

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 97-CALLE VICTORIA-197. DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE. GRANDE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, At Eight o'clock precisely. BUENOS AYRES ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Spring Meeting will take place on Monday, 12th October, 1888. The following is the Program (subject to alterations): 1-High Jump, Standing. 2-Running. 3-100 Yards Race. 4-Hop, Skip, and Jump. 5-Mile Race. 6-Vaulting. 7-Throwing the Hammer. 8-40 Yards Race.

Interval of One Hour. 9-Broad Race: 150 Yards, allowing 5 Yards Start for each year under fourteen. 10-Broad Jump, Running. 11-Do. Standing. 12-150 Yards Hurdle Race: 10 Hights, 3ft. 3in. 13-Putting the Stone. 14-Pole Leaping. 15-Half-Mile Steeplechase. 16-Race upon Stills. 17-200 Yards Race: Consolation Stakes.

Entries will be received until Wednesday, 30th September, at Messrs. Mackern's, 44 San Martin; or by any of the following Gentlemen, who compose the Committee:—Wilson Jacobs, jun., T. B. Smith, F. Guthraith, A. J. Howden, F. Jacobs, and D. Willocks. THOMAS HOGG, Secretary.

The following Resolutions were passed at the last meeting: 1. All Entries are subject to the approval of the Committee. 2. The minimum Subscription for Competitors is to be \$100, and each entry \$20.

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 audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere." Cetero.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1868. SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Sept. 14, 6.30 P.M. Bank paper improving. The following are the sales:— 1,000 at 84 1/2. 33,000 at 84 1/2. 20,500, at 85 1/2.

Exchange on London—1/2 paper, 50 1/2 gold; on France, 4 1/2 paper, 5 1/2 gold. The Maua Bank has passed about £100,000 on London at 42 and 4 1/2 paper per French packet.

No sales reported. Weather fine. THE PACIFIC EARTHQUAKE.

On Sunday the awful intelligence of another terrible earthquake reached this city, surpassing in magnitude even the Mendoza catastrophe.

The mind recoils at a calamity so sweeping, so universal. In the pages of the world's history there can be found hardly a counterpart for this affliction, whole cities, towns and villages swept at a moment's warning into eternity.

The disaster of St. Thomas, which so recently appalled us, has been eclipsed, and the earthquake wave has again appeared as a concomitant in the dreadful visitation.

If ancient history distinguishes the period in which these calamitous events have been rare or frequent, and points to the reign of Justinian as an epoch when the "fever of the earth" raged with uncommon violence, so modern annals will stamp the present age as one of the most unexampled disasters in this respect.

Within the last few years earthquakes have been experienced in almost every part of the habitable globe.

With all our scientific lore, the mysteriousness of the danger oppresses the world. The volcanic wave passed beneath sea and land from hemisphere to hemisphere, and if we are to believe the theory of Dr. Forbes, these volcanic waves generate beneath the Andes.

In 1746 Peru was visited by an earthquake, when the town of Callao was completely demolished and submerged. At low tide the ruins of that town are even to this day visible.

Arica, Iquique, Mejillones, Carrizal, Chala, Ilay, Tarrapaca, Pica, and Pisagua, have now, after the lapse of a century, met the fate of Callao.

We give at foot all the particulars of this appalling catastrophe as yet received, and we tremble to think that the next mail will bring sadder details of this chapter of sorrow.

Such widespread woe will doubtless create the most intense sympathy in Europe. The news has arrived in time to be transmitted by the French mail, but it is probable that it will have been anticipated by way of Paraná.

Peru, the land of the Incas, is today draped in the deepest mourning.

Men of every nationality have perished in its Heronlaneng and Pompeii; the descendants of Pizarro have been swept off by the thousand, and possibly the careful student of Peruvian history may trace in this volcanic catastrophe the terrible realization of the malediction of Atahualpa.

The "Constituyente" of Copiapo says—

At 6 p.m. the Santiago steamer anchored in Caldera; at 7 p.m. the telegraph transmitted the following news: Arica, Iquique, and Chalaco have suffered terribly from earthquakes, and from an enormous swell of the sea; the former took place in the afternoon and night of the 12th, and the latter on the night of the 13th.

Nothing is known of Callao. Two vessels were lost in Arica, one having foundered and the other carried at a thousand metres from the shore.

