





TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA... JUEVES, 29 OCTOBRE.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Spring Meeting will take place on Wednesday, 11th Nov... Running Race, 100 Yards Race, &c.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE

197-CALLE VICTORIA-197... DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11... Through the liberal arrangements of Mr. Crubiera, Special Trains will run to Palermo as follows: STARTING.

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK

FOR 1899.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND INFORMATION

RECEIVED-A first-class Correspondent in Rosario. For terms, &c., apply to the Editors of this Paper.

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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 audeam dicere." Cienzo.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Oct. 27, 6 P.M.

ENGLAND.

The approaching elections still continue to occupy the public mind.

The United States Minister in London has received orders from his Government to submit certain basis upon which to settle the Alabama claims which have been approved by the English Cabinet.

REVOULTION IN SPAIN.

A revolution broke out in Cadix on the 17th September, and nearly all the provinces have joined against the Constitutional Government.

The Revolution party is headed by General Prim.

Conflicts have taken place in several departments with loss of life, on both sides.

The squadron in Cadix has declared on the side of the revolutionists.

A new Junta de Gobierno has been formed by order of General Prim, and Brigadier Topete is named President of it.

Minister Gonzalez Brabo has been assassinated.

The telegraphs and railways have been destroyed. No telegraphic communication with either France or Portugal.

The Queen is in San Sebastian.

Nothing of importance from the United States, France, Portugal, Russia, Austria, &c.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

Little alteration to be noted in the general state of the wool market. Some difficulty is felt in re-establishing confidence, notwithstanding the expectation of better prospects for the coming year. Fine R. P. wool, this last week, has had attention of buyers, but no alteration took place. The wools of Cordoba, San Juan and San Luis have improved in price with buyers.

Tallow-no alteration. Cotton market-ditto.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 21.

Exchange upon London, 19 1/2 to 19 3/4; upon Paris, 490 reis.

Sovereigns, 128550 to 128600. Ounces, 400000.

In Montevideo nothing fresh. Little more business doing to-day.

Weather very stormy.

THE PASQUINS.

President Sarmiento has good reason to congratulate himself upon the new line of conduct resorted to by his political opponents. On Sunday morning every street corner in town attracted attention, by indecent placards and most disgraceful epithets, written in large letters with black chalk, all reflecting upon President Sarmiento and his government. It is unnecessary to give the full particulars of these disgraceful pasquins-suffice it to say that, with all our press liberty, no newspaper in the city could be found to publish such repugnant lampoons, and the authors were compelled to resort to the dull walls for support.

The subject is so disgraceful that we had determined not to advert to it, but as our colleagues have all taken the matter up, silence on our part might be misconstrued, although it is impossible for a moment to suppose, that any foreigner would countenance such a discreditable line of opposition, which even in the most thickly populated cities of Europe is unknown.

The police and serenos are doubtless the real parties to blame in the matter, and they should be held responsible to the public for everything that appears on the street corners at day-break, since by the most trivial exertion on their part, all immoral and disreputable placards and writings can be most easily removed.

It is a slur upon the press, to suppose that any newspaper office in town had the slightest participation in the business, and we are pleased to note, that all our colleagues openly disavow it.

The parties implicated in this disgraceful business, have so completely overshoot the mark, that what was done to injure, has produced precisely a contrary effect, and no man of any respectability is willing to admit to-day, that he belongs to an opposition party capable of resorting to such means. The placards on Sunday morning have virtually silenced all opposition, at least, in respectable circles, and until the new government commits some act which will leave it open to legitimate censure, people who have any respect for their character or position, will refrain from abusing or censuring the new government.

It is really much to be regretted that in a republican country, people will so misunderstand their own institutions, so as to bring opposition not only into ridicule, but into disgrace. No man can say a word now, about the errors of the administration, without being open to the charge of being leagueed with those who even offend public morals. We must all bow to the tyrant majority now, since the minority has violated all law, and infringed upon the most powerful element in civilized societies-good taste.

Such a scandalous procedure upon the part of a few irresponsible parties has virtually tied our hands, and we can oppose nothing the government does now, until the infamous Sunday morning placards are forgotten. The most enthusiastic admirers of Mr Sarmiento could ask for no better revenge on their political opponents than the lampoons in question, and if continued in, which we trust not, the Sarmiento Administration will be above the power of the Press. This indeed would be a very serious evil, but the passions of political opponents are alone to blame.

We sincerely deplore this truly disgraceful business. It is a humiliation for society at large, and calls for the most condign punishment. Where is all our boasted civilization and refinement, when even at the doors of the Temple of the living God placards are posted up too indecent for the female eye, and too loathsome for even the most vulgar. Out upon such an opposition, which is too impotent to raise a civil war and too degenerate to resort to a becoming paper warfare.

The Sarmiento Government is too new to admit of any well founded or legitimate opposition yet. The only two measures of importance which it has adopted, instead of calling for censure, merit the highest praise: we refer to the reform of the Port Captains and the conclusion of the Corrientino war. All sensible and upright men approve of these acts, and so long as the new Government follows in such a course, it may deride the power of immoral street posters and infamous night slanderers.

THE INDIAN INVASION.

We published yesterday a letter from an Irish sheepfarmer at the "Nueva de Julio," giving a very full account of the last Indian invasion in that quarter, but our Correspondent omitted to mention one fact which is desirable that the public should know-namely, that the Indians, for the last month have been encamped within hail of the sheepfarm on the western frontier, and within 15 leagues of Chivilcoy.

The very immediate action which the National Government has taken in despatching troops under General Conesa to the point in question shows its anxiety to protect the lives and properties of the settlers; but we feel sure that when the troops arrive out, they will find that the Indians have fled, and most probably taken with

them all the live stock that they have swept from the estancia.

It is really inconceivable how the authorities could have tolerated for such a lengthy period the encampment of a hostile band of savages within a few leagues of the cattle and sheep farms. Our informant states that, these Indians made frequent raids every week, carrying off even sheep to their headquarters, and all this within a few hours ride of this city. From the estancia of Sor. Unzué, these Indian raiders have swept off over three thousand head of horned cattle, and from other establishments, they have also carried off cows, mares and sheep.

The terror and dismay, which this Indian encampment under our very noses has spread on the estancias; may be imagined, from the fact that the English sheepfarmers and estancieros for leagues around, have been forced to leave their homes and turn out to fight for the protection of their neighbors-in fact, but for the troops sent out by rail to Chivilcoy, by order of President Sarmiento, we suppose ere this the savages would have sacked that festive town, and be now on their way into Mercedes.

The state of the frontier calls for the immediate attention of government and now that the Correntino war has been so summarily brought to a close, we trust that the national troops in that province, instead of being sent back to Paraguay, will at once be ordered to the frontier.

Probably there can be no greater imposture upon the emigrant than inducing him to buy public land at a high price, to stock the land and settle with his family on a place which, although within a few miles of the railway station, is so utterly neglected by the government, that a hostile band of savages can encamp within sight of the puestos, and commit regular raiding excursions three times a week. Justice, law and equity demand that the government should protect the foreigner who invests his little capital in such property-and we trust that the President or Governor will assume the responsibility of their neglect, call for an inventory of the property carried off by the Indians, and pay the full value thereof to the estancieros.

The Government here certainly should be held responsible for all losses caused by Indian invasions, and the very honorable conduct of the National Executive since it assumed power inspires us with the belief that President Sarmiento will view the matter in the same light.

