



TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA

1.º Funcion del ter. abono. JUEVES 17 SETIEMBRE de 1868.

Roberto il Diavolo A las 8.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 97-CALLE VICTORIA-197.

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

G R A N D PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK precisely.

BUENOS AYRES ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Spring Meeting will take place on Monday, 12th October, 1868. The following is the Program (subject to alterations):

- 1-High Jump, Standing. 2-do. Running. 3-100 Yards Race. 4-Hop, Skip, and Jump. 5-Mile Race. 6-Vaulting. 7-Throwing the Hammer. 8-440 Yards Race.

Interval of One Hour.

9-Boys' Race: 150 Yards; allowing 5 Yards Start for each year under fourteen.

10-Broad Jump, Standing. 11-do. Running. 12-150 Yards Hurdle Race: 10 Hights, 3ft. 3in.

13-Putting the Stone. 14-Pole Leaping. 15-Half-Mile Steeplechase. 16-Race upon Stilts. 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, P. Galbraith, A. J. Howden, F. Jacobs, and D. Willcocks.

THOMAS HOGG, Secretary.

"The properest thing to do."

THE TEMPRANITO PICK-ME-UP.

To be taken between 9 and 10 A.M. At the Mineral Water Establishment, 28-Calle Rivadavia-28.

THE POQUITO MAS TARDE COCKTAIL.

To be taken between 12 M. and 12 P.M. At the Mineral Water Establishment, 28-Calle Rivadavia-28.

THE AMERICAN FREE LUNCH.

Biscuits, Bread, and Cheese. To be taken between 12 M. and 2 P.M. At the Mineral Water Establishment, 28-Calle Rivadavia-28.

THE TARDITO BITTERS.

To be taken between 3 and 5 P.M. At the Mineral Water Establishment, 28-Calle Rivadavia-28.

The Evening Lounge—Conversation Room—Free Library—Spending Piano.

Viva el Presidente! God Save the Queen! Hail Columbia! 103 Im 512

NOTICE.—The undersigned, having entered into Partnership under the firm of Corrales & Wemmann, as Produce Brokers and Commission Agents, and having established their Office at 154 Calle de Lima, hereby offer their services in these Branches to their Friends and the Public in general.

W. J. CORRALES, HENRY L. WELMANN, Buenos Ayres, Sept. 10, 1868. 115 Im 512

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 audent, nil veri non audent dicere." Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Sept. 14, 6.10 P.M.

Business very flat.

Bolsa transactions in "Deuda Interna," 37 to 37½; Fomento Territorial, 144 to 146. Banco Oriental, 6 dis. Bank paper, 15½ dis.

Nothing fresh.

Weather fine, but unsettled.

THE PACIFIC EARTHQUAKE.

No further particulars respecting the earthquake in Peru can be expected for a few days. Possibly the next news from the Pacific will come by the Valparaiso steamer bound for Liverpool and calling at Montevideo, but in the details which we published yesterday our readers cannot have failed to remark that the catastrophe was attended with circumstances almost unprecedented.

The chief and great peculiarity about the Peruvian earthquake was its extreme suddenness. As a general rule, the approach of earthquakes is heralded by various premonitory symptoms of the most unequivocal character—the air appears to be affected in some respect, perhaps in its electric condition, and the brute animals show a sensitiveness to this by uttering cries of distress and running wildly about—men are sometimes affected with dizziness and a sensation like sea sickness—the atmosphere is, generally speaking, hazy, and the sun appears red and fiery—the weather suddenly changes from fierce gusts of wind to dead calms, and rain pours down in torrents. Immediately before the shocks occur, the air is generally very still, while the surface of the ocean or lakes is unusually disturbed. In the disaster in question not only were all these symptoms wanting, but even the mysterious suddenness of the catastrophe appears to have overcome animal instinct, for the beasts and the birds were taken unawares, and as the houses in Arica and Iquique were tumbling, the birds began to fly away and the beasts break from the stables and dash through the streets; even the ocean acted a new part on this melancholy occasion, for the surface of the sea, instead of being disturbed, was unusually quiet until after the shock. Neither is there any evidence that man experienced any premonitory

