25 rs. No transactions in Santiago. Several parcels of Eutro Rios and Corrientes placed at our quotations. Stock limited. Sheepskins—Supplies abundant. The skins of the season are well woolled, and in good condition, and meet with ready purchasers at our quotations, whilst inferior parcels are completely neglected. Lambskins scarce. The fauna of the saladeros may now be regarded as concluded for the season. It will be seen that it falls considerably short of the previous year. SALES OF SALTED OX AND COW HIDES: Total to July 26, 1864... 310,100 Do. do. 1865... 317,700 Do. do. 1866... 379,700 Do. do. 1867... 479,000 Do. do. 1868... 461,500

And the returns of the slaughter for the same period are as follows:— Total to July 26, 1864... 310,100 Do. do. 1865... 325,700 Do. do. 1866... 387,700 Do. do. 1867... 484,000 Do. do. 1868... 469,500

The Klappenback mines in San Juan are each day giving better results. Mr. James Klappenback has arrived down from his thriving establishment, and reports everything going on well; his regular monthly consignments of silver in bars arrive so punctually that his silver mines have now established their reputation. He says that all that is required for the development of the mineral wealth of San Juan is peace. Respecting the San Juan Mining Co. our advice are not to say the most favorable, it appears this Company is doing very little. Major Rickard by latest advices was in Mendoza.

Messrs. Turmeau & Co. have favored us with another sample of their famous black tea, in order to correct the erroneous impression that their stock is exhausted. We suppose Oliveira will send us cigars for the same purpose. Sunday was a miserable day in town, it drizzled or rained all day, and although it cleared up about sunset the streets, particularly in the most frequented part of the town were a sea of slimy mud, and remained so yesterday with little improvement. Why does not Sr. O'Gorman on such occasions order gangs of prisoners to sweep up the street and cart away the mud, instead of allowing it to remain a prolific source of an insufferable nuisance.

We have received from Mr. Mackinnon of Montevideo a copy of a very important report made by him to the Oriental Government on the subject of sewage and drainage—we have given it into the hands of our translator and shall gladly publish, as soon as we have room for it, this valuable document which is full of most useful suggestions available both in Montevideo and in Buenos Ayres. Mr. Ferguson of Chascomus has favored us with two splendid photographs, one of the estancia Negrete, belonging to Don Juan Haunah. It is a palatial building after the style of Standard Hall, in Barracas. We have also received a view of the estancia house Adela, the hospitable roof of Mr. Dodds of Chascomus. This latter country mansion is of the Corinthian style, and an ornament to the partido.

We deeply lament to announce the demise of Mrs. Adair Brown. She lived to a good old age, and will long be remembered by a wide circle of friends, both native and foreign, who deplore her loss. Her funeral takes place to-day at 11 o'clock. Yesterday morning early we received the following telegram from our active Montevideo:—Montevideoan loan shrouded in mystery; takers unknown. Argentine loan not even spoken of in London papers. Sarmiento has not arrived. The report that Sr. Marmol was about to leave for Paraguay is unfounded, but there is an olive branch hanging about Congress, and everyone talks of peace. We note that Messrs. Galbraith and Hunter have removed to their new and spacious premises at No. 55 Calle Defensa.

Messrs. Green, Le Rossignol and Co. despatch to-day at 5 p.m. (weather permitting) the steamer Newton for Liverpool via Montevideo and Brazil; letters received at the Captain of the Port until 3 p.m. Their next direct boat of Messrs. Lamport and Holt's line will be the steamer Halley, Capt. Johnson, due in Montevideo about the 18th prox. Yesterday, at her regular hour, the Arno sailed. Amongst her passengers we noticed the Rev. Mr. Powell, Assistant English Chaplain here, who was attended on board by a numerous circle of friends; also Mr. De Ruten, who leaves for his native hills after a short trip; also our athletic friend, Mr. Smith, and several other distinguished River Plate foreigners. The Times of London, in a late number, publishes a powerful article in favour of mediation, peace or intervention in the Paraguayan war. As yet we have not at hand the number, but to-day we expect to receive it, when we shall publish the article in question. Parties who take an interest in sheep matters will learn with pleasure that Mr. John Haunah, the great sheep breeder, has published an interesting pamphlet in reply to Mr. Latham. We have received a limited number for distribution amongst our country subscribers. The news from Corrientes by last mail is not to say good. Caseres turns out, after all, to be at the head of his men near Basualdo. Troops from Entre Rios have crossed over to support him. There are rumours of a fight having taken place, but not confirmed. General E. Mitre is still at Goya. It appears that the three war vessels ordered by the National Government to proceed to Goya have not as yet left. We suppose the delay is caused by having to take in coal. The report, circulated by some of our contemporaries, that Sr. Neves, the Gefé Politico of Colonia, had resigned, is, we are happy to state, without foundation, and that gentleman continues in a post, the duties of which he has ever discharged to the great satisfaction of all the inhabitants of the department, both natives and foreigners. Tolosa, who had attempted to get up an imitation of the Sarsaparilla row has skeddaddled to Mercedes. We welcome Mr. Crabtree, of the Northern Railway back from his Frayle Muerto trip. Mr. Cooper is all right, but has been detained on business in Rosario. We expect by next English mail our brother editor, Mr. Stewart, the English Minister, and Mr. Sarmiento, the new Argentine President. What a packet!

