



TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA.

2<sup>a</sup> Funcion del 1er. Abono.

DOMINGO, 20 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1868.

Roberto il Diavolo

A las 8.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE.

97-CALLE VICTORIA-197.

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.

At Eight o'Clock precisely.

BUENOS AYRES ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Spring Meeting will take place on Monday, 12th October, 1868.

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, Running.

11-Do, Standing.

12-150 Yards Hurdle Race: 10 flights, 3ft. 3in.

13-Putting the Stone.

14-Pole Leaping.

15-Half-Mile Scoplechase.

16-Race upon Stilts.

17-200 Yards Race: Consolation Stakes.

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

The following Resolutions were passed at the last General Meeting, under the following Order of Business:

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.

3. The Committee are empowered to disqualify any Competitor not appearing in suitable costume.

THOMAS HUGG, Secretary.

R OSARIO DE SANTA FE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FIRST SPRING MEETING, NOVEMBER 11, 1868.

Stewards—R. Ogilvie, R. Browne, N. Surman, W. S. Cockson, A. Jordan.

Treasurer and Secretary—H. J. McNab.

Judge—W. Seymour.

Starter—J. S. Cunningham.

1-FLAT RACE—100 Yards.—Entrance, \$1, with \$15 added.

2-THROWING THE HAMMER—16lb.—Entrance, \$1, with \$5 added.

3-HURDLE RACE—150 Yards: Three Flights, 2ft. 3in.—Entrance, \$3, with \$10 added.

4-HIGH JUMP RUNNING.—Entrance, \$2, with \$12 added.

5-FLAT RACE—440 Yards.—Entrance, \$3, with \$15 added.

6-LENGTH JUMP, STANDING.—Entrance, \$1, with \$5 added.

7-FLAT RACE—One Mile.—Entrance, \$5 plus Silver Cup.—Entrance, \$25.

8-SACK RACE—30 Yards.—Entrance, \$1, with \$10 added.

9-LENGTH JUMP RUNNING.—Entrance, \$2, with \$15 added.

10-HURDLE RACE—250 Yards: Five Flights, 3ft. 6in.—Entrance, \$2, with \$25 added.

Entrance-money, with names of competitors to be forwarded to the Secretary, on or before EIGHT P.M., on the 21st SEPTEMBER.

1868. The Rules of the Athletic Club of London strictly adhered to. \$15-9p-jr-22

SARMIENTO'S BOOK ON THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

For Sale at the Standard Office, Messrs. Mackers's, Lord's, Rushton & Trill's, and Behren & Co.'s, Montevideo.

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 audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere." Cicerone.

SAURDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Sept. 18, 6.15 P.M.

The Hipparchus and City of Buenos Ayres arrived this morning with European dates to the 20th.

The Hipparchus leaves to-night for Buenos Ayres.

Exchange on London, 50 1/2 nominal.

Bank paper unchanged.

Nothing doing.

Weather very fine.

ENGLAND.

Great meetings were held against Gladstone's motion on the Irish Church question.

The 'Standard' says that the result of the French Loan, is a proof of the general confidence of the stability of the Napoleonic dynasty.

London, August 20.

Consols—Tendency downwards, 94. Bank rate, 2.

Liverpool, August 20.

Cotton 1/2 per lb lower than yesterday. Sales—15,000 bales.

FLANCE.

Rumors of the dissolution of the Camaras unfounded.

SPAIN.

It is said that the Queen has offered to General Pezuela the Presidency of the new Cabinet. Minister of War resigned.

MEXICO.

The American newspapers state that a revolution headed by Dominguez had commenced in the Province of Vera Cruz. Cholera very bad in the City of Vera Cruz.

AMERICA.

New York, Aug. 18.

The Democratic majority in Kentucky was more than 85,000 votes.

N. Y., Aug. 19.

Gold, 14 1/2; exchange, 109 1/2. Cotton—Middle upland, 30c. Flour, 8 to 9.40.

Bio, Sept. 12.

Exchange, private paper, 10. Business done at 12.500.

THE PALERMO CEMETERY.

That hopeful corporation known to us all as the Municipality is yet undecided as to where to locate the new cemetery. Don José Herrera, of Barracas, in an hour of the deepest gloom for Buenos Ayres, without law, decree or edict, set apart a portion of the Convalecencia Grounds for what was then termed a southern cemetery, and here during the prevalence of cholera all those who died in the city south of Calle Rivadavia were interred. This impromptu burial ground, which grim necessity created, we believe is still open, as the Municipality to this day has never been able to come to any definite conclusion as to the proper site for a municipal cemetery in the south end of the town.

During that terrible epoch of mortality it was found impossible to bury all the dead from the north portion of the city within the walls of the Recoleta, and to meet the dire exigencies of the moment the unoccupied ground beyond the Recoleta was set apart for what might be termed a branch cemetery. When the plague left the city, and the mortality decreased to the regular daily average, the question of the cemeteries was lost sight of, public attention willingly fled the subject—and thus the matter stands this day.

Now and then an eccentric member of the municipal board calls up the question, but verily we believe it would be easier for the board to square the circle than to supply the city with a decent public cemetery. The public must move in the matter, as no one can repose trust in the Municipality.

Our attention has been called to this subject by an article in last night's Nacional, pointing to a cheap and practical plan for enlarging the Recoleta and making an ornamental and decent cemetery for this populous city.

The proposed plan is as follows:—To enclose with an iron railing the square at present facing the Recoleta gate, and run the fence down the hill to the Palermo-road, continuing same along the road up to the turn facing Hale's quinta. This beautiful quinta, which is much larger than the present Recoleta, and is admirably adapted for a burial ground, owing to the pines, willows and cypresses which stud the park, it is also proposed to enclose, and thus throw the whole plot into one. The people of Buenos Ayres, doubtless, think that such a cemetery would be of enormous dimensions, and possibly too large for the city, but it would be scarcely half the size of Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, and not one-third of Greenwood Cemetery, near Brooklyn.

The city cemetery, with these improvements, would then be an ornament to Buenos Ayres; its frontage, which faces the Calle Larga, would start from a point parallel with the most southerly line of the corrales or north killing ground, and, running from that point along the street, terminate at the foot of the hill on the Palermo-road, a distance of about eleven hundred yards; thence running along the Palermo-road in a westerly direction to the corner of Saavedra-lane, thus taking in the whole of Mr. Hale's quinta, and measuring on the roadside about eight hundred varas, from the corner of Saavedra-lane, running along the said lane to the back of Hale's quinta, and cutting through the quintas at the top of the hill, it would terminate at a point distant, say, one thousand yards from the corner of the lane on the Palermo-road, thence running east along the road in front of Mr. Treibman's quinta, and terminating at the original starting point, thus taking in all the corrales: it would measure on this side about 750 varas.

