

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubletons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto, Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, East and West Indies, and also other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

M. P. MATA & CO. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM. January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers 6 per cent. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPEL MONY.

For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers 6 per cent. Deposits on 15 days notice, paper Do. do. do. gold Do. do. do. paper Do. do. do. gold

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do. Reserve Fund Jan. 1868 £145,000 do.

Current accounts opened with credits properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of posting bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in all fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposits are received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank either increasing or decreasing the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places: London, Hamburg, Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario & Carabela, Antwerp. All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland. J. H. GREEN, Manager.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:—

On deposit in both currencies in account current, 4 per cent. On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 6 per cent. On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, 6 per cent.

For Discounts a minimum of 5 per cent. On do. do. at account current 12 per cent. in both currencies. J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Francisco Muxtel begs to advise Estancieros, on both sides of the River Uruguay, that he has acquired a splendid lot of Negretti Hams and Ewes of the celebrated Cañada of Grangorri & Co. and is willing to sell or contract any way for them as could be made mutually profitable.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO., established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River. OFFICE—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

TORRES Y SCHICKEDANTZ—Comisionistas de hacienda vacuna, yeguariza y lanar, para saladero y matadero, Corrales del Sud, Calle de Esdoles Unidos 211, idem Defensa 179. 25 y 26.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Commission Agents, Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, &c. 44 and 46 Calle Santa Fé, and 82 Calle Santa Fé, ROSARIO.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected on the Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracos or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

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GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. DIVIDEND OF 1867. The Dividend declared for 1867 at the General Meeting held in London on the 17th of June, will be paid to the Shareholders in the Buenos Ayres Register at the Company's Register, 121 Calle de Mayo, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

THE UNDERGROUND has Re-Opened his Studio, at 14 Calle Mayor. MIGUEL NAVARRO VIOLA.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY. The undersigned respectfully request Subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through them, to call and pay without further delay their Subscriptions ended during the year 1867, and also those payable in advance for the year 1868 already due, and as yet not paid for; otherwise we shall be under the necessity of suspending immediately their Periodicals.

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ARGENTINE BANK.

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

On account current, 6 per cent. per annum. This notice is for the purpose of giving notice of the rate of interest until further notice will be allowed.

On specie and currency, 6 per cent. per annum. Money advanced on current account. Bills and pagars discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS BANK. Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. A. MARCO DEL PONT, Manager. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1868.

GUINNESS'S Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—97. 165—xp 22611

BASS'S ALE, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE, AND BARCLAY AND PERKINS'S LONDON STOUT, AT THE CASINO, ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA.

Gold Watches and Clocks, French, Royal Exchange, London, ON SALE, BY MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

THOMAS BRADLEY Custom House Dispatch, Shipbroker, and General Commission Agent, 20—RECONQUISTA—20. 113—xp 116

THOMAS LEE Whishes to inform the Public that he repairs all kinds of SEWING MACHINES, small Machinery, and other articles in the most perfect manner, at a Moderate Price. 172 CALLE CANGALLO. 276—xp 11

REDUCED FARES. NATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA. FOR ROSARIO. Will leave the Tigre on SUNDAYS, at Half-past Eleven a.m. (leaving the Tigre at Ten a.m.), returning on Wednesdays to Rosario.

Small Parcels, &c., must be in the Agency before Four o'clock in the Afternoon of the day before sailing. For further particulars apply to the Agency, 67 Calle de Mayo. 205—xp 27

**TEATRO COLON**

COMPANIA LIBRICA ITALIANA.  
4<sup>a</sup>. Funcion del 1er. Abono.

DOMINGO, 27 SETIEMBRE.

ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO!  
A las ocho.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE,  
97-CALLE VICTORIA-197.

DIRECTOR:  
MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

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

**Summer Residence.**

A FINE LARGE HOUSE, only 15 Squares from the Plaza Victoria, Pavement all the way with Quinta, Alfarrar, Coach-house, and Cow-house; will be let at once, completely furnished. Rent low. Apply at 79 San Martin. 59 23

MORTGAGE.—Required, upon the Mortgage of a splendid Estancia, situated in this Province, \$500,000 currency, for Three Years. The Advertiser is willing to pay 9 per Cent. per Annum, with 5 per Cent. interest always in advance. Address A.B., this office. 171 10p 219

DAPAS FRANCESAS, para Sembrar, de superior calidad, se venden.—CALLE SAN MARTIN, 103. 233, 6p, 235

THOMAS F. FRELAND, Metropolitan Exchange, 87 Calle Corrientes.—The Commission named to investigate the state of the Business begs to request that the Creditors who have not yet presented their Accounts, will do so within the period of Seven Days from this date in the Office of Gattif & Co., 6 Calle Defensa, Buenos Ayres, Sept. 18, 1868. 170 7p 21

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, nisi verum audiam dicere."  
Cicero.

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1868.

**SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."**

Montevideo, Sept. 26, Gr.M.  
Rather more doing to-day; Fomento Territorial, 59; Deuda Interna, 304. Bank paper rather better.  
10,000 dols. sold at 15 dis.; silver, 12 per cent prem. for paper.

To-day have been sold by auction \$2,200 hides novillo; do., saladero, per the Anna, from Uruguay, at 73rls. 75 lbs. al barrer, delivered in deposit. 50 pipes of tallow from same vessel realised 23d rls.

Sales made on the Bolsa, 800 hides, vacunas, al barrer, \$6.60 mje., de mated.

Exchange inactive; £5,000 on London at 504; on France, rates quoted at 523 gold; and 4.43 paper.  
Weather fine.

**THE CAPITAL QUESTION.**

President Mitre has outwitted the politicians and puzzled the Crudos. The bill authorising the removal of the capital to Rosario has been sent back to Congress with a note attached, a translation of which we give at foot. The whole responsibility of the question will now be handed over to the new administration, since it is difficult to believe that within the short space of a few days both houses of Congress can discuss the topics to which the President's note gives rise. Verily, Disraeli himself might take a lesson from Mitre in what may be termed political finesse. Had the President vetoed the measure he would, doubtless, have incurred the hostility of the provincianos and the odium of the Crudos, whilst, on the other hand, had he attached his signature to the bill, he would afford the country a very lasting proof of political tergiversation, and lent himself to a measure deprecated by the whole commercial body of Buenos Ayres, the body of all others which has most steadfastly supported him.

The President has, with superior political sagacity, steered clear of the difficulty, although a man with greater decision of character, and possibly less prudence, would have vetoed a measure which, during his administration, he so systematically opposed.

It requires no great political prudence to foresee that the capital must and will remain in Buenos Ayres upon its present footing for much time to come. Congress, with all its power, is impotent, when it attempts to pass in direct opposition to the will of the largest and most influential portion of our community, a measure which, plausible though it be, bears the seed of national dissolution. The only guarantee we possess, the only legitimate hope we entertain, of the permanency and stability of the Argentine Confederation, is the capital in Buenos Ayres. Once removed, faction will rear its head, local influence gain the ascendant, and disunion and secession must be the inevitable consequences. It will devolve upon the Sarmiento Administration to expel from the Government-house this eternal apple of discord, finally and permanently establishing the capital in Buenos Ayres.

The following is the President's note:—

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 25, '68.  
To the Honorable Congress of the Nation.

The Executive has had the honor to receive the Bill sanctioned by your Honors fixing the Capital of the Republic in accordance with Art. 3 of the Constitution.

Before this Bill becomes law either by promulgation or by allowing the expiration of the period, after which it will have of itself the force of a law, the Executive begs leave to offer some remarks consequent with the ideas it has ever manifested, and, above all, consulting the high interests of the Nation.

The Executive has, on more than one occasion, mentioned that the compromise that resolved temporarily the transitory question of the provisional Capital of the Republic, was the one that best conciliated everybody's wish without violating any Constitutional precept, and that while public opinion did not assume a definite form, while reciprocal interests did not find their equilibrium, and as long as this question could not be resolved tranquilly and by common accord, the wisest thing was to prolong this provisional state, modified according to actual exigencies; trusting, on the other hand, that time would solve a problem, easy, if not complicated by alarms and misgivings, and hoping that the generous inspirations of patriotism, tempered by experience, would naturally give us a solution, that would meet with the general consent of the people.

Subsequently, the law of compromise which temporarily resolved the question of the provisional Capital of the Republic was substantially modified, not with a view of increasing or diminishing the jurisdiction of the National Government in the territory of its residue, but establishing the simple condition of co-existence—a condition which, although it does not limit the supreme action of the General Government, on things and individuals, maintains it on an irregular and inconvenient footing, and in a position which, if it can be accepted momentarily, cannot be allowed to be prolonged.

