

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 flow of 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 are discounted on conventional terms. Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTHS. For balances in favor of Customers 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers 6 per cent.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Direct and Quickest Route to Europe. The Royal Mail Steamship ONIDA, 2,28 Tons, 500 Horses-power.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

Capital £1,000,000 Sterling. The undersigned are duly authorized to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

Chief Offices: Calle Las Piedras, Montevideo. Central Station, Montevideo. 77 Calle Cangallo, Buenos Ayres.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Plaza Constitucion, Plaza Barracas, Lomas de Zamora, Olivos, San Vicente, Chacabuco.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

San Jose, Montevideo, Rosario, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, and Lisbon.

PAUL FRUONI

Superintendent and Engineer. 15-CALLE VICTORIA-15

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS. PER ENGLISH MAIL

NO. 2,343—NINTH YEAR.] BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1869.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDRA, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Deposits of not less than 400 m/c. ad \$16 received. These deposits will not be lent to interest.

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

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK. Now ready, A Cheap Edition of this valuable Work, FOR THE CAMP.

GENERAL CAMP AGENCY. JOHN C. ESBENS, Public Agent and Accountant, 73-CALLE VICTORIA-73

LIVER COMPLAINT. Among civilized mankind there is no complaint so prevalent as the above, in its various degrees.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. A remedy that is precisely as represented, and one on which the sick and ailing can always depend.

PODOHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN. The active principles of Bristol's Pills are acknowledged to be the most powerful in the world.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. 338-RIVADAVIA 338

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES. BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than 400 m/c. ad \$16 received. These deposits will not be lent to interest.

RATES OF INTEREST. On deposits in both currencies (in account current) 3 per cent.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses.

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

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout. In quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S.

INDIA PALE ALE. BASS AND IND COOPE AND CO. Of the celebrated Breweries of October and March 18, 39, and 54 Gallon Casks.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE. 60-CALLE SAN MARTIN-60

WANKLYN & CO., 108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108. From 31st March, until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed, and charged will be as follows:

Allowed in account current, 5 per cent. On 60 or 90 days bills 7 per cent. On 120 days bills 8 per cent.

LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued by WANKLYN & CO., on their London Agents, which are payable in LONDON, PARIS, GENOA, NEW YORK, or by any of the above-mentioned Banks and Firms.

THE BIENECHEORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. SPECTACULAR INVESTMENT FOR THE CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

THE ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. CAPITAL, 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS

"LA ESTRELLA" ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. CAPITAL, 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS

THE ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. CAPITAL, 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS

GERMAN BUREAU. Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 166-CALLE VENEZUELA-166

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

On account current, 5 per cent. per annum. Thirty days notice, 6 per cent. per annum.

CASH ADVANCED ON PRODUCE. HENRY ZIMMERMANN & CO., 674-CALLE BUEN ORDEN-674

JOHN THOMSON & CO., SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES. OFFICE-20 CALLE LA BAJA DO ROSARIO.

EUROPEAN HOTEL. This first-class Hotel, in the city of the Storms, offers every accommodation for travellers.

CONCILIATION HALL, 921-RIVADAVIA-STREET-921

EXCHANGE HOTEL. GOOD ACCOMMODATION, 40-RUA DIREITA-40

GRAND HOTEL AMERICANO, MONTEVIDEO. Re-opened on Sunday, 22d August.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Prepared by A. BENITES & CO. A. I. M. A. N. O. G. V. A. T. I. S.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Wholesale and Retail, 43-VICTORIA 43

RICHARDSON AND COMPANY, OF LONDON. CELEBRATED ALE & PORTER.

JUST RECEIVED. ENGLISH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 71-CALLE BOLIVAR-71

CORDOBA EXHIBITION. IMPORTANT TO INTENDING EXHIBITORS IN THE CORDOBA EXHIBITION.

WINE. The highest classed SHERRIES, PORTS, CLARETS.

SANTILLAN AND LEQUINECHE. Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais, WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.

J. P. WELLS, Wool and Produce Broker, and Commission Merchant, No. 6-CALLE DEFENSA-6

River Plate Handbook. GEORGE STREET, 30 CORNHILL.

SECTION A. (100 PAGES). I. The Argentine Republic, general outline and history.

SECTION B. (180 PAGES). I. The City of Buenos Ayres. II. Hotels, Clubs, Theatres, Plazas.

SECTION C. (200 PAGES). I. The Province of Buenos Ayres. II. Life in the Camp-Cattle-farming.

SECTION D. (250 PAGES). I. The Province of Entre Rios. II. Life in the Camp-Cattle-farming.

SECTION E. (300 PAGES). I. The Province of Santa Fe. II. Life in the Camp-Cattle-farming.

SECTION F. (350 PAGES). I. The Province of Cordoba. II. Life in the Camp-Cattle-farming.

SECTION G. (400 PAGES). I. The Province of Tucuman. II. Life in the Camp-Cattle-farming.

SECTION H. (450 PAGES). I. The Province of Salta. II. Life in the Camp-Cattle-farming.