Until the President takes some decided stand in this matter, we feel it our bounden duty to caution all our countrymen against buying an acre of public land from the Government. Far better for our friends if they want to invest in such property to treat with the absolute owners of the territory, Calfucura or some other Cacique, for the title which the Government gives is purely illusory, and up to the present has resulted in ruin for all who confided in it.

The Indians are the real owners of the frontier lands this day. If the Government wishes to sell property, let it at least dispose of something that belongs to it. The Public Land Office should be shut up for the present until the savage is driven back into the pampa, and the frontier settler fully guaranteed both as to life and property.

General Conesa and his men are now in full chase after the savages, who have been a month quietly encamped upon our frontier. This may be aptly termed "shutting the stable when the horse is gone."

MONTEVIDEO.

October 26, 1868.

There is a dearth of news here, political and otherwise. Everything is verging on the "flat, stale, and unprofitable."

The change in the weather (it is very hot to-day) has overcome people in general and your unworthy Correspondent in particular. A great match is to come off on the 1st of November, for two thousand dollars between, "El ballo de los Pobres and a horse from the District of Tala. There has been some heavy betting on this event, the Tala horse being decidedly the favourite, and a great number of Estancieros and Camp men are expected in on that day to see him carry their money. El ballo de los Pobres, belongs to Mr. Lerena, and has a good many backers who quietly pick up the odds offered, and don't seem in any way to consider their capital badly invested.

The Spring Meeting of "Las Carreras Estrangeras," comes off on the 5th and 6th of November. The following is the programme as published. The Solis Stakes, once round, Entry \$70 weight 145lbs. Prize a gold watch, Amateur Stakes half round, Entry \$20 weight 150lbs. Prize a gold chain. The Oriental Plate Stakes, once and a half round, Entry \$100 weight 140lbs. Prize \$150f. Amateur Stakes, half round, Entry \$20 Prize a chain and ring. The Hall round Stakes, Entry \$60 weight 145lbs. Prize a Silver Inkstand. Grand National race, Entry \$100 weight 140lbs. Prize to be given by the Junta. Steeple Chase, Half round with hurdles, Entry \$30 weight 140lbs. Prize a cup.

No prize will be given, where there are less than 3 entries for a race. Entries can be made up to the 3rd November at 76 Calle Zavala.

Gottschalk's concert came off with the success which always attends his performances. The gem of the evening was our own "Last Rose of Summer." The most intense silence (if I may use the expression) prevailed during its execution, followed at its close by unanimous and long sustained applause. I have never heard this plaintive and exquisite melody better played, perhaps not as well, though I have heard it performed by most of the principal pianists of Europe, and by Thalberg, several times. Taubner's march was also splendidly executed, in fact, the Concert was a success in every sense of the word.

The President of this Republic, accompanied by several of the Ministers, many high officials and a large party of private friends, went to-day on board the National steamer America, and proceeded to the Island of Flores, for the purpose of inaugurating the new Lazaretto, which has just been completed.

The day was fine, and the ceremony passed off with eclat.

On Saturday Mr. Worthington was received by the President as accredited Minister of the United States to this Government. A company of the Constitutional Battalion formed the guard of honor. The President came down to the Government House at two o'clock-the usual amount of "airy and complimentary nothings" passed between H. E. and the new Minister, and the reception was over.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The invasion of Indians in the Nueva de Julio, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th inst., a graphic account of which appeared in the columns of the "Standard," has afforded another opportunity to Sor. Sarmiento's government of showing that it is really bent on securing the good of the country, by deeds and not by well-turned phrases and empty words. As soon as the news reached the National Government on Monday, not a moment was lost in applying to the Provincial Government for the Provincial Battalion, which was at once granted and sent by train the same afternoon to Chivilcoy, in company with a detachment of artillery. The Inspector General of Arms, Gen. Conesa, takes command in person of all the forces called out to attack the Indians, and make afterwards an expedition into the desert. Such prompt and decisive measures, so contrary to what we have hitherto been accustomed to, augur the best results, and deserve the most unqualified approval of all right thinking men.

Ex-Governor Lopez, of Corrientes, has arrived in town, accompanied by his two ex-ministers. He is not at all pleased with the pacific denouement of the Correntino affair, and comes to lay his complaints, personally, before the National Government.

It is confidently stated that Gen. Mitre, following the wholesome practice, that obtains in England and the United States, will shortly issue an address to the electors of Buenos Ayres, offering himself, in an honest and straightforward manner, as candidate for the Governorship of Buenos Ayres. We should be glad if all aspirants to any public electoral trust, would imitate his example.

The return of Dr. Velez Sarsfield from his mission, is announced for Friday next.

Gen. Mitre has been the object of a popular demonstration in Chivilcoy. On Sunday last, accompanied by a few of his intimate friends, he left the Parque station by the six o'clock train. At nine o'clock the train reached Mercedes, where the company were entertained at breakfast, in the Municipal Saloon, and, later on, proceeded to Chivilcoy. The station was, of course, crowded, and a numerous cortege accompanied the visitors to the residence that had been prepared for them. A public banquet took place at 5 o'clock; speeches were, of course, not wanting. Somebody, having committed the 'gaucherie,' in proposing the health of certain well known inhabitants of Chivilcoy, to say that they had contributed materially to the progress of the place, without having graduated in Michigan, Gen. Mitre had the good taste to rise immediately and propose the health of the President of the Republic, concluding a short speech amidst rapturous applause.

An unfortunate interpolation made a gallimaufry of two articles in the "Standard" yesterday. Viator must have been rather surprised to see his humorous lucubrations about Martin Garcia appended as winding remarks to the article headed "The New Government." We reproduce both articles to-day.

We yesterday received our Chilean and Cuyo exchanges. The intelligence from the Pacific is not of any great general importance being only four days later than what was received by the Pacific steamer.

The leaders of the Cordova revolution of last year, by which the legal authorities were overturned, and the then Minister of War imprisoned, Simon Luengo, Ajenor Pacheco, and Domingo Gonzalez, were sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 each, and to perpetual exile. Their petition to the Gov-

ernment for a reprieve has been refused-and the resolution of Sr. Sarmiento is justly ground upon the unanswerable 'considerando' that "the impunity of this class of crimes or the leniency shown in their repression has only served to encourage criminal enterprises by removing the terrors of condign punishment to their authors, and relaxing public morality, which is bound to visit them with the severest reprobation."

The Tribune of yesterday publishes an important report from Mr. Coghlan on the annual proceeds of the water-works. The estimated cost of the works decreed, and now in course of construction is altogether \$8,500,000: they are estimated to give annually \$2,844,488 nett proceeds, representing at 7 per cent. interest and 2 per cent. amortization, a capital of fully \$32,000,000, and leaving a balance of \$23,500,000 to be applied to the increase and extension of the works. The water, pure and filtered, is calculated to be sold to private houses, shops, and public establishments at a uniform rate of 10 reales for a pipe of water containing 10 gallons, or 455 litres; the pipe of water at present used by watermen in Buenos Ayres being 412 litres.

One of our morning contemporaries published yesterday a correspondence from the seat of war, giving the startling news that the Allies have found on the Chaco side in front of Yilleta numerous Paraguayan forces protected by strong fortifications, which completely command the right side of the Paraguayan river; so that the monitors that passed Angostura can neither ascend nor descend the river. We cannot, however, believe that this information is altogether correct, as from another and reliable source we hear that the exploring vanguard has penetrated on the right bank of the Paraguay as far as where the ironclads are anchored, and is in communication with them.