If this proposed plan be carried out the public of Buenos Ayres will be the gainers, as it will cost a mere trifle, and meet a want, we regret to say, too long felt.

If the system carried on here for years respecting the burial of the dead, can be regarded as a fair criterion of the affection of the living for departed friends, then indeed are we a heartless community. In most civilized countries the grave is regarded as sacred, and none dare disturb it; it is guarded more by the pious care of sorrowing friends than by penal laws or coercive legislation; but in Buenos Ayres, to our shame, the grave is no resting place. How often are the papers filled with repugnant municipal notices calling upon dead men's friends to renew the leases of the graves, or the bones will be exhumed.

We have improved upon the Phrygian custom of burning the dead, we kick the bones about and let them bleach in the sun. We may be too poor to construct catacombs, or attempt a Pantheon; modern civilization may perhaps deride mummies, sepulchres and urns; but for a Christian people to tolerate such a profanation of the grave as that sanctioned by the municipal owners of the Recoleta is indeed a national humiliation.

"Pere la Chaise," the splendid Necropolis of Paris, is on a great elevation which commands the city on one side, and the surrounding country on the other; its hills and valleys are covered with every variety of column, obelisk, pyramid, funeral vase, sculptured flowers and garlands. At a very

slight outlay the proposed extension of the Recoleta could be carried out; the site is admirable, the ground unoccupied for the most part; hill and dale on every side. Soon we could boast of a 'Pere la Chaise' of our own; but the municipality unfortunately stands in the way, and we suppose we must despair of any improvement.

But let us quit the subject. We leave it for other times and other men when public morality assumes a higher tone, and the most cherished feelings of the human heart will command respect even in the council chambers of the Municipality.

SCOTCH CHURCH IN BUENOS AYRES.

We have been favoured with the following obituary notice of the Rev. Dr. Brown, who founded the Scotch Church in this city:—

Our obituary column yesterday recorded the death on Monday, at his house in St. Andrews, of the Rev. Dr. William Brown, Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in that University. A man of distinguished character and attainments deserves some other mention than the simple record of his decease.

Dr. Brown's career was an active and varied one. He was born at Leuchars, in the county of Fife, in the year 1800, of parents who, though humble in station, were distinguished for great worth and piety; and with them, at an early age, he removed to St. Andrews. He studied first at the Grammar School, and afterwards at the University, in both of which he highly distinguished himself and gained the highest honors. In the United College, he was a favourite pupil of Dr. James Hunter. Having completed his usual academical course, he went to the Divinity Hall for some time, and subsequently finished his theological education in the University of Aberdeen. Soon after, he accepted a situation as tutor in a private family in Banffshire, which he occupied for seven years. The opportunities for study which he then enjoyed were sedulously improved, and he was thereby rendered comparatively independent in the resources of mental cultivation which the active life which he afterwards pursued in South America made it impossible that he could there acquire. After being licensed by the Presbytery of Banff, Dr. Chalmers, with whom he had in his early St. Andrews days been on a footing of cordial intimacy, and who highly appreciated the energy and impulse of his character, proposed to him to undertake a mission to Buenos Ayres, in South America, with the view of establishing there a Presbyterian Church and colony. Against the remonstrances and urgent solicitation of friends, he determined to seek his fortune in the unpromising direction thus opened to him, and sailed for that country in 1826.

Going out entirely, as he did, without credentials, and without material assistance of any kind whatever, it was not to be expected that early success should attend his labours: and to some extent there is no doubt that he sharpened the edge of opposition by the uncompromising and imperious zeal with which he threw himself into every work which he had really at heart. Commencing with a small mission scheme in the country, he afterwards removed to the city of Buenos Ayres, where a handsome church and school house were erected, the entire labours of which he personally presented for many years. The unsettled condition of the country, and the jealousy of the Government against enlightenment, brought him repeatedly into conflict with the native authorities; particularly in his efforts to promote education; but he had the satisfaction of overcoming difficulties which often seemed insuperable, and left behind him a legacy of free institutions which did much to raise the colony into the prosperous condition it now occupies. The Church in Buenos Ayres being entirely a voluntary scheme, it had neither the position nor the privileges of the Church at home, and it was a matter of great concern to Dr. Brown, to endeavour to reduce the inequality. For many years he carried on active correspondence with the Home Government upon this subject; but it was only after undertaking a voyage to this country in 1833, and through the fortunate accident by which Lord Palmerston succeeded Lord Aberdeen in the Foreign Office, that he ultimately gained his purpose. This object being gained, he returned to Buenos Ayres, and remained there a faithful pastor to his congregation, and true to the liberal instincts of his mind in promoting every measure that had an elevating tendency, regardless altogether of creed or religious distinctions, until 1850, when he paid a visit to Scotland. It was his intention to return to Buenos Ayres—for which to the end of his life he retained an affectionate regard—but having previously sent home his family to this country, he was reconciled to an abandonment of his plans; and in the following year he had the satisfaction of seeing his services rewarded by his appointment to the Chair of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in the University of St. Andrews.

Under his direction, the Divinity Hall of St. Andrews was for many years a leading centre of intellectual activity; and he was one of the first

who laid the foundation of the Liberal party in the Church, particularly in the direction of philosophical speculation. His place was afterwards taken by younger men; but for many years his lectures—the introductory ones of which were regularly printed in the Scotsman—were an object of general attraction in intellectual circles. He was long charged with heretical opinions, but that calumny ultimately died away. He published almost nothing, from a fastidious dread of print, although he has piles of sermons and lectures that might be well reproduced, and would present novel and striking views of religious truths, notwithstanding the advancement of recent years.

For some year Dr. Brown's health had been failing, owing very much to the severe effect which domestic bereavement had upon a constitution enervated by unceasing work in a warm climate. But he died in harness, never during the seventeen years that he was Professor, having sought a moment's relief. He was a great favourite with his students, to whom, in spite of a superficial hardness of manner, his warm and affectionate nature highly commended him, and whom he invariably treated on a level of equality; and that generation of students whom he taught last will not cherish his memory least.