SECTION I. (500 PAGES). I. The Province of Mendoza. II. Life in the Camp-Cattle-farming.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

THOMAS HOLMES and CO., 142-Calle Florida-142. Beg to intimate the opening of their new CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL DECREE.

By disposition of Dr. Don Emilio Agreló, Judge of the Supreme Civil Court, Francis Gaudin is cited to appear and present himself at the office of Don Mariano Cabral.

TO THE LADIES OF BUENOS AIRES.

FLOWERS, FLOWERS, FLOWERS.

The Committee of Journalists, who have initiated the idea of giving a worthy reception to the National Guards of Buenos Ayres.

WANTED, a good female Cook.

ACAS LECHEAS.

SE ALQUILA una casa.

A PERSONA que desea estar bien educada.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE.

Every THURSDAY for MONTEVIDEO.

PER MAIL.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

ANSWER TO ADVERTISERS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON IRELAND.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE RIVER PLATE.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE RIVER PLATE.

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Today 450,000 francs at 5-40 gold; 57,000 at 5-38 and 5-35 paper.

Many damages and losses to lament in harbour.

H. G. Yarrow to Messrs. Mallak.

Araucania arrived last night with 400 and odd passengers.

The Chilean steamer Araucania has made another splendid run she brings English papers to the 13th ult.

Princess Margherita, the wife of Prince Humbert of Italy, gave birth to a son on Thursday night.

The Princess and her son are doing well. Victor Emmanuel has so far recovered from his illness that he has begun to sign State decrees as usual.

The convalescence of the Princess Margherita and the convalescence of the King have resulted in loyal demonstrations at Naples.

M. Pouyer-Quertier, the leader of the French Protectionist party, has agreed to become a candidate for one of the Paris circumscriptions.

There is every probability of his taking a high place in the poll. It is asserted, on good authority, that the Protectionist party in the Legislative Chamber is strong enough either to prevent the renewal of the commercial treaty with England, or to very much modify its provisions.

The government have already intimated that the wishes of the Chambers will be implicitly carried out.

The electoral meetings are passing off quietly enough since the absence of Rochefort on his mission to Ledru Rollin.

Nevertheless, the Parisians are uneasy; and it is stated, upon authority that admits of no question, that numbers of persons are sending money from Paris to invest in English Consols, with a view to "save something out of the general wreck."

They expect society to be overwhelmed in the deluge which presents itself to their startled imaginations as imminent.

Rochefort was expected in Paris last evening; and it is stated that Ledru Rollin has refused to go to Paris to conduct a personal canvass.

The Marseilles Democracy have thrown over M. Gambetta, after resolving in public meeting that he has sold himself to the Government, and that he is both physically feeble and morally incompetent to represent Marseilles.

For this Gambetta has given up his state seat in Paris.

Yesterday's "Gazette" has a notice proroguing Parliament from the 23rd December to the 10th January 1870.

The Government have decided to issue a commission to inquire into the Orange and tenant right catastrophe at Belurbet.

The Marquis of Salisbury was yesterday elected Chancellor of Oxford University in the place of the late Earl of Derby. Only one vote was cast for the Earl of Carnarvon.

Mr. Grenville Murray has failed on a technical point in his attempt, before the Marquis the Rolls, to set from Lord Clarendon some explanation or compensation for the loss celebrated removal from Odessa.

The court held that the power of her Majesty, through her Ministers, to dismiss any of her servants, was absolute. There is, in truth, no freehold in the office of a constable.

Our recent cable telegrams have informed us of the negotiations in which Mr. Hamilton Fish, the United States Secretary of State, and the Hon. John Rose, have lately been engaged for a new reciprocity treaty.

The "Canadian News" says that the basis of the new treaty has been already settled, and that arrangements have been made for bringing the treaty into operation early next spring.

A French pamphlet published a few days since informed us, in what was considered at the time a tone of exaggeration, of the view of the dangers of the Red Sea navigation, vessels taking the Suez Canal route would be subject to double insurance rates.

It appears after all, is not an exaggerated statement, for according to one of the London papers, Underwriters at Lloyd's have for the present declined to accept the risks altogether.

It is not supposed that they will be taken at all except at greatly enhanced rates. A rock, eighty feet long, has been discovered near Ismailia, and this will have to be removed by blasting.

The vexed question whether Edward Martin, who was killed in London a short time since by being thrown out of a cab, was really and truly the Fenian "Colonel Kelly" of the Manchester rescue, is about to be set at rest.

A correspondent of an Irish paper says that the Government have recently been put in possession of information which leaves little doubt of the identity of Martin with Kelly.

On Thursday morning six men were killed by an explosion of freedamp in a colliery situated in Swansen Valley.

It is supposed that the Cabinet meeting of Wednesday is the last of the present series, and that there will not be another meeting for some weeks.

Mr. Charles Mozley and Mr. L. B. Mozley were before the Lord Mayor of London yesterday on the charge, as directors of Barmes's Banking Company, of issuing a false prospectus, &c. The inquiry was again adjourned, bail being accepted.

MONEY AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Friday Evening.