The Annis arrived in Montevideo early yesterday morning, and is expected to-day. Her intelligence, a summary of which will be found elsewhere in our telegraphic section, is of some importance, particularly from Spain. The heat yesterday was very oppressive. The thermometer in our office marked 81.

To-day Mr. Smith and his company that have been "astonishing the natives of the River Plate for the last few weeks," leave for Montevideo en route for Rio de Janeiro. Their performance on Sunday last attracted one of the largest houses on record. Mr. Smith is highly to be commended for having generously destined the proceeds of their farewell performance last night to an object of charity. He carries away with him the good wishes of the whole population of B. Ayres, and it is certain that his visit among us though short, will not soon be forgotten. We doubt not, that the Japanese will receive in Rio a reception commensurate with their extraordinary merits.

News arrived yesterday from Salto, of a kind of revolution having broken out in the capital of that province, by which four men were killed, and twenty wounded. Further details are anxiously looked for.

The members of the Philharmonic Society are notified, that the rehearsal announced for last night has been postponed, in consequence of the bad weather, until Thursday, the 29th inst., at 7 30 p.m. A numerous attendance is strongly recommended.

The Provocador came in yesterday from the seat of war, bringing rather disquieting news. Osorio is said to have asked for a reinforcement of 10 thousand, to carry on the operations on the Chaco side. Marques Caxias is afraid that by detailing more troops from the main army, the Paraguayans may seize the opportunity of falling, 'en masse,' upon his position in front of Yilleta. The heat in Paraguay is reported to be terrific, and as bad at night as in the day time.

The splendid new steamer America, of which report speaks so favorably, will be in to run between this port and Montevideo in the course of this week.

We have in our possession, an interesting communication from an English estanciero, of the 9 de Julio, dated as far back as the 5th October, announcing the incredible fact that the Indians had, even at that date, begun the invasion which has caused so much misery and devastation in that flourishing partido. This letter gives a sad picture of the inefficiency of Government protection to our rural interests, which are so intertwined with the prosperity of the country. We are reluctantly obliged to postpone its publication till to-morrow.

In reference to our article on the Great Southern Railway, we wish to observe that when commenting on the excellence of that road and its management, we by no means intended to make any disparaging reflections upon the Northern Railway, which is to-day efficiently and economically worked, and very ably managed by Mr. Crabtree.

Mr. Baillie left yesterday for Montevideo, "en route" for England, to make arrangements for his new enterprise of exporting from this country live-stock.

BATTLE OF THE GAUGES.

It is with much pleasure that we notice a letter in a recent number of the Standard, in reference to the subject of railway gauge. In the 'apuntes sobre la construccion de ferro carriles, á base angosta,' published by us in the Tribuna a short time since, we stated that we published these notes with the intention of drawing the attention of the public, and of constructing engineers to the matter, provoking discussion, and thereby aiding us to ventilate a subject fraught with importance for the future progress of this country.

As a long time had elapsed without an answer to the subject, or any opposition being preferred, we were prepared to believe, either that our opinion was shared by all those from whom we could have expected an answer, or that they did not consider the subject worthy of discussion: let us, therefore, thank your correspondent for his letter, before beginning to argue the point with him.

J. C. states that it is not the first time this question has been raised, nor is there anything new in the system; but, in our opinion, this argument, instead of being useful to him, is one of the strongest in favor of the narrow gauge. It is precisely one of the reasons which has urged us most to accept the system as a good one, because, having been already well tried and approved of in other countries, for years, is conclusive evidence of its utility and practicability; therefore, it is, that we have heretofore limited our remarks on the subject to giving the opinions of other engineers, who, having built these roads, gave opinions formed on facts.

It is true that there is, in Merioneth-shire [Wales], a railway built on 2 foot gauge, for locomotives, on which, between June 1863, and Feb. 1865, 4 small engines, of 7 1/2 tons, had run 57,000 miles, without leaving the track; steepest gradients-1 in 60, and sharpest curves of 132 ft. radius. On this road they carry 50 tons, at the rate of 10 miles per hour, but we cannot see wherein this militates against the 3-6 gauge.

J. C. admits the value of the 3-6 gauge railways, in countries where they have been built and proved, quite equal to the desire of their most sanguine supporters, but he cannot admit it for the Argentine Republic. He probably admits their utility in those countries because it is impossible to deny it, but he says: "it is ridiculous to compare those countries with the Argentine Republic."

In what way is it so ridiculous? Is it that the Argentine Republic is much more advanced than those countries? Or is it that it is much richer?

In Norway there are about 16 souls to the square mile; whilst in the Argentine Republic there are not more than 3.

In British India there have been spent some £34,000,000 in the construction of railways, and, nevertheless, well known engineers have built a tributary line for the Madras Railway on the 3-6 gauge.

New Zealand is in many respects similar to this country: it is new-nearly all to be opened up and explored-does not possess immense capitals, and therefore has properly considered it best, to build such railways as would open up the country at the least possible cost, which is precisely what we require in the interior provinces.

Therefore, let us ask, why is it ridiculous to compare those countries with the Argentine Republic?

The only reason we can suppose by any means admissible, is that this country is beginning to make great progress. Admitting this, which we also believe, for it has already passed its first steps, which are the costly ones, nevertheless, we find no reason to induce us to think, although our progress may be extremely rapid, that we cannot find a sufficient transport power in railways of 3-6 gauge, for the requirements of all our traffic for many years to come. Far from underrating the progress and prospects of this country, we judge its future by its past and present, and, comparing notes, cannot but come to the conclusion that our progress cannot be sufficient to authorize us to incur immense responsibilities for the next generation, which are not required, in any way, to supply the wants of the present one.

Should it be necessary to increase our railway power afterwards, there is nothing more simple than to build a double line, which, Mr. Pihl states, by calculations made for the purpose, should not cost more than 50 per cent of the original outlay for the single line.

J. C. frankly admits that it has been an error to build our railways on the 5-6 gauge because it is proved that a 4-8 1/2 road is quite as safe and ample for any traffic. Now if a 4-8 1/2 road is quite sufficient for any traffic, such as ours, which up to the present time has not exceeded some forty or fifty thousand tons per annum, and even this in the Province of Buenos Ayres in what respect would it be a far greater error to adopt a 3-6 gauge?

Though it was decided in the sister Republic about a year ago to build their first and main line of railway on the 4-8 1/2 gauge, yet we do not consider this a proof of the advisability of such a course; on the contrary, had that road been built on the 3-6 gauge it is very likely that, instead of being about to be opened now to Las Piedras, distant only four leagues from the Capital, they would have nearly, if not quite, completed it to the town of Santa Lucia, twelve leagues from the Capital: and whatever may have been the opinion of the Engineers in London, to whom this question was referred, we must in this case doubt either the correctness of their data or their judgment, and certainly cannot admit its application to the interior provinces of the Argentine Republic, without again opening the question to discussion, and this time having as arbiters, not a railway directory composed of a few, nor engineers who have never seen the country, but the Government and people of the Argentine Republic, who will discuss the question in a spirit freed from all local and personal prejudice.

What follows about the secret, the petty chiefs, the party politics, and the scientific hair-splitting, we may safely pass over as independent of the question. We search for the truth of our proposition only in facts, and if facts are against us, then we shall willingly admit our error-if any such there can be, in calling attention to what is at least a probable improvement on our present system.

It always has been far from our intention to lead people astray by telling them anything that we did not believe, and we consider ourselves justified in calling on J. C. to prove [if he can] that our statements in reference to bridges, &c., deviate in any way from the truth.