The preceding obituary notice, from the Edinburgh Scotsman, will be read in this locality with deep emotion, at least by the now few surviving contemporaries of the Rev. Dr. Brown. It is an able and impartial estimate of his general character, intellectual endowments, and professional services. So far, we have nothing to add to it, and nothing to deduct from it. But Dr. Brown spent twenty-four years of his prime in Buenos Ayres; and the Presbyterian community might well be charged with apathy or ingratitude if, on this solemn occasion, his labors, privations, and success in its cause were allowed to pass unrecorded. No—we trust our children, and our children's children, will be taught to venerate his name and memory, and to appreciate the noble inheritance he has bequeathed to them.

It is not quite correct that he came out here "without credential or material aid." He came with the credential of an ordained clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and under a contract with Messrs. John and William Parish Robertson for their agricultural colony at Monte Grande, some fifteen miles distant from the city of Buenos Ayres. There he labored for a short time with general acceptance, and without any material privations to complain of. But the colony, formed, perhaps, on too grand a scale to be remunerative and self-supporting, and blighted by the perennial curse of these young countries—revolution and civil war—eventually collapses, involving its noble minded, but too sanguine, projectors in irretrievable ruin, and casting the colonists and their pastor on their own resources.

It was at this point that the energy and self-reliance of Dr. Brown were put to the test: a test before which ordinary minds would have quailed. But he "had put his hand to the plough," and scorned to look back. With indomitable resolution he stuck to the ex-colonists, and they in their turn; and as their then limited resources admitted, stood as nobly by him, and the cause he represented. They shared with him their scanty loaf, and he imparted to them, with increased zest and assiduity, in the pulpit on Sundays, and in the school-room during the other days of the week, the religious, moral, and intellectual culture that dignify a community, and pave the way to ultimate success.

It is not our object at present to write the history of the Scotch Colony. Suffice it to say, that from its debris sprang up a hardy and enterprising race that now supports in comfort three ordained clergymen in this Province, and one in the neighboring Republic of the Uruguay; a social triumph greater than even Dr. Brown, with his ardent temperament, could have expected to see realized during his lifetime. The fact well deserves the serious attention of future colonists and missionaries. From it they may learn not to be disheartened by apparent difficulties, and that with zeal and prudence, co-operation, and perseverance, hardly any obstacles in the way of a good cause are insurmountable.

We can scarcely fancy a situation more difficult and inauspicious than that in which Dr. Brown began his work of organisation. In the native element party strife was dominant, and civil war almost the normal state. Cattle-breeding in its most primitive form was the only existing industry of some importance. Sheep husbandry was only in its infancy, and with the exception of a very few, more provincial or far-seeing than the rest, had attracted little or no attention. In the breaking up of the Scotch Colony, agricultural enterprises had been nipped in the bud. It was a bleak prospect for the ex-colonists, with nothing to fall back upon but a wide and sparsely-populated territory, a healthy climate, and their personal efforts and industry; the latter often interrupted by the interneine strug-

gles of the natives. Agriculture abandoned, it was impossible that so many persons could subsist within the radius of the late colony. A few removed to the capital, but the greater part were driven by the force of circumstances, into the boundless plains of Buenos Ayres, against their own will at the moment, but for the ultimate good of themselves and families, under the care of a benignant Providence, from seeming evil still educing good.

This involuntary but inevitable dispersion of his congregation placed Dr. Brown in a new conflict, for his services in preaching and teaching could no longer embrace satisfactorily all the scattered fragments of the colony. Fortunately the colonial tie was still strong; and from the instinct of companionship and mutual protection a considerable number settled in the same neighbourhood, some 25 miles distant from Buenos Ayres, where St. John's, our second Presbyterian church, was subsequently erected in the district of Quilmes.

Dr. Brown's charge now embraced a wide circuit, Monte Grande, the Quilmes district, and the city of B. Ayres, where, as before remarked, several of the ex-colonists had settled, and which contained besides a considerable number of Scotch residents, who, without reference to the sects or denominations to which they had respectively belonged in Scotland, gladly availed themselves of Dr. Brown's ministrations. How he, single-handed, managed to harmonise these discordant elements and keep the sacred fire alive in such distant localities, must remain a mystery to the uninitiated, and admits of but one satisfactory solution, that when special work is to be done Providence raises up special agents for its performance. That our deceased friend was one of these honored agents we cannot doubt in view of the splendid results attained in circumstances apparently the most adverse.

Shortly after the disruption of the congregation above alluded to, Dr. Brown removed with his family to the Capital; and two large rooms in his dwelling-house were fitted up as a temporary chapel. Here a considerable congregation speedily collected; more important in point of numbers than either or both of the country stations. Still they were all regarded as one congregation and one cause; and accordingly an equitable and harmonious compromise was made, that one half of Dr. Brown's time should be allotted to the town congregation, and the other half to the Monte Grande and Quilmes stations alternately.

As may be imagined these distant stations entailed on Dr. Brown an amount of personal labor, that only a paramount sense of duty, with an iron constitution, and an iron will, could have sustained. To preach at one of the country stations in the morning, and in the town in the evening, with a gallop of twenty miles between the services, was no rare occurrence; whilst he was occupying five days of the week in secular tuition, to eke out the scanty subsistence his parishioners could then afford to give him. His zeal, constancy, and indomitable perseverance at this period, are beyond all praise. And let it not be supposed that during the turmoil of avocations, his professional studies were neglected. No, Sunday after Sunday new subjects were brought forward, treated with an elaborate care and a critical acumen, better adapted, perhaps, to the chair he ultimately held in the University of St. Andrews, than the requirements of a promiscuous congregation in South America. At all events it shows the natural bent of his mind, and entitles him to the high merit of a diligent student, a conscientious inquirer, and a profound and independent thinker.

But the crowning achievement of his South American career remains to be told, an episode we would willingly consign to oblivion, with its long-forgotten bickerings and heart-burnings, could it be done without injustice to his memory, and shall be sorry, indeed, if the few remarks we feel bound to make upon it should in any way disturb the peace and cordiality that happily exist, and have for many years existed, between the then rival establishments.

This act of flagrant injustice was a powerful lever in the hands of Dr. Brown, who found a willing and effective fulcrum in the community over which he presided, justly exasperated by the treatment they had received, and the buffet given to their national establishment. Accordingly, it was forthwith resolved that a Presbyterian church should be erected, and its recognition by the British Government was an object worthy of the pen and lofty aspirations of Dr. Brown. The remarks of the "Scotsman" on this point require only one very slight rectification, which is, that our gratitude is due not so much to Lord Palmerston as to the Hon. Charles Grant, afterwards Lord Glenelg, who zealously supported the views of Dr. Brown and Dr. Chalmers, and eventually placed the two churches on a footing of perfect equality as regards British chaplaincies in foreign ports.