symptoms, such as dizziness, seasickness, &c.; on the contrary, at Pisagua, where the destruction has been most complete, the people were all amusing themselves and drinking success to the new President, Colonel Balta, when swept into eternity. In the history of earthquakes we find that the most disastrous on record is that mentioned by Gibbon, in 526 A.D., at Antioch, where 250,000 persons are said to have perished. We find in modern history that of Lisbon in 1755, of Mobile in 1811, of Chile in 1822, and of Mendoza in 1861 as the most notable. The earthquake in Chile in 1822 is peculiarly remarkable owing to the permanent elevation of the country between the Andes and the coast which attended it. The area thus raised is about 100,000 square miles, and the height of the elevation from 2 to 7 feet, and it appears from lines of sea beaches at higher levels that the same regions have on previous occasions been lifted up, of which however history affords no record, whilst in the 17th century we find that in the Island of Jamaica an earthquake had precisely a different effect, for the city of Port Royal permanently sank beneath the water level; a thousand acres or more thus permanently sank in less than one minute.

At the great Lisbon earthquake, where 60,000 persons perished, the sea retired leaving the bar dry, and returned in a great wave over 50 feet in height; the mountains were rent and thrown in fragments down the valleys; multitudes sought safety from the falling houses by crowding on the marble quay—it suddenly sank with them like a ship foundering at sea, but when the waters closed over the place no fragments of the wreck, none of the boats and vessels near by, that were drawn into the whirlpool, and not one of the thousands of bodies carried down, reappeared upon the surface. Over this awful spot the water stands now 600 feet deep, and locked in the fissured rocks in chasms of unknown depth lie the relics of what was the life and wealth of that portion of the earth's surface in the middle of the 18th century. Humboldt stated that the portion of the surface of the earth shaken by that earthquake was equal to four times the extent of Europe. The shock was felt in Sweden, Scotland, and even in Canada.

The earthquake at Carracas in 1812 was another awful visitation; the whole city tumbled in an instant, and 12,000 human beings were buried in its ruins.

In 1858, we read of a terrible earthquake in Mexico, extending through the whole valley of Mexico, and causing immense destruction of life and property.

In 1859, the City of Quito, in Ecuador, was almost entirely destroyed, and many thousand lives are said to have been lost. There is a spot in the Atlantic near the Equator, about midway between Guinea and Brazil, which appears to be peculiarly liable to earthquake shocks. Vessels passing here invariably experience shocks, and the soundings are found to be subject to sudden variations; a depth of four hundred fathoms being often directly succeeded by one beyond the reach of any sounding line. It is supposed that this spot is a submarine volcanic region.

At the Mendoza catastrophe, about 10,000 people are said to have perished; and this modern earthquake attracted the attention of many scientific men to the region of the Andes. Professor Forbes has stated that somewhere beneath the Mendoza region, the volcanic waves meet; how far science can explain this remains to be seen. The general and most accepted theory of earthquakes, is, after all, very undefined and extremely ambiguous.

We all know that various agents are at work in the interior of the earth producing chemical changes, which are often attended with violent movements. The velocity of the earthquake shock has been frequently ascertained by noting the time at which chronometers at different localities have stopped. M. Mallet, in his admirable work on the "Dynamics of Earthquakes," defines their efficient cause to be "a wave of elastic compression produced either by the sudden flexure and constraint of the elastic materials forming a portion of the earth's crust, or by the sudden relief of this constraint by withdrawal of the force, or by their giving way and becoming fractured."

The disaster in Peru appears to have originated beneath the ocean, and the shock to have been from east to west. The sea wave generated by the same movement advances more slowly than the vibration, hence the houses fell before the wave approached. Many persons attach great significance to the fact that the solar eclipse and the Peruvian earthquake were almost contemporaneous. Although the shock was not felt in this city, yet the night it occurred Buenos Ayres was visited by a fearful storm, and attended by the most continuous lightning. It is evident, however, from the few details at hand, that the shock originated in the Pacific Ocean, where its chief severity must have been experienced by a submarine world.