8.15 p.m. An eye-witness says that on the 16th at 5 15 p.m. while the Santiago was anchored in Chalaco, a terrific earthquake was felt, which lasted 15 to 20 minutes.

The Santiago broke from her moorings, and thanks to this was able to save herself. A wave from the sea washed away the town and its inhabitants.

In Arica the earthquake knocked down almost all the houses, and the few that remained standing were washed away by the sea.

The United States men of war Watercove and Fredonian and the Peruvian corvette America went ashore, and were left high and dry at about a thousand metres from the shore. The merchant vessel Chafaricillo was completely wrecked.

In Tacna only a few houses have fallen to the ground.

In Pisagua about the half of the town and all the principal commercial houses were lost through the earthquake and the sea. One schooner went ashore. In Junin the English barque Don Enrique foundered. In Mejillones, Perú, only one house in the whole town was left standing.

8.30 p.m. All the houses in Iquique have been thrown to the ground. The water works were completely destroyed and the inhabitants saved from the earthquake were dying of thirst.

A message transmitted to-day says:—

The news that we have been able to gather about the catastrophe in Peru are so contradictory, and so awful that we abstain from giving them in full. We mention only a few, about whose terrible reality there is no doubt; the loss of the America with all hands 200 people, and of the Fredonian, of which only the Captain and purser were saved.

It is said that in Arica the first wave washed away the mole carrying off not less than 300 people that were on it.

All that has been communicated is nothing. The reality baffles all description. It is necessary to hear those who were saved, and who have come by the steamer, to form an idea of this immense disaster.

Some letters say that in Arica everything, absolutely everything, has been lost. The waves rose thirty yards above the level of the sea, floating the whole building of the Custom-house, which was made of wood, and shivering it to pieces as it withdrew.

At Tacna a great portion of the town is in ruins. It is said that in various spots springs of sulphurous water sprang up.

About 9 p.m. of the 13th three successive earthquakes were felt in Talcahuano, the last being the strongest. The sea, both at that port and Penco, rose at first above its ordinary level, withdrawing afterwards, and about ten at night it rose again, reaching as far as the centre of both towns. One of the moles of Talcahuano was washed away, and others damaged. In Penco the same occurred with the addition that some houses and stores were destroyed. In Tomé the whole population left the town and fled to the mountains. In Valparaiso the only effect felt on the 13th was a change in the tide.

The following further interesting details we take from a supplement to the 'Mercurio' of Valparaiso, of the 21st of August, kindly favored us by Messrs. Freyre, brothers.

Arica.—The destruction in this port has been greater than in any other. Not a single house left standing, and almost all the population has perished. The sea penetrated as far as the Cathedral, in the centre of the city. All that remains of the Custom-house are a few iron pillars, the ruins of the building having been swept away into the sea.

The city is almost entirely abandoned, all its surviving inhabitants having fled to the mountains and the neighboring town of Sapa. None of the authorities have been left, and the place has been given over to pillage. No attempt has been made to clear the seashore or bury the corpses that are rotting in the city and by the seashore. The necessaries of life have completely disappeared, but instead there is a great abundance of liquor, in consequence of the pillage of houses and stores. The line of railway has been

destroyed for a distance of four leagues. The wife of Mr. Johnson, an officer of the Watercove, was buried in the ruins of a house that fell as she was attempting to escape.

Junin.—The British barque Don Enrique (not the Don Juan) broke her cable and went down, but not before all hands escaped. The American ship Washington Booth was unhurt. Accounts from Mejillones and Iquique confirm all the sad news of those places.

Tacopilla.—It is impossible to describe the misery of the inhabitants, all left houseless. Rain stares them on all sides, and the authorities show no signs of life, for even at present the corpses lie about in the streets and on the shore mingled with the ruins, which circumstances may cause an epidemic. The steamer Santiago distributed 30 tons of water among the survivors at Iquique, and provisions at all the smaller ports.

OFFICIAL REPORTS, Government House, Coquimbo Aug. 17th 1868.

On the 13th inst. at 8 p.m. was observed a great rise in the sea, which kept increasing till 2.30 next morning, when it reached its highest and caused great damage to shipping. The vessels in many cases slipped their anchors and came into collision but the casualties were few owing to the prompt assistance of the war-steamers. The British barques, Marlhalta, William Leckie, and Star of the West, and the American ship Black Eagle suffered various damage.

DESTRUCTION OF PISAGUA AND IQUIQUE.

Pisagua, Aug. 15th.