Under such circumstances, the Executive considers that it was the duty of Congress to resolve the question of the Capital of the Republic, either temporarily or definitively.

But it is also of opinion that the law, resolving the question, ought to be surrounded by all the necessary prestige, and rise opportunely in the conditions adequate to the objects that are held in view.

The Executive has nothing to object to the proposal of fixing the city of Rosario as the permanent Capital of the Republic, because, holding that the Argentine Nationality, is a thing de facto and de jure indestructible, it is convinced that whatever point is fixed upon, the Government of the Republic will always possess the means of governing.

A new Presidency being, however, about to be inaugurated, the Executive believes that the respect reciprocally due by public authorities towards each other, and that sound principles of government demand that the consideration of this matter should be postponed until, as a still further guarantee of a satisfactory solution, the new administration as the most recent expression of the majority of the people, and as a co-legislating authority may take part in your deliberations on a subject of such deep importance for the organization of the country.

The Executive has not failed to lay before Your Honors in the debates that have taken place in both chambers, its views, which being still unaltered, it has thought itself bound to make use of the power conferred by Chap. 5. Sec. 1. of the Constitution, relative to the formation and sanction of laws, and submit again to your deliberations this very serious matter.

In the discharge of the same faculty the Executive thinks it its duty to seize this opportunity for submitting to your high consideration the necessity and convenience that while a definite resolution with regard to the permanent Capital of the Republic is being arrived at, it would be also proper to come to a resolution concerning the transitory residence of the National authorities, whatever spot is agreed upon for this purpose, in order that said authorities, at all times and in all cases, may exercise their functions with freedom and decorum, with means of action of their own and in the plenitude of the Constitutional conditions which would be wanting during a provisional state of things that might last longer than is anticipated.

The complete and exclusive jurisdiction of the national authorities, in the territory that is declared the Capital of the Republic, is an absolute condition imposed by the Constitution towards the full and regular exercise of their attributions, and while the Capital is not fixed, or the public authorities do not remove to it, it follows, as a logical consequence of this constitutional precept, that they should possess the indispensable jurisdiction to be able to protect themselves in the exercise of their functions, without the necessity of appealing to extraneous assistance; and the non-compliance with said precept might give rise, according to the words of an illustrious commentator of the American Constitution, to the imputation "that the national councils were subordinate and subject to undue influences which in times of excitement might be dangerous," since, as already stated, "it is

never safe to trust to any State whatever, the faculty of providing and deciding, that the members of the National Government may have the physical and moral power necessary to fulfill their duties."

The Executive therefore thinks, that the bill should be reformed in this part, and should provide what is proper, in order that, while the national authorities are not removed to the territory that is definitely declared the Capital of the Republic, the Executive may be invested in the territory of its temporary residence, with the jurisdiction that is indispensable for the full and regular exercise of its functions, being essential, in the opinion of the Executive, that the superintendence of the police, and the immediate command of the National Guard within the above mentioned territory, should be included in said jurisdiction.

Foreseeing, that within the short period that is still wanting to conclude the ordinary sessions of the Legislature, Congress may not have sufficient time to consider the important question, which is here submitted to your deliberations, the Executive has the honor to inform you, that this subject will be included among those that are to be preferably treated in the proposed session that it will immediately decree.

God preserve Your Honors.  
BARTOLOME MITRE.  
EDUARDO COSTA.

**MONTEVIDEO.**

Thursday, Sept. 24.

At length the rural interests seem to have found a place in the considerations of our rulers. Yesterday the obnoxious decrees of former dates touching the undisturbed possession of lands for forty years, was slightly modified by another *acuerdo*, which, it is hoped, will put a stop to the endless litigation springing up in all parts of the country about the ownership of these lands.

It may be important for your maritime readers to know that, according to a communication received from Admiral Ramsay, Commander of the South Station, the captain of the Oberon has fixed the light on the Indian Point, lat. 35° 9' south; long. west, 57° 50': that is to say, four miles more to the N.W., and one quarter to W. of the position hitherto determined.

The unpromising village of Melo is likely to be immortalized by the talent of its youthful son, Don Antonio Boy, who professes to have arrived at the solution of the problem which has already puzzled all the greatest pedagogues: nothing less than the squaring of the circle. His proposition has been submitted to the Topographical department, whose duty it shall be, to report on same, until then, nothing can be known as to the merits of the young aspirant, as his friends keep it a great secret; for fear the Boy should lose the honor of the discovery.

Most people here, regard it as a hoax. The Contribution Directa, for the present year has realised in the department of Cerro Largo alone the net sum of from twenty-six to twenty-seven thousand dollars.

This evening the first conference on "Mineral History" will be held in the halls of the Club Universitario, under the direction of Destefanis.

Yesterday the Junta held an extraordinary meeting to consider the adoption of measures for public health on the approach of the warm season. It is to be hoped that they may be well carried out; and save us from a repetition of last year's fears and sufferings.

The *Telegrafo* mentions the arrival in Pernambuco of two British vessels, the John Hillman, from Paysandu to Palmona, and the India, from Gualeguaychu to Liverpool. Both were making water, and had put in for repairs before continuing their course.

The magnificent new steamer of the French line, the *Bourgeois*, is anxiously looked for, with news from Genova, Marseilles and Rio Janeiro.

It is reported that, on one side of Gibraltar, she met with an accident on the 14th. The transport *Presidente* was to have left for this with another ironclad in tow. Next day the Brazilian steamer *Bonifacio* was posted to leave.

To-morrow the screw steamer *Pacific*, with the fullest particulars of the terrible earthquake, which lately destroyed several whole towns on that side. The *Pacific* was to have left Valparaiso on the 13th.

A strange argument, in favor of the proposal to clean the port, is adduced by the enterprising projectors. Where formerly the large sea-going vessels anchored, the small river craft have now a difficulty in moving. At this rate of going, if something be not done with the steam iron drag imported by Sr. Reyes, the proprietor asks how will it be in a few more years?

News has been received from Salto that Colonel Aparicio, with an armed band, was at Mocoreta, on the Corrientes and Entre Riano frontier. Much alarm was caused among the peaceful inhabitants, who do not care which side he moves off to join, and only fear he may remain there at work on his own account.

An important discovery of forgery, and capture of the delinquents, has

been accomplished by the active Police Commissary, Dn. Pedro Aregui. About a fortnight since his suspicions were aroused by a certain party, whom he followed up in first-rate detective fashion, and succeeded in capturing with a bundle of Maua bills of \$20, Montevidean notes of \$1, and seven false sovereigns, besides a slab for making 50 cent. bills of the London and River Plate Bank, and various instruments of falsification.

In fashionable circles, there is nothing else talked of but the great ball to be given next month, by Col. Meudez. Strange stories are afloat among politicians as to the object of the feast, but these stories are not credited, and each boat from Buenos Ayres, brings down fresh arrivals of youth and beauty, who have been invited for the occasion. On the whole, it is expected to be the grandest thing of the kind which has ever taken place in South America; not excepting Genl. Urquiza's fete at San José, in March 1867.

To-morrow, the Hipparchus of the new mail line, is expected here from your port, to leave same evening for Liverpool, calling at Rio.

The agents of the London and Belgian line, advise receivers of goods by their steamers, to lose no time in their despatch, as after their discharge, the agents will not be responsible for any goods that may be lost.

Arrivals yesterday.—The American brig *Maurice*, 250 tons, Capt. J. C. Carelston, from Bangor, to Jas. Scharnichia; British brig *Mary Elizabeth*, 281 tons, Capt. J. Borde, from Salto 16th ult., to Henry Clarke.

**REMARKABLE CATASTROPHE IN TALCAHUANO.**

The attention of several persons whose employment leads them to the bay, has been attracted during the past week by the remarkable vagaries of the tide, which frequently rose and fell two or three times in an hour, with a suddenness which caused various contumptions more or less vexatious; and grave fears were entertained by the weather-wise that such phenomena presaged an earth-quake, or some other violent convulsion of nature. Up to the present time, however, no such calamity has overtaken this city; but by the arrival of the steamer *Guayaquil* yesterday morning from the south we are placed in possession of information that leaves no doubt that such an event has taken place either further in to the interior or to the south.