Nothing done on 'Change. All occupied with the mail correspondence. Bank paper 14 dis. Italian Bank and its branches opened this morning. Exchange done at 5 1/2 gold and 45 for paper. France 200,000 francs at 4.70 paper. Rio 30 centes at 30,000 paper. The chief news brought by the Amis has been anticipated. FRANCE. The Emperor Napoleon is preparing a new liberal program, in form of a letter, and will be addressed to Count Walewski. Ministerial notifications will take place after its publication. ENGLAND. It is said public opinion has obliged the Queen to return to Windsor. SPAIN. Dates up to June 26. No mention of the Prim revolution. All quiet. COMMERCIAL. London, June 27. River Plate Tallow Sales—Limited, and 41s 6d to 42s 6d per cent. obtained. Hides—No sales of importance; prices unaltered. Cotton—Market firm; American, 1/2 to 3/4 per lb. higher. New York, June 26. Gold, 110 1/2. Sterling Exchange on London, 110 1/2. Cotton—Middling Uplands, 31 3/4. Rio Janeiro, July 22. Exchange upon London done at 18 to 18 1/4 paper; France, 5.05 and 5.30. Sovereigns—Closing prices, 14 to 14.100.

ON 'CHANGE. July 26, 1868. Ounces, 4400 Sovereigns, 12 1/2 Patacons, 25 National Bonds, 4 1/2 Bonds held their own to-day, notwithstanding the various rumors current respecting the Argentine Loan. The bears, however, are sanguine, and are selling short, heavily for the end of Aug. As regards the Argentine Loan, about which every one is speaking, the only authentic information is derived from a Rio letter, which states that a portion of the loan is placed. In Montevideo they know whatever about it, and in the English and French papers, up to the latest dates, there is nothing whatsoever about it. The news from Paraguay was much discussed. Certain parties, who are intimately connected with what is going on, state that the whole affair of the attempted revolution is a plot of the enemy to induce the Allies to advance before the 24th inst., which is Lopez's birthday; and this

version of the affair is what is most generally believed on the Bola. The delay of the French packet in Montevideo until Tuesday night, is owing to the fact, that she will leave next month on the 8th prox instead of the 12th. There was some inquiry to-day for South American Steam Navigation Shares, and, we believe, a sale was effected. This Company is doing a splendid traffic in the river, and has paid a 10 per cent. dividend. It is probable that soon these shares will be quoted on the Bolsa, as we notice a demand springing up for them. In Exchange we notice 23,000 passed to-day for supplemental mail, at 50 1/2. The news from Montevideo is of an improved tone. The Banca Bank is now resuming its business. The Bank Guarantee Committee named by the Government has published the following notice:— FISCAL COMMITTEE OF BANKS. The Bank of Mana and Co., has deposited in the hands of this Committee securities sufficient to guarantee its paper money in circulation, and to the end that all its notes be received as legal tender, according to article 11 of the edict of the 16th inst. This notice has been ordered to be published. Montevideo, July 24, 1868. By Order of the Committee, E. PENEZ, Secretary.

Respecting the Italian Bank there is nothing as yet known, but it is expected, that it will go on in a few days. Money laid a shade easier to-day, and there were rumours current that much gold has arrived in the French packet. The cash sales of Bonds to-day amounted to 70,000, closing at 4 1/2. Some sales made at 4 1/2. For 31st July, 50,000, at 4 1/2; for August 31, 125,000, at 4 1/2; for 30th September, 150,000, at 4 1/2. The steamer Union, Tait's line, left Rio on the 22nd inst. The Yr made a very fine run down to the Plate. The commercial advices per Amis are rather unfavourable for salted hides and wool. The Newton leaves to-day. Messrs. Green, Le Rossignol, and Co report the Halley as their next steamer on Lamport and Holt's line. In the places nothing doing.

DEATH. July 26, in her 81st year, Eliza, relict of Admiral Brown, a native of Deal, Kent.—The funeral will take place to-day (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock, when the friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATH & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO. The steamer Lujan, on To-day, at 10 a.m., for Gualeguay, Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced. The steamer Paraná, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Corrientes, Curupaty, and ports. Passages reduced. STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ, 41 RIVADAVIA. The Italian steamer Venezia, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Itapúa, Curupaty, and intermediate ports. Passages reduced 50 per cent. STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF SCIURANO & CARREGA, 30 CANGALLO. The steamer Lujan, on To-day, at 10 a.m., for Montevideo, with cargo, passengers, and parcels. STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. The steamer Lamport and Holt's, on Wednesday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo. The steamer Beaulieu, on Wednesday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario. STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RIBBO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. The British steamer Lujan, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Itapúa, Curupaty, and ports. National steamer Victoria, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for La Victoria and Zarate. From the Railway Station, Retiro.

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LOTERIA DE CORRIENTES.—La Empresa de esta Loteria pone en conocimiento de todos sus agentes loteros y del público en general que con esta fecha ha entregado a la Municipalidad cien mil pesos moneda corriente por el pago de lo que se le ha impuesto y en consecuencia pueden ser publicados y sin ninguna restricción los billetes de esta loteria—Buenos Aires, Julio 22 de 1868. 205,6p,y24 LA EMPRESA.