On the 13th at 5 p.m. all the town-folk were drinking freely, to celebrate the accession of Col. Balta to power, when a sudden earthquake, which lasted about two minutes, made us all start to our feet and think of safety. The cracking of the walls caused dense clouds of dust to rise, which alarmed the strongest-minded persons. When the earthquake ceased we were just raising our eyes to Heaven in thanksgiving, and then the cry was heard "the sea is coming." In less than half-an-hour the waves had destroyed everything left by the earthquake. Meantime most of the inhabitants were escaping to the mountains, as the quaking continued: they passed the night in great misery, without shelter or clothing. The view of the town since yesterday is heart-rending.

The water-works, mole, shops, houses and suburbs are more or less destroyed, and the loss is estimated at £100,000 sterling. Messrs. Lafuente & Nephew's house is the only one that has escaped. There have been shipwrecks attended with loss of life, including the Glen Caple from Mejillones. Mr. Billinghurst and all his family have perished, excepting his wife and an infant. Dr. Bockenham and Mr. Juppen are also among the victims. The captain of the steamer has left us two oxen, and at Iquique some potatoes and water, all the provisions he could spare. Tarapaga and Pica are level with the ground. For the last forty-eight hours we have not closed an eye, or barely tasted food.

F. LOPEZ. Another letter says:—In the interior of Pisagua and Iquique the earthquake has been very violent, the ground opening in various places with fissures two or more inches wide. The salt-petre works have been greatly injured, the ground falling in in some places, and destroying the machinery. All the houses fell to the ground, and the shock was so dreadful that the steam-boilers burst in twain, though some of them were an inch thick. Articles of every kind were shattered and hurled about on all sides, and it seemed as if Hell was let loose upon the unhappy people.

MEJILLONES. Aug. 17th.

On the 13th at 5 p.m. we had a great earthquake, with two lesser shocks in the night. The sea rose and fell alarmingly at intervals of 15 minutes retiring at one time about 50 feet. The earth swayed from north to south, with a long swell, just like sea waves, some persons felt all the symptoms of seasickness. The agitation of the sea lasted 24 hours. We have had no loss of life.

M. F. THOMSON. CALDERA. Aug. 17th.

At 8.45 on the evening of the 13th an extraordinary ebb of the sea occurred, leaving the mole-head high and dry, soon after, an immense wave rushed in with a sullen roar, and did some damage. The barque Oakland is a wreck, and others are injured. The employes of the port exerted themselves in saving several lives. The captain of the Kearsage, U. S. N., also lent aid. The wave that burst on the mole carried over it eight boats laden with coal.

SANTOS BUSTOS. From a private letter addressed to Messrs. Watson & Melgoy by a resident in the establishment of Tambo we take the details that follow:—

This afternoon, at five o'clock, we suffered a terrible earthquake that lasted five or ten minutes, knocking down all the walls of the house where we live. Animals and birds fled in alarm, and people, as if possessed

with madness, ran in all directions, without any hope of salvation. The mountains appeared to be heaving, and the motion of the ground was so like that of a lake during a storm as to render it materially impossible to stand on one's feet.

The damages to this establishment will not be less than \$1,500. In one part of the corral the earth opened. In the mountains and hills a thick dust-cloud might be seen running from west to east, and going round the famous Misti, which, together with other distant volcanoes, kept throwing out volumes of smoke.

On account of the destruction of the bread oven, workmen will be deprived, who know how long, of this necessary food, since it is supposed that Arequipa is completely destroyed. If walls so strong as those of this establishment have been knocked down as if they were made of card-board, what will have been the fate of the weak walls of private dwellings?

Messrs. Lafuente and Nephew. Iquique, August 16, 1868.

Thursday, the 13th inst., at 5 p.m., a slight trembling of the earth was felt that lasted more than two minutes. After this the earth began to quake, and continued doing so for more than six minutes, with such strength as to render standing impossible, and causing serious damage to the houses and shops. Would to Heaven this had been all. It was soon discovered that the sea was gradually rising; people got justly alarmed and began to fly to the mountains. Soon the sea that had risen very high retroceded, leaving some boats high and dry, but almost immediately afterwards a mountain of water was seen to pour on the town, upsetting and carrying away all the houses of greater value; that is, all those on the edge of the sea, and after reaching as far as six squares inland, it swept back everything. 100,000 dollars would have been insufficient to pay to laborers for doing the same work effected by the sea in ten minutes.