The Cotton Market continues very stupid, and prices are irregular—generally in buyer's favour, but not quotably lower.

Sugar is quiet.

There was a fair attendance at our Corn Market to-day. The arrivals of all articles since Tue-day last are again very heavy. Wheat in rather better request at the decline of Tuesday on all descriptions.

The evening edition of the Manchester Guardian says:—Some failures which have been hinted at for the last few days are again currently rumoured to-day, but they are flatly contradicted in some quarters, and certainly more than one are without foundation.

There are no sales to report this week in salted River Plate ox and cow hides. Arrivals, 10,550 salted Uruguay and Montevideo ox, and 5,383 salted Rio Grande ox hides.

London, Friday Evening.

£61,000 in 1/4 gold has been sent into the Bank to-day.

The Times city article says it appears that the increased discount demand at the Bank on Wednesday was mainly to provide against the possibility of an advance in the rate being announced yesterday morning, and the applications during yesterday were consequently moderate.

The new Turkish loan for a net sum

of £12,000,000 has been contracted for by the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, and public subscriptions will shortly be opened in London and Paris and the other continental bourses.

The bonds are to bear 6 per cent. interest with a sinking fund of 1 per cent., and special branches of revenue will be hypothecated for their security.

A sad accident is reported from Downie, on the Kincairdineshire coast. A huge mass of rock overhanging the harbour fell on Thursday, and crushed eight fishing boats. The loss will be severely felt.

A heart-rending case of destitution has just occurred in one of the poorer localities of Birmingham. In a back court, in New Canal-street, Bordesley, a family consisting of father and mother, James and Margaret Parsons, and five children rented two unfurnished rooms. On Wednesday, the father, was found dead, both deaths having according to the testimony of two medical men, resulted from sheer exhaustion through want of food and exposure to cold.

FUNERAL OF MR. PEABODY.

The mortal remains of the late Mr. George Peabody were yesterday consigned to the tomb, in Westminster Abbey, preparatory to the removal to their final resting-place at Danvers, Massachusetts, where, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, they will be deposited by the side of his mother.

The funeral cortege, which consisted of a hearse drawn by four horses, and preceded by a lid of plumage, borne in the usual manner, left the residence of Sir Curtis Lamson, No. 80, Eaton square, about one p.m.

As the procession started from Eaton square, the blinds of the houses in the square were all drawn down, as were also those of the greater portion of the houses on the route; the blinds of Buckingham Palace were also lowered.

Following the hearse were five private mourning coaches, containing about 20 mourners, and in the rear of these were the carriages of Her Majesty, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the American Consul, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriff, the under Sheriffs, and Miss Burdett Coutts.

General Gray, representing Her Majesty, was present in the Abbey. The pulpit was hung with black cloth, as were also the seats and other parts of the edifice. Earls Clarendon and Granville, Mr. Gladstone, and a large number of distinguished persons were present. The procession entered the abbey by the cloister's west door, amidst every demonstration of reverence and respect from the surrounding throng, the male portion of which respectfully removed their hats.

The coffin was carried by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, the sub-dean, the Rev. Canon Nepean, and Arch-deacon Jennings. The funeral in Westminster Abbey was most impressively performed.

A choral service was performed in the Abbey, where many eminent gentlemen testified by their presence the respect which they entertained for the great philanthropist.

In order to mark the national sense of Mr. Peabody's noble benefactions, and to pay a fitting tribute to his memory, his remains will be conveyed to America on board one of her Majesty's ships of war. For that purpose Her Majesty's ship, the Monarch, is being prepared with all despatch, and will sail on the 26th instant; and a fitting mausoleum is being erected on board.

The Bishop of London will preach a sermon in Westminster Abbey on tomorrow (Sunday) in memory of Mr. Peabody.

A cable telegram in the Times yesterday stated that bells would be tolled, religious services held, and other demonstrations of mourning made in Boston, Baltimore, Danvers, and other American cities, during the time of the funeral service in London.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Nothing much of importance has transpired during the fortnight. The Argentine troops are expected in a few days from Paraguay, and great preparations are made for their reception. The greater part of the Brazilian forces in Paraguay are about to embark for Brazil. His Royal Highness the Count D'Eu and H. E. Señor Paranhos, Brazilian Envoy, are also expected here en route for Rio; thus the Paraguayan war may to all intents and purposes be considered as finished. No importance is to be attached to the flying rumors concerning Lopez and his alliance with Indians, they amount to nothing. Lopez may possibly carry on a desultory guerrilla warfare, but this can have no importance for the allies; his power is completely and forever crushed. One or two Brazilian gunboats will remain in the Paraguay river. A small garrison of Brazilians will be stationed at Assuncion to support the Paraguayan Government—and thus the chapter ends.

The heavy war expenses which for many years have been a drain upon the Argentine and Brazilian treasuries will now be at once curtailed.

A succinct statement of the workings of the Argentine Custom-house for the year 1868 has been published. Unfortunately the Custom-house returns are so behind-hand here that we must wait for several months before we receive similar statistics for the year 1869. Whatever falling off the export trade may show will be more than counterbalanced by the increase of our imports. It is to be hoped that President Sarmiento, who is keenly alive to the importance of these statistics, will in the early months of the ensuing year have the tables published.