We have in the beginning stated it to be our desire to elicit the opinions of others on the subject, and, therefore, we desire to adhere strictly to facts. Far be it from us, even if we had the power, to induce the Government of Buenos Ayres into such a rash act as changing without sufficient mediation a system of railways already adopted; but we consider it to be our duty, as residents in the country, not to permit either the Government or the people of this country to waste large sums for the purpose of continuing a system admittedly extravagant without at least informing them, as far as it lies in our power, of the advantages of another and, probably, better system.

The small amount of railways built as yet in the Argentine Republic, compared with what has yet to be constructed should not, in our opinion, be sufficient to prevent us from adopting the system for what remains to be done, and it will not be very difficult or so very expensive to change the present existing lines, if required hereafter, by laying down a third rail should circumstances arise that make it advisable.

Our object has been to prove the utility of these roads for the purpose of opening up the provinces of the interior, as will be seen by referring to the Tribuna of Oct. 4, and although they might be applied to some parts of this province with advantage, such as from Bahía Blanca northwards to open to the emigrant those fertile lands, which are as yet but little inhabited: nevertheless this has not been our view when writing these lines.

We are glad to see that J. C. admits that the 3-6 gauge is undoubtedly the right thing in the right place, and our definition of the right place is a country of large extent and limited resources, requiring immediate and sufficient developments for a sum compatible with the means of the nation, conditions amply fulfilled by the Argentine Republic.

As this letter is already long for your columns, we will only state that it will give us pleasure to see another from the pen of your correspondent J. C., and we shall afterwards request the favor of being allowed to trespass upon your valuable space in answer thereto.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Yours very truly, JUAN F. CRETZ.

CARLOS F. ROBERTSON. B. Ayres, Oct. 12, 1868.

NOTE OF A TRIP TO AND DOWN THE S. FRANCOISCO.

By their Highnesses the Duke and Prince Philippe de Saxe. On the 4th of June, 1868, they left Rio for Petropolis, at which village a stay of two days was made. Leaving Petropolis a journey of ten hours in coaches of the União e Industria Company brought them to Jue de Fóra. There they visited the great stores and workshops of this company, the fine property of Sr. Mariano Procopio Lagos, its president, and the German colony of D. Pedro Segundo, a thriving and well ordered settlement founded by the company. Starting from Jue de Fóras on the 9th of June, twelve hours' rough riding in coaches over bad roads, took them to the little town of Barbacona, in Minas Geraes, where they found themselves at the commencement of the campos, which consist of grassy knolls intermingled with groves of trees, and then all becomes very cool. Here coaching was abandoned.



and the 56 mules required for the party having been obtained they set out for Ouro Preto, the capital of the province 21 leagues distant, which they reached after a journey of three days, passing through the villages of Carandaby, Queluz and Ouro Branco.

Ouro Preto they found finely situated in the midst of a district producing little vegetation but rich with abundance of mines of almost pure iron ore and with much gold. In this elevated district of high mountains of Itacolmithe climate was cold and foggy.

On June 15th visits were paid to the mines. In that of Passagen, belonging to an English company, the gold is found in rock of no great richness, and it requires much labor to extract it. The town of Mariana was chiefly remarkable for its large seminary. At the mine of the Morro do Sant'Anna, which is managed by Mr. Symon for an English company, the work of extracting the gold is very easy, it being found in a sort of black earth, known as 'jacolinga,' which is very rich in the metal. Thus in a cubic foot which they themselves took out, a handful of gold was got by them after washing, and they were told that the benefit last year was 92 per cent.

On the 19th they arrived, after a journey of three leagues, at the little town of Sabará, situated upon the Rio das Velhas. Leaving this town upon the 20th, they visited at Lagoa the celebrated Dr. Lund, whom they found very ill and aged, and after a ride of 11 leagues they reached Taquara, a fine fazenda on the side of the river, which according to the plan of Mr Drummond will be a port for the steamers intended to run to the S. Francisco. The climate they were told was good but after inundations much fever prevailed.

Leaving Taquara on the 20th, five days' journey in accomplishing 32 leagues brought them to Diamantina. The passing over the Serra da Lapinha was very disagreeable; the road was horrible, and the weather was very cold, ice forming: vegetation was absent and the ranches were very bad. Losing their way in the night, they arrived very late at the station, hungry and thirsty, and to add to their discomfort no beds were procurable and they had to sleep on the ground.

From the 20th to the 26th of June they remained in Diamantina, examining the Diamond district, which are treeless and without vegetation and with a cold climate. In the very interesting 'lavra' of S. João the diamonds exist in the clay and they found four. In Dattas the diamonds are got in the 'cango' which is a solidified mixture of stones, iron and earth.

Leaving Diamantina six days were spent in the ride of 43 leagues to Montes Claros das Formigas. Diamonds exist down the Jequitinhonha, which takes its rise in the diamond district. As they proceeded campos and vegetation showed themselves, but very few people and fazendas were passed. On the 5th of July they reached Montes Claros das Formigas, a small villa situated amid good land but whose goods communication with Rio occupies two and a half or three months.

In the succeeding four days' journey they passed through a real 'sertão' of 32 leagues of sandy soil, producing grass and small misgrown trees, seeing some cattle but few houses. From two of the morning until evening they rode, suffering much from the great heat of the sun and the want of shade. The water to drink was very bad, and strong with saltpetre. For two days they were nearly without food, finding the houses shut, and at last being obliged to shoot fowls, after distinguishing themselves on small parrots, encountering very little game on the way. From Pedras da M. da Cruz to Januária they proceeded in a 'barca' down the S. Francisco. Januária they found a large town composed of small houses built of clay, which has good land to the east of it and carries on trade with Joazeira.

Departing from Januária upon the 11th of July they continued their voyage for 15 days down the S. Francisco to Joazeiro. The river they found wide but with many sand banks during the dry season. Snags were also found, and one occasion, during the night, their boat was nearly sunk by running upon one of them. The wind blew strongly in the river and sometimes the 'barca' could barely make head against it. In the rainy season fevers were very prevalent; the river inundates its margins and after it withdraws the uncovered ground is good for crops and furnishes abundance of pasturage for cattle. Last year, however, the annual inundation failed to take place, and the travellers found the country dry, parched and without verdure, the cattle dying and the only plantations some maize and mandioca raised near the river. Game is also scarce in the dry season.

Along the river they saw many villages and houses, and also some towns, as Villa da Barraca, Remanso, &c., and a very interesting church in a grotto, which is the object of pilgrimages by the inhabitants of that region.

The Rio Grande, whose mouth was passed, is a fine tributary which is navigable for 50 leagues from the S. Francisco.

Eight leagues above Joazeiro the S. Francisco is embarrassed by the Cachoeira do Sobradinho, over which the baracas pass with difficulty at low water, but steamers whose draft of water permits them to pass this obstacle can find uninterrupted navigation from Pirapora (above the mouth of the Velhas) to Joazeira.

On the 25th of July, after a voyage of 210 leagues from Januária, they reached Joazeira. This town is the largest one upon the Upper S. Francisco and carries on trade with Bahia, the journey to which is 110 leagues and occupies about fifteen days.