LATEST FROM PARAGUAY.

RETURN OF CAPT. BURTON.

The renowned traveller, Capt. Burton arrived yesterday from the seat of war, per Proveedor; he gives a most interesting account of his visit to Humaitá; Timbo and the Tebicuarí.

Lopez's fortifications at the Tebicuarí were scientifically constructed, with flank batteries, epaulements &c., made of sods. There was a fine battery of 11 guns, another of 6, and another of 3, but the place was untenable against the Brazilian iron-clads.

It is thought Lopez does not intend to make a stand at Villeta, but is falling back with his army on Villa Rica, 56 leagues inland. He has ship't all his Generals, except Resquin, and lost altogether nearly 300 pieces of cannon.

The abundance of ammunition at Humaitá was visible from the great waste of powder, which lay about in all the ditches. At Timbó there was not even a cartridge left behind. The woods are so full of Paraguayans that the allied officers durst not venture out on a foraging expedition.

The general opinion is that the war is drawing to a close; the Tebicuarí may be regarded as the natural frontier of Paraguay, and now the Allies have begun the invasion of the country without any formidable obstacles in their path.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

With the desire of cementing the ties of friendly feelings between Brazilians and Englishmen, Mr. Buckley-Matthew gave a grand reception on the 3rd of September. Their Highnesses the Duke de Saxe and Princess Leopoldina were unable to attend owing to slight illness, but the ball was honored with the presence of His Highness Prince Philippe of Saxe, the Ministers of State, the diplomatic Corps, &c., &c.

Dancing was commenced at 9 o'clock and was kept up with great spirit till early morning. The entertainment was splendid, and the cordiality which reigned throughout the evening was delightful to all the guests, due in great part at least to the indefatigable attention rendered by the fair hostess to her guests.

The last fourteen days have been marked by much discussion as to the financial measures which will have to be adopted to enable the national treasury to meet the present and future extraordinary demands upon it, caused by the war in Paraguay, the difficult nature of the case being aggravated by the absence of legislative authorization for any that can be adopted. Among the proposals for affording relief to the treasury is one for the issue of short date bonds, paying interest and principal in gold, which, having been a favorite project with a gentleman now a member of the Itaboraí, is currently asserted to be one of which the government will avail itself. A more general opinion, however, is that the Minister of Fazenda will rely mainly on the continued issue of paper money to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war, which are estimated to exceed the ordinary revenue by about, 6,000,000\$ a month.

On this morning, the 5th of September, a decree is published, dated August, 5th, authorizing the Minister of Fazenda to make a further issue of paper money to the extent of 40,000,000\$000.

An official statement published in regard to the state of the issue of treasury bills and paper money up to the 31st of August shows that from July 16th to that date the issue of treasury bills, had been increased from 72,048,100\$ to 80,886,400\$ and that the increase of the issue of paper money in the same time had been 4,000,000\$, leaving a sum of 3,014,000 yet to be emitted on account of the authorization of an issue of 50,000,000\$ given by the act of September 28th 1867.

A reduction of 1½ per cent upon the interest allowed upon treasury bills issued on after the 1st of September has been announced by the treasury. The general change of men in all branches of the executive service continues to be made in all quarters, and forced recruitment is being prosecuted with vigour, even in the metropolis although the municipal elections occur here upon the 7th inst.

About 300 men have been forwarded this fortnight to reinforce the troops operating in Paraguay. Their Highnesses the Conte d'Eu and the Prince Imperial are at the sulphur springs of Campanha in the province of Minas Geraes, for benefit from those mineral waters.

Not merely is it likely that the production of cotton in the province of S. Paulo is going to be largely improved by the settlement of Southern emigrants, but it also appears very probable that S. Paulo will be indebted to Southern planters for the opening and establishing of a new and very important branch of the culture and manufacture of tobacco.