The steady increase of immigration is now gradually giving an impetus to our local trade; for the last few weeks the arrivals have been two thousand per week, and the splendid land tracts of the Central Argentine Railway are now being settled on by Swiss colonists brought out at the company's expense. With a little care on the part of the Argentine Government to maintain peace in the country and protect the emigrant, there can be no doubt that the Argentine Republic in a few years will assume an importance second only to that of the States.

National bonds rule at 60, with a tendency to a further fall, owing to the gradual tightening of the money market. There have been large and important sales of real estate in this city during the past fortnight; house property, owing to the steady increase of population, has risen in value. The crops look well, and upon the whole Argentine affairs look prosperous.

The wool market is now unusually brisk; prices have risen from five to ten paper dollars per arroba, we are now, we may say, in the height of the wool season, but the clip will show a great fall off in quantity, and will not yield more than 150,000 bales.

The saladeros have commenced working, but are doing very little, and up to the present very little is doing, the facta this season will be small.

The rate of exchange on England opened at 49½, and will probably close for the market somewhat higher. The export trade is so brisk that bills are very freely offered, and takers are holding back in the expectation of a higher rate.

All our railways are doing a remunerative traffic—the bulk of the wool this year has come to town by rail; owing to the passenger traffic with the suburbs the Northern Railway is making handsome receipts. On Wednesday last, the day on which the races were held at Belgrano, this road earned no less than £400 sterling; it is well and economically managed by Mr. Crabtree. The Central Argentine Railway will be opened to Cordova in a few months; the branch line of the Western Railway to Lobos will soon be finished. D. Roque Perez, on behalf of the Government, has gone out to Lobos to select a site for the station. The works of the tramways in the city are progressing, and soon we shall have the cars running in every direction.

Exchange on England 49½ to 49½. Ditto on Rio, 5 20, 5 25. Ditto on Rio, 42.

MONTEVIDEO.

Saturday.

His Excellency Dr. Rodriguez has returned from Paraguay. He has arranged the retirement of the Oriental division from that country; out of 3,000 who started with Gen. Flores in 1855 only 30 or 40 are left, and the survivors are sure to get a hearty reception on their arrival, which will be some day next week. Col. Coronado and Major Benitez have already returned, the latter very sick.

The official paper states that the advices received per Onaida give reason to hope that Mr. McKinnon will be able promptly to conclude the new loan in London. This is devotedly wished for, as every branch of the public service is suffering. As regards the Junta Economica de los Abogados, the bond-holders have never had a dollar of either interest or amortization since the first payment, and that was made in paper at a depreciation of 12 per cent. Now they cannot even get paper.

The committee charged to study and report on the project of redeeming the currency and establishing a National Bank have deputed Messrs. Buschenthal, Fyru and Arocena to wait on the President and confer with His Excellency on the matter.

Some difficulties are said to have arisen in the Cañapirí Mining Co. which may retard operations: this is regretted as the reports of the weekly and unprofitable quartz are every day more discouraging. A pencil case made of gold from the mines is to be presented to Sr. Niu of Tucuman by some of his friends and admirers. The Cañapirí Co. have called a general meeting of shareholders to-night, probably with reference to the difficulties, that have arisen.

The remains of Major Yancey are to be exhumed to-day with military honors, prior to their removal to San Juan, Argentine Republic, by the father of the deceased, who was born in that province and fell in the Paraguayan campaign while serving under the Oriental flag.

General Osorio arrived yesterday from the seat of war, and continued his voyage this morning for Rio Janeiro.

A vessel have come in from Valparaiso with flour, three of them being consigned to Cornejo and Co. It is a bad sign to see so much land lying idle and that we have to import flour from the West Coast.

A man named Saenz has taken out a patent for a machine for making bricks.

The police apprehended yesterday a fellow who had run away from Rosario with 5,000 silver dollars.

The manager of the Siglo began to dabble last week in shares of the Fomento Montevideo, and lost 3,000 in 24 hours.

A meeting of Italians is to be held to-morrow at the Solis in reference to the funds for an Italian hospital. The Italian Minister will preside.

A boy was drowned yesterday while bathing off the Gouacouillon wharf. It is a pity there are no proper public baths.

MacKay the actor is going to Chile by the Araucania, which is hourly expected from Liverpool.

The wool-market is very dull, holders are holding out for such high prices that some orders from England per Onaida cannot be fulfilled. Of the new clip it seems there are already 300,000 arrobes in deposit. There were 4,000 ar. sold yesterday, 2nd mestiza at 235 paper. Also 3,000 American bides at 5-95 gold. The saladeros are beginning to work, and contracts have been made in the Uruguay for 70,000 qq. of jerked beef for January.

Paper is fast rising towards par. being now at 94 to 95.

Sunday.

The Araucania has arrived with dates from England to Nov. 13th.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

GREAT STORM.