GENIROS DE SEDA.—Clase muy rica en fondo negro con rayitas de color, al finimo precio de 22 ps. vara, tienda de Carlos Romero Victoria 210. 205,6p,y24

LUMI HERMANOS Y Ca.—Avisan al comercio que han trasladado su almacén al No. 20 Calle Florida. 198,4p,y24

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF Rambouillet Imperial Alfreddated Items, of the celebrated Farm of Wilfrid Ham, Esq., of Quilmes. MESSRS. BALBIN and PLOWES will Sell, without Reserve, at their Auction Rooms, No. 19 CALLE PERU, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of August, at Eleven o'clock precisely, to the highest bidder, and for cash, the following beautiful Lot of Rams of the Rambouillet Imperial type that have ever been presented in this market. The Rams have no equals for solidity of carcass, weight of fleece, and length of staple to the Negrete flocks, while preserving their characteristic type. Estancieros who desire to have paying Stock should not lose this opportunity. Eight days previous to the Sale, the Animals will be for inspection at No. 19 Calle Peru. 185,1m,y24

FOR MARIANO BILINGHURST and Co.—En la Barraca Ferria Calle de Salt entre Brasil y Caceres (Mercedo Constitucion). De los hermosos carneros puros de la pura raza Rambouillet, producto de la granja de renombrado Sr. D. Manuel Benavente situada en la Cañada de Guate en Quilmes y de reciente direccionamiento de cabana Imperial de S. M. Napoleón III. 15 meses de edad con 9 meses de lana. El Jueves 13 de Agosto a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa la postura y dinero de contado, estos precios concierne ya de muchos años atrás y por lo que creemos indudioso entrar en sus pormenores. Los animales están en nuestro establecimiento a arribada indistinto cinco días antes de la venta para que los interesados puedan inspeccionarlos a satisfacción. 132,8p,y17

NOTICE.—Notwithstanding the recent Advance in the Price of Tea, I continue to supply my CONGOU (Souchong flavour) at \$16 PER POUND, by the Chest. A Quarter-Pound sample may be had for Four Dollars. Those who study economy should give it a Trial. CASH ONLY. C. TURMEAU, 77 PIEDRAS, Established for the Sale of Tea by Retail, At Wholesale Prices. 82,8p,y10

100 DOLLARS (\$100) REWARD.—Lost, on the 18th of June, about the centre of Buenos Ayres, a BOLETA, the property of Mr. Henry J. A. Barber, of the Partido del Monte, branded with his mark. Any Person delivering same to Messrs. Berry and Walker, Calle Defensa, corner of Moreno, will receive the above Reward. 185,6p,y22

COUGH! COUGH! COUGH!!! BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These Lozenges are celebrated for alleviating and curing Coughs, Sore Throats, and Hoarseness, and also for Strengthening the Voice. To be had of the Sole Agents in the River Plate, CRANWELL and MURRAY, CHEMISTS, No. 66—CALLE RECONQUISTA.—No. 66 181,8p,y22

TO ESTANCIEROS.—For Sale—a dead Bargain—a brand new TPOOL CHEST, complete, imported especially for Camp Use. Apply to Mechanic, Standard Office. 210,1m,y28

MARIANO YARELA is prepared to undertake the direction of very class of Legal Questions on Public Lands.—9 PIEDRAS. 206,8p,y24

NOTICE.—Since the 14th inst., I have Transferred to Mr. Augustus Grunther my Business, Good-will, and Stock of the well-known Tea and Provision Warehouse, 73 CALLE PERU, and in taking my grateful leave of the old Friends and Supporters of the Establishment, I should respectfully solicit their continued indulgence. Buenos Ayres, July 20, 1868. LOUIS JAGER.

Referring to the above, I have great pleasure in saluting the Public, promising to serve all who may favour me to the utmost of my ability. 187,6p,y24 AUGUSTO GRUNTHERR.

PRIME OLD AMONTILLADO SHERRY, Imported from One Dozen Duff Bottles; highly recommended.—Sample Bottles may be obtained at WILLIAM R. GILMOUR & CO.'S, 101 PIEDRA. 192,1m,y24

SEWERAGE PIPES. TO BE SOLD. A large Quantity of FIRECLAY PIPES, 6in. and 9in. Diameter, At Reasonable Prices. 150 CALLE MACIEL, MONTEVIDEO. 198,1m,y24

DR. JOHN MACDONALD, 37 CALLE DEFENSA. 216,8p,y26

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE, 60 SAN MARTIN, (Opposite the Provincial Bank). Have Just Received HOPEMAN and Very Superior JAMAICA RUM. Warranted to year's old; MACHIN'S ALE; Double Rose CORN BUTTER; Primo Cheese. Red Cabbage, Walnut Pickles, &c. 212,6p,y26

TO IMPORTERS.—Wanted, Immediately, English Porter in Cask. Apply to Henderson and Murdoch, 108 Calle Venezuela. 213,6p,y26

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LUMI HERMANOS Y Ca.—Avisan al comercio que han trasladado su almacén al No. 20 Calle Florida. 198,4p,y24