Mr. Robert Broadnax, an old and well known tobacco planter of Alabama having settled in Campinas he planted seed brought from Havana, the product of which has been manufactured into cigars that we pronounce, from personal trial of them, to have a splendid flavor and to be capable of competing with fine quality Havana importations. The transport Isabel brought in from Humaita on the 29th, 178 Paraguayans prisoners.

SANTA-FE RAOS.

These were the first races held by the Club at Cañada de Gomez, and it is probable they will be the last. Any one who attended both the meetings held this year in this province, must have been struck by the great difference between them. Instead of a long train completely loaded with human freight, which left Rosario for Roldan in the early part of the year, there were but two carriages used for passengers on the 8th inst., neither of them half filled. No doubt, the threatening appearance of the weather somewhat lessened the attendance; but there were other drawbacks—the distance to be travelled, and, as a consequence, the shorter time on the course, and the higher fares, and the knowledge of many that but one of the races set down in the advertisement would be contested.

Of the four races in the program, the Railway Stakes only resulted in a race, the rest being merely walks over for silver cups, said to be elegant, but certainly not of great intrinsic value. Horse-racing is not yet so general in the country that a man, presuming it were to him peculiarly convenient to run the same horse three consecutive years, would think the honor of competing for a cup of trifling worth a sufficient recompense for the great expense and anxiety of training, the chance—not insignificant in this country—of having his horse stolen; and it must likewise be considered that many are sojourners in the land who would not go in for an honor that requires such a length of time for a consummation. It is to be hoped the Club has, or will, arrive at the conclusion to which these arguments point, and that next gathering the arrangements will be such as to ensure a greater success, and afford more interest to the lovers and supporters of this amusement.

The special train started with punctuality, and if the resources of the Company were severely taxed, reflects great credit on the management; not long after leaving Rosario there was a heavy fall of rain, which made good going for the horses, and fortunately for the country was very general, some distance from Caracará a log of wood, supposed to have fallen from the tender, was caught up between a wheel and break of one of the carriages and fortunately carried to the station without any accident to the train; before reaching our destination the rain ceased and did not again fall sufficiently to inconvenience the participants in the day's amusement. The gathering was not large during the day at no time were more than 300 spectators present, but those who were there seemed not to have their enjoyment lessened by the absence of friends.

As a preliminary diversion to the racing, the capture of a thief was witnessed. Some gentlemen from the Frayle Muerto country arrived at the field of action the night before the horse contests took place, and, failing better accommodation, slept in a railway carriage, used afterwards as a dressing and weighing-room for the jockeys. One of these gentlemen had about \$30 robbed from him during the night; the thief was seen to enter the carriage, and was the following day identified and arrested; his innocence he strongly protested, and, as a proof thereof, began to undress himself, handing over his garments for the inspection of the Commissary. This proceeding was not considered a convincing proof of his honesty; it was notified to the man he need not further disarrange his toilet, and no more painful disclosure was made than the cleanest pair of feet. The upshot of this little episode was, that a man who had in gambling won the whole of the stolen money from the arrested man, gave it up to the rightful owner, and the chief was marched off with pinioned arms much to the satisfaction of those present.

The meagreness of the bona fide racing was such that attempts were made to get up races on the ground, the result of which was that 2 sweepstakes were got up, one of which preceded, the other followed the race of the day. In these scratch races Alarm was the favorite, and it was well warranted by his fine running and splendid appearance on the 8th inst., and his brilliant victory at Roldan. Unfortunately, these tokens of esteem were not appreciated, as he bolted from the course on each occasion. English owners were victorious in each race. The excitement of the day was centered in the Railway Stakes, a natural consequence of the worth of the prize and the great renown of El Sauce or El Indio and Bridesmaid. If anything the Indian hero of El Sauce was the greater favorite, so hot were the natives on this superb looking animal, that among some a funk was established, and others with the greatest confidence in the beautiful lady, who was not a gay deceiver, were only prevented from making a greater haul than they did, by not being prepared to invest such amounts as were open to their acceptance. It was no fault

of the natives their losses were not heavier, rolls of notes were offered to back the copper-colored gentleman without being taken up; one gentleman was willing to support his opinion by a wager of \$1000' and upwards or 5000 cows; the effect of this novel offer was that many were cowed. In writing of betting transactions, it is worthy of remark, the perfect confidence with which natives handed over large sums to Englishmen in backing the Indian pet, without so much as requiring any notification of the capability of payment.