On Thursday, the 13th inst. at about a quarter to nine o'clock p. m. the weather being fine, the sea calm, and the night clear and starlight, it was observed that the water was running out so rapidly that in a few minutes a large extent of the beach, covered but a few minutes before, was lying bare. Alarm was immediately given, and the inhabitants, apprehensive of an earthquake, began to make for the hills, shrieking for mercy, praying and giving vent to sundry other signs of terror and woe. About nine o'clock the return wave began to roll in, a huge sea some twenty or more feet deep, which scarcely allowed the more careless or daring who had remained in the lower town, time to escape before it arrived at the beach, and rising beyond it, overflowed the town to a depth of several feet reaching as far as the Plaza. Of the three moles formerly boasted by Talcahuano, not one has escaped; the Government mole is sticks standing yet, but they consist only of a few of the outermost series of piles, the rest being carried away, and all the flooring burst off and washed no one knows whither; the two moles belonging to private individuals have been swept away bodily, "leaving not a track behind;" there is scarcely a boat or barge in the bay that has not either been knocked entirely to pieces or seriously damaged. The first row of houses facing the beach of course had to bear the brunt of the heaviest shock, and as the greater number of them consist of slightly-built dwellings, chiefly owned or inhabited by poor people, they all suffered to a greater or less extent, the crash of the falling timbers and roofs adding its din to the hideous roar of the sea, that echoed in the ears of the terror-stricken, shrieking, fleeing multitude.

In about an hour afterwards the sea began a second time to recede, raising the fear of the inhabitants to a still higher pitch than ever, if possible; but the return wave which followed, was of less force, and as the chief part of the more slightly-built dwellings had already been destroyed, less damage was effected by the second incursion of the sea than by the first. The phenomenon was repeated for a third time at about two o'clock a.m., but with less force than ever, and it was soon evident that the danger had passed, at all events for the time, and with the first break of day the unfortunate inhabitants came down from their elevated places of refuge and proceeded to investigate the extent of their losses. These in many instances, especially in those least able to afford it, amounted to ruin; but the better class, living in more substantial dwellings, suffered comparatively little that effected being caused chiefly by the sea bursting in their doors and flooding and destroying furniture and goods. In round numbers, we understand, the loss may be set down at \$100,000.

On board the *Guayaquil* which was anchored in the bay [and to two of the officers of which vessel we are mainly indebted for these particulars], the first intimation of the coming event was made known by a sound as if all the water in the bay were boiling, it was bubbling up in every direction and with great force, the temperature of the sea being at the same time much higher than ordinary. The lead was immediately cast, when it was found that instead of being in 3½ fathoms, she was in less than two, afterwards increasing to more than five. Every precaution was taken, and thanks to the excellence of her ground tackle, she rode out the danger without accident, thought she rolled and pitched in a most violent manner, as may be imagined. Another vessel, either Italian or French but whose name we have not been able to ascertain, not being so well found in these particulars, went ashore on a reef of rocks forming the point of Quiriquina Island, and is now high and dry, being abandoned by her master and crew on the following day. This is the only marine casualty that took place; on shore three children lost their lives by the sea invading their parents' dwelling.

Latest from Cordova.  
WHERE IS LUENGO?  
IMPROVEMENT IN THE TOWN.  
Cordova, Sept. 19, 1868.  
In August of 1867, this country so prolific in revolutionists, furnished one for the province of Cordoba, who kept the city of that name and the surrounding district in a state of turmoil and insurrection for a month, during which time much loss of life, and damage to public and private property took place. Luengo, the ringleader of these enemies of progress and civilization, was eventually captured and imprisoned. The federal judge of Cordoba suffered by the earlier Cayo revolution, with which the one with Luengo at its head was intimately connected, and on that account did not consider himself a proper person to preside at an inquiry into these matters. Dr. Zuviria, the federal judge of Rosario, was therefore selected to investigate the affair, and he condemned Luengo to seven years exile. This decision was not considered satisfactory, and the subject was referred to the Supreme Court in Buenos Ayres.

Luengo was sent from Cordoba during last August, to proceed to the seat of government to be imprisoned, pending the judgement of the Supreme Court; of his arrival in Buenos Ayres nothing has been heard, or that he reached Villa Nueva, so that if he did reach the former place, he must have gone by another route.

The object of this retrospective glance at events long since happened, is to gain further information; as the persons who suffered by the misdeeds of Luengo and his followers, wish to have the satisfaction of knowing that one who did so much injury, or was the prime mover in sedition, is to be punished. Lately, owing to the continuation of the Central Argentine Railway, there has been a great deal of speculation going on in building sites here, particularly near that part where two of the Civil Engineers of the Company are making a survey of the land required for the terminus. The gas mania has reached Cordoba, there is a project afloat for the manufacture of that article from the refuse of saladeros, the success of the scheme and project both is considered doubtful by many; at any rate a partial improvement has been made in the manner of lighting the city: a year ago candles were used for the purpose, now we luxuriate in kerosene lamps in that part of town within a radius of some squares from the plaza.

In this province the rain has fallen more abundantly than in the province of Santa Fé; agriculture has benefited greatly thereby, as have other industries, the railway as much as any. During the drought, the carts, in many instances, have not been able to leave Cordoba, on account of the bad condition of oxen, arising from poorness of pasturage, and want of water; in other cases the charges for bullock carts have been so high as to compel many merchants to wait for better times. Now troops of carts are leaving every day for Villa Nueva station from here, a great reduction has been made in the charges; a short time ago \$85 were paid for 200 arrobas for this trip, at the present time \$60 are paid for the same amount, and a further fall in charges is imminent.

of General Argollo, he learned that there was no cholera in the army but what is termed 'cholera.' The Arno left yesterday afternoon with heavy mails and a large list of passengers, amongst whom we notice the names of Mrs. O'Brien and children, Mr. J. H. Green, Mrs. J. Leslie and daughter, Messrs. Bankart, Barry, and several others. We believe the packet took no gold.

Respecting the petition of the married ladies to the Archbishop, to close up the "Alcazar," we hear that the evidence of the policemen and others ordered to inspect the place, has yet to be taken. It is really very distressing to think, that according to the established rules of Buenos Ayres society, married men can spend their evenings at the 'Alcazar,' and married women cannot even dance.

In the Department of Melo, Banda Oriental, a horrible murder has been committed. The unfortunate victim, Dn. José Machado, was 'capataz' on the estancia of Dr. Viera Cunha, and bore a good character for sobriety and conduct. The circumstances attending the perpetration of the foul deed are not yet clearly known, though the assassin, who is a police sergeant at Asegua, has been taken by the authorities. From the marks on the body of deceased, it is believed there must have been some accomplices. No less than eleven stab and two gunshot wounds are observable: as one or two of the former are found under the arms, it is concluded that the poor victim was overpowered and pinioned.

Three soldiers of the country garrison have been arrested for stealing twenty ounces from a farmer in the district of Melo.

The 'Comercio' of Paysandu calls on the authorities to take measures to rid the town of the sickly gases and obnoxious vapors caused by the 'graseras.' The Municipality has responded, and some hope is left the residents for the warm season. The works of the church are recommenced. In the Church of Rosario, Banda Oriental, an unpleasant disturbance was caused by some young men who, during the 'Novena,' walked up and down the portico smoking. The curate took offence, and had them removed to the 'Policia,' which, of course, has given rise to the question, 'does the Oriental Constitution prohibit smoking outside the church?'

The Montevidean Government has decreed that all vessels coming from the Alto Parana, shall be placed in quarantine. We hope to see the Government here do the same as some cases of cholera are known to have occurred in the army.

We are informed that the Grand Musical Festival in aid of the funds of the Philanthropic Association will be given by the Philharmonic Society on Thursday, Oct. 8, at the Coliseum.

The program for this Festival will be one of the most *recherché* and select; some of the most famous masterpieces will be brought before the public on this occasion—and we understand that Mr. Reinkeu, the musical director and conductor of this Festival, has composed for the occasion, and at the special request of the Committee of the Philanthropic Association, a "cantata," the performance of which is entrusted to the leading members of the Philharmonic Society. The grand rehearsal for solos and choruses take place to-morrow night at 7.30 in the Coliseum, and we are particularly requested to point out the great importance of punctual attendance. The regular concert of the Philharmonic Society comes off on the 20th October next.

It is rumored that there is a party in the Provincial Chamber, favorable to the election of President Mitre as Senator for Buenos Ayres, in the room of D. F. Frias, resigned.

The Rio Uruguay came in yesterday from the river of its own name, and passengers come down by her, describe everything quiet in Entre Rios.