(To be continued.)

BAHIA BLANCA.

It may interest many of our readers, who have come to this country with the intention of settling, to know that camp can be taken out direct from the Argentine Government in 'propriedad' at Bahia Blanca, to the extent of one 'suerte,' in one name, on condition that a house or 'ranchero' be built upon the land, and a flock of sheep placed upon it, within one year after allotment.

The cost of solicitation and surveying, &c., say £40. By a 'flock' of sheep is meant 1,000 head.

After allotment of camp a deposit is required of \$10,000 mpc, or £30, to be made with the Provincial Bank, which is returned when the above conditions have been complied with, but is forfeited should the depositor fail to comply.

The Provincial Bank allows 6 per cent. per annum on this deposit. At the end of two years, when the Justice of the Peace of the district has certified that all conditions have been duly carried out, the title-deeds are forthcoming. It must be distinctly understood that the land must be occupied during the whole of the term of two years. Land can still be obtained within twelve or fourteen leagues of the town and port of Bahia Blanca, and all the banks of the numerous rivers in the neighborhood have not been taken up, though with the increasing number of new settlers going down this will not long be the case.

It is stated that vessels of any tonnage can enter the bay, and there seems no doubt that a good landing place might easily be found.

The present settlement is composed chiefly of Englishmen, who would welcome any new settlers, and give them all the assistance in their power.

The close proximity of the Indians is the chief drawback; but so long as cattle is not reared, there is little to tempt them within range of the Snider rifles. Indians cannot carry corn on horseback, neither do sheep travel either far on foot enough for their purpose, so this is no very great impediment after all.

The frontier is to be moved to within thirty leagues of Bahia Blanca, at the close of this unhappy war, which will give greatly increased protection.

The land and climate are both admirably suited to agriculture, and the natives grow a great deal of corn there already.

It may be mentioned, that scarcely three years ago land could be obtained at Azul on the same terms as at Bahia Blanca, and it now fetches \$100,000, or about £300 per 'suerte.'

The latter place has the great advantage of a seaboard, while all the produce of the former has to be conveyed to market in bullock-carts, at no small cost.

Sheep—Picked flocks can be bought at \$20 mpc, or 3s. 4d. per head, and fatten wonderfully on these camps. There seems no reason why sheepfarmers should not boil down their own sheep, and thus net the profit of the saladero, and save the great loss of grease, which travelling any number of leagues must always entail. This could the more easily be done here, as the transit is comparatively easy.

Intending settlers should secure the services of some good English laborers, as native labor is both scarce and dear. The usual wages are from \$300 to \$350, or say £2 10s. to £3 per month.

A steamer runs once a month between B. Ayres and Bahia Blanca, and as there is no opposition at present, the charges are very high, but directly there is sufficient trade to make one pay, it will not be difficult to get one on the berth to make regular passages at moderate rates. There is also an Italian schooner which makes frequent trips to Bahia Blanca, buying up the produce of the place.

Bahia Blanca being situated so far from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, will never be troubled by the many revolutions which so often occur here, which is of itself a great thing in its favor.

In the face of the bad returns that sheepfarming has given during the last few years, coming settlers ought to turn their attention in the direction of this noted corn-growing district, and we shall be happy to give all the information we have at our disposal.

ALARMING NEWS FROM SANTA FE.

LATEST FROM THE COLONIAS.

Yesterday we were favored with the following important advices from the San Carlos colony:—

It appears that the Government has indiscreetly named a Justice of the Peace, very unpopular in the colony. This dignitary has 'alcaldes' and soldiers at his command. One of the 'vigilantes' entered a colonist's house and demanded bread; a little boy replied there was none, and sent the fellow off about his business in a rather insolent manner, whereupon the 'vigilante' drew his sword, threatening the boy, whose father, seeing the danger of his son, sprang for his gun, and whilst in the act of taking it down the 'vigilante' ran the unfortunate man through with his sword, killing him instantaneously.

The colonists gathered and arrested the vigilante and took him to the judge, who promised to send him to the capital for trial, but this the colonists refused, declaring he should be tried at the colony; they then named a guard and placed the murderer in the prison, which is a cellar. The colonists demand of the government to send a judge to the colony to try him. The Government, it appears, is about to order the National Guards to bring the criminal to the capital, which the colonists declare they will resist with force.

Our informant states that just before leaving the colony news had arrived that the other colonists were drumming up recruits to send to San Carlos to guard the prisoner. The probabilities are that the colonists will "lynch" the assassin policeman, should the Government persist in its course.

DARING OUTRAGE.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

On Tuesday night, as Mr. Younger of Barracas was returning from a meeting of the British Hospital committee, about half past 11, in descending the Calle Buey Orden hill, his horse shied; presently he discovered the figure of a man on horseback, close to the fence of the Rev. Mr. Ford's quinta. The night was very dark. He had not gone 20 yards when his horse was struck with a lasso, but fortunately it caught neither the animal nor its rider. Mr. Younger at once drew his revolver and fired, without knowing with what effect. It would be well to re-instate the Comisaria at the foot of the hill, where it was a couple of years ago, for the greater safety of persons passing up or down the Calle Larga after nightfall. We call the attention of the Chief of Police to the matter, and meantime caution our readers from going out to the suburbs after dark.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We received yesterday our usual exchanges from Rosario and the Cuyo provinces, containing the important advice that an invasion of from 700 to 800 Indians headed by the renowned Pedro Perez, on the Port of San Rafael, was triumphantly repelled by the National forces under the orders of Colonel Segovia. The action took place on the morning of the 3rd of September, and a bulletin of the "Constitucional" of Mendoza contains the official report of Colonel Segovia, to the Minister of War, from which it appears that Perez has been so completely beaten at all points, that it is to be hoped he may thereby lose his prestige among the savage hordes that obeyed him; and at all events be incapable for a long time from repeating his vandalic invasions.

The same mail has brought us an interesting communication from our correspondent Cerrillo, from Rio Cuarto. He is on his way from Rosario to Mendoza and depicts in very vivid colors the dangers of the road from the Indians, who seem to have uncontrolled possession of several points of the road. Cerrillo's letter will be found in another column.