The appended description of the running may not be considered sufficiently detailed to suit sportsmen, but this is attributable in some degree to the facts, that there were no cards of the races, and that Mr. Cunningham, whose courteousness the undersigned believes he might have reckoned upon, is not in town. The mention of the Treasurer's name allows a favourable opportunity for the public acknowledgement due to him for his great services, which have so powerfully aided the success of previous meetings and not less this one, which passed off in the happiest manner and to the satisfaction of those who gave it their countenance and support.

Las Rosas Challenge Cup—value £15; to become the property of anyone winning the race three successive years. 20 squares—Entrance, \$20. J. Watt's Bluegown (malacarra) W.O. Trademens' Plate—Cup value £15; to become the property of anyone winning the race three successive years. 10 squares—Entrance, \$20. Kemmis, Cookson, & Wheatley's Alarm [chessnut gelding]. W.O. Victoria Cup Steeplechase—value £15; to become the property of anyone winning the race three successive years. 20 squares—Entrance, \$20. Kemmis, Cookson, & Wheatley's Rifleman [dark bay]. W.O. Railway Stakes; 30 squares. Entrance, \$30, with \$200 added by C. A. Railway Company.

Kemmis, Cookson, & Wheatley's Bridesmaid [bay mare] ridden by H. L. Reynard. 1 M'Crath & Co.'s El Indio [colorado] by Bowers. 2 Manuel Correa's Vampire [dk. brn.] by a native. 3 Betting at starting.—Even on El Indio or Bridesmaid, with a preference for the former. Under the direction of Mr. Wheatley a capital start was effected, Vampire taking up the start running at a painfully slow pace, which was but little increased until after the second round, when the leading horse was easily overhauled by the two others, the Indian to the front with the mare close behind Xere Vampire was practically out of the race, and the final struggle began between the two favourites at a slashing pace within two squares of home, the mare slowly but steadily gaining on her opponent. Mr. Reynard, whose great judgment and skill as a jockey is so well known, a short distance from the winning post made a call on the lady, which was gallantly responded to, she came on with a rush and passed the judge a good length in advance of her adversary, amidst the most enthusiastic plaudits of her supporters.

Sweepstake: 10 squares. Entrance, \$10. Kommis, Cookson, & Wheatley's Alarm, ridden by Straubenzee; Do., Do.'s Rifleman, ridden by Reynard. 1 M'Crath & Co.'s Clown, by Bowers 2 J. Watt's Bluegown, by owner. 3 Betting 3 to 1 on Alarm.

The Clown took the lead, followed by Rifleman, Bluegown, and Alarm. Nearing home, Alarm bolted when well ahead; a good race ensued between the Rest, Rifleman winning, the Clown a good second.

A Sweepstake; 10 squares. Entrance, \$5. Six horses ran, 4 owned by Englishmen, 2 by natives. The race requires no special mention, but that Alarm was fractions, swerved from the course early in the race, and later on bolted. Rifleman won, he being backed heavily for second place.

The length of this report obliges the writer to postpone other news. P. J. O.

DEPARTURE OF REV. MR. SCHMID.