The losses I calculate not at less than from two to two and a-half millions. Nobody has had time to save anything, not even a little money, to enable them to live five or six days in the pampa, much less to secure any papers or documents. Besides all these misfortunes I have to add the painful loss of several individuals; the number is not known, but I calculate them from 80 to 100, among them Dr. Bockenham, D. Guillermo Billinghurst, and all his family, excepting his sister-in-law, Dona Jesus, and a little girl, both of whom were taken from the small steamer across a plank. Then there is Don Lorenzo Rivera, Don Guillermo Juppen, &c.; Don Pedro Santa Maria had his hand smashed and lost two fingers, having been tossed about by the waves for more than an hour. In the same way several others were saved whom the waves overtook.

After this slight and hurried account you can judge of the general despair and tribulation of the inhabitants when night came on and they were ascending the hills seeking a place of security. It was a fearful and heartrending scene beyond my power to describe, the father crying for his daughter, for his wife, for his sister, and "vice versa"—and these and others for the rest in order to ascertain each other's safety—then the wailing and weeping when they did not meet at once, followed by the interrupted shaking of the earth that continued through the night and that filled the measure of the general terror and consternation.

It now remains to save the lives of the survivors, and protect them from starving, since all have been left in utter destitution, and there is no place where sustenance for so many can be obtained. There is no water, all the waterworks having undergone the same fate as the houses, except the Duasie pump, which, with some repair, may be able to work again in four or five days. Unless assistance is sent to us by vessels from your city, we have the horrible prospect of all dying from starvation.

Yours, &c., CARRIZAL.

Aug. 14th.

A dreadful hurricane occurred in port last night. At 5 p.m. there was a strong and prolonged sound, after which the sea began to rise alarmingly. Seven vessels at anchor were wrecked, and 20 whaleboats with cargo totally lost. In the midst of the confusion of a dark night the terrors of the citizens were increased by the swelling of the sea, which came 100 yards inland: they fled precipitately to the mountains, where they still remain, suffering every privation. This morning the sea abated, and the following vessels were found wrecked or injured: the Delina, Adita, Corredora, Pacifico, Delicia, Veleidos, Carmen Dorich, and 29 whaleboats.

MEJILLONES. Aug. 17th.

The Consul-general, Adolfo Montt, has arrived to collect subscription's and provisions for the survivors of the earthquake. I am just going to Obija with water and food for the sufferers.

M. F. THOMSON. August 20th.

A subscription is being made on the

Bolsa, and the Government of Chile lends the steamer Maypu to take assistance to the sufferers.

CITIES DESTROYED OR INJURED.

TACNA, 25,000 inhabitants, trade with Bolivia.

ARICA, 6,000 inhabitants, imports 14 million \$ annually with Bolivia.

CALLAO, 20,000 inhabitants, port of Lima, guano trade, commerce 10 million \$.

IQUIQUE, 7,000 inhabitants, salt-petre export 15 million \$ a year.

CHALACO, 500 inhabitants fishermen.

TOMÉ, 8,000 inhabitants, grain trade of Chile, 3 of the total exports.

TALCAHUANO, 4,000 inhabitants sea port of Concepcion.

PISAGUA, 1,000 inhabitants small port.

Sota, Coronel and other places near Tomé are thought to have suffered much, as also Pisco and the Chincha Islands. In Coronel there are good coal-mines. Ilay and Arequipa near the foot of the volcano Misti, have also probably suffered.

THE NEW SALTEÑA COMPANY. During our trip to Fray Bentes we obtained the following particulars respecting this River Plate Steampacket Company, which, as they were supplied to us from the most responsible source, may be fully relied on:—

This company has at present the complete control of the Uruguay, and is of course making splendid profits, but this monopoly of the river trade is only of recent date, and the dividends which it has declared have been earned in years of the greatest steamboat opposition. A very experienced foreigner resident in the Uruguay assured us that the steamboat business in the River Uruguay is to-day the best business in the River Plate.

The capital of the company consists of 2,500 shares of 100 Montevideo dollars each, the market price of which to-day is 98 dol. gold.

The company was established in 1860; the first dividend it paid was 71 per cent.

The second dividend, three shares for one, to each shareholder.

The next dividend it paid 10 per cent.

The next dividend 62 per cent., and the last half-yearly dividend 7 1/2 per cent.