In the rainy season the 'barcas' can go down below Joazeira as far as Vargem Redonda, but it being impossible at the then condition of the river the travellers started on horseback for Villa do Curaca Grande de Bom Jesus da Boa Crossa, making the trip of 21 leagues in three days. This stretch was no pleasant ride. Horses or mules were very difficult to be got and no thing was to be had on the way to feed them. Water was very scarce and no grass existed on sandy and stony soil, whose vegetation consisted of the thorny bushes called 'Catingas.' Among the travellers at times lost their way, and, being weary of a ride in a district where their animals could not find food and they themselves were obliged to live on 'carne seca' and 'cachaça,' which they could scarcely force themselves to swallow in consequence of the great heat, they resolved at Capim Grosso to abandon muleback and trust themselves again to the river.

Accordingly, they embarked at Capim Grosso on the 30th of July upon 'troyujos,' one of which was kindly lent by its owner, Engineer Krauss, who also went along with them. These 'troyujos' were composed of two dug-outs fastened together, and they were rowed and piloted by Indians of Rodellas. The voyage to Vargem Redonda, a distance of about 50 leagues, took six days, during which they endured great discomforts, cramped up as they were in the crowded and inconvenient dug-outs. That portion of the river is very rocky and they had to pass about thirty 'cachaerios,' or rapids, some of them dangerous and practicable only by the aid of good pilots.

For steamers that extent of the river is impassable in its existing state, but a part could be rendered useful by a considerable outlay upon it. Leaving Vargem Redonda upon August 5th they started for the Cachoeira de Paulo Afonso, which is 12 leagues distant, performing the second day's journey on horseback. This fall they found a splendid one, one of the finest in the world, and consisting of three falls down which the wide river pours between huge and high rocks.

After viewing the falls they continued their journey to Piranhas, which ride of 15 leagues was over a very dry and poor country, at least at that season, which furnished no sustenance for their animals. On arrival they were rejoiced to see the steamer awaiting them and again to enjoy the long unaccustomed luxuries of dinner and bed.

Steaming down stream for some time and changing to another, during which operation they had for a while to await seated on the said, they arrived at Penedo upon the 8th, passing on the voyage some pretty towns as 'Taripu Propria' and Penedo the largest town upon the Lower S. Francisco and carries on a good deal of commerce. The bar of the S. Francisco they found to be very bad, to have very little water on it and to be impassable in bad weather by sailing vessels, in fact an exceedingly bad bar for such. Two days brought them to Bahia and, after spending three days there, they took steamer for Rio, at which place they arrived upon the 16th of August, after a trip of about 600 leagues, 250 of which were performed on horseback, 300 on the river and 50 on railway and in coaches.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

There is a right and a wrong way to do everything, and the history of poor South America but too clearly proves that political bawling is in these countries a science of its own. Verily when one takes a retrospective glance of public affairs, and sees all that this country might have been in other hands, it is impossible to conceal the fact that if Australia, New Zealand, and other new lands had stood ahead of us, it is because of public men have ever regarded political errors as heirlooms of Government Houses to be revered, respected, and persisted in—and it requires no very shining talents to trace to the wilful bungling of Argentine politicians all the sorrows and troubles which have so long afflicted this country.

We have been led to these remarks by the novel conduct of the new Government. The news from Entre Rios on Saturday startled this city. We have all painfully watched the progress of the Correntino war—the bells ringing, the troops coming down from Paraguay—the steaming with special despatches flying to and fro—the captains of the guard and troops of the line starting the peaceful inhabitants of Cora,—and the lovely hills and sales of Corrientes echoing to the pibroch of Caseres, or the bugles of E. Mitre.

At one period the affair looked so critical, that a general civil war was anticipated, and even the published it of the National Treasury was affected. The cost of this Correntino war up to the present must indeed be something startling, since it is guarded as a secret by the War Office; but by coals, steamers, and bullock-carts cannot be

had gratis, and insignificant as the affair may seem, the money squandered in this unmeaning South American squabble would be amply sufficient to pay the interest and amortization on the National Bonds for at least a twelvemonth.

About twenty patacones it has cost the Government to put down Caseres, and restore peace to Corrientes; and this without firing a shot, or drawing a sword. No wonder such tremendous opposition to the new Government,—why Sarmiento is worse than a Moor! He must be an Irishman, to settle the matter in such a cheap and expeditious manner; since the day when Juan Garay sailed up the river, such conduct by an executive was never known in these parts. Nothing could be prettier than the Correntino quarrel, as it stood when the new Government took office.

Gen. E. Mitre, with his army, was pushing across the country—his artillery in bullock-carts, and his infantry well mounted.

Ex-Governor Lopez, with his headquarters at an estancia, was organizing his men.

Captain Ocampo, of the new Correntino Government forces, was marching up and down, and despatching the latest news to Corrientes, whilst Caseres, pretty much like Falstaff, watching his own men, and his neighbours' fat cattle.

The war, carried on in true South-American fashion, might last for another 12 months, when, probably, both parties, getting tired of the campaign, a new revolution could be arranged in Corrientes, which would result in putting things on their original footing, and making somebody a Brigadier.

To the honor of the new Government, all this has been nipped in the bud; the new men have viewed the matter in the proper light, and, disregarding the military elements at their disposal, have sought, in a friendly and amicable manner, to arrange the question.

We read of great changes in the Government House by the new men, but our colleagues have failed to observe that one of the public offices has been set apart as a temple to wisdom and happy indeed is the land where the President and his Ministers are its votaries. 'Corrosiga,' we learn, has sent to Europe for a bust of Adam Smith, to place in the Hacienda Department.

The settlement of this Correntino squabble has been a masterly stroke of the new Government, and proves the honest desire of President Sarmiento for the peace, prosperity, and advancement of his country. A kind, conciliatory policy goes as far here as elsewhere, and the friendly co-operation of General Urquiza shows what can be done when people go to work the right way.

One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin. We want some such touch in these countries to keep Argentinians from fighting amongst themselves. President Sarmiento evidently believes with the poet, and has discovered the secret.

ROUGH NOTES OF A RUN UP THE URUGUAY RIVER. The Compania Salteña's ship is in the inner roads Messrs. Mattix Co. agents. Which of the four big ones, that cap the five little ones and the babe now being born upon the amen right bank of the Tigre—which may she be? Happily, the Rio Uruguay, Captain Panasco, of Tenerife, a good sailor, and better still, a civil and obliging officer. Happily, not the Villa del Salto, whose commander, an Italian, moors a mile below Paysandú, steams off half an hour before time, and, unflinching, leaves behind him a boat full of passengers—blessing the word 'Magnasco.' Salta to the Compania; and, a word of advice—Do not admit 'Martell' brandy. Suppress eternal 'puclero,' guillit, rag-meat—or what ever you call it, and tatters unto fat.

More greenhorns! We bear a Colonel on board, and an idiotic Major absolutely leads a series of 'vivas!' I am sick at heart to see Athenians so savage, so like the Charruas and the Miuuanes. The idea of a junior wishing long life to a senior officer! Half an hour's work takes us to the Rio Uruguay. All scream like sea-gulls. We jump—we plunge—we dash—the winds blow until they crack their beards and tresses bands. The Garter makes a detestable war; we tumble—in literally—with moderate danger to our poor feet, and after liquoring up, we shake down all. Every berth is full, suggesting 'concurrence.' She bran new Y1, of noble beds and succulent feeds, should try this line. OUF we go. The low stretch of city waxes lower. We laugh at the beard of the Custom House with its casemates. This white walls of Colonia wax whiter. Presently a pie-shaped doleful rises ahead. This, we are told, is Martin Garcia.