The Cuyo papers are full of the Peruvian earthquake, but we can find no further details than those already given in the "Standard

General McMahon, the new American Minister accredited to Paraguay, is expected out in the next packet.

In the great case of Cambaceres v. Rohl and Lomas, we hear the plaintiff acting for all the creditors, has filed his complaint, which the defendants have placed in the hands of Dr. Avellaneda to answer.

A passenger per Estrella gives a terrible account of the last storm up the river; the Estrella had to anchor off the Baradero, where she experienced a great hail storm. Some of the engineers measured the hail stones 1 1/2 inches diameter.

The Nacional in announcing the death of Ramon Quiroga, which took place lately on his estancia at San Pedro, gives a biographical sketch of his life. He was the eldest son of the famous and dreaded Facundo Quiroga, the history of whose misdeeds was tinged with so much romance, and has been consigned to posterity by the able pen of Sor. Sarmiento. Ramon Quiroga like his brother Don. Facundo, seems to have always preferred keeping aloof from politics and by devoting himself exclusively to the pacific duties of a landed proprietor, had not only secured the respect and esteem of all who knew him, but also freed his family name from the opprobrium which the savage instincts and cruel deeds of his father had cast upon it.

Any person wishing to know the address of Capt. J. T. Page, can find same by applying at 55 Paseo Julio. The ball at the Progreso Club on Thursday night, for the profuseness and completeness of all the arrangements, and for the brilliancy of the attendance, fully maintained the well-earned reputation for almost regal sumptuousness acquired by this fashionable establishment. The *crème* of our society, both native and foreign, were to be met there, and certainly Englishmen might be proud in seeing that England's beauty and grace have seldom been so worthily represented as on this occasion. P. E. the President Elect, was present until a late hour, and was heard to say that Buenos Ayres need not envy the most aristocratic parties of New York or Washington, since in point of elegance the scene before him exceeded anything he had witnessed in the United States. The absence of President Mitre or any of his Ministers was particularly remarked. Aurora was tinging the East with its rosy rays before the company bethought itself of withdrawing, and the sun was shining brightly above the horizon when the last stragglers left the gorgeous saloons of the Progreso.

At the meeting of the Municipality on Tuesday evening Messrs. Azucena, Casares, Cuenna, Lagos, Letamendi, Meabe, Mendez, Murga, Sanchez, Boado, Sousa Tamini assisting, the following important subjects were discussed. To publish and distribute the decree of the health committee improving the report of Inspectors on the works projected in the Men's hospital.

After a long and stormy discussion which absorbed almost the entire period of the session, besides exhausting the eloquence of most of the members whom it incapacitated for further more useful work, this unimportant point was carried. They next proceeded to the election of parties to compose the jury for the classification of the several new patents to be taken out during the year, resulting elected Don Norberto Fresco, Abelin Fernandez, Francisco Basale, Antonio Franqui and Jose M. Soler. Don Juan Videla's project for the paving of one hundred squares of the city was thrown out. Several petitions to be exonerated from fines for the non-payment of patents, were admitted, others of the same nature being found groundless were rejected.

The Committee appointed for raising a Relief Fund in favor of the victims by the Peru earthquake has been duly installed as follows:— Gen. J. A. Paz, President. D. Hector F. Varela, Vice-President. D. M. Perez del Cerro, Treasurer. D. Santiago Estrada, Secretaries. Gen. Eugenio Cuenna, Gen. Matias Zapiola, Gen. Enrique Martinez, Col. Q. Quevedo (Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires). Don. Guillermo Blest Gana (Chilian Chargé d'Affaires). Colonel Mateo J. Martinez. Lient.-Col. Lucio Y. Mansilla. Dr. Juan Carlos Gomez. Dr. Juan Maria Gutierrez. D. Martin Piñero. D. Mariano Billinghurst. Dr. Manuel A. Montes de Oca. D. Ventura Fernandez. D. Edgardo Madero.

At their first meeting on the 16th inst., after being definitely constituted, they adopted a string of resolutions to the effect of asking the co-operation of the National and Provincial Governments, the Municipality, the Foreign Club, the Bolsa Committee, the Clergy, the various Clubs of this city, all the prominent commercial houses, the lessees of the various theatres, and the Editors of newspapers. Also proposing that a public conference shall be held for the display of native oratorical talent; and, lastly, that collections shall be made during a month at the doors of all churches.

The *Capital* of Rosario states that the family of Carreras who is said to have been shot by President Lopez, have received letters from him of a date subsequent to that on which he is reported to have been executed.

The Oriental government rejected the proposal of Colonel Dupuy to coin some copper pieces in the Parque. The idea was suggested by the scarcity of small change, and would no doubt have been a great boon to the public had the gallant captain conceived the idea sooner. As it is instructions are already on the way to England, and in a few months more we expect to have bits of metal of all sizes and value in place of the shoals of old paper with which we are flooded.

The *Nacion* of Sunday contained a communication addressed to its editor, by D. F. Arbuco, revealing an abuse which nothing but bringing it prominently before the public light is likely to reform. Mr. Arbuco in the name of the renters of meat stalls in the Comercio Market, Calle Defensa, has sent a formal complaint against the contractors of the market who are unfairly attempting to establish a monopoly in the sale of carcasses of animals. All meat vendors who attempt to buy carcasses elsewhere than from the contractors are at once subject to an enormous increase of rent and other vexatious persecutions. The Municipality has replied that it was unable to take into consideration said complaint, on the ground of the non existence of any fixed regulations for the markets. But we notice that the order of the day at their yesterday sitting, was the consideration of this very important matter, with a view of compiling a code of regulations. Mr. Arbuco deserves well of his brother tradesmen for having taken the initiative in exposing the glaring injustice of which they are directly, and the public indirectly the victims.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Buckley Mathew, our late Minister here, met with an accident in the hall of his residence at Rio Janeiro, by a fall which caused dislocation of the arm. By latest advices he was still confined to the house.

LATEST FROM PAYSANDU. Estancia La Paz, Aug. 30, 1868. To the Editors of the "Standard," Gentlemen,

I have read with much interest your article of Sunday last, as well as one in a previous number of your paper, giving a description of the system of cultivation carried on by Mr. Oldendorff.

I think it highly probable that several gentlemen with whom I have been corresponding will come out here next spring, and, if so, they will bring laborers and plenty of capital with them. I quite agree with you as to the importance of developing a system of agriculture, similar to Mr. Oldendorff's, in this country.