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF Rambouillet Imperial Alfreddated Items, of the celebrated Farm of Wilfrid Ham, Esq., of Quilmes. MESSRS. BALBIN and PLOWES will Sell, without Reserve, at their Auction Rooms, No. 19 CALLE PERU, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of August, at Eleven o'clock precisely, to the highest bidder, and for cash, the following beautiful Lot of Rams of the Rambouillet Imperial type that have ever been presented in this market. The Rams have no equals for solidity of carcass, weight of fleece, and length of staple to the Negrete flocks, while preserving their characteristic type. Estancieros who desire to have paying Stock should not lose this opportunity. Eight days previous to the Sale, the Animals will be for inspection at No. 19 Calle Peru. 185,1m,y24

FOR MARIANO BILINGHURST and Co.—En la Barraca Ferria Calle de Salt entre Brasil y Caceres (Mercedo Constitucion). De los hermosos carneros puros de la pura raza Rambouillet, producto de la granja de renombrado Sr. D. Manuel Benavente situada en la Cañada de Guate en Quilmes y de reciente direccionamiento de cabana Imperial de S. M. Napoleón III. 15 meses de edad con 9 meses de lana. El Jueves 13 de Agosto a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa la postura y dinero de contado, estos precios concierne ya de muchos años atrás y por lo que creemos indudioso entrar en sus pormenores. Los animales están en nuestro establecimiento a arribada indistinto cinco días antes de la venta para que los interesados puedan inspeccionarlos a satisfacción. 132,8p,y17

NOTICE.—Notwithstanding the recent Advance in the Price of Tea, I continue to supply my CONGOU (Souchong flavour) at \$16 PER POUND, by the Chest. A Quarter-Pound sample may be had for Four Dollars. Those who study economy should give it a Trial. CASH ONLY. C. TURMEAU, 77 PIEDRAS, Established for the Sale of Tea by Retail, At Wholesale Prices. 82,8p,y10

100 DOLLARS (\$100) REWARD.—Lost, on the 18th of June, about the centre of Buenos Ayres, a BOLETA, the property of Mr. Henry J. A. Barber, of the Partido del Monte, branded with his mark. Any Person delivering same to Messrs. Berry and Walker, Calle Defensa, corner of Moreno, will receive the above Reward. 185,6p,y22

COUGH! COUGH! COUGH!!! BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These Lozenges are celebrated for alleviating and curing Coughs, Sore Throats, and Hoarseness, and also for Strengthening the Voice. To be had of the Sole Agents in the River Plate, CRANWELL and MURRAY, CHEMISTS, No. 66—CALLE RECONQUISTA.—No. 66 181,8p,y22

TO ESTANCIEROS.—For Sale—a dead Bargain—a brand new TPOOL CHEST, complete, imported especially for Camp Use. Apply to Mechanic, Standard Office. 210,1m,y28

MARIANO YARELA is prepared to undertake the direction of very class of Legal Questions on Public Lands.—9 PIEDRAS. 206,8p,y24

NOTICE.—Since the 14th inst., I have Transferred to Mr. Augustus Grunther my Business, Good-will, and Stock of the well-known Tea and Provision Warehouse, 73 CALLE PERU, and in taking my grateful leave of the old Friends and Supporters of the Establishment, I should respectfully solicit their continued indulgence. Buenos Ayres, July 20, 1868. LOUIS JAGER.

Referring to the above, I have great pleasure in saluting the Public, promising to serve all who may favour me to the utmost of my ability. 187,6p,y24 AUGUSTO GRUNTHERR.

PRIME OLD AMONTILLADO SHERRY, Imported from One Dozen Duff Bottles; highly recommended.—Sample Bottles may be obtained at WILLIAM R. GILMOUR & CO.'S, 101 PIEDRA. 192,1m,y24

SEWERAGE PIPES. TO BE SOLD. A large Quantity of FIRECLAY PIPES, 6in. and 9in. Diameter, At Reasonable Prices. 150 CALLE MACIEL, MONTEVIDEO. 198,1m,y24

DR. JOHN MACDONALD, 37 CALLE DEFENSA. 216,8p,y26

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE, 60 SAN MARTIN, (Opposite the Provincial Bank). Have Just Received HOPEMAN and Very Superior

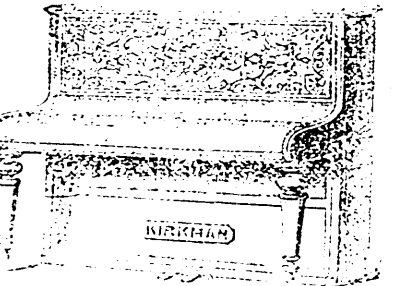
KEAN & SOAMES,
Grocers, Provision Dealers,
Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents,
and Camp Agents in General.
For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep,
also several Leagues of Land
to Sell or Rent, &c., &c., &c.
78, 79, and 80 CALLE ADAMA,
(Opposite the Hotel Colon),
B. O. S. A. R. I. O.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR!
NO MORE BALD HEADS!
NO MORE DANDY FILL!