A hurricane from the Pampas committed great destruction in Rosario on Thursday morning last. It began at half-past six with an enormous cloud of dust, then rain, furious wind, lightning and thunder. A large portion of the galpon of the railway station was blown off. Some of the zinc roof in the market was cast into the neighboring street. From sixteen to twenty ranchos in the suburbs were completely unroofed. At Davidson's saladero the stable was blown three to four canchras from its position, and the dwelling-house, near the barranca, shook so fearfully that the residents had to leave it. One of the side walls of the new theatre has been knocked down by the storm. Between Calles Puerto and Bajada, in the Calle Urquiza, a galpon roof was whirled off and fell on a passer-by, doing him considerable injury. The port of Rosario being so much protected by lofty banks on the Pampas side, the shipping suffered

very little. One steamer anchored opposite the gas-works had her chimney torn down and did considerable injury to a brig that was alongside. In fact, nearly every street in Rosario shows some little mark or other of Thursday morning's dreadful tempest.

It appears that Governor Cabal came down to Rosario on Sunday morning the 6th inst., arriving in the steamer Estrella at 3 from 3.30 a.m. Before half an hour had elapsed a new Gefa Politico was appointed in place of Don Pascual Rosas, the former Chief; and at 5 a.m. the arrests were made by the presumed conspirators—Dr. Don Marcellino Freyre, (who, it may be no harm to remind President Sarmiento, is a Deputado Nacional); Dr. Rueda, who is Comodoro of National Emigration, as well as one of the Rosario committee for the National Exhibition at Cordoba; and Sr. Don Luis Llamas y Hunt, the Consul for the Banda Oriental.

The questions which the Rosario people desire to have solved, are, whether Governor Cabal is permitted by the Constitution to do as he has been doing in San Carlos and at Rosario, without any interference from President Sarmiento? and if the Constitution gives to the President authority to protect the lives and liberties of foreigners and natives, and that he does not do it, is he not equally culpable, being a "particeps criminis" as Cabal himself.

Another daily newspaper, under the title of La Reforma, has made its first appearance in Rosario on the 9th inst. Its programme is neutrality in politics, and it contains some excellent editorials.

On Wednesday the 8th inst. four persons were drowned at different points of the river, between the Custom House and the lower mole in Rosario whilst bathing.

THE VILLA URQUIZA COLONY.

Parana, Dec. 8.

After having given the preceding letter to Sr. Santa Fé last Monday with the intention of making some arrangements with the Government, but I found that Mr. Cabal had gone to Rosario on Saturday, and I was surprised to hear several things which you will know much better than I by your friends at Rosario. This induced me to come over here and visit the colony of Villa Urquiza, where I have been yesterday.

The way thither is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Always going up hill and down dale through a country richly covered with copse wood, cultivated fields, farm-houses, ranchos, pasture grounds, enlivened by herds of cattle, sheep, and horses, from time to time a view opening on the majestic Rio Parana, with white sails going up or down, and glistening in the sunshine.

As a road the way is very bad—dreadful pantanos, uneven slopes, fearful ruts, and three arroyos to pass without a bridge, the Arroyo Colorado, Las Timas, and the Arroyo de las Conchas, which had given its name to the colony before it was officially called Villa Urquiza. This latter stream is sometimes very difficult and even dangerous to cross, but at present the water is very low. We passed easily in a coach, at a place called Paso del Arroyal; there are two or three other passages further up—La Picada, El Paso del Gobernador, &c.

I had not seen the colony since 1860, and I found it much improved; several colonists have built very pretty brick houses, with flat roofs, and some with an upper story. There is said to be a large wind-mill, which is said to answer well; there are, besides, two mills moved by horse-power.

I stopped at the house of the oldest settler, Mr. Rosonbroeck, whose establishment is very comfortable.

I could not ascertain the exact number of families residing in the colony. I suppose there may be about 150; the census returns giving 698 individuals. The territory of the colony extends over one square league only. The chacras are very small, only five squares, and this is a great impediment to the development of the colony, settlers being very limited in their agricultural pursuits, and unable to leave portions of their land to rest and recover new vigor.

The colony is enclosed on the western side by the Rio Parana, and north and south by forests, which are not suitable for cultivation. To the east only there are about four leagues of open camp, but these are claimed by the political commander of the colony, Antelo, who will not sell any portion of them to the colonists, but only allows them to sow wheat on his lands for one year without charge.

This circumstance is an insuperable obstacle to the growth of the colony. Another impediment lies with the large number of gaucho families established among the European settlers, who form only the smaller half of the colony, and are quite overtaken by the people of the colony.

The colony has a very fine port on the Parana, but the water road to the town is used almost solely for the exportation of produce. A small steamer might realize a very easy communication, and go up and down in an hour's time, the distance being only about two leagues, but it seems there is not enough traffic to make it pay, and so there is no regular communication at all by water. Going up in a boat with oars and sail you may be several hours, or even a whole day on the way; going down the voyage will be effected in an hour or an hour and a-half. The way by land goes very far round, as the bank of the Parana makes a great curve inward; the distance is seven or eight leagues.