Saladero, Fray Bentos, Sept. 1. On the 30th ult. our respected pastor, the Rev. Mr. Schmid, in the eve of his departure for Salta, had delivered his farewell address to his English congregation. During the 18 months which it has been our honor and privilege to listen to his Christian counsel, we have found it to be his undeviating aim to place before his hearers our ancient faith, and the object of it, in all its native beauty and simplicity. Afterwards his congregation met him in a suitable place in Fray Bentos, and Mr. James Dunlop, in their name, presented him with a purse of sovereigns as a token of their gratitude, and in appreciation of his labors amongst them.

Messrs. Cranwell & Murray have received a supply of Rosster's hair restorer: we learn that their new shop in Calle Florida will be a splendid Botica.

MUD ADVENTURES IN BARRACAS.

TERRIBLE STAFF AT THE BRIDGE.

Some time last week I mounted my horse, with the intention of going to a saladero at the other side of the bridge at Barracas. I had some sheepskins there, and as I was anxious to dispose of them, notwithstanding the haziness of the weather, I set out.

It was all plain-sailing along Calle Buen Orden, for with the mud the horse could walk, until I reached about a square beyond Standard Hall, and here I encountered a tremendous pantana. Halt was the order of the day; I dare not push ahead without a leader, and, though not at all a timid man, I was on the point of returning when an intrepid milkman made his appearance, and, though he hesitated for a moment and muttered between his teeth "Que Gobierno!" still on he went, with mud and puddle actually up to his horses belly.

I followed suit, and got on very well until I came to the railway station. Here I paused, for I recollected that, if I pushed on and rounded Soler's barraca, I should certainly meet there an impassible pantana; at the same time I heard the whistle of the engine, and as my horse was skittish, I feared following alongside of the rails to get out on the main road to the bridge. I retreated, therefore, a square and came round by Pasques' Cinhimbera. Passing a pantana here, the knees of my nether garments actually cut the mud, though nearly kneeling on the saddle. After passing this, I almost gave up hopes of being able to reach my destination, and for a moment I thought of turning back; but behind me (it was now four o'clock) there was nothing but a cold dinner and the two terrible pantanas to recross, whilst before me lay the sparkling wines of the Rhine, the jovial laugh of my friend, the saladerista from Fatherland, a good stable for my horse for the night, while I could cross the river in a boat and come up by rail. On, therefore, I went, and had got to the verge of the main road leading on to the bridge when I met another devil of a pantana; but at it I dashed in right gallant style, and nobly did my horse get through. After passing it I looked ahead, where I saw within sixty yards of the bridge about a dozen horsemen, all standing, evidently looking with intense interest at something. With difficulty I pushed my horse on, sinking up to his belly in the thick, slummy mud (reminding one of the good old times at home, when breaking the hares in the snow), and got close up to the horsemen. I have said they were looking with intense interest at something.

What do you think it was, gentlemen? I thought myself before coming up that it was a horse and cart upset in that narrow pass, and that all traffic was suspended, and like the milkman a curse was on my lips against the government that while spending millions on a useless war they leave the principal entrance to the city impassable, but it was neither a horse nor cart nor bullock cart that obstructed the way—noting less than a whole troop of capones that got imbedded in the mud—there they lay dead and dying, some struggling to get out, but vain indeed were their struggles. At last the Gauchos had to get lassoes and haul them out one by one.

The way was clear now, and I was just on the point of proceeding along when I saw midway between me and the bridge a tremendous rut in the road; to pass it I thought impossible, and at the same time I recollected that after passing the bridge I should encounter two dreadful pantanas before reaching the saladero. The position of the French at Waterloo flashed across my mind when—

The Prussian cannon thundering in their rear, The British bayonets flashing in their face, And unable to stand the turn of the charge They broke and fled. I do not know whether the French or myself were more unfortunate during the retreat, for I also retreated, not daring to proceed. It is stated that Grouchy made a skilful and rapid retreat into France. I tried to imitate his example to get home in time, but mine was too rapid; hearing the whistle of the train, and fearing my skittish horse would be caught in the narrow pass I hurried on, when the legs of the animal stuck fast in the thick mud, and down he came fairly imbedding his head up to his ears in mud, and I! Where did I go?