The Company has the following steamers on its line:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Cpts., Tons. Rio de la Plata, Pomo, 350. Villa del Salto, Magnasco, 330. Rio Negro, Stuart, 350. Rio Uruguay, Panasco, 380. Guanarí, Landi, 70. Guaraní, Diaz, 70. Daiman, Muraturé, 90. Guazu, Dickson, 60. Norma, Charles, 35. Concordia, 95.

The four first mentioned steamers are on the regular lines. The Chaná runs on the Rio Negro, the Guarani plies between Arroyo Negro and Uruguay, the Daiman between Fray Bentes and Guaqueyayba, the Guazu lies at Salto, the Norma is a tow steamer, and the Concordia has just arrived, and is being put together in Buenos Ayres.

The immense success of this company speaks for the admirable management of its affairs. The shares are, generally speaking, held up, and we suppose, the shareholders take little trouble to enlighten the public in the matter. As a subject of general interest for our readers, however, we publish the foregoing particulars, which, in a pecuniary point, eclipse even the renowned Cunard line.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH. IMPORTANT FROM ASUNCION.

On Sunday the mail steamers from Paraguay arrived, bringing news of importance.

The Wasp has gone up to Asuncion. The Brazilian squadron is at Villeta, where Lopez is encamped on a range of hills occupying a very formidable position.

Two iron-clads have passed Villeta anchored in front of Asuncion, and with the exception of the Colombo and another vessel, all the squadron at this date must be in front of Asuncion. The city is completely deserted, all the families fled—not even the foreigners of the arsenal are in the place—a few soldiers in the barrack called the hospital; none from the ironclads had gone ashore up to the latest advices.

The Allied Army is still crossing the Tebicuari. The general order of the day is to march on Asuncion—and the troops will only halt for a few hours on the right bank of the Tebicuari.

All transports, steamers and sailing vessels have been ordered up, and we gather from two Argentine officers who visited us yesterday, that the Argentine army will proceed by steamers to Asuncion. The Guardia Nacional has received orders to go up. The Amazonas can carry 2,000 men.

The Brazilian army will also go up by steamers, and it is believed that this week Asuncion will be occupied by the allied army.

A new Paraguayan Government has been formed in Pilar; a sort of triumvirate, where all despatches, &c., connected with the provisional government of Paraguay are attended to.

We have not heard the name of the president of this committee.

Timbo is completely abandoned.

The providencias have been established in Pilar. About 1000 Brazilians, and Commander Morales with his battalion, remain in Humaita.

Curupati is deserted, and the town shut up.

Gelly has crossed the Tebicuari; had a very narrow escape in getting out of the boat—cannot swim.

Osoorio with the vanguard is about 10 leagues north-west of Tebicuari.

Lopez, according to Col. Martinez, has about 14,000, the very best fighting men of his army, and also a large caballada.

The railway is destroyed. Lopez with his army retreats to Villa Rica, where it is thought he will make his stand.

Two small ironclads have gone up to Matto Grosso to clear the river.

All the families of Asuncion have taken up their quarters at Villa Rica, which is distant about 25 leagues from Asuncion.

Lopez has immense supplies of ammunition in all parts. When the allies entered Humaita they found 30,000 shells and two years' supply of gunpowder.

The Brazilians have two of Artega's steamers laden with provisions ready to go along with the army.

The supply of cattle for the army was never better; they are driven across in flats towed by two of Lanus's steamers at the Paso de la Patria, and then driven across to the army. There are about 12,000 animals at headquarters at present.

The Brazilians have 6,000 tons of coal at a deposit at Cerrito, and the Argentines have from 1,500 to 2,000 tons at Humaita and on board two poutoons.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The news from the Pacific threw a gloom over the city on Sunday; we were unprepared for such disastrous intelligence. The "Nacion" published a small boletin with a few hurried details contained in a letter from Sir Sarraute to President Mitre. We are enabled to give our readers much further details, owing to the kindness of Messrs. Freyre, Hermanos, who favored us with a boletin of the "Mercurio," published in Valparaiso.

Yesterday the Brady took down a very large supplemental mail for the French packet. The telegraph wires were occupied the whole day transmitting the sad news to Montevideo.

The Kepler arrived on Sunday at Montevideo. She is looked for in port to-day; the following is her passenger list for Buenos Ayres.