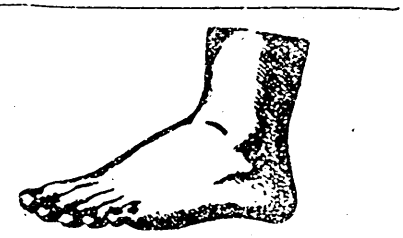
ORIENTAL TONIC

It makes the Hair Soft and Glossy.
It makes it grow Thick and Heavy.
It removes every trace of Dandruff.
It keeps the Hair in any Shape.
It prevents premature Baldness.
It makes the Head Cool and Plesant.
It stops the Hair from falling out.
It imparts new life and vigor to the Scalp.
It is the only perfect Hair Dressing.
It is the only Hair-dressing suitable for the
BEARD AND WHISKERS.
Imparting to them that soft silky appearance and
feeling so much admired by Gentlemen.

SEWING MACHINES.
A large and varied assortment on hand. War-
ranted to work well. They are all of the latest
and best inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW.
206 - Venezuela - 206.



KIRKMAN'S PIANOS.
On Sale at the Agents,
MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR,
72 RECONQUISTA. 123, xp, 417



J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST,
59 - CALLE SUTPACHA - 59.
Feels great pleasure in again introducing him-
self (after an absence of six years) to the respect-
able Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting
all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Irregular Toe-
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 8 a.m. to
5 p.m.
All operations performed with the greatest
despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a
perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. 125, xp, 8
moderate. Consultation gratis.



PRINTERS
REPRINTERS
146 FLORIDA
146 FLORIDA

OLDERS Received at the Office of Jm
170, lm, 21
NAVARO RACES.
ON 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.
[Open to the English-Speaking Community -
viz. English, Irish, Americans, &c.]

FIRST RACE - ONE O'CLOCK.
THE AMATEUR STAKES - Distance, 10
squares. Weight of riders, 14 lbs. Entrance,
\$200 - \$500 added.
SECOND RACE - TWO O'CLOCK.
THE NAVARRO SWEEPSTAKES - Dis-
tance, 20 squares. Weight of riders, 14 lbs.
Entrance, \$200 - \$500 added.
THIRD RACE - THREE O'CLOCK.
THE NAVARRO CUP - Distance, 20 squares.
Wt. 14. 15 lbs. The Cup must be won two
years in succession by the same horse. Entrance,
\$200, with \$500 added. The Entrances and
added money in this Race will be given to the
winner each year.

RULES.
1st. Horses entered must be the bona fide prop-
erty of foreigners.
2nd. Any horse convicted of unfair riding
shall have his Horse placed last.
3rd. Each Race shall be started with a flag,
and not more than three parties allowed when
the Horses are brought together for the start.
4th. Gentlemen Riders are required in all the
Races. Entries must be made on or before the
6th of SEPTEMBER, in writing, giving name,
colour, and name of Owner of Horse, and en-
closing Entrance Money.
Letters can be addressed, in Buenos Ayres, to
Mr. T. DUGGAN, 11 de Setiembre; or to Mr.
T. FALLON, 66 Federal; and in Camp, to Mr.
EDWARD CASEY, Navarro.
The Committee, in order to encourage a large
Entry of untried Horses in the Races for the
Navarro Sweepstakes and Amateur Stakes, have
resolved that Horses which have Run for the
Santo and Navarro Cups last year shall not be
allowed to Run in these two Races.
Entries of Horses made on the Ground
the Day of the Races will be \$500 in each case.
217, xp, 13

THE ACME OF MEDICAL SCIENCE
IS ACHIEVED IN THE WONDERFUL
DISCOVERY OF NEW MEDICAL
PRINCIPLES IN
DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS
COATED WITH SWEET GUM.
1st Principle - A vegetable substitute for Calomel
or Mercury is secured.
2d. A cathartic that cleanses the alimentary
Canal and its neighboring viscera as thoroughly
as Lobelia does the stomach.
3d. Functional Harmony is secured to the secre-
tory vessels of all the organs and glands in the
system.
4th. Purification and equalization of the cir-
culation of the blood.
5th. The contents of these Pills communicate a
nutritious principle to the blood and reparative
secretions.
6th. A great want is supplied in their soothing,
healing and expulsive power in cases of intes-
tinal ulceration, as in Eruptive Fevers, where a
cure depends upon free evacuations.
7th. The aged and persons suffering from para-
lysis of the bowels, or from the use of one pill per day,
secure regularity.
Persons suffering with any disturbance of the
secretory organs, or that have difficulty in dis-
charging the contents of the bowels, or that are
in the habit of taking Pills or opening medicines,
should try one box of these truly excellent Pills.
The happiness of their effects on the system, and
the satisfactory evidence one box will give you of
their wonderful curative powers, will convince
you that your faith and trust in them will become
firmly established.

REGULATING PILLS.
A newly discovered principle in vegetable me-
dication was secured in Radway's Regulating
Pill, that places them in an adance of all other
Purgative or Cathartic, Aperient or Sedative,
and Anti-Bilious Medicines. They are the only
vegetable substitute for Calomel or mercury
known; the only Medicine that during their
process of purging, imparts nutrition to the de-
bilitated system, and strength, vigor and purity to
the blood, and impairs secretions; the only pur-
gative that will cleanse the Alimentary Canal,
and obstructed intestines as quickly and thor-
oughly, without weakening or nauseating the pa-
tient, as Lobelia (the most active and thorough
cathartic of the herbaceous kingdom), French,
and other Malignant Fevers, that inflame
and ulcerate the mucous membranes of the
Bowels, Stomach, &c.