Gentlemen, of course you can swim, and you must have often in your younger days seen some splendid somersaults by your schoolfellows on the banks of the Liffey when they plunge head foremost into the river, but I am dashed! if you had ever seen such a one as mine; at this moment I laugh when I think of the figure I must have cut—head, neck, and shoulders were fairly covered, and I never could have extricated myself had it not been for the kind hearts of some tender females that hauled me out.

You advise Sr. Sarmiento to go and see with his own eyes the Riachuelo. Please advise him also to purchase that bit of ground for me, for I am sure I have deserved it, should I be the means of inducing him to take a 'passer' down there to-morrow. D.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday the Italian frigate Etna entered port, and saluted the Argentine flag. At noon the Setiembre Battery replied. So much firing gave rise to the rumour that Lopez had arrived and was in the Roads.

Owing to a rather incautions proof reading, a statement appeared in a country correspondent's letter yesterday of an indelicate nature. The matter was as disagreeable a surprise for the editors of the paper as for the readers of the "Standard." We never, under any circumstances, permit such matter to be published, as our readers are well aware, and as their surprise yesterday fully establishes.

The Ball at the Progreso Club to-morrow evening promises to be a grand affair, and will probably be attended by the 'elite' not only of our native but also of our foreign society.

We are glad to see that our friend, Dn. Julio Nunez, has been appointed Juez de Paz of the district Cathedral Norte, in lieu of D. E. Quintana, resigned, an appointment which is a just matter of congratulation for our friend and the public in general.

The Vale of Doon, while on her way down the river, with soldiers of the Corrientes National Guard on board, went ashore in front of the Rincon de Soto. The troops were landed, and proceeded to effect their incorporation with the forces under Colonel O'Campo in Mercedes.

The new tariff law is still under discussion. There is every probability that the new bill will be a decided improvement on that of last year. All import duties on machines and boilers for steamers will be abolished, also export duty on live stock will be stricken off, but all these are at best but half measures. Strike the duties off iron, coal and lumber, Messrs. Congressales, and for once legislate for the protection and support of native industry.

That hopeful body, the Municipality, is still busy with the public cemetery question. The streets are in a truly shocking state, but the board can do nothing.

We are glad to hear that some of our friends out about Chascomus are turning their attention to tobacco-growing. Applications have been made to us for seed, but we have none. We still have some cotton seed left for all who wish to apply for same.

There is at present a very large supply of Paraguayan cotton in the seed in Barracas, it having come down in the steamers from Humaita, about 500 ar. We believe this cotton will be ginned at Mr. Younger's and then shipped to Europe.

It is more than probable that the great case against Gen. Arredondo will after all amount to nothing, the Minister of War being unable to go on will enter a 'nolle prosequi.'

The contribution Directa tax this year in this city yields we understand the enormous rental of \$½ millions currency; this of course is exclusive of the tax collected on properties beyond the municipal jurisdiction.

Respecting the Boca Railway and the Barraca bridge, we understand that at last, there seems to be some prospect of the affair being settled. The state of the road there is truly awful, one side of the road is covered with bricks intended for the new bridge; these have been ordered to be removed. The Railway people are busy bringing down waggons of earth and thus filling up the pantanos, the road however, should be paved, as the traffic there is enormous.

The fire-proof man has sent a proposal to the Municipality to give in the month of October next, a grand performance representing the taking of Humaita amid great display of fireworks and setting fire to the fortress from all of which he is to come out scathless. He asks for this wonderful fancion, the bagatelle of 25,000 dollars, paper money.

Don Ramon Maldonado has presented a project to the Municipality, offering for \$30,000 to repair the cart road from the Quinta Saavedra to the Alsina bridge, and put it in perfect order; repairing the present wooden bridge where the road is crossed by other roads by bridges made of stone, one of which is to be about seventeen varas long. He also offers to keep the road in constant repair afterwards, being paid \$2000 monthly.

The Government has issued orders to the Director of the Western Railway to allow all the materials destined for the new church of Salto to be conveyed along the line free of any charge.