The wheat crop of the colony is estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 fanegas. At M. Antelo's house there is a great threshing machine, worked by steam, which is to thresh first all the wheat grown on M. Antelo's land, and will go round afterwards from one farm to the other, in order to work for the colonists.

There are two steam mills at Parana, and a third one will be set working soon.

The Catholic church of Villa Urquiza is not yet built, but will be erected now, the necessary funds having been collected here and elsewhere.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT THE BELGRANO RACES.

The second Spring Meeting held at Belgrano on Wednesday proved as successful as anticipated, a very decided success. Each event was well-contested, and the novelties introduced in the shape of a trotting sweepstakes and tumbly match, seemed to excite the liveliest interest, principally amongst the masses who lined the course in front of the Grand Stand, and for a considerable distance along the rails on each side.

The city on Wednesday morning presented a veritable 'Derby Day' aspect, partly no doubt, owing to the intense heat which kept many people within doors, but chiefly because the majority of the citizens had fitted for the day to fresh fields and pastures new, leaving the city to solitude and the police. At Lujan, and some other towns, nevertheless, Belgrano was the 'favorite,' and from about midday the human tide commenced flowing in this direction.

The 'load' to the Downs is always charming, never more so than on such a day as Wednesday, with a tropical sun pouring its rays on the charming villas and delightful 'summer palaces' to be found along the route. The 'upper tier' of the Rail and always takes to the Road on race days, and they display the proverbial wisdom of their generation in so doing, for who with a carriage at command, would commit himself or any fair companion to the doubtful luxury of what is facetiously called a 'first class' seat in an American railway car, even could the scrambling at the termini be accomplished without detriment to self or party. Equipages of every kind, from the elegant 'landau' and open barouche to the one horse gig and costermongers cart bowled cheerily along the Palermo road towards Belgrano from about 1 p.m., and from the foot of the Retiro hill, the town of Belgrano a long trail of dust, which was every now and then lashed into a 'sea' of spray by the wind, and the mounted school-boys home for the day, and city Bashi Basouks, who would urge their hired steeds to their utmost speed in a vain attempt to collar the 'iron horse' on the run to Belgrano.

The Rail had naturally the lion's share of the traffic, and we must congratulate Mr. Crabtree on the perfection of his arrangements for the occasion. The Course presented an aspect quite as gay as at the last meeting, though it was evident that contrary to attractions elsewhere had contributed to thin the attendance. The Grand Stand was well-filled, an average number of the fair sex having braved the dangers lurking under the 'Jacob's ladder' that leads to this temporary Olympus. The Private Stand reserved for the members of the Jockey Club and their friends had but few occupants, and presented a marked contrast to its appearance at the last meeting. A great number of carriages were ranged along the course on each side of the Grand Stand, and in front of the Judge's box, and the horses of the irregular cavalry before referred to were picqueted as usual here and there about the Downs under the charge of wild looking gauds. About 3 o'clock the band of the Provincial Guard marched into the enclosure, and the music which they played so quick step, and continued at intervals to discourse passably eloquent music till the programme had been got through.

We give at foot particulars of the day's racing. In some of the events which were considered almost foregone conclusions, backers found themselves in error. The winner of the trotting sweepstakes received quite an ovation on coming in, having 'cut down' his field in very creditable style. The tumbly race, which was won by Mr. Keen's horse, excited much enthusiasm.

Mackay for 5/000 a side. Distance 12 squares (about half a mile). Weight 137 lbs. between— John Malcolm's Basuroo, chestnut g. 2. George Keen's Pansar, black g. 2. Basuroo, who had been backed at 3 to 2 and 2 to 1, went away with a clear lead, was never caught, and won easily.

Consolation Stakes, for horses entered at the last meeting and that had not won. One race (2 1/2 squares). Weight 141 lbs. Second horse 5/000 a side. G. P. Crawford, Chinigo, black g. 2. R. Newton, Ituzingo, bay g. 2. G. P. Crawford, Chinigo, black g. 2.

This race was virtually a match between Carguero and Ituzingo as Chinigo only went to make a race, and was immediately pulled up. Carguero at once took a commanding lead, which he kept throughout, winning by a couple of lengths. Had the distance been greater the old horse would have won, as he was well backed up in running. All the money was on the Carguero at two and three to one.

Female Trotting Match, 1000 lbs. winners at the last meeting. Two rounds (4,250 yds.). Weight, 130 lbs. Second horse to save his stake. G. P. Crawford, Chinigo, black g. 1. G. Elizalde, Gama, 2. J. Maldonado, Orion, roan g. 3.

This was the race of the day, all three horses went away well together. Gama was pulled back, and the first round was a close race between Chinigo and Orion, but in front of the stand Gama came with a rush, went through his horses, and assumed a commanding lead, which he retained to the back of the course, when Chinigo challenged and passed him, was again caught and came in an easy winner. Gama second and Orion who had been made a favorite at odds, distanced.