Such an undertaking will bring the right sort of men here, and there cannot be a doubt of their doing well. I have myself started a similar business, as you are doubtless aware of, and so far as I can see as yet, I have every reason to be satisfied with what we have already accomplished. We have now been at work about four months, during which time we have put up more than a mile of wire fencing, and have cultivated and sown with wheat and flax 130 acres of land, besides sinking a large reservoir for water, and doing the thousand and one nameless other jobs inseparable from every new undertaking. My wages and expenses for keep will be under £750 per an.; and I fully calculate upon bringing under cultivation from 500 to 700 acres of land during the first twelve months, besides harvesting the crops sown. Of course, during the first year I expect to do much more.

I have noticed, from time to time, your remarks respecting Mr. Melrose's steam plough, but (as I told him in England) I am inclined to doubt the advantages to be derived from using that implement in a country where coal is so scarce, and in which labor for felling, cutting up, and carting timber is so expensive, and where, on the other hand, oxen and horses may be procured so cheaply. I would not mind venturing a trifling wager that with all his expenditure, which has been considerable, he has not yet sown the same quantity of land which I have done; still I may be wrong, and I hope I am, as I wish him every success. However, there can be no doubt about his breaking up a large tract of land in a little time, provided the objections I have raised can be easily surmounted.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully, T. L. H.

building, or otherwise obtaining a proper edifice for that important department, capable of accommodating the various branches of the service and thus relieving Mr. Posadas from the disagreeable necessity of having his 'Despacho' or special Bureau within a few yards of the kitchen—to which vicinity it was removed a few months ago, in order to create a new office where the 'despacho' was at the time situated.

A measure of this kind would effectually allow of a better delivery of correspondence and leave no room for complaints like that of "A Cleric" in yesterday's "Standard" about receipt of his letters on packet days by their being thrown to him through the window: a practice which we have never as yet witnessed, and which we attribute to the hurry of the employé. We have received our letters often through the window when the doors are closed on packet days, but invariably they were handed to us with that courtesy that characterizes the employes of the department. This, 'en passant.'

However, to revert to our original theme, we, who contribute to the revenue which to-day produces monthly more than it did formerly yearly, join in calling the attention of our future President to this palpable and constantly increasing need.

It may be objected that the erection of a Post-Office should be deferred until after the final settlement of the Capital question, but we maintain that, be the Capital where it may, the Buenos Ayres Office will still be the General Post-Office of the Republic.

SEVERAL FOREIGN RESIDENTS. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 6, 1868.

ON 'CHANGE. September 18, 1868.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Quinces (400), Sovereigns (1224), Patacons (25), National Bonds (513), and National Bonds declined considerably to-day.

SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO. The steamer Rio Negro, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Santos and ports.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. The steamer Estrella, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO. Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.

CRAYVEN HOTEL STRAND, LONDON. L. TAPSTER, PROPRIETOR. LIST OF CHARGES: Breakfast, with Eggs, 0 2 0; Cold Meat, Broiled Ham or Chop, 0 2 0; Coffee-room Dinner, 0 3 0; Joint, Steak, or Fillet, 0 3 0; extra, 0 1 0; Sweets, according to order, 0 1 0; Tea, Plain, 0 1 0; With Cold Meat, 0 2 0; With Eggs, 0 2 0; Sitting-rooms, 7s. 6d. and 10s. 0d.; For Two Persons, with Ladies' Servants, 0 3 0; Committee-rooms, 10s. 6d. to 2 0 0; Fire and Light, in Sitting-room, 0 2 0; In Bed-room, All Day, 0 1 0; Warm Baths, always ready, 0 3 0; Cold Bath, 0 1 0; Sponge Bath, 0 1 0.

NOTICE.—OHAOABUCO.—The Committee of St. Mark's Library at the meeting of the 34th August, resolved that the further notice shall be exchanged on Sunday from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock on Saturdays and Sundays.

LANMAN AND KEMP'S PURE MEDICINAL COD-LIVER OIL.—Because hectic fever has tinged the cheek, do not say 'it is too late,' there may yet be time to arrest it. If there is a spark of recuperative vigor in the vital system, feed it with LANMAN AND KEMP'S PURE MEDICINAL COD-LIVER OIL. It may rekindle the vitality of the system. If there are ulcers, there is nothing so balsamic and healing; if there is irritation there is nothing so soothing; if there is weakness, there is nothing so invigorating; if there is attenuation, there is nothing so fattening.

But see that you have the true article. The ordinary cod-liver oils are impure, always, and often without one drop of the genuine article. Have nothing to do with them. See that the name of this respectable firm whose indorsement is a guarantee of purity and genuineness, is on the label of your COD-LIVER OIL. In that case you are sure that the preparation is the best that can be produced by skill and science. Sold by leading druggists universally.

TEA.—Small profits and quick returns.—TURMEAU, 77, Piedad.

TEA.—The "Standard" Mixture. Try it.—77, PIEDAD.

TEA.—"Furniture's" Mixture. A Quarter-pound sample for \$5.—77, PIEDAD.

TEA.—The "Economic" Mixture. A Quarter-pound sample for \$4.—77, PIEDAD.

TEA.—Oolongue. Finest Tea Imported.—77, PIEDAD.

TEA.—Cash only.—TURMEAU, 77, Piedad.

COGNAC.—Very Old and Pale, \$70 per Gallon. Sample Bottles, \$15.—TURMEAU, 77, Piedad.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, CALLE CUYO. The steamer Rio Negro, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Santos and ports.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. The steamer Estrella, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR HOME PURPOSES. Taken Internally—Half a Teaspoonful diluted in Water, is a pleasant Drink—stimulating and strengthening. Applied Externally—When there is Pain or Inflammation, affords instant ease.

Radway's Ready Relief IN ITS SIMPLICITY AND GRANDEUR. We will first consider its capacity as a specialty for our far-famed Ready Relief, which, symbolized throughout the civilized world, the significant alliteration R. R. R. This remedy is happily possessed of properties that give immediate relief in all cases of Cholera, and other ailments. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and its use will prove of inestimable service. It matters not how the difficulty may be. Burns, Scalds, Erysipelas, Croup, Whooping Cough, Strains, Pain, Ache, Cough, Cold, Grip, and a hundred other Annoyances that are constantly taking place in every family, this Ready Relief will, in a few minutes, prove its value. If used in medicines, but wish for a doctor, the Ready Relief will attend and check the progress of the disease at once, and in many cases out of one hundred, cure the patient before the doctor arrives. It can never do harm; but will always do good. Its grand power is the prevention and cure of pestilential and contagious diseases.