The important message of President Mitre to Congress, which practically votes the bill fixing the Capital in Rosario, produced a very good effect in general, particularly in commercial circles, and gave an upward tendency to the quotations of national bonds. Our readers will find it in another column.

We trust that Pres. Mitre's very wise recommendation, that the National Government should have jurisdiction in the place of its residence, even though that residence is merely temporary, will be acted upon at once. The Municipality will, under those circumstances, again depend from the orders of the National Government, and it is to be hoped that the change will be for the better.

We take much pleasure in calling attention to a very well compiled and most comprehensive "Price Current List," published trimonthly for the English and French packet by our friend Mr. Carvalho. It contains most useful data, and we shall be happy to see it meet with a generous support from our mercantile community.

The statement that appeared in our yesterday's issue with reference to the Estrella having got on the mud in her last trip down is incorrect. She had to stop for four hours, but not because of her having got aground or anything like it; but merely on account of the fog and darkness of the night, which

very naturally made Captain Davis think it prudent to suspend her march for a short time.

The Financial Committee of the National Chambers of Deputies, to which was referred the bill for the constructing a branch line from Villanueva to Rio Cuarto and Mendoza, has sent in its report, the majority approving said bill, but the minority composed of Messrs. Cleto Aguirre, A. Cano, and V. Montero, proposing the adoption of a counter bill, by which the Executive, as soon as the compromises are fulfilled, to which are affected the additional dues of two per cent. on exports, and five per cent. on imports, is authorized to devote the same additional duties to a fund. 1st. For the construction of a branch railway from Villanueva to Rio Cuarto and Mendoza, another from Cordova to Salto and Junju, and a third from Concordia to Mercedes. 2nd. To the construction of telegraphs to accompany said railways; and 3rd. For the payment and amortization of two millions of dollars in public funds, destined as a subvention from the National Government to the provinces of Buenos Ayres, for the prolongation of the Western Railway as far as the Central Argentine, and for the construction of a port in the inner roads.

It is proposed by some highly-intelligent and enterprising youths of this city to start a new weekly journal dedicated to the ladies. It will contain some useful hints for young and old, and earnestly solicits the support of that frail race whose rights it is intended to advocate.

The people of Tucuman, who from the first so energetically supported the candidature of Sarmiento, are preparing to give a grand dinner in his honor on 12th October, the day of his installation as President of the Republic.

Yesterday the foreign office despatched a very heavy mail for Europe, the number, weight, and size of the bags fairly stupefied our friends at the Consulate, of course the Washburn despatches—to every minister, consul and agent; we also felt the pressure, for at 9 a.m. we had to go to press again and strike off several hundred extra numbers. Let our readers not be deceived, as yet they have only seen a fraction of this terrestrial correspondence; on Tuesday or Wednesday we publish the whole correspondence complete: it will take our subscribers all that day and the following night to read through these despatches; reading, not writing is the task of an unfortunate editor under the circumstances.

The sudden change of the temperature since Friday night has been very remarkable. Yesterday the cold was intense, and yet the weather has cleared up, but we had momentarily showers, and a promise of more rain.

The Opera House on Friday was very empty. Herrmani was the opera given, the music of which is so hackneyed, that if the managers ought to know it must always be performed before empty benches. Roberto il Diavolo is announced for to-night, but this opera has now been heard so often that a little variety would be more attractive.

Mr. Watson of Belgrano awaits his usual and unusual customers to-day at the Star and Garter of the River Plate. If the weather is passable he will not be disappointed, and much less will his customers, who are sure to spend there an agreeable day.

**THE WHEAT CROP.**  
According to the advices received from the various country departments, the wheat crop this year promises to be splendid. In the district of Chivilcoy more than double the ordinary amount of wheat usually sown is now high over ground; the frequent rains have brought the wheat on admirably in that district, but in districts further south it is feared that a continuance of wet weather will injure the crop. Owing to the very high prices paid for wheat in this market during the past year, wheat, almost to the exclusion of everything else, has been sown in all the different colonies, from San Xavier in the Chaco to the Welsh colony in Chuput; wheat is the favourite crop; with anything, therefore, like an average crop, we shall have a large surplus for export.

The total consumption in the River Plate is estimated for the ensuing year at 480,000 fanegas, whilst the nearest calculation as to the yield of the crop is over 700,000 fanegas. Should the season prove very favourable, the crop will possibly reach close on one million of fanegas. In view therefore of the possibility of so fine a crop, we again call the attention of Congress to the urgent necessity of abolishing the export duty on wheat; it is only fair play to the farmer to allow him to ship his wheat to the best market, but the export duty of five per cent. amounts to a prohibition on export.

**THE STRANGER IN TOWN.**  
**THE WRECKER RAILWAY.**  
I had a very pleasant excursion over this line as far as Mercedes in company with some friends. Mr. Emilio Castro, Government Superintendent of the railways in the province of B. Ayres, to the Government of which this one belongs, accompanied us, and he kindly provided a very luxurious saloon car-

Editor's Table.  
Yesterday the mails from Montevideo brought us news of a "hygienic fever" which has just set in in that city. It appears that private letters from Paraguay and Corrientes, received by some of the Montevidean merchants, confirm the reports of the existence of cholera in the army. People here, however, doubt it. Capt. Burton, who has recently come down from Paraguay, states that he saw twelve fresh graves at the encampment. The soldiers said that the men had died of cholera, but, on inquiring

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riage for the occasion. We left the Parque station at 8 p.m., winding over some curves of a formidable nature, and along streets until we reached the company's goods station and workshops, which latter are on a very extensive scale. After this we fairly got upon the main line, which is a single one, except at certain stations, where the trains cross each other. How any engineer could have been bold enough to construct such curves, or the Government allow locomotives to run through the streets, it is difficult to conceive, as there must always be a considerable amount of risk both to the train and the passengers. There are also some heavy gradients to go over before the goods station is reached, thereby increasing the danger, but people seem to have become familiarized with it. For the first twelve miles to Flores station it is a succession of quintas, or country houses, many large and picturesque, and Flores itself is quite a large and extensive town, though a suburb of Buenos Ayres.

The town is called San José de Flores, and near it is a large Anglo-Argentine school, where the train stops. Flores station is a very good one, capable of being doubled, with a peculiar pattern of light ornamental roofing inside. In the summer season the traffic to and from Flores is very considerable, and there is also a large resident population. After leaving Flores, we got more into the open camp with plenty of cattle, sheep, and horses about and numerous farm buildings, until we reached Floresta station, close to which is a large fanciful looking building, intended, I believe, for a hotel, but it does not appear to have been successful as a speculation. San Martín is an important station, diligences and carriages being in attendance to convey people to the neighbouring villages of San Justo, Santa Lucia, San Martín, &c., one of which was called Rosas' Saladero, from the number of victims he is said to have sacrificed there at a prison established for his political enemies. Near this station are some fine, hand-some quintas, belonging to the Madero family, the country being well wooded, with many farms about, and the same features are observable as far as the Moron station, near to which the battle of Caseros was fought, which decided the fate of Rosas. There is a theatre close to this station, and it is quite a large town, grown up under the influence of the railway. A public road runs in proximity to the line for a distance of some fifteen miles, which is very objectionable, and the rails might just as well have been laid a few squares a part from it.

After passing Moron we got more into the open camp, with large flocks of sheep, droves of cattle, and horses feeding all around, until we reached the ancient Spanish town of Merlo, which has a church, with a little steeple very like that of a village church at home. There is a nice looking two-storied house here, built by Mr. Boyd, planted with trees, showing they will grow well enough if people will take the trouble to plant them, and I understand Mr. Boyd was the first to introduce the gum tree, which now flourishes in many gardens in the neighbourhood. A branch line is shortly to be constructed from this place to Lobos, some 40 miles south west, through, I am told, a very rich part of the province, and from which district the traffic is expected to be considerable. A river, called Las Conchas, runs near to Merlo, crossed by an iron bridge, the first I have seen on the line, there being only open culverts where the line crosses streams or water courses. The next station we come to was Moreno, a new town built since the opening of the line, situated in the midst of the camp and plenty of cattle and sheep are to be seen about. Intermediate between Moreno and Lujan is a small station called General Rodriguez.