J. W. McClymont, S. Wilkinson, J. S. Kircain, A. Quinol, Molloy, Muller, Bruce, Davy, E. Leviah, Thoy, Wall, Robt. Ellis, J. Walsh, G. Boyd, U. Boyd, E. Wall, M. Doiro, M. S. Rios. The Kepler has been posted to leave on the 19th inst.

The next mails from the West Coast, are expected on Thursday or Saturday, unless previously sent on by chasque.

The Rio Negro arrived yesterday. From our Salteño agent, Mr. O'Reilly, who has just come in, we gather the following:

Rev. Mr. Schmidt has arrived at Salto, and the new Protestant Church will be finished in two months.

Messrs. Sloper and Paris have returned and gone down to Montevideo, having examined the different class of cattle in the various departments. We understand that Mr. R. A. Williams and Co. are about erecting a large establishment for the preservation of beef on the Morgan system. Business in Salto very dull. Commercial Bank money has only a local circulation. Mestiza sheep are selling up there at 1 1/2 reales per head, cattle from 7 1/2 to 8 dollars and dry hides in the Barracas 6 reales. Gold, 20 per cent premium; the saladeristas are working killing mares.

We understand that Commander Varela has been summoned by Gen. Urquiza, and will be reinstated.

The state of the roads around and about the Barracas bridge is represented as truly awful. An English gentleman has favored us with a graphic account of a trip he made to a saladero the other side of the bridge, which we are compelled to hold over until tomorrow.

As was announced, a meeting of Austrian subjects took place on Saturday last, at 229 Calle Corrientes, at which a club of Hungarians were finally organized, the Hungarian General, Don Juan Czetzy, being elected president, and Messrs. Schweitzer and Cleber secretaries. The object of this new association is to protect Austrian immigrants, seek employment for them on their arrival in the River Plate, &c. A general meeting of the club is convened for Saturday 19th, in the same house, at seven o'clock in the evening. We are happy in welcoming the appearance of this new society, which, under the able management of our friend, General Czetzy, we doubt not is called upon to effect much good by assisting in promoting immigration to our shores.

Captain Oneto of the Italian and River Plate Co., has promised D. M. J. Estrada for his "Revista" an account of the storm at Montevideo of Aug. 13th, which was simultaneous with the earthquake of Peru: at the time

he felt convinced the atmospheric changes denoted something very unusual.

The news from Corrientes is devoid of any very great general interest. Caceres is supposed to be on the Rio Corrientes about fifteen leagues from Goya; and it is said that Ex-Governor Lopez has taken the command-in-chief of the forces under the orders of that unruly "candillo." A battalion of National Guards of the Province of Corrientes arrived in Goya on the 9th inst. from the Rincon de Soto, and was to be incorporated on the 11th, with the forces under Ocampo. It is 400 strong. General Emilio Mitre and the officers of the expeditionary forces in Goya entertain the Goyanos with a succession of dancing parties, and scarcely a night passes without a 'tertulia' being held at one or other of their quarters.

The Palermo road generally so animated on feast days was almost deserted on Sunday, owing to the threatening appearance of the weather, not a few of the Belgrano habitues availed themselves of the railway, to spend a few hours in that charming suburban locality, where Watson's serves always as one of the great centres of attraction.

We have seen a large plan of Humaita and the opposite peninsula of the Chaco, drawn by Capt. Munico by order of the War Department. It is very accurately done, and reflects great credit upon this talented young officer.

The Colon Theatre re-opened its door after an interval of a fortnight, due to the embarrassed circumstances of the lessees, Messrs. Ferrari & Co. Mr. Guimaraens has undertaken the direction of the theatre for the benefit, as we understand, of the creditors, and has re-engaged almost the whole personnel of the lyric company that has lately been performing in Colon. The opera selected for Sunday last was 'Roberto il Diabolo,' and we never remember hearing the classical music performed with more effect than on this occasion. Mmes. Leblach and Pasi, Messrs. Segarra, Lelmi and Antonovied with each other in deserving the applause which was unparagonably and justly awarded to them by a very numerous and fashionable audience. The spartitura of the immortal Meyerbeer has lost none of its popularity, and if varied with other operas is sure to bring always crowded houses.

Two Messrs. Lezica and Lanus, in their contemplated navigation of the river Bermejo, aware that there are two gentlemen resident in this country who can give them correct information respecting its waters, class of steamers, &c., requisite for its development? These gentlemen are Commodore Thomas J. Page and his son.

A subscriber called on us yesterday about the Chilivito potatoes; they are to be seen at 370 Calle Bolívar.