Trotting match, Two rounds. Weight, 150 lbs. between. Gama was pulled back, and the first round was a close race between Chinigo and Orion, but in front of the stand Gama came with a rush, went through his horses, and assumed a commanding lead, which he retained to the back of the course, when Chinigo challenged and passed him, was again caught and came in an easy winner. Gama second and Orion who had been made a favorite at odds, distanced.

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flyer, as he won easily, by, as nearly as we could calculate, some 600 yards. Mr. Keen drove well, and was able to use his whip, while Mr. Del Campo was evidently unable to do so, as he threw his hat at the second round.

Time—1st round 5.75. 2nd " 5.12. 3rd " 5.12.

Hurdle Race. Over 8 heights of hurdles. Weight 110 lbs. One round. Second horse to save his stake. J. Maldonado, light bay g. 1. J. White's Adonis, cream colored, g. 2. J. Maldonado's Guanaco, chestnut, g. 3.

This race was run at a very late hour, so late as to be almost dark, so we may be excused if we cannot describe it, but from what we have gleaned it would appear that Adios and Lanares went away together, the former, as usual, taking his hurdles in his stride, in splendid style, and winning easily. Lanares a good second. Guanaco was not persevered with, as he merely entered to fill the race.

The hurdle race, which wound up the programme, was not over till a late hour, and the scamper for the railway station, on the part of pedestrians, and the rush to their carriages and horses of more favored individuals, was tremendous; nevertheless, we are happy to say no accidents were reported.

MINISTER VARELA'S MISSION

Protocol with Sr. Paranhos. Asuncion, Nov. 24th 1869. Whereas the Argentine Minister of Affairs, Dr. Mariano Varela, and the Brazilian Envoy-extraordinary, Councillor Paranhos, met in conference with respect to the proposal of the Argentine Government for the allies to reduce their respective forces in the field in Paraguay.

That, thanks to the repeated triumphs of the allied arms, the enemy was now reduced to a handful of men scattered about the woods and wilds, and therefore the Argentine Government thought the present a favourable opportunity for lightening the heavy burden that pressed upon the three allied nations, both in the expenses of the war and the occupation of so many able-bodied men. He added that it was not merely a matter of convenience for the Argentine Government, but a measure urgently called for by the pressing necessities of the Republic, and which could only be accomplished when the ends of the alliance so required, as when some forces were sent back to attack Paribebay and Azmirra, although they had been definitively ordered home. The Oriental Government, he said, not only agreed with the reduction of forces, but repeated on the 3rd inst. its earnest demand to the Argentine Government for permission to withdraw all its men from Paraguay.

H. E. the Brazilian Minister declared—that Brazil was as anxious as her allies to diminish the expenses of the war, and that, seeing the dispositions of the Argentine and Oriental Governments, the Brazilian Government had authorized the Argentine commander-in-chief, should think that the armies in the field might be reduced without grave inconvenience. That, happily, the Prince was now of this opinion, and he (Councillor Paranhos) therefore accepted the proposed reduction.

The general principle being thus agreed to, the Ministers then proceeded to consider the relative numbers of Brazilians and Argentines to remain in Paraguay. The Argentine Minister declared that in accord with Art. 2 of the Triple Alliance, and as most of the Argentine army was in the field, he wished the Government to wish to withdraw immediately the Argentine troops. The Brazilian Minister stated that it was also the intention of Count D'Eu to begin the reduction of the Brazilian army by sending the home Volunteers de Patria or Nat. Guards.

As regards the withdrawal of the very small Oriental division, it was resolved to agree fully in such a step, first handing over to the Provisional Government of Paraguay the Paraguayans who were enrolled in said division. Although the Oriental Government had already petitioned in this sense, in the above-mentioned note of the 3rd inst., and on former occasions, still it was agreed between the Argentine and Brazilian Ministers that both should solicit a new and express consent on the part of the Oriental Government.

Trusting that the present agreement will meet the amicable views of the Allied Governments, the respective Ministers congratulate themselves for same, and express on the part of their respective Governments mutually the utmost confidence and resolution to carry out the objects of the alliance.

In proof whereof the said Ministers have hereunto set their hands and seals, in duplicate, this 24th day of Nov., 1869.

Mariano Varela. José Maria de Silva Paranhos.

RATIFICATION. Buenos Ayres, Dec. 1, 1869. The above ratification is hereby ratified, let a communication be forwarded to the Oriental Government, and this decree be published.

SARMIENTO. J. B. Garostaga.

LATEST FROM PARAGUAY. CONFLICT WITH THE ITALIAN GUNBOAT.