**THE PROPERTIES OF
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.**
They equalize the circulation, Purify the Blood,
and Purge Corrupt and Acrimonious Humors,
and retained deposits from the system in six
hours.
AS A CATHARTIC, the increase, when sus-
pended, the prostatic movement of the bowels,
and promote a quick evacuation of its contents.
Their influence is extended throughout the sys-
tem, purging the retained deposits in the stomach,
into the duodenum, stimulating the secretory
ducts of the pancreas and liver, in the promotion
and increase of the flow of bile and pancreatic
fluids.
PURGATIVES of common aloeas exert their
action on the colon and rectum by irritation of
the mucous membrane, without influencing the
secretions of such quantities are un-
satisfactory for general use. The common Ca-
thartic Pills, that induce drastic liquid dis-
charges, should never be given in cases of inflamma-
tion, or when there is ulceration of the intestinal
canal.

**THE APERIENT and mild LAXATIVE
properties of RADWAY'S PILLS are the best
safeguard in these disorders, and in all cases of
constipation and indigestion, their soothing,
healing and softening properties protect the coats
of the alimentary passage against the irritant
and acrimonious humors of the fauces.**

**THE NUTRITIVE AND TONIC properties
of these Pills are of great service in depleting fevers
and uterine discharges, likewise as a dinner pill,
to increase the appetite and promote digestion.
THEIR SEDATIVE properties allay pain in
the nervous system, and in headaches, either
from inflammation, colic, flatulence, wind,
cramps, &c.**

**THEIR COUNTER IRRITANT influence
extends throughout the system where there is inflam-
mation, congestion or irritation, stimulating the
blood and nervous fluids in the congested vessels,
and equalizing its circulation. The principle of
Counter Irritation is generally applied to exte-
rnal remedies. Its application, internally, in the
form of a purgative medicine, exemplified in
Radway's Pills, has proved a wonderful curative
principle, readily withdrawing from the blood
and fluids their acrid and irritating humors.
AS DIAPHORETIC and STIMULANT properties
they stimulate the secretion of the skin, induce ex-
halation of obstructed perspiration.
THEIR DIURETIC properties act on the
kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of
urine.
THEIR ANTI-BILIOUS properties stimulate
the liver in the secretion of bile, and its discharge
through the biliary ducts. In all cases of Head-
ache, Jaundice, Dropsy, Scrophulous swellings,
Shivering, Impaired Digestion, caused by the over-
flow of bile and its mixing with the blood, these Pills,
in doses four to six, will quickly regulate the ac-
tion of the liver and free the patient from these
difficulties. One or two Radway's Pills taken
daily, by those subject to bilious pains and torpid-
ity of the liver, will keep the system regular and
insure healthy digestion.
In case of a purgative medicine, exemplified in
Radway's Pills, a speedy discharge of their con-
tents required, grind six of the pills to a powder
and take in some preserves or water. In
half an hour the powder, given in this way, will
generally operate. The dose can be repeated, if
necessary, in two hours. We have known the
Pills, given in this form, to open the bowels when
Croton Oil Elixirum, Podalyrium M. mirabile
have failed. It is seldom that the second dose will
be required in these cases of Intestinal Obstruc-
tions.**

N. B. - Ask for Radway's Regulating Pills.
Authorized agents,
JOHN EASTMAN & SON
And of all respectable Chemists and Druggists
7110 1mm25,
1710, lm, 25

**SHIPPING LIST OF A. LENNYEUX,
SHIPROKER,**
47 - CALLE CANGALLO - 47.

FOR HAVRE.
BOSSERT - French ship, 3/4, L. 1.1, 504 tons;
Greiner, Master; Consignees, Llavallat and
Sons.
GIOMINA - French barque, 3/4 L. 1.1, 460
tons; Levy-Master, Consignees Messrs. V.
Ladocet & Co.
COSTA RICA - French barque, 5/6 L. 1.1, 566
tons; Le Bris, Master, Consignees Messrs.
Bonhomme & Heydelberg.
THERESA - French barque, 5/6 L. 1.1, 321
tons; Aguesnes Master.
AMELIE - French barque, 5/6 L. 2.1, 310 tons,
Barron, Master; Consignees, Armand.
QUITO - French barque, 5/6 L. 1.1, 491 tons;
Herwis, Master; Consignees, Bemberg and
Co.
INDUS - French barque, 3/4, L. 1.1, 322 tons,
Fouard, Master.
DON QUICHOTTE - French barque, 5/6, A. 1.1,
389 tons; Duroud, Master; Consignees, Mall-
man and Co.
SALVIC - French ship, 3/4, L. 1.1, 800 tons,
Liquove, Master; Consignees, P. Ladocet
and Co.
BERNARDINE ST. PIERRE - French ship,
3/4, L. 1.1, 743 tons; Morin, Master; Con-
signee, F. Cabran.