Well pleased are we to hear that Sr. Sarmiento purposes making a visit to the Oldendorff estancia. Our friend the new President seems after all of the right stuff. A visit to this splendid estancia will teach him much, and convince him of the fact that industry is almost expiring under excessive taxation. We hope Mr. Oldendorff will show the new President the 23½ per cent. ploughs, harrows, spades, reaping, sowing and mowing machines.

This packet has brought further news of Messrs. Solas, Ocampo and Irigoyen. They are all still in London, complain greatly of the heat, are about to leave for Ireland, visit Blarney, Glendalough, &c., and then take a run up the Rhine.



STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MATTI AND PIERA, 36 CALLE CUYO. FOR MONTEVIDEO... FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS... FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS...

THE LONDON AND LANCASTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000. Insurances against loss or damage by fire...

LUNCHROOMS & SNUG, 113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. WINE SPIRITS SNUG & LUNCH. Superior Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Porter, Irish, Scotch and Bourbon Whiskey...

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt...

Table with columns: Station, Time, Direction. Includes stations like Rosario, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ 41 CALLE RIVADAVIA. FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS... FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS...

KEAN & SOAMES, Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, and Camp Agents in General.

YOUNG LADIES' FRENCH SCHOOL. 42 CALLE CORRIENTES. Established for the purpose of instructing the Children of respectable native and foreign residents...

FOR MONTEVIDEO. THE AMERICAN STEAMER. JAMES T. BRADY, CAPT. HENRY TATTERSON. LEAVES BUENOS AYRES, LEAVES MONTEVIDEO...

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 90 CALLE RECONQUISTA. FOR MONTEVIDEO... FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS...

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

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...

THE "GLYCERINE" DIP, FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS, FREE FROM ARSENIC, MERCURY, MINERAL AND OTHER POISONS. DEADLY TO ALL PARASITES INFESTING THE SKINS OF SHEEP AND OTHER ANIMALS.

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ROSARIO DE SANTA FE ATHLETIC SPORTS. FIRST SPRING MEETING, NOVEMBER 11, 1868. Stewards: R. Ogilvie, R. Browne, N. Surman...

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventors...

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

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, AND Page's Balance Horse Rakes. AT 66 CALLE MORENO 66.

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POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST EN LA BARRACA FERRI CALLE DE SALTA ENTRE BRASIL Y CASEROS (Merced Constitucion).

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY. 74-BELGRANO (Old). Photographs on Porcelain, latest out, from \$50. Natural Size Photographs, \$200.

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

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WILLIAM SOUTHRON, SADDLER, HAS REMOVED TO No. 149 CALLE DEFENSA.

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST, 59-CALLE SUTIPACIA-59. Frede grande pleasure in again introducing himself...

BURGUNDY WINES, SOLE AGENCY OF THE "COMPAGNIE DES GRANDS VINS DE BOURGOGNE". BURGUNDY WINES: Complete Assortment, in Bordelais and Cases.

RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NAMES OF STEAMERS: CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

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CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH & CO., At the Great Triennial Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Bury St. Edmunds, July, 1868.

IMPRESA INGLESA. RUSTON & PROSSER, 146 FLORIDA. The Bottles bear our Labels, and no Ales or Porters but of the most famous English Brands are bottled by us...

W. R. THOMAS AND CO., 188 AND 190, CANGALLO, AND 64, MAIPU, 219, lm, a27. FRESH - FRESH - FRESH. JUST RECEIVED, freshly got up in China and Glass Pots...

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

Table with columns: Station, Time, Direction. Includes stations like Rosario, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires.

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CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH & CO., AND 78 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON. 22p e18

HENDERSON AND MURDOCK, 108 CALLE VENEZUELA. 28, xp, j7

JOHN BULL STORE, 40 1/2 SAN MARTIN. 107 lm a13

JOHN BULL STORE, 40 1/2 SAN MARTIN. 107 lm a13

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