Cranwell's nerve is favorably spoken of as a remedy for tooth-ache; happily we cannot speak of it from experience.

The fine steamer 'Parana' left again for Humaita on Sunday at 10 a.m. calling at all ports. All travellers by this elegant boat, find no words sufficient to praise the comforts on board, as well as the politeness of Captain Morse, and the many attentions they have received from every officer.

Messrs. Baillie and Barry had yesterday an interview with the President Elect to lay before him their proposed undertaking of exporting live stock for the English meat market. They met with a most cordial reception from Mr. Sarmiento, who promised them his best co-operation to assist them in carrying to a successful issue this important enterprise.

LAS FLORES.

The sporting world is, I suppose, aware that the district boasts of a splendid Race Course. The Spring Races were to be held on the 2nd and 3rd of October, but the late heavy rains have so much drenched the Course that it is thought the races must be postponed. The racing ground has three circular fences of wire and handubay posts, forming a double race course; the inside course is forty yards wide, and the outside course is one hundred yards wide; the length round the interior course is sixteen squares; there is also a straight course across the racing ground five squares long intended for parties wishing to keep up home fashion racing. The Government gives a three thousand dollar premium, and the Municipality gives ten thousand dollars divided in premiums of two thousand.

This race course has already cost nearly eighty thousand dollars; it is almost entirely municipal property, and, like everything else in the hands of our benighted corporation, is very much neglected. I wonder if the legislators created municipal taxes with the object of erecting race courses.

What between municipal taxes, Provincial Government taxes, National taxes and indirect ecclesiastical taxes, the country is steadily sinking under its heavy burthen; another straw will send the drowning man to the bottom.

the enraged husband drew his dagger and inflicted a longitudinal wound on the lower part of the fair lady's hip...

HOSTILITIES IN THE PLATE. (Extract.) LORD STANLEY TO MR. STUART Foreign Office, July 7, 1868.

PUBLIC INVITATION. INAUGURATION OF THE WATERWORKS. The Committee of the Waterworks begs to invite the people of Buenos Ayres...

SHARE LIST. Table with columns: No. of Shares, Name, Last Price, etc. Includes Argentinian Bank, Estrella Fire Insurance, etc.

REMADE. POR BENJAMIN NAZAR & Co. Do las existencias del establecimiento de campo, doctores de la Ciudad de Mercedes...

SPRING WATER. THE SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER is probably the most effective Mineral Water found on our Continent...

A Frenchman supposed to have had some money, was found murdered outside this town a short time since...

THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY TO MR. HAMMORD.—(RECEIVED JULY 10.) Admiralty, July 9, 1860

EUROPEAN NEWS. FRANCE. Paris, Aug. 13 Evening. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Stanley, and Lord Lyons were entertained by the Emperor yesterday...

TEA.—Small profits and quick returns.—TURMEAU, 77, Piedad. TEA.—The "Standard" Mixture. Try it.—77, PIEDAD.

AUCTION BY JOHN E. HUGHES. By Order of the Judge, Dr. Don Emilio A. Agrelo. ON FRIDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock a.m., will be sold to the Highest Bidder...

SOCIETE GENERALE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPOUR. LIGNE MENSUELLE DE GENES Y MARSEILLE A BUENOS AYRES

My Lords desire me to state, for the information of Lord Stanley, that it appears to them that Lieutenant Bushe, commanding the 'Linnet,' has acted with very proper caution...

THE PEACE SOCIETY. PARAGUAYAN WAR. "To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

THE BOURSE has been quiet. Rentes closed at 70.32c., or about the same as yesterday. August 9, Evening.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA. 361 CALLE CUYO. The steamer Lujan, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé.

ROSSI'S HAIR RESTORER. REMOVES THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DANDRUFF AND RESTORATIVE FROM THE HEAD. IMPURITIES EVER USED.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout. In quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—97.

We have had abundance of rain lately, in fact more than the crops here required; sheep are in excellent condition and very free from scab.

ON CHANGE. September 14, 1868. Ounces 400. Sovereigns 122 1/2. Patavens 25. National Bonds 52 1/2.

STEAMSHIP UNION.—If Mr. JOHN STEEL of Reigate, Surrey, who arrived in Buenos Ayres by the above-mentioned steamer, will send his address, or communicate in person to the English Drapery Establishment...