Lujan is one of the oldest towns in the Province, a river of that name running past it to the Paraná, joining the little stream of Tigre, the terminus of the Northern railway, whence passenger steamers go up to Rosario. There is a large station and warehouse at Lujan, where a quantity of wheat was being loaded into carts, to be ground at a mill called the "Mill of the Virgins," which I conclude arises from an anecdote recorded as to the formation of the town. A travelling expedition, conveying an image of the Virgin, came to a stand-still here, nor could the animals be made to proceed until the image was left on the spot. So it remained, and to this day it is a place of great religious festivities, for which express trains are run from Buenos Ayres. Whatever may be the real facts of the case, the Lujan Mills grind good flour. The wheat is grown in Chivilcoy, the present terminus of the Western line. It is small but hard. It was to Lujan that General Beresford sent a detachment in 1807, when the first attack was made on Buenos Ayres, arising out of the war with Spain, and which was subsequently renewed under such disastrous circumstances by General Whitlock, an allusion I merely make to show that at that time it was a town of some importance. The little station of Olivera comes next, but is yet only in course of erection, in the midst of an immense open camp, with large flocks of sheep and plenty of cattle to be

seen in all directions. A fine stream of water crosses this part of the camp. The thistles, about which we hear so much, abound in most parts of the camp, but the dry season has kept them down, and they do not rise such above the surface, nor do they appear to prevent the growth of grass suitable for sheep and cattle. No donkeys are seen in this country to luxuriate on the abundance of thistles, and very few mules, horses being generally used and very badly treated. Their dead carcasses are frequently encountered, as when "used up," they are turned adrift to die in the camp. A few miles further brought us to Mercedes, a town of some 12,000 inhabitants, the terminus of the railway before it was lately opened to Chivilcoy, an extension of forty miles, making a total distance of 100 miles now open, and the number of stations denotes the amount of traffic carried on by this railway, for which it has a stock of 420 waggons and 20 locomotives, besides passenger cars, chiefly the large American ones. It was originally a small passenger line to San José de Flores, afterwards continued and opened by sections, the point for goods traffic only commencing at the great open square called the 11th of September, where the Western traffic in bullock carts has always been carried on, and a large number of them still find their way to that market. We remained at Mercedes to enjoy an excellent lunch provided for us by the station master, who resides there with his family, as going on to Chivilcoy would have involved another day, and leaving to sleep there with probably limited accommodation. The station at Mercedes is a very fine one, with iron pillars and a corrugated roof, brought from England; a large roadside shed for the locomotives, workshops, &c. The large area of ground occupied by the station must be with a view to future requirements.

Omnibuses and a diligence were waiting to convey passengers to the town, which is near to the station, and to distant places, but we did not go into the town, as it looked rather dusty and our time was limited, having to return by a special train at 1.30. We rode some distance back on the engine, making 21 miles in 35 minutes over part of the camp, and reached the Parque station at B. Ayres about five o'clock, or 3 1/2 hours for a distance of about 60 miles; but we had to wait at two stations for the up train to cross, besides calling at most of the other stations, all of which involves a good deal of delay. The engines have to water frequently, and there was a scarcity of coal, so they were obliged to burn slack mixed with cinders, causing some difficulty to keep up steam. It must be admitted the Government have shown real energy and determination in prosecuting this railway, which is of great benefit to the Province, and I believe well managed, yielding a good return for the capital embarked. The rails used on this line are the Barlow, and they are in very excellent condition, after being down several years. The line from Mercedes to Chivilcoy is laid with Griffin's rails, which I understand are not so rigid as the Barlow. There is no wood suitable for sleepers in that part of the country.

It is intended to carry on the line to the north end of the city, and to build a wharf out to the river, thus enabling the company to land and ship goods without passing through the city, which will be a great convenience and saving of expense, besides the advantage of opening up communications with the other rails by such branch line. Eventually there is to be a central station on the beach for all the railways, so that goods and passengers can be conveyed from one to the other. As already observed, a branch is to be made from the Merlo station to the town of Lobos, and no doubt it will be continued further in that direction, so as to develop the resources of the country. Moreover, there will be a communication with the river at the northern end of the city, where the company intend to build wharves, and probably form a junction by that means with the Northern Railway, the Boca line, and the Great Southern, having a central station near the Custom house.

All this will require time, and a large outlay of money, for which the Government is not prepared now, but it is sure to be accomplished later on, with many more urgent improvements required in this large and growing city. We had a very fine day for our excursion, and enjoyed it much, thanks to the kindness of Mr. Emilio Castro, and his ample provision for creature comforts, as well as his attention. Mr. Allen, the Company's engineer, was also of the party, and gave us much valuable information. He has been many years out there, and with his brother, has worked his way to an important and responsible position.

**THE ASTRONOMICAL LINE.**  
GALILEO.  
Galileo Galilei, who is commonly known by his christian name, Galileo, was born at Pisa on Feb. 15th 1564. He partially studied for the medical profession, but owing to an early tendency towards experiment and demonstration, the medical studies were re-

nounced to pursue those of geometry and experimental philosophy. He early discovered the isochronism of the pendulum; and was appointed mathematical lecturer at Pisa, by the Grand Duke Ferdinand I. de Medici. Galileo, after rigorous study, became a convert to the Copernican system of astronomy, as opposed to the Ptolemaic; this was the great event, and in one sense, the great misfortune of his life, as the bigotry of the church visited severely this first promulgation of the truths which have since been proved and accepted by all astronomers. So strong was the "religious" prejudice on the subject of the quiescence of the earth, that Galileo had for a time from prudence to continue to lecture on the hypothesis of Ptolemy until time should afford a favourable opportunity to destroy the visionary fabric by incontestable facts. His opinions called forth much enmity at Pisa, he therefore removed to Padua (1592), and in that university accepted a professor's chair, and about the same time he opened a correspondence with the illustrious Kepler, which was kept up during his life. Astronomy did not engross all Galileo's attention, he studied the nature of terrestrial gravity wrote a work "On the nature of bodies," and constructed magnets. The year 1609 was signalled by the construction of the Galilean telescope, which consisted of a plano-convex object glass, and thus he laid the foundation of the brilliant discoveries in the solar system, which have rendered that science the most perfect of which the objects are the most remote. There are other claimants to the invention of the Telescope, or an approach to it, but however the invention of this noble instrument of science may be decided its application to astronomy by Galileo for the first time, is indisputable. His first telescope was presented to the Doge of Venice, by whom the professorship at Padua was confirmed to him for life, with the greatest salary which has ever been there given to the mathematical professor, namely about 1,000 florins.

On directing his second telescope to the moon, Galileo discovered that the geometrical perfection absurdly attributed to it by the schoolmen was a complete error. The promulgation of this, and his observations on the planets Jupiter and Saturn, caused a sensation in the Church, and the Jesuits commenced to persecute Galileo. The progress of his discoveries was reported to the Inquisition at Rome. The inquisitors took no immediate action in the matter; but on the completion in 1632 of the celebrated "Dialogue on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems." Galileo was formally summoned to stand his trial before the assembled inquisitors. He was then seventy years of age. His sentence is too long to transcribe here, but a portion of it is too curious to be omitted:—

1st. The proposition that the sun is the centre of the world and immovable from its place, is absurd, philosophically false, and formally heretical; because it is expressly contrary to Holy Scripture.  
2nd. The proposition that the earth is not the centre of the world, nor immovable, but that it moves, and also with a diurnal motion, is absurd, philosophically false, and, theologically considered, at least erroneous in faith. Galileo was condemned to prison during the pleasure of the Inquisition. To obtain a mild sentence he was obliged to abjure his belief in the Copernican doctrines in these terms:—"I abjure, curse, and detest said errors and heresies—viz., that the earth moves, &c.—&c." Rising from his knees after this solemnity, he whispered to a friend, "E pur se muove" ("It moves, for all that.")  
The remainder of Galileo's useful life was spent in confinement more or less vigorous. In 1636 he became totally blind. He died, after two months' illness, in 1642.  
Galileo was of a sprightly, jovial, and generous temperament, and had many disciples in his own day, who concealed their belief from prudential motives. The biography of this great man suggests an important lesson in tolerance.  
Happily there is no cruel inquisition now, yet there are many Galileos whose new truths in science or morality are persecuted, after the fashion of our day, by the bigoted "Philistine."

**JUVENILE FETE AT MADAME DUOASSE'S BOARDING SCHOOL.**  
No person who frequents our theatres can fail to observe how fond the Argentines are of the Drama and the opera. We have not yet seen a company of average merit come to Buenos Ayres, that could honestly complain of want of protection.  
In fact, the taste for music is so general in this city, and we may also add in the Provinces that a Porteno audience can judge with a nicey an artist's real worth. Thus we little doubt, were the proper persons found, the lessee of the Colon could introduce into this country, on these very grounds, a first class company without any misgivings as to its ultimate success.  
We were led immediately to these speculations by the display of his-

tronic talent we witnessed the other night at Madame Ducasse's Boarding school; Calle Belgrano. The nature and object of these reunions are too well known to all for any particular observations, but in the present case, considering the success obtained, a word of encouragement to the young ladies is the least thing that we can bestow.