I won't bother you about M. G. only this—the Argentine Confederation wants a district Columbia, and a City Washington. Which is it to be? Buenos Ayres or Rosario? I dogmatize, say 'neither.' M. G. is three miles long, by two broad, and six square (so says the 'Standard' Hand Book). This space is ample here, then, establish your Federal Government,—here send H. E. the President; H. E. the vice-President, and their Excellencies the Ministers; here place the Horse Guards,—here the Admiralty,—here establish all the foreign diplomatists, the envoys, the secretaries, and the 'attachés.'

Mark the probable result: you have now amongst the actual owners of the soil, 10 females to 1 masculine; amongst those about to be lords of the land, 10 masculines to one feminine. The moral, polygam rampant amongst the former, and polyandry (P. Devil mind the spelling!) amongst the latter: in the former the female birth rate will be to male 140:100; in the latter, male to female, 140:100. Now, by establishing all your politicals at M. G. you will correct actualities. War will be less common. 'Pro-nouncing' will not be pronounced; Janus will cease to keep open house. Fewer throats will be cut. Men will not be compelled to polygamize and polyandry, (P. D. mind your points) Thus you obtain population, which means civilization &c. I leave the rest to your intelligence. Find your own Romanus. Don't offer me the contract for building the Federal Capital. I am dreadfully depressed. I have to convert £7.9s. 3½d. into wretched dollars sweet innocence, we used to end letters at school for home] no more at present, from

Yours truly VIATOR.

[To be continued.]

ON 'CHANGE.

October 27. Onnces 400 Sovereigns 122½ Patacones 25 National Bonds 46½ National Bonds ruled much firmer to-day, and closed with an upward tendency. One or two of the principal brokers are evidently buying the market. The bulk of the business today was done for the end of the month.

The sales for cash only amounted to 11,500, at 46½, but for the end of the month 220,000 sold at 46½. The price for the end of the month opened at 46½, and went up to 46½, closing at 46½.

The Indian invasion on the western frontier was much spoken of on 'Change to-day. Several merchants have received letters from English estancieros out there giving the most harrowing description of the state of things in that quarter, and all look with expectation to the National Government for the adoption of the most energetic measures.

When it was announced on the Bolsa that all the National forces at present in Corrientes would be at once ordered to the frontier, there was a general expression of satisfaction, as the losses by the last invasion have been brought home to some prominent members of the Bolsa. It is stated that some time back the Indian invasion was announced to the Argentine Government by the Chilean Government, and the present invaders are for the most part from Chile.

There is nothing further known respecting the fraud perpetrated in the foreign debt. Merchants and others are most anxious that the Government would publish the fullest details about the affair. It is rumored that Government has traced the fraud to certain parties, which it is thought will lead to some arrests.

The news by the Provocador was much spoken of. It appears that the Paraguayans are in superior force in the Chaco, where they have numerous and strong fortifications. Osorio, as yet to a point in front of Asuncion, must attack the Paraguayan position, which cannot be done without further reinforcements. The heat in Paraguay is so intense, that military operations for the present are out of the question. The river is still rising. All parties connected with the army trade regard the 'finale' as remote as ever; and some cargoes waiting in the river, bound for Asuncion, are now being landed at Corrientes.

Mr. Manuel Ocampo, jr., who is so favorably known in commercial circles, left to-day in the packet. He was accompanied to the mole-head by nearly all the English importers of this market, besides numerous private friends. Mr Ocampo, leaves for the benefit of his health, to make a short trip to Europe; none the less he is in commercial circles, that the gentleman in question, both he and his father have had immense business transactions with the foreign houses and their credit is second to none in this market.

It was announced on 'Change to-day that at 11 o'clock, to-morrow (Wednesday), weather permitting, Captain Peters, of the City of Rio, will take a select party of friends off to see this magnificent vessel, a small steamer being engaged for the trip.

In the wool market to-day there were some important sales. Don Niconor Fernandez can claim the credit of having obtained the highest price this season in the Once de Setiembre. He sold a small lot to-day at 59—about 200 ar.

Another lot belonging to a foreigner, but in poor condition, was sold at 57; about 400 ar. Another very good lot, 400 ar., at 53, with 100 bellies, and 220 ar. at 57, without bellies. All the wool at the Station has been sold, and there are about 12 carts with new wool in the Plaza.

In the South Plaza the following sales: 300 ar. very good wool, without bellies 56 4 carts good wool, at 53 2 do., do. 57 4 do., from Estancia Ramirez, Magdalena 53 The formation of a new joint-stock bank of emission in Tucuman is announced. Messrs. Helguera, Avelandea, and Mendez are the founders of this new monetary establishment. The merchants and brokers in Rosario are about to establish a Bolsa in that city, where it is much required, as in Rosario there have been sales of Cordova wool of importance. 600 bales dirty wool at 20 rs. per arroba. 100 bales ditto at 19½ rs. 2400 ar. Santa Fé wool, old clip, sold in auction 15½ rs. per ar. 36 bales washed Cordova, 23 rs. 13 bales ditto Mendoza, 22 rs. The bills of the Commercial Bank Rosario are selling at 19 per cent discount.

The news per French packet respecting dry hides in the United States market is unfavorable, last quotation 21½ cts.

Charters by John P. Boyd and Co.— British barque L. E. Corning, for Antwerp, current rates. British barque Koh-i-Noor, to load on berth for Liverpool, at current rates. British barque Bello, for Antwerp, current rates. The Flamsted is the next Liverpool mail packet leaving Liverpool on 20th October.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza notes to-day the following sales: New Wool—One deposit at the station at 55, 370 ar. at the same price, 2 lots at 54 to 57.

Old Wool—Three lots at 48, 50, and 51. Dry Hides—600 camp, 127; 320 better, 128; 216 good matador, 130; 5 lots at 115, 124, 125.

Sheepskins—215 dozen matador, 145; 170 dozen camp, at 83; descho, 31; 7 lots at 80, 85, and 80; others at 110, 122, 133. Lamb—Large lot at 810, another at 11. Horse Hair—216 ar from deposit, 155; other lots sold at 148, 150, and 152. Grains and Tallow—180 bor. at 14½ rs silver. Capones—One consignment received 6,000 and sold 1400 at 25, and the rest at 33 each.

PRODUCE REPORT. The sales of saladero ox and cow hides during the last fifteen days are 500 ox hides, price reserved, and 600 cow hides at 21 rs. No stock. Saladero Tallow—No sales. No stock. Saladero Hides—No sales, 600 hides, at 17 rs for 38½ average.

Mares' Grease—Worth 335 and 36 currency, without stock. Coked Beef—Sales, 18,000 q lbs, at 12 and 14 rs. W.S. Matador Ox and Cow Hides—Sales, 600 ox hides at 38 rs, and 400 cow hides at 31 rs. No stock. Mutton Tallow—Sales, 9,000 pipes at 14½ rs in pipes, and 14½ in half pipes, and 3,000 boxes at 14½ to 14½ rs. No stock.

The total sales of Dry Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are 500 ox hides. The total stock of all classes remaining unsold, 55,000 hides. American Hides—Sales, 50,000 hides; E. Rio at 42 and 42½ rs, for 32½ average; matador cow, 39 to 40 rs, and classified hides of this province at 42 to 42½ rs for 23 to 23½ average. Stock, 15,000 hides.