THE AMERICAN FREE LUNCH. Biscuits, Bread, and Cheese. To be taken between 12 and 2 p.m. At the Mineral Water Establishment, 28—Calle Rivadavia—28.

THE TARDECO BITTERS. To be taken between 3 and 5 p.m. At the Mineral Water Establishment, 28—Calle Rivadavia—28.

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SARSAPARILLIAN, AND THE ASSOCIATES. Prepared under a Newly-Discovered Process for Extracting the Curative Properties from Vegetable Substances, enters into the Composition of D. R. R. RENOVATING Y'S RESOLVENT. A NEW PRINCIPLE DISCOVERED.

One Bottle of this is better than ten large bottles of the ordinary Sarsaparilla, or direct Diuretic Remedies.

Physicians wonder at the extraordinary power of Radway's Renowned Resolvent in curing the worst forms of Scrophulous, Syphilitic, Chronic Skin Diseases, and its marvellous power in resolving calculeous concretions, affording immediate relief and consequent cure of Diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, Liver, Gall Bladder, and Spleen. Its rapid influence in the cure of Diabetes, Incontinence or scanty, turbid, albuminous, cloudy urine; its almost instant efficacy in stopping itching and painful discharges of urine, and its singular power in curing discharges from the Uterus and Urethra, Leucorrhoea, Bloody Urine, and other unhealthy and weakening discharges; and its efficacy in curing the most obstinate cases of Rheumatism, Gout, and all other forms of Rheumatoid Affections, is only explained by the fact that this Resolvent is the only principle in Sarsaparilla that possesses curative properties; all other parts of the root are inert.

Sarsaparillian is only one of the ingredients that form this truly wonderful medicine; and it is the only compensating remedy that communicates purifying and cleansing, and other medicinal properties through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other secretions, securing a harmonious functional action of every depraved organ and gland in the body. If the liver be diseased, the Resolvent will make it pure. If the lungs are ulcerated and sore, secreting thick phlegm and purulent matter, the Resolvent will loosen this deposit and repair the natural elasticity of the organ, and its secretions. If the skin is covered with pimples, spots, pustules, sores, ulcers, &c., the Resolvent will quickly remove these annoyances. If mercury is deposited in the bones and has accumulated in the joints, the Resolvent will drive it out. If the throat or bronchial glands are ulcerated, the Resolvent will cure these signs of an early stage.

Direct remedies, possessing only exclusive properties, are of little value, unless they are combined with the Resolvent, which is the only means of a permanent cure. Bear in mind that every drop of blood impregnated with the Resolvent and absorbed to supply the waste of the body, will make pure, sound, and healthy flesh and fibre. The first dose that is taken commences the work of purification and increasing the appetite and flesh.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR HOME PURPOSES. Taken Internally—Half a Teaspoonful diluted in Water, is a pleasant Drink—stimulating and strengthening. Applied Externally—When there is Pain or Inflammation, affords instant ease.

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POSTAL TIME-TABLE.—A full and complete Calendar of all the places to which Correspondence is forwarded from the Central Post-Office in this city, specification of the days and hours at which the different Mails close. No business man should be without one. On sale at Loedel's, 75 San Martin; Mackern's, 44 same street; and at Hual and Prado's, 57 Belvis. Price, 43 mcs. 147 6p 816

JUST RECEIVED, direct from Chile, a lot of Superior Alfalfa Seed. At BARRY & WALKER'S, 149 8p 816

THE STAR is still Shining, and the Alo at Bright as ever, at the English Confectionery, 49 and 51 Calle Defensa. 143 6p 816

DICTIO JUDICIAL.—El Sr. Juez de primera Instancia en lo Civil Dr. D. Emilio Prieto ha ordenado, en su ceca, linares y emplazamientos a todos los que se consideren con derecho a los bienes que quedaron por muerte de los conyuges D. Juan M. Goy y D. Corina Maspero, para que dentro del término de 30 dias de la fecha, comparezcan ante su Juzgado por intermedio de la oficina del autorizacion a deducir sus acciones en forma.—Buenos Aires, Mayo 27 de 1866. 146, 1m, 816

EXTRACT OF MEAT BISCUITS, Very Suitable for Invalids. One Pound of these Biscuits, when eaten in an unaltered condition, the quantity of Liebig's Extract of Meat obtained from 3 lbs. of the finest Beef. Patented and Manufactured by PERK, FREAN, & CO., LONDON; Guaranteed by Baron Liebig's Signature, 1 lb. and 3 lb. Jars. To be obtained at CRANWELL & MURRAY'S, 6-CALLE RECONQUISTA—6. 161 1m 817

DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY AND WATCHES, AT G. KOHLSTEDT AND CO'S, 10—MALPU—10. 41, 2p, 811

BY MISTAKE A Fan of Mother-of-Pearl has been changed at a Party at Mr. Farnesi's on the 3rd of Sept., which please to return at 255 Calle Florida. 143 6p 815

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED LODGINGS. MRS. MIDDLETON has the pleasure of announcing to her Friends and well-wishers that she has removed from 95 Malpu to 73 and 75 Temple, a handsome new house, where she still continues her Board and Lodging-House kept. Every attendance given, and good Beds and Sitting-Rooms.—73 and 75 Temple, altes y bajos. 118 7p 813

INFORMATION WANTED.—Messrs. MAY and CONSTABLE, who arrived in Buenos Ayres in September, 1867, from Liverpool, per steamer La Plata, will please address to W.O.M. at this office. 128 6p 812

PAPER COLLARS.—PAPER COLLARS.—Linen Faced, from 13 to 16 p. Just Received at 403 San Martin. 98 6p 812

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day established a firm of their House at the English Confectionery, Management of Mr. Augustus T. Savory, to whom Power of Attorney has been given. E. H. POLMAR & CO. Buenos Ayres, September 1, 1868. 79 16p 818

TO THE PUBLIC.—The Pilot Association inform the Public that they have opened a Central Office at 50 Calle 25 de Mayo, having Messrs. Henry Singer & Son, Agents. It is to be hoped that Captains and passengers will make it their business to call at this office for Pilots—the best of which are members of this body; that they are sure of being supplied with competent, steady, and experienced men. 134 6p 816

MORAL ADVICE.—You should always keep in mind, as much as possible, the ways of the good and wise men of Olden Times, and never let anything draw you from the right road when you are on it. Once, on a time long ago, the Wise Men saw a Star in the East, and followed it until they found something very good; now, if you will be as wise in this enlightened age, when you are passing along Calle Defensa you will find something good. That is if you step in to the English Confectionery, Star of the East, 49 and 51 Defensa, the only one in the City. 116 6p 817

TO BE SOLD, a Strong Light Carriage, only 1200 lbs. in weight, and will seat with one or two horses. Also, a Horse and Harness. For further particulars apply at 89 Calle Corrientes. 175 6p 819

THE TEMPRANITO PICK-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 11 a.m. and 12 m. At the Mineral Water Establishment, 28—Calle Rivadavia—28.