FOR BORDEAUX.
MARIE - French barque, 1.1 L. C, 10 years, 429
tons; Gardin, Master; Consignee, V. Sicard.
DUC - French barque, 1st class, 197 tons; Bau-
ching, Master; Consignees, Bemberg and
Co.
JOURNAY - French barque, 5/6, L. 1.1, 519 tons;
De Broglie, Master; Consignees, P. Ladocet
and Co.
AMELIE - French barque, 3/4, A. 1.1, 243 tons;
Tacheu, Master; Consignees, Etchebarne,
Brother.
HELOISE - French barque, 5/6, L. 1.1, 377
tons; Legouan, Master; Consignees, Pequign,
Pott, Laroche and Co.
SOUVEAU CARLOL - French barque, 1. C, 1,
335 tons; Pertus, Master; Consignee, F. Ca-
bran.

FOR MARSEILLES.
DENIS AFFRE - French barque, 3/4, L. 1.1,
407 tons; Carriere, Master; Consignee, A.
Jolly.
CHARLES EMMA - French barque, 3/4, A. 1.1,
174 tons; Rouin, Master; Consignee, A. Len-
nyeux.

**LOADING IN THE RIVER FOR
MARSEILLES.**
BANGKOK - French barque, 1 C 2 5, 399 tons;
Aurik, Master; Consignee, F. Cabran.

FOR ANTWERP.
SAINT CLAIR - French barque, 5/6 L. 1.1, 396
tons; Ronlier, Master, Consignees Messrs.
V. Ladocet & Co.
AMICIZIA - Italian barque, 3/4, A. 1.1 p, 468
tons; Bottaro, Master; Consignee, Migone.

THOMAS LE E
Wishes to inform the Public that he repairs
all kinds of Sewing Machines, Small Ma-
chinery, and Smithwork in general.
Morro, - Good Work at a Moderate Price.
172 CALLE CANGALLO.
171, lm, 28

LUNCHROOMS & SNUG,
113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

**WINE SPIRITS
& SNUG
& LUNCH**

**SUPERIOR
WINES AND SPIRITS
ENGLISH ALES & PORTER.**

Irish, Scotch, and Bourbon
WHISKEY.
HOT PUNCHES
At all Hours;
MIXED DRINKS, &c.;
SANDWICHES of all Descriptions;
HAM AND EGGS;
OYSTER STEWS and LOBSTER SALADS;
Tom and Jerry and Milk PUNCHES.
62 BILLIARDS,
&c. &c.
CHARLES MULVANY, Proprietor.
208, xp, 1

YOUNG LADIES' FRENCH SCHOOL,
42 CALLE ORTIZ,
MONTEVIDEO.

Established for the purpose of instructing the
Children of respectable native and foreign resi-
dents in all the branches of a polite and useful
education. Languages - English, French, and
Spanish. Accomplishments - Music, Drawing,
and Dancing.
Parents can have prospectuses on application
to Miss MARCHANT, Proprietress.

ENGLISH DRAPER ESTABLISHMENT
61 - CALLE CORRIENTES - 61.

Mr. THOMAS HOLMS has much pleasure in
announcing to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres and
those resident in the provinces that he has just
received
A MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF AUTUMN
AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of Ladies' and Children's Silk
Velvet and Cloth Gowns, Cashmere, Tartan,
and Woollen Shawls, and Fancy Dress Ma-
terials, Black and Coloured Silks, Black Silk
Velvets, best Irish Poplins, best Glasgow and
Aberdeen Wincings, Tartans, Skatings, &c.;
Embroidered Wincings, English, French, and
Patent-down Petticoats.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR LADIES,
CHILDREN,
AND INFANTS.
Infant's Sewed Robes, Merino Cloaks, Silks,
Berlin Wool, and Merino Hoods, 1 fant's Silk,
Poplin, and Merino Dresses; Ladies' Cotton,
Merino, and Woollen Hose and Socks, Cambric
Handkerchiefs, Plain and Embroidered Linen
Collars and Cuffs, Trimmed Valenciennes Lace;
ditto, Sewed Edgings and Insertions, Flouncings,
Calicoes, Linen and Brussels Lace; Ladies'
Trimming, Ladies' Belts, Ties, Stays, Woollen
Gloves, &c.
Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, and Counterpanes,
Bonnets, Linens, Diapers, Sheetings, Table
Linens, Towels, Duster Towel Covers, and Anti-
macassars.
Gentlemen's Merino and Lamb's Wool Socks,
Hose, Shirts, and Pants.
Superior Hosiery.
Best English Boots and Shoes.
Atkinson's Soaps, Soaps, &c.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOES,
AND ALL KINDS OF
DE LAINES and ALPACAS,
BLACK MERINO SHAWLS,
and LONGS;
Cape Collars and Cuffs,
Mourning Ribbons, &c.
61 - CALLE CORRIENTES - 61
211, xp, m28

CANADA DE GOMEZ RACE CLUB.
The First Spring Meeting will be held at
CANADA DE GOMEZ STATION, on the Cen-
tral Argentine Railway, on TUESDAY, the 8th
SEPTEMBER, 1888.
Stewards - R. Ogilvie, F. Goodrichie, S. Cook-
son, G. Talbot, and H. L. Reynard.
Judge - W. Seymour.
Steward and Treasurer - J. S. Cunningham.