TO FARMERS. GREAT COLLECTION OF SHEARS, TWINE, etc. TORROBA BROTHERS, MERCEDES AND CIVILCOY.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO LET. A furnished house, 15 Saunders in Plaza Victoria, on the Pavement, with Quinta, Alfalfa, Cabbage-house, Cow-house, and plenty of room and fresh air.

WANTED TO RENT. Two or Three Rooms with or without Kitchen, in an English family; or a small house with four or five rooms. Apply at 230 Calle Venezuela.

As yet no contracts have been made for the new clip, those who have offered to sell ask as much as the wool is worth in the market without leaving any margin for freight, expenses, or profit.

Without entering into the questions in dispute between these States, and acting only in the interests of humanity and for the honour of our common Christianity, we venture most respectfully to submit to your Lordship whether it might not be expedient to offer the mediation of the British Government, either alone or in conjunction with some other Power...

THE NEWS from Paraguay is not by any means so favourable as anticipated, the Allies having lost too much time in crossing the Tebicuarí. Lopez, it is said, will fall back on Villa Rica.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MATTI AND PRIBRA, 30 CALLE CUYO.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Parná and Provador will leave every alternate Tuesday, at 5 p.m., returning on Fridays.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000. Income, £110,000. LONDON.

LUNCHROOMS & SNUG,

113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.



SUPERIOR WINES AND SPIRITS ENGLISH ALES & PORTER.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ

FOR CORRIENTES, IAPURU, AND PORTS.—The Italian steamer Venezia will leave every alternate Wednesday, at 10 a.m., receiving cargo and passengers, for which she has excellent accommodation.

KEAN & SOAMES,

Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, and Commission Agents in General.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 99 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio Negro will leave on Mondays at 6 p.m., returning on Thursdays.

TONICO ORIENTAL

It makes the Hair Soft and Glossy. It makes it grow Thick and Heavy. It removes every vestige of Dandruff.

YOUNG LADIES' FRENCH SCHOOL

Established for the purpose of instructing the Children of respectable native and foreign residents in all the branches of a polite and useful education.

ENGLISH DRAPER YESTABLISHMENT

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.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FIRST SPRING MEETING, NOVEMBER 11, 1885.

SEWING MACHINES.

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

KIRKMAN'S PIANOS.

On Sale at the Agents, MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72 RECONQUISTA.

MOURNING GOODS.

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, MUSLINS, DE LAINES, and ALPACAS, BLACK MERINO SHAWLS, and LONGS.

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST—EN

LA BRACCA CALLE DE LA GALLE DE SALTA ENTRE BRASIL Y CASEROS (Merced Constitucion).

William Southron, SADDLER, REMOVED

No. 149 CALLE DEFENSA.

TO 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.

AVENIRE—La maison de campagne de M.

Felix Grouton se a Belgrano rue de Itazáoz de Caxelli.

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST,

39—CALLE SUPACHA—50.

NAVARRO TO COMMERCE

On 14th SEPTEMBER, 1885.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, & CO.,

At the Great International Trials of the Royal Agricul. Society of England, held at Bury St. Edmunds, July, 1885, received the following Awards:

IMPRESA INGLESA

146 FLORIDA.

FIRST RACE—ONE O'CLOCK.

THE AMATEUR STAKES.—Distance, 10 squares. Weight of riders, 145lbs. Entrance, \$200—\$500 added.

ALLES, PORTERS, WINES, & C.

We beg to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres, that we have commenced Business as Ale, Porter, and Wine Merchants.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

(Over the "Standard" Office). Photographs on Porcelain, latest out, from \$60.

REYREDEU Y BRADLEY,

Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais, 259 CALLE PERU.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUÁ AND CO. 101—Cangallo—103. BUENOS AYRES.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

THE SPLENDID AMERICAN STEAMER. JAMES T. BRADY, CAPT. HENRY TATTERSON.

THE "GLYCERINE" DIP;

FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS, FREE FROM ARSENIC, MERCURY, MINERAL AND OTHER POISONS.

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,

Page's Balance Horse Rakes.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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

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SOUTH AMERICA

VERSUS THE WORLD. PENEDO'S VEGETABLE SYRUP, THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF MODERN TIMES!

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

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HENDERSON AND MURDOCK,

108 CALLE VENEZUELA.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61—CORRIENTES—61.

LARGE ASSORTMENT

AUTUMN GOODS.

LA COMISION.

268, 1m, a2.