The program of the evening consisted of two small plays in French diversified by singing and dancing. These were very appropriate, and the young ladies themselves were the sole actors. One and all executed their respective parts to the admiration of every one present, and the excellent pronunciation of the French, bespoke the utmost attention on the part of teacher and pupil. Of course some displayed more artistic powers than others, especially Do. Mariano Varela's little girl, Miss Echebarne, Miss Bernheim, and a young lady whose name unfortunately we ignore but is said to be the daughter of some Belgian gentleman resident in this city. These with another light featured young girl who sang capital, were the gems of the evening, in fact we have seen many a worse performance on the public boards.

The dance was graceful and complicated, but was performed with becoming ease and self possession; in this all were perfect. We will only mention on this occasion, as being the youngest, Lola, Mrs. Avellaneda's little daughter, and another pretty little thing, a niece of our friend Estrada.

But what most called our attention was the delivery of a piece of the Spanish drama "La flor de un dia" by little Miss Varela. None who has witnessed it, can believe a child of her age capable of declaiming with such passion and talent. She imitated to a nicety Barbajo the eminent actress of the Victoria theatre, whom she must have studied with the greatest care and success for she even had the same defect, which we will here record to the benefit of both artist and child, and this in our opinion is the excessive use of the sob in passionate pieces. We are sure if Carballo had witnessed her pupil she would have been somewhat astonished. This child has in her, we fancy the genius of a Siddon; her features are animated and fine, and shaded by the luxuriance of beautiful chestnut hair; she is tall, yet we are sure she is not twelve years of age. Her father and mother who were present, have good reason to be proud of her.

The company was select, we noticed the following ladies and gentlemen, Mrs. Angel Estrada, and sister, Mme. Do Mot. Mrs. Bonich, Miss Bonich, Mrs. Perez, Miss O'Campo, Miss Fernandez Mrs. Varela, Mrs. Merango, the President-elect Dr. Sarmiento, Dr. Roque Perez, Dr. Avellaneda, Dr. M. Varela, Dr. Manuel Montes de Oca, D. Angel Estrada, D. Santiago Estrada, D. Felipe Perez and brothers with many others whom we had not the pleasure of knowing.

**ON CHANGE.**  
September 26, 1868.  
Ounces 400  
Sovereigns 122 1/2  
Patacons 25  
National Bonds 50 1/2

National Bonds ruled so weak after-hours on Friday, that many anticipated a heavy fall to-day. The news from the Provinces seemed to have created some anxiety on the Bolsa, but one or two English brokers entered the market as buyers, and prices at once stiffened. Bonds opened at 50 1/2, and closed at 50 1/2. Total cash sales, 43,000.  
For Monday 30,000 50 1/2  
Wednesday 203,000 50 1/2  
October 31 20,000 48 3/4  
December 31 40,000 49 1/2  
Total sales, 341,000.

There was some exchange done this morning at 48 1/2, but not a very large amount. Upon the whole, the Exchange transactions for this packet have been small. As yet nothing has been drawn on account of future wool purchases. It appears that up to the present no orders have been received. Exchange operations in Montevideo have also been limited. The bulk of the business has been done by the Mann Bank of that city.

The City of Buenos Ayres will leave on Thursday. She has already a full cargo engaged, and will take a mail. It appears that some Exchange on the Continent will be done for this steamer. The Bolsa was very crowded to-day, and money ruled in good demand; but the business in produce is very trifling. Some parties, recently arrived from Rosario, state that the cattle are dying up there, and that sheep and cattle required for the consumption of Rosario, are obtained from Buenos Ayres. The Provincial Bank has discounted largely and liberally during the week. The state of the bank is highly satisfactory, and it holds a very large specie reserve for account of the National Government, which will not be disturbed by the present Administration. Nearly all the loans advanced by the bank on Custom-house bills have now been repaid. It is generally said on the Bolsa that when Dr. Sarmiento enters office a new loan for about two millions of patacons, will be negotiated with the bank.

Two more vessels were taken up to-day for Auction. The shippers of goods are, for the most part, Brazilians and Italians. The steamer Silver River leaves to-night for Montevideo to load for Asuncion.

Parties engaged in the army trade look with much anxiety for the news by to-morrow's steamer. It is rumored that the Allied division, marching along the Chaco, must now be close to Asuncion.

The following sales of real estate have been made during the last few days:—

House in Parana, between Cuyo and Corrientes, 10 by 35, \$140,000.  
Do. Libertad, 250, good condition \$280,000.  
Do. Maypu, 139, 141, 143, 145, and 147, 30 by 46, \$770,000.  
Do. Tucuman, between Andes and Ombu, 10 by 35, \$19,000.  
Do. Independencia 130, 8 1/2 by 70, \$160,000.  
Do. Lorrea, between Rivadavia and Piedad, 14 by 12, \$50,000.  
Do. Entre Rios, between Venezuela and Mejico, 10 by 30, \$24,000.  
Do. Piedras 368, 9 by 70, sold to Benavente, \$150,000.  
Do. Cuyo, between Junin and Andes, 7 1/2 by 60, \$40,000.  
Do. Potosi, No. 280 and 282, 17 1/2 by 70, \$430,000.  
Ditto San Juan 158, 9 by 34, \$67,500.  
Do. Bolivar 36, 38, 40, and 42, 15 by 17 1/2, Cambaceres, buyer, \$800,000.  
Do. Piedras, 168, 17 by 87, \$360,000.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza gives the following weekly review:—  
Wool—35, 48, 52.  
Grease and Tallow—Bord., 14 1/2, in demand; panza, 33, 34 1/2, pisada de campo, 33, 34.  
Capones—32, 34, 35.  
Sheep and Capones—30 to 31 each, fat.

Wheat—Superior barleta, 200 to 210; regular, 160 to 180; inferior, 130 to 150; Chile, 140 to 200; maize, 120 to 125; barley, 60 to 80.  
Flour—At the mills, 30, 35, and 38 arroba.

**PRODUCE REPORT.**  
The sales of Saladero Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are—1500 ox hides, at 40 1/2 for 68 1/2 average; and 3000 cow hides at 34 to 34 1/2 for 60 1/2 average.  
Sales since 1st October last to date, 486,000 hides. Slaughter, Do do. 486,000 do.  
Do. for the last fifteen days, 4,000 do. No stock.  
Saladero Horse Hides—Sales, 3,000 hides at 16 1/2 for 38 1/2 average. Stock, 1000.  
Mares' Grease—Worth \$38 currency, without cask.  
Jerker Beef—No sales.  
W.S. Matadero Ox and Cow Hides—Sales 1000 cow hides at 34 rls. No stock.  
Mutton Tallow—Sales, 4,000 pipes at 14 1/2 in pipes, and 14 1/2 in half pipes; and 9000 boxes at 14 1/2 to 14 3/4 rls. No stock.  
The total sales of Dry Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are—\$6,000 hides. The total stock of all classes remaining unsold, 46,000 hides.  
American Hides—Sales, 42,000 hides: Entre Rios at 42 1/2 rls, Concordia and Corriento at 41 1/2 to 41 3/4 rls for 22 to 23 1/2 average. Stock, 10,000 hides.  
German Hides—Sales, 9,000 hides, viz.:—Matadero ox at 48 1/2 rls for 30 1/2 average; matadero cow at 44 1/2 for 24 1/2 average; camp o hides at 46 rls for 29 1/2; camp cow at 43 1/2 rls for 23 1/2. Stock, 4,000 hides.  
French, Spanish, and Italian Hides—Sales, 35,000 hides at 38 rls for Corriento and Concordia, 35 1/2 Corriento al barrer, 42 1/2 for matadero from Rosario, 43 1/2 for heavy ox, 41 rls for American, 35 ditto for desechos, and 35 1/2 for any hides. Stock, 32,000 hides.  
Buenos Ayres, September 25, 1868.

**BIRTHS.**  
Aug. 30, the wife of James R. Galtiff, of a daughter.  
Sept. 26, the wife of Charles F. G. Robertson, C.E., of a daughter.

**STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA 364 CALLE CUYO.**  
The steamer Rio Negro, on Monday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.  
The steamer Lujan, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Uruguay, Rosario, Bahia, and Santa Fe. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced.  
The steamer Rio Uruguay, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports.  
The steamer Sirena, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Humaita and ports. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced.  
The steamer Lujan, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Parana, and Santa Fe. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced.  
The steamer Rio Uruguay, on Saturday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.

**SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMBOAT CO.,** 361 CALLE VIOLETA.  
The steamer Parana, on To-day, at 10 a.m., for Humaita and ports. Passages reduced.  
The steamer Provador, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo, with cargo and passengers.

**STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE,** 67 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.  
The steamer Estrella, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario.  
The steamer Beaulieu, on Wednesday, at 10 a.m., for Colombia.  
The steamer James T. Brady, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo. Passengers are requested to prepare their tickets at the Agency.  
National steamer Estrella, on Thursday, at 4.20 p.m., from Tigre, for Zarate, Baradero, and San Pedro. From the Retiro Station, at 2.30 a.m.

**STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ,** 41 RIVADAVIA.  
The Italian steamer CUYO, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Itapua, Villa del Pilar, Humaita, Curupaity, and intermediate ports, with passengers, cargo, and parcels. Passages reduced 50 per cent.

**THE IRISH HOSPITAL.**  
The Rev. L. M. LEAHY notifies Mr. John Kenna, Schoolmaster, that Patrick Duigan, Hospital, has left, in Trust for the Irish Hospital, the sum of One Thousand Dollars, in case said Mr. Kenna should, by sickness or otherwise, ever become liable to it. 256,6p,257

**BUENOS AYRES BRITISH LIBRARY.**  
The Yearly General Meeting of Subscribers will be held in the LIBRARY on the EVENING OF WEDNESDAY, the 7th of October, at EIGHT O'CLOCK.  
Buenos Ayres, Sept. 24, 1868. 219,6p,225

**HOME WASHING MACHINES.**—A small lot of these Celebrated Washing Machines, for Family Use, just received, or Minute Abbe from New York.  
ALLEN D. BAILEY & CO., 86 PARQUE, 148 1/2 p, 218

**BELEGUANO TO-DAY (SUNDAY).**  
The Roads are good, and WATSON'S Breakfast, Dinners, and Lunches are better than any to be got in Town.  
Mock Turtle and Ox Tail Soups, Spring Chicken, Pigeon, Apricot, Green Peas, Snipe, and 60 other good things; together with all sorts of Creams, Custards, and nice Drinks. 205,1p,217

**500 DOLLARS (p.c.) REWARD.**—Lost, a large Brown Tia Box, pointed in white letters, "Crabtree, Passenger, per Hip-parchus, Liverpool, to Buenos Ayres." Was last seen on board the Hipparcho on Saturday Night, the 19th inst., in the Outer Roads. Any Person giving information to the undersigned leading to the recovery of the Box will receive the above Reward.—HENRY CRABTREE, Retiro Station, 261,6p,217

**THREE** Gentlemen can be supplied with Board and Lodging in a Private Family, where they will find all the comforts and accommodation of an English home. Terms moderate. Apply at 216, Bolivar. 258,6p,217

**STEAM COMMUNICATION** BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND THE RIVER PLATE. MESSRS. LAMPORT AND HOLTS DIRECT LINE.

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
KEPLER, .....	1,499	FLAMSTERED, .....	1,376
GALILEO, .....	1,625	COPERNICUS, .....	1,397
NEWTON, .....	1,074	LARACE, .....	1,194
HAWLEY, .....	1,116	DEKART, .....	1,182
HUMBOLDT, .....	1,347	TYCHO, .....	1,182
SALADIN, .....	1,316	HIPPARCHUS, .....	1,840
CASSINI, .....	610	LA PLATA, .....	1,393
.....	836	URUGUAY, .....	1,301

One of the above First-class Steamers will be Despatched by the River Plate Association, direct for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES, on the 30th of each Month; if that day be Sunday, then on the 31st of the same Month.  
THE STEAMSHIP LA PLATA, HARRY COMMANDEER, Due in Montevideo about the 2nd prox. will be Despatched from this for LIVERPOOL, via Montevideo and Brazil (weather permitting), six days after arrival at this Port.  
The Steamship HUMBOLDT will be the succeeding Boat.  
Cargo will be Received on Board until Day of Sailing.  
Parcels and Specie at the Office of the Undersigned until TWO P.M., of said Day.  
Letters will be received at the Post-office on the 29th prox. at 10 o'clock.  
These Boats have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carry a Surgeon and Stewards.

**RATES OF PASSAGES,** AS FOLLOWS:—  
Liverpool, ..... £10 sterling. || Antwerp, ..... | 40 |
Southampton, .....	40
Lisbon, .....	150 Patacons.
Bahia, .....	70
Rio de Janeiro, .....	60
Stowage Passage: One-Half.	60

**RETURN TICKETS,** with a Deduction of 25 per Cent., available for TWELVE Months.  
Agents' Tickets go up to Parties here wishing to bring out their Friends.  
Freight on Specie: One-Half per Cent.  
Apply to the Agents,  
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.;  
Or to the Brokers,  
GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL, & CO.,  
231, xp, 217 85, Calle Reconquista.

**FOR SALE** the American Schooner PEPIA, entirely new, hull of white oak, and thoroughly fastened, and is well found in Sails, Anchors, Chains, &c. The Pezia is 70 Tons Register, light draught of water, and large deck-room. She moves at anchor to the River Roads. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Consignees, where Inventory can be seen.—SAMUEL B. HALE and CO., No. 24, Reconquista. 211,10p,214

**SHEEP,** 818 (p.c.)—To be Sold, before SHEARING, a Flock of First-class Sheep, in good condition, accustomed to Romerillo Camp, at \$18 each. House, Corn, and Lease of Camp, if required.—For particulars, apply to DONOVAN and BENTHAM, 117, Calle Bolivar, next Post-office, from 1 to 3, p.m. 217,1m,214

**THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT** CALLE RIVADAVIA 98.  
Home, sweet Home, There's no place like Home.

**JUST RECEIVED, PER "KEPLER,"** AT THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE, No. 60, CALLE SAN MARTIN, (In Front of the Provincial Bank), Prime BELFAST BACON AND HAMS; Old Tom Gin, Tart Fruits, Sperm Candles, &c. 192,6p,212

**AUCTION SALE** BY MARIANO BILLINGHURST. Of the picture of the hill facing the Northern Railway Station, which Sale was put off on account of the rain, and will take place on SUNDAY, the 4th October next, at One o'Clock at a site situated on the road to Palermo, and the other six on the top of the hill. 186, xp, 212.

**IF** Mr. A. F. Vernon McLaughlin, Low Comedian, late of Port Elizabeth, will communicate with Mr. T. C. Parry, late of Cape Town, who will hear of an Engagement. Address by note to the Standard Office. 194,6p,212

**ON SALE.**—Champagne, genuine Cliquet, in whole and half bottles; J. & F. Hennessy, prime quality, from Fourchard, Orleans; Brandy, pale, and prime quality, from Roulet & Delamain, Cognac. ALLEN D. BAILEY & CO., 86 PARQUE, 165 1/2 p, 218

**MR. RICHARD PLAYTER,** or any Person who can give any information respecting the Gentleman, is requested to communicate with GHEEN, LE ROSSIGNOL, & CO., 85, Reconquista. 195,6p,213

**SPANISH LESSONS.**—Address Dr. White's College, Castellano's Quinta, 112, 113, Bolivar MARTIN. 127,15p,213

**GREGORIO PEREZ GOMAR** has Traslado su Estudio, y la CALLE DE LA VICTORIA, No. 16, Primer Alto. 214,6p,213

**EDICTO JUDICIAL.**—Els. Juez de primera Instancia on civil Dr. D. Emilio Agrelo ha ordenado; se citen llamen y emplazan a todos los que se consideren con derecho a las bienes de un finca de los conyuges L. Juan M. José y Da. Cerita Maguero, para que dentro del término de 30 dias de la fecha comparecan ante su juzgado por intermedio de la oficina del subscrito a deducir sus acciones en forma.—Buenos Aires, Mayo 27 de 1868. 146,1m,216

**THE ADVERTISER,** wishing to return Home, has for Sale about 2,165 to 2,220 fine Melita, Corrales, and every thing requisite for any person wishing to establish himself in Sheep-farming. About five leagues from San Pedro. Apply at this office. 154 1m 217