German Hides—Sales, 15,000 hides, viz.: Matador ox, 48 to 49 rs, for 24½ average; matador cow, 43 rs, for 23½ average; camp cow hides at 46 rs for 29½; camp cows at 43½ to 43½ rs. Stock, 8,000 hides. French, Spanish, and Italian Hides—Sales, 40,000 hides. Stock, 32,000 hides. 414 to 42 rs for American; 42 rs for Entre Rios; 40 rs for Correntino; 38 rs ditto for all barrs; 36 rs for American descho; 43 to 41 rs for cordova; 41 to 41, duty free, for Cordova hides. Buenos Ayres, Oct. 24, 1868.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMER TYCHO BRAHE. The following is the list of passengers per steamer Tycho Brahe for Liverpool: Mr. Robert Ogilvie. Mrs. Sarah Ogilvie. Miss Nellie Ogilvie. Mr. Edward Riley. Mrs. Riley and infant. Mrs. Cobly and child. Mr. A. Lang. Mr. William McJannet. Mr. Norman Jamnison.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MATTI AND JIENIA, 363 CALLE CUYO. The Captain, on the Corcovado and Corrientes, Paraná, and Santa Fé, from the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced. The steamer Rio Uruguay, on Saturday, at 5 p.m. for Montevideo, on Tuesday, at 5 p.m. for Gualeguay, Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé, from the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced.

The steamer Rio Uruguay, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports. The steamer Tala to-morrow at 10 a.m. for Carahues, Zarate, Baradero, and San Pedro, from the Railway Station, Retiro. The steamer Tala to-morrow, at 10 a.m., for Dumaiti and ports. Passages at half price.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67, CALLE 25 DE MAYO. The steamer Beatty, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Colonia. The steamer Estrella, every Thursday, for San Pedro and ports, at half-past 12 p.m. from the Railway Station, Retiro. The steamer Estrella, for Rosario, on every Sunday. From the Railway Station, Retiro, at 10 a.m. The steamer James T. Brady, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.

CONCERT—Mr. F. HILPPI begs to acquaint the public with his intention of giving a Concert at the Coliseum, on Monday Evening, the 9th of November, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for his return to Italy. The festival will be given at the Theatre in Rosario, where he was engaged at the time, has left him without resources, and he hopes, with the assistance of some of the first artists present in the city (Madame Uleri, Signor Roggero, &c., by kind permission of the Colon Management), to meet the approbation of those who will honor him with their presence at the Coliseum on the night of his Benefit. Tickets to be purchased of the Manager of the Hotel de Roma. 1p, 2s.

MILLEN LLOYD, a native of Tipperary, who arrived in this country about 14 years ago, is requested to send her address to William O'Bryan, at this Office. 326, 6p, 25.

JOHN SPRAGGON AND BROTHER, Wool Brokers, Plaza Once de Setiembre, 1204—Calle de Sarmiento—1204. Buenos Ayres. 324, 3p, 26.

ENGLISH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 71—CALLE BOLIVAR—71. Mrs. McDougal begs to announce to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres and neighborhood that she has just received a large and very choice assortment of Summer Goods, embracing all the newest styles in French, English, and Continental, English straw and English enamelled straw, chip and crinoline hats, trimmed and untrimmed, in great variety, boys and children's do.; parasols shawls, fancy and white skirts, Hosiery, lace collars, cuffs, and handkerchiefs; infants' served robes, morning coats and hoods, children's dresses and pinafores, ladies and children's hosiery, underclothing, and baby linen, belt buckles, back combs, and combs, and all that would be useful and shippers, stockings, and Berlin wools. 331, 1m, 23.

HARPER'S MONTHLY. Persons having the April Number of this Magazine for 1868, and wishing to dispose of same, or exchange for the 'Weekly Godley's Lady's Book,' or any other, can do so by applying to 91 Piedra. Single copies of several Magazines, &c., sold at the same place. 334, 6p, 23.

FOR SALE, a first-rate Trotting Horse, drawn in Tibury beautifully. Will be sold very cheap, as the owner does not now require him. Apply at once at Calle Potosi, No. 95. 355, 6p, 23.

FOR ANTIWEAR, The Steamship NEWTON, Of Messrs. Lamport and Holt's Line, expected in Montevideo on the 30th inst., will leave this place on the 31st inst. for Montevideo, Santos, or about the 12th of November, has still room for bales, and good accommodation for 9 bin and steamer passengers. For further particulars, apply to the Agents, Henry A. Green and Co., or to the Brokers, GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL & CO., 85 Roccaquinta. 339, 10p, 23.

VACCINATION every day between the hours of two and three p.m., 124 Calle Roccaquinta. Fresh Vaccine—daily. 374, 12p, 23.

MILNER'S PHOENIX SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL.

The most extensive and complete in the World, covering upwards of an acre of ground, has lately undergone a most valuable improvement, as to the safety of the Phoenix' is to take One Thousand Workmen under her wing, assisted by the most powerful and elaborate machinery, and 70 horse steam power.

MILNER'S QUADRUPLE PATENT HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, CHESTS, DOORS, STRONG ROOMS.

The Strongest, Best, and Cheapest Safeguards in the World against Fire and Robbery. One Hundred Thousands of Milner's Safes. Keep the Books and Cash of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Bristol, Belfast, &c. &c. &c.

These well-known and well-proved articles of universal public approval and adoption, with all the improvement resulting from the large experience and practical acquaintance with their business, of the Inventors, have been put to test by scientific and practical men, in all the large towns of the United Kingdom; amongst others by the Liverpool Polytechnic Society.

The Royal Dublin Society, the Royal Institution, the Athenæum Society, Oxford. The London and North-Western Railway Co. Messrs. Hansons and Sims, Ipswich. Messrs. Stratton and Sons, Bristol. Messrs. Rice and Manchester Fire Brigade. Mr. Kaye and Huddersfield Fire Brigade.

MILNER'S SAFES have protected their contents against Fire and Robbery, under most severe trials in many hundreds of cases, as may be seen from the Certificates in the hands of the Agents.

MILLIGAN & WILLIAMSON, 142-CALLE VICTORIA—162. With whom there is always a large assortment of Safes. 323, 2p, 23.

NO LET, a comfortably furnished bedroom, with Board and Attendance, suitable for a single gentleman or a married couple, without incumbency. Gentlemen desiring to see the square between Florida and Maipú. 321, 6p, 25.

MOWING MACHINES. A few on Sale, at 25 Roccaquinta No. 355. GEORGE BELL and SON. 313, 6p, 23.

HATS—LATEST FASHIONS. The Steamship Picardie has just brought a large assortment of the above, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Silk Hats of the finest Veil. Fashionable Hats, à la Rothschild, Long-champs, Du Juan, &c., in all shapes. Soft Hats—Finest quality. Straw Hats—English and Chilean—Cloth. Caps, &c. Hats for Children of all Shapes, Sizes, and qualities.

The latest arrivals contain only two dozen of Hats trimmed à la Reine, and 100 of the perizitz of Austria, à la Empress of Francia. Fashionable Neckties, at 10, 15, and 20 mpc. Collars, ivory, mother of pearl, and gold buttons. English Perfumery and articles suitable for Presents. Luis Docteur requests ladies living in town or in the country to honor him with a visit, and he will have much pleasure in showing them the latest novelties. FIXED PRICE—CHEAP. 162—VICTORIA—162. 310, 1m, 26.

SAILMAKER—CALLE CANGALLO, 36. In the above Establishment a first-class section to order, sails, with silk, for covers for carts, water buckets, &c. Carpets can always be made to order at the shortest notice, and at a moderate price. FRANK QUINTIN, Proprietor. 326, 2p, 27.