THE AMERICAN FREE LUNCH. Biscuits, Bread, and Cheese. To be taken between 12 and 2 p.m. At the Mineral Water Establishment, 28—Calle Rivadavia—28.

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REMATE. POR BENJAMIN NAZAR y Ca.—Do las existencias del establecimiento de campo, Estancia de Bella Vista, situado a una legua de la Ciudad de Mercedes, campo de Sr. Pr y perteneciente a los Sres. Hardoy y Woodgate. POR LICITACION El Domingo 27 del corriente, a las 12 en punto, se rematará a la mas alta postera y dentro de contado todas las existencias de dicho establecimiento, cuyo pormenor es como sigue: 34 carneros Negritos sangre pura, y 96 ovejas de raza pura, crías de los mejores criadores de las mejores crías que se han introducido al pais. 22 carneros de la raza pura Ramboulet y 77 ovejas y corderos de id., animales sumamente grandes de lindos tipos, y gran cantidad de lana buena larga, hoy sobrealcanada por las necesidades de 659 paños. Una tropilla Negretti No. 1 compuesta de 359 animales. Una id No. 4 (1.º y 2.º cruza) 952 idem. Una id Ramboulet No. 2 650 idem. Unvaid id No. 3 (1.º cruza) 1871 idem. Tres machos mestos de raza pura 3678 idem. Una tropilla de carneros padres 490 idem. Total 8000 animales. En seguida varios caballos de servicio y 4 de carraño, un galpon madero de 200 de largo y 40 de ancho de tablas de 300 varas de largo por 10 de ancho, 1 carro de 4 ruedas, 1 id de 2 ruedas, 34 carretas de 2 y 4 ruedas, 400 Sastrapas de 1 balanza de platina, 300 quintales de barro para cotto, una cantidad de postes de florio, 9 corrales para ovejas con buenos postes, una máquina para desgranar maiz, 1 id para desgranar trigo, gran cantidad de utiles y herramientas del establecimiento, y todos los muebles de la casa "Bella Vista." 80, 1p, 811

AUCTION SALE BY MARIANO BILLINGHURST. At the Residence of John George Walker, Esq., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock a.m., will be sold, for the Highest Bid, all the Household Furniture of the said premises. 114 2p 812

STEAMERS LIVERPOOL, ANTIWIP LISBON, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE. Two of the following Screw Steamers are intended to be despatched with Cargo and Passengers on the 1st of October, 1868, for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, Liverpool, and Antwerp (calling at Montevideo):—

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Tons. Includes Keyho Brako 1848 tons, Humberd 1346 tons, and others.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers. Letters received at the Post-Office only. Apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Darbyshire, Krabb, & Co., or to JOHN P. BOYD & CO. 53 1p 813

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—Fresh Arrivals, who wish to learn the above with correctness and dispatch, should apply to Thos. Albright, 26 Calle Cangallo, from 9 to 3 o'clock, and at 190 Calle Maipu after 6 o'clock. 155 6p 816

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having entered into Partnership under the firm of Corrales & Weinman, as Produce Brokers and Commission Agents, in connection with the English Branch of the English Dry Goods Establishment (corner of Defensa and Potrero) will find a Letter from his friend A. G. H. 131 7p 815

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MATTI AND PRIERA... FOR MONTEVIDEO... FOR SALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS...

WINE SPIRITS SNUG & LUNCH logo and text.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUÁ AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES.

Ferro-Carril del Oeste. Se previene al Público que desde el 1 de Septiembre la salida de los Trains será como sigue...

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Includes stations like Buenos Ayres, Retiro, and Constitución.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. FAEZ... FOR MONTEVIDEO... FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS...

WINE SPIRITS SNUG & LUNCH logo and text.

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

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ... FOR MONTEVIDEO... FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS...

WINE SPIRITS SNUG & LUNCH logo and text.

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

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SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Water and treadle work.

WINE SPIRITS SNUG & LUNCH logo and text.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NAMES OF STEAMERS...

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Mineral Water Establishment. 28-CALLE RIVADAVIA-28. THE MODEL CLUB OF BUENOS AYRES...

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

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Includes stations like Buenos Ayres, Retiro, and Constitución.

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

WINE SPIRITS SNUG & LUNCH logo and text.

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

Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastilles. I certify that I have for many years been physician in the Hospitals of this city...

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Includes stations like Buenos Ayres, Retiro, and Constitución.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY. (Over the "Standard" Office). Photographs on Porelain, latest out, from \$50.

WINE SPIRITS SNUG & LUNCH logo and text.

THE "GLYCERINE" DIP, FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS, FREE FROM ARSENIC, MERCURY, MINERAL AND OTHER POISONS.

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BURGUNDY WINES. SOLE AGENCY OF THE "COMPAGNIE DES GRANDS VINS DE BOURGOGNE"...

WINE SPIRITS SNUG & LUNCH logo and text.

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CHAMPAGNE, BRANDIES, Bitters, Absinthe, Anisette, Irish and Scotch WHISKIES...

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W. R. THOMAS AND CO., 188 and 190, CANGALLO, 64, MAIPU. 219, 1m, a27

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FRESH—FRESH—FRESH— JUST RECEIVED, prettily got up in China and Glass Pots—Quinine Balsam, Frangipanni Pomade, Pilocaine Pomade, Castor Oil Pomade, Cowslip Pomade, Favorite Pomade, a lovely Rito article; Marrow Pomade, Myrtle Pomade, Carnation Pomade, Rosemary Pomade, "ad infinitum," besides Women's Cosmetics. No more complaining of your hair falling out, for I am now selling a Hair Lotion, prepared according to Medical instruction, and with professional care. It has received the sanction of the Faculty in England and here.

WINE SPIRITS SNUG & LUNCH logo and text.

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

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

WINE SPIRITS SNUG & LUNCH logo and text.

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