**REMATES.**  
**POR MARTIN REY & Co.** Del magnifico Establecimiento de campo, tostamentera de la Srta. Da. Petrona Zamudio de Villamayor en el Partido de Merlo.  
El Domingo 27 del corriente se rematará a la puñalada, en el campo de la venta, por cuenta de los herederos todos mayores de edad, con renuncia del retrato: Este magnifico establecimiento está situado en un terreno de 2000 varas de frente por 200 de fondo, y de excelentes pastos, tiene una regía poblada de 10 hectáreas, toda de azotes, una capilla, cochera etc. un gran patio cuadrado con arbolado, con un gran estanque de agua. El establecimiento linda 2 y media leguas de la Estancia Merlo, y linda con las propiedades de los Sres. Anchorena José María y Vicente Villamayor y Señora.  
Este establecimiento puede arrendarse por 30 mil pesos por año, o se ofrece un establecimiento de esta naturaleza, por lo que llamamos la atención de esta vez a las personas que se admitirán oferta que no pase de las 2 terceras partes.  
Los interesados deberán partir por el primer tren de 2000 varas de frente por 200 de fondo, en la que habrá carruajes para conducirlos a la estancia donde serán ojeados con un luncho. 210,6p,212

**POR BENJAMIN NAZAR & Co.**—De las existencias del establecimiento de campo, denominado Bolla Vista, situado a una legua de la Ciudad de Mercedes, campo de Sr. P. y perteneciente a los Sres. Harney y Woodgate.  
**POR LIQUIDACION.**  
El Domingo 27 del corriente, a las 12 en punto, se rematará a la masa al postura y dinero de cargo, una cantidad de 3000 varas de terreno por 10 de ancho, 1 carro de 4 ruedas, 1 id de 2 ruedas, 1 moquina de cortar alfalfa, 1 prensa para pasto, 1 balanza de plataforma, 30 quintales alambre para cercos, una cantidad de postes de hierro para cercos, una máquina para hacer paños, una máquina para desgranar maiz, 1 id para pisar id, una gran cantidad de utiles y herramientas del establecimiento, y todos los muebles de la casa. 80,1p,211

**COPYING WANTED.**—A Gentleman who has acquired the best references for a copy of a good hand, has his evenings disengaged, and would be glad to copy Reports, or French, Accounts, etc. in English, Spanish, or French, at his own house, Address M. V., care of Messrs. Mackern, Brothers. 184,6p,210

**FURNISHED ROOMS.**—To Let, a Parlour and two Bedrooms, comfortably furnished, and with service. House very dry. Bedrooms with grate and boarded floors.—273, Calle Corrientes. 201,6p,213

**WANTED,** a House, in good repair, with 9 or 10 Rooms, and boarded floors, a few Squares front of the house, and a good garden. Apply at 68 Calle Maipu, alios. 174,6p,219

**TO BE SOLD,** CHEAP, from 2,000 to 4,500 good Mestiza Sheep. The Camp upon which the Sheep are will be given gratis for three years. There is a House and Puesto on the Land, which is near Gualeguay, in Entre Rios. Address G. O., this office. 69 1m 28

**TO LET,** Furnished Apartments, at No. 15, Calle Cangallo. 213,6p,211

**TO LET,** four single Rooms, unfurnished, near the Hotel Station, suitable for Single Men, or Married Men without inconvenience.—303, San Martín. 207,6p,213

**TO LET,** a Furnished Bedroom for a single Gentleman or two Friends.—83, Calle Parque. 187,6p,212

**TO BE LET,** in a highly respectable Native family, two unfurnished or a splendidly furnished, with all the conveniences, in a house at 256 Calle Potosi. For particulars apply at the house itself, or at 252, same street. 170,6p,218

**RESIDENT TEACHER.**—Wanted, a Teacher to accompany a Family to the Camp. Apply at 184, Calle San Martín. 188,6p,212

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MATTI AND PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO. FOR MONTEVIDEO. The steamer Parana and Provador will leave every alternate Tuesday, at 5 p.m., returning on Friday.

BURGUNDY WINES. SOLE AGENCY "COMPAGNIE DES GRANDS VINS DE BOURGOGNE." BORDEAUX WINES: Complete Assortment, in Bordenales and Cases.

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



WINE AND SPIRITS ENGLISH ALES & PORTER. IRISH, SCOTCH AND BOURBON WHISKIES. HOT AND COLD MIXED DRINKS, &c.; SANDWICHES of all Descriptions; HAM AND EGGS; OYSTER STEWS and LOBSTER SALADS.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ 41 CALLE RIVADAVIA. FOR CORRIENTES, ITAPIRU, AND PORTS. The Italian steamer Venezia will leave every alternate Wednesday, at 10 a.m., receiving Cargo and Passengers.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 89 CALLE RECONQUISTA. FOR MONTEVIDEO. The steamer Villa del Salto, Captain Magno, will leave on Mondays at 6 p.m., returning early on Thursday mornings.

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

HENDERSON AND MURDOCK, 105 CALLE VENEZUELA. Sewing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warrented to work well.

KIRKMAN'S PIANOS. On Sale at the Agents, MOORE, PUNCH, and TUDOR, 72 RECONQUISTA. 123, xp, a17

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPYDIST 65 CALLE SUCUPA. Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself after an absence of six years to the respect able Public of Buenos Ayres.

IMPRESA INGLESA. HUSKON and TRILLA. 146 FLORIDA. Clearing Out. Room Wanted for Gentlemen's Spring Goods, shortly to arrive.

W. J. CORRALES, WELMERT A. WEHLMANN. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 10, 1868. 116 lm a12

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

CONDITIONS. First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards. Second—The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p.c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

FOR MONTEVIDEO. THE SPLENDID AMERICAN STEAMER JAMES T. BRADY, CAPT. HENRY TATTERSON, WITH FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS, LEAVES BUENOS AYRES, LEAVES MONTEVIDEO, ON MONDAY, AT FIVE P.M. ON TUESDAY, AT FIVE P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, ON THURSDAY, ON FRIDAY, ON SATURDAY.

SPRING SARATOGA WATER. THE SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER is probably the most effective Mineral Water found on either Continent. It will be observed that it has Ten per Cent. greater Mineral properties than the celebrated Congress Spring.

USES. The reputation of this Water is based upon its effects in Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Spleen, and acts with wonderful benefit in cases of Chronic Dyspepsia, Constipation, Gravel, Gout, Scrofula, Cutaneous Affections, General Lethargy, Soreness, and Prostration of the System.

WHEELS FOR ONE, TWO, AND THREE HORSES. FORK, HOE, PICK, AND AXE HANDLES. HAND AND POWER CORN-SHELLERS. BEST STEEL PRUNING SHEARS.

T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co., 83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda, BUENOS AYRES. WAREHOUSE OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. LUMBER YARD.

AMERICAN PLATFORM SCALES, HAY AND SPADES, PICKS, AXES, SCYTHES, HAMMERS, HATCHETS, UNION WASHING MACHINES, WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS, HOES.

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

AGENTS: MOLLER AND CO., 25 DE MAYO, No. 64. 72, xp, a8

Table with columns for Stations, Salidas, and Regresos. Includes routes for Ferro-Carril del Oeste and Dock, Barracas, and Esmeralda Railway.

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THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY. On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows: From Rosario, at 8 A.M. to Buenos Ayres, at 10 P.M.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 15th of April, 1868, the Trains will run as follows:

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 15th of June, 1868, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under:

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO. NEW LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS. VALPARAISO TO LIVERPOOL. Calling at Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, St. Vincent, Lisbon, and St. Nazaire.

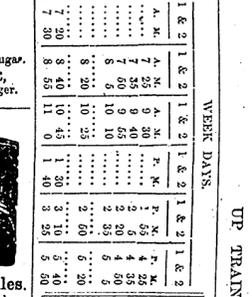
MERCEDES. THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF TORROBA BROTHERS. Has just received a Large Assortment of FIRST-CLASS SHERRY AND PORT WINE, GUINNESS EXTRA PORTER, IND COOPE'S PALE ALE, TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.



Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastilles. I certify that I have for many years been physician in the Hospitals of this city, and have occasion to test the effects of "Kemp's Worm Pastilles." My experience causes me to consider them one of the best remedies for the expulsion of Worms.

FRANCISCO GOICORCHIA, Professor of Medicine and Surgery, and Chief Medicine Director in the Military Hospital, Bolivar City. I certify that I have many times prescribed "Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastilles," and always with the most satisfactory results.

FRANCISCO CASALS, M.D. Matanzas, Cuba, May 10, 1867. I certify that "Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastilles" is one of the most efficacious remedies for removing and destroying Worms.



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