REFRIGERATOR WANTED BY THE TEAMAN. 77 PIEDAD—Cash only. 310, 6p, 24.

METROPOLITAN EXCHANGE.—The Creditors of Thomas P. Freedland, whose accounts have been approved by the court, named, to investigate the affairs of the Metropolitan Exchange, can now receive their first and final dividend, upon application to Mr. Webb, Calle Defensa, No. 11. 316, 10p, 24.

MALCOLM STEWART. The above-named, or any person acquainted with him or his whereabouts, are requested to communicate their address to the Consulate. FRANK PARISH, H.B.M.'s Consul. British Consulate, Oct. 23, 1868. 313, 6p, 24.

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE IN 1868. Showing the Progress of those Countries since 1863. By William Hladfield.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Claypole, Brothers, 23, Rue Defensa, Buenos Ayres; or by Bates, Hendy, and Co., Brazil and River Plate Mail Office, London. 122, 6p, 24.

THE LOYAL 'FLOR DEL PLATA' LODGE 'OF ODFELOS. A Special Meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodgeroom, 96 INDEPENDENCIA, ON MONDAY EVENING, 21 NOV., prox. When all Members residing within bounds are requested to attend. 288, 6p, 25.

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, two Iron Glaziers or Canoes, in loose plates, suitable for quiet water or river navigation. They will hold 100 tons of cargo, such as coal, on a draft of two feet of water; empty, they can carry only one ton, to eight inches, they can be seen at the Lavadero del Riachuelo. Apply for further particulars to Mr. Jackson, or Francis Younger. 298, 12p, 24.

NOTICE.—The undersigned notifies the Public that he has sold the Estancia Nueva Alemania, Department of Soriano, B. Oriental, to an English Stock Company, and all business will in future be carried on under the firm of 'Prango's Estancia Company,' Limited. April 6, 1868. 116, 6p, 23. F. PRANGE.

WE beg to give Notice, that the Business heretofore existing at the Estancia Nueva Alemania, for account of Mr. F. Prange, will be henceforward carried on for our account, and hereby appoint Messrs. F. and A. Prange, Managing Directors, for which purpose we have given them full powers of Attorney to act for us. PRANGE'S ESTANCIA N.O. LIMITED. FRANCIS PRANGE, V. RANTENSTIANCH. 117, 6p, 23.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND RAILWAY COMPANIES. Still landed, a quantity of dry Hair Felt, suitable for boilers in steam pipes, hemp-packing, tucks, patent packing, India-rubber in sheets, white, cotton, waste, red lead, lamp oil, &c. ROBERT MUIR and CO., 162 Defensa.

WATSON'S CERMONE, BELGRANO In front of the Station. Quite a new drink is now on the board, 'The Ching Chung Foo,' medicinal beverage. Spiced, very cool and most enticing beverage. Watson hopes that it will not only entice the Public of Buenos Ayres, but also that it will entice the wonderful Japanese Company to give an open air Day Entertainment in his spacious Grounds before they go away. 297, 6p, 23.

DWARD M. POWELL & CO., have removed from No. 104 Calle Potosi, to No. 180 Calle Rivadavia. 296, 6p, 23.

DIANO BARATO.—Se vende un proprio para estudio, para verter y tratar Salsucha 184. 293, 6p, 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL To Sail (weather permitting) early in the evening, the celebrated British barque (A. 1. Lloyd), DON DIEGO, 320 N. Register. PETER TAYLOR, Commander. Freight, and passengers, can be made on application to the Consignees, Messrs. DABYSHIRE, KRABBE, & CO., JOHN P. BOYD and CO., Calle San Martin, No. 63. 43 1m, 26.

FOR MARIANO VIVAR.—De una hermosa Plaza. En Viernes 30 del corriente Octubre, a las 2 en punto de la tarde, el Sr. propietario, se rematará a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado la hermosa finca situada en la calle de Belgrano No. 257 entre las calles de Tucumán y Plaza Oren, el terreno está compuesto de 12 1/2 varas de frente por 70 de fondo, con 23 habitaciones de las que quince son empapeladas y con cielo raso, cocina, dos letrinas, aljibe con brocal de marmol, bañerías con aljibe, cachaça, 2 pabellones, un corral, aljibe el primero con piso de piedra macizo, otro con piedra inglesa y el otro con piedra inglesa y ladrillo, siendo el todo el edificio construido con materiales de primera clase, a merced de la ley de la manzana hasta el 4 de la tarde, para que



THE UNDERGROUND... JOHN McKEENAN... CHAPMAN, McKEENAN AND COMPANY...

THOMAS KENNY AND BROTHERS... WINE AND SPIRITS... LUNCH ROOMS & SNUG...

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

THE IMMENSE ADVANTAGES OF ACCOUNTS CURRENT... opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo...

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

SARSAPARILLIAN, AND ITS POWERFUL CURATIVE ASSOCIATES... PREPARED UNDER A NEWLY-DISCOVERED PROCESS...

LOS ENCUADERNADORES... TAMBÉN HAY PAPEL MARMOLADO Y DE COLORES...

GENUINE LONDON STOUT... XX... BOTTLED BY... WINE SPIRITS SNUG & LUNCH...

WINE AND SPIRITS... SUPERIOR... OYSTER STEW... CHARLES MULVANY, Proprietor.

CONDITIONS... First-The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar...

RATES OF PASSAGES... Liverpool, 40; Antwerp, 40; Southampton, 40; Bahia, 70; Rio de Janeiro, 50.

Physicians wonder at the extraordinary power of Radway's Ready Relief in curing the most obstinate cases of Rheumatism...

Table with columns for Stations and Departures. Includes stations like Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, etc.

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

FOR MONTEVIDEO. THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720...

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA... THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD... IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR USE DURING SPRING AND SUMMER.

Radway's Ready Relief... IN ITS SIMPLICITY AND GRANDEUR... R. R. R.

Table with columns for Stations and Departures. Includes stations like Montevideo, Rosario, etc.

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SEWING MACHINES... A large and varied assortment on hand. War rated to work well.

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

REDUCED FARES... NATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA... WILL BE FOUND AT THE HIBERNIAN HOUSE...

THE HIBERNIAN HOUSE... 64, 66, AND 68—PIEDAD—64, 66, AND 68... THE USUAL LARGE WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCERIES, DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c.

Table with columns for Stations and Departures. Includes stations like Montevideo, Rosario, etc.

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ENGLISH DRAPER YESTABLISHMENT... 61—CALLE CORRIENTES—61... MOURNING GOODS...

REMOVAL. GALBRAITH & HUNTER... NOW OPENED THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, No. 55, CALLE DEFENSA...

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY... On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPOR RIO DE LA PLATA... FOR CORRIENTES AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS...

Table with columns for Stations and Departures. Includes stations like Montevideo, Rosario, etc.

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THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY... CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

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

G. BEHRENS, 103—CALLE ZAVALA—103... Agents for the "Standard" have constituted...

THE STANDARD... THE STANDARD... THE STANDARD... THE STANDARD...

Table with columns for Stations and Departures. Includes stations like Montevideo, Rosario, etc.

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STEAMERS LEAVING THE TIGRE IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRAINS... Trains leave RETIRO for the following Steamers at 10.5 a.m.:

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

DR. WHITE'S COLLEGE... 303, CALLE SAN MARTIN... Terms—Boarders, \$7.00; Day Pupils, \$2.00.

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