FIRST RACE - 12.30 P.M.
THE LAS ROSAS CHALLENGE CUP -
Value, £15 sterling - to become the property of
any Gentleman winning the Race three years in
succession. Horses to be the bona fide property
of the Person entering them. Weight, 12 lbs. 20
squares. English Gentleman Riders - En-
trance, \$20 each. Weight, 104 lbs. 20
English Gentleman Riders, 10 squares. Winners
of \$100 added to carry 8 lbs. extra; of \$50 added,
11bs.
SECOND RACE - 12.50 P.M.
THE TRADESMEN'S PLATE - A £15 Cup
given by Messrs. Cunningham and Pearson - to
become the property of any Gentleman winning
the Race three years in succession. Horses to be
the bona fide property of the Person entering
them. Entrance, \$20 each. Weight, 104 lbs. 20
English Gentleman Riders, 10 squares. Winners
of \$100 added to carry 8 lbs. extra; of \$50 added,
11bs.

THIRD RACE - 1 P.M.
THE VICTORIA CUP - Value, £15 sterling -
to become the property of any Gentleman
winning the Race three years in succession.
Horses to be the bona fide property of the Person
entering them.
A STEEPLECHASE over Eight Flights of
Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. in height - Weight, 12 7/8
English Gentleman Riders - Entrance, \$20 each
20 squares. Winners of £100 added to carry 10
added to carry 8 lbs. extra; of \$50 added, 10
pounds.

FOURTH RACE - 1.30 P.M.
THE RAILWAY STAKES - Entrance, \$30
each, with \$200 added by the Central Argentine
Railway Company. Open to all Riders under
English conditions. Weight, 11 1/2 lbs. 30
squares.
CONDITIONS.
All intending Riders for any of the three Cups
must forward their names to the Secretary on or
before the 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT, when a
Meeting of the Stewards will be held to decide
whether they are qualified to Ride or not.
The Entrance money for each of the Cups to go
to the Winner in each year.
The Winner of each Cup to give a sufficient
guarantee that the Cup will be forthcoming at the
next Race Meeting.
All disputes to be referred to the Stewards,
whose decision will be final in every case.
Jockeys are obliged to Ride in top boots, white
breaches, silk jacket, and cap.
Entries to be made in writing, addressed to the
Secretary of the Canada de Gomez Race Club,
at Messrs. Cunningham and Pearson's, Calle
Adama, Rosario, enclosing the Entrance-money,
and giving full particulars of the colours and
marks of the Horses, as well as the colours of the
Riders, on or before Eight p.m., on the 1st of
September Next.
N. B. - Newmarket Rules strictly adhered to.
The Central Argentine Railway Company
will Run a Special Train to the Race-course,
returning the same Evening. 238, xp, 19

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres,
will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la
Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Charges are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hotel on European Style.
Board, with Room, Gas-lighting and Attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista.
184, lm, 1

THE STANDARD.
WIFFLETREES FOR ONE, TWO, AND THREE HORSES.
FORK, HOE, PICK, AND AXE HANDLES.
HAND AND POWER CORN-SHELLERS.
BEST STEEL PRUNING SHEARS.
BILL HOOKS.
HAY FORKS.
FLY TRAPS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
COOKING STOVES.
FARMERS' BOILERS.
FIRE GRATES.
ALL TOOLS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co.,
83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda,
BUENOS AYRES.

WAREHOUSE
OF
MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTERS.
LUMBER YARD.

AXES.
PICKS.
SHOVELS.
SPADES.
AMERICAN PLATFORM SCALES.
SCYTHES.
HAMMERS.
HATCHETS.
UNION WASHING MACHINES.
WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS. HOES.
HAND CORN MILLS. THERMOMETER CHURNS.
HAND SEED-SOWING MACHINES. HAND HAY RAKES.
96 6m F15

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720,
FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS,
AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS
OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

AGENTS:
MOLLER AND CO.,
25 DE MAYO, No. 51. 72, xp, 40

**LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
AUTUMN GOODS,**
AT THE
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61 - CORRIENTES - 61.

**LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL,
AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

THE NAMES OF STEAMERS:
CITY OF LIMERICK. CITY OF RIO JANEIRO.
CITY OF BRUSSELS. CITY OF BRUSSELS.

AGENTS:-
LONDON - Managing Owners, Messrs. Tait & Co. - Brokers A. Howden & Co.
ANTWERP - Consignees B. de Vrieshouwer - Broker E. J. Isonhardt.
RIO JANEIRO - Consignees Messrs. Machado & Wilmet - Broker J. D. Machado.
MONTREAL - Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co. - Broker J. H. Schwartz.
BUENOS AYRES - Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co. - Brokers Woodgate Bros.

This Company, having concluded a Contract with the Belgian Government, for the term of Ten
Years, commencing 1st March next, will dispatch a Steamer every Month for Rio Janeiro, Monte-
video, and Buenos Ayres.
From London, 14th; Ostend, 16th; Falmouth, 18th.
From Buenos Ayres, 1st; Montevideo, 3rd; Rio Janeiro, 10th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.
Passengers, Parcels, and Specie for England will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to
London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.
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