The Regeneracion of the 28th nit. gives the following news from Asuncion. On Friday morning (26th) the Italian Consul, Lorenzo Chappero, who had taken refuge some days before aboard the Italian gunboat 'Ardita,' while accused of embezzling a quantity of property belonging to Paraguayan families, tried to ship his luggage privately aboard the passenger steamer Venezia, preparatory to leaving the country. Sor Ferreyra, the Port Captain, being aware of the attempt, seized 3 large boxes aboard the Venezia and sent them ashore; he was in the act of unshipping 2 more boxes when his boat was attacked by an armed cutter from the Arica, under the command of an Italian officer, the Port Captain and only two men with him, so that the Italians were able to get off the boat and boxes along with the two Paraguayan sailors, while Consul Chappero was looking on from a boat at some distance. It is supposed that the 3 boxes captured contain most of the jewellery and effects which the Paraguayan families had entrusted to his keeping. The Provisional Government on hearing of the occurrence sent a note to the Captain of the Venezia forbidding him to

leave port, and another to the commander of the Arica demanding explanation for the outrage on the Paraguayan flag. Nevertheless the Venezia sailed out of port at 5 p.m., and the commander of the Arica returned to the command note without reading it. The utmost indignation is felt at the occurrence, but every praise is given to the Port Captain for his conduct in defence of the poor families. A meeting of Paraguayan women was summoned for the following Sunday, to be held in the National Theatre, with reference to the matter in question.

The Municipality of Asuncion has passed several new edicts, one of which forbids all public lotteries for the future, as being a mere swindle; another dictates a fixed tariff of weights and measures. Public schools occupy great attention, but we hear nothing of measures for public health and cleanliness. Lopez's new palace is now inhabited by 300 soldiers and 500 workmen, who keep it at a filthy condition. The Arica has theatrical performances at Patiño-Cuá. Messrs. Billinghurst and Lotero of Corrientes have opened an auction mart at Asuncion.

(STANDARD Telegram from Rosario.) The Proveedor has brought the following news from Asuncion. Lopez has again fled further inland, and the allies have rescued 4,000 poor families in the mountains.

Head-quarters, Capibary, November, 30th, 5 p.m. Col. Fidelis, with the Brazilian vanguard, crossed the Jejuí-Guazú last night and surrounded the enemy's position, which was soon abandoned, the Paraguayans escaping to the bridge of Jejuí Mini, pursued by the 11th battalion and some cavalry forces. The enemy tried to break down the bridge and made an entrenchment on the other side: a fierce combat ensued, in which our troops (the Brazilians) captured two cannons and a flag, and killed 60 Paraguayans, besides taking some hundreds of prisoners, including a priest and an aide-de-camp of Lopez. The Brazilian loss amounts to 18 men and 20 horses. Count Monza having his horse killed under him by a cannon-ball, Col. Fidelis pushed on for the town of Igatuze where he found 4,000 families, including the wife of Col. Martinez who was supposed to have been shot by Lopez long since. This lady belongs to the town of S. Buja, in Rio Grande. In former half a league further, Fidelis found some machinery for making gunpowder.

Firing has also been heard in a northern direction, which gives reason to suppose that Col. Canara has fallen in with another body of enemy. The war is at last regarded as over, since Lopez no longer holds an inch of Paraguayan territory. He has fled for the Yacuaia country beyond the Maracá, accompanied by his family (Mrs. Lynch and sons), Gen. Resquin, Gen. Caballero, nearly 1,000 men, and about seventy cows. The Verdaz bulletin gives some further news, viz. It is not true that the wife of Col. Martinez is among the families recently rescued in the mountains. Señor Ibarrola declares he saw her shot at Lomas a year ago.

Yesterday (4th) the 1st and 3rd battalions of the Line embarked for Rosario to relieve the 2nd Division, which was then proceeding to Uruguay. Yesterday Major Diaz with 150 Argentines embarked for Villa Occidental on the Chaco side to hoist the Argentine flag.

TREATY OF LOPEZ WITH THE CAIGUAY INDIANS. Patiño Cuá, Dec. 5th.

Two sergeants who recently deserted from Lopez have given the following declarations, containing very important information which leads us to suppose that the Paraguayan war is not over, but has entered on a new and remarkable phase. 'Joquin Cabral, aged 33 years, maketh oath as follows—I was sergeant of the 1st company of batt. No. 40, and deserted on the 2nd Nov. when sent on service outside the lines. I was anxious to see my family again, and suffered so many hardships, without knowing what cause I was fighting for, that I found it intolerable to remain any longer with Lopez. His army now consists of about 4,000 men and boys emaciated and worn out, their only sustenance being a daily ration of beef, one ox for every 200 men, and these are the baggage oxen formerly used for transporting war material. The men also eat coconuts and bitter oranges when hungry. The artillery is now reduced to 30 field pieces.

The alliance between Lopez and the Caiguay Indians was concluded after Lopez left San Estanislao for Caraguay; the Indians were represented by 8 envoys sent by the respective Caciques. Several conferences were held and when the Caiguay envoys retired Lopez announced to his troops that the Caciques had sent to offer him an alliance, with 15,000 fighting men and provisions for seven years. Subsequently I spoke with some of the envoys who advised me not to close to Lopez since he was now so closely pursued by the Allies that he must soon fall into their hands. At the same time I saw the Indians shutting up the openings in the forest that led to the Paraguayan camp.

Nalasco Paravels, aged 22 years, maketh oath as follows—I am a comrade of Joquin Cabral, sergeant of the same company in the 40th batt. All that he has stated is perfectly true, and I have nothing more to add.'

A TRIP ON THE CORDOBA RAILWAY. Leaving the pretty little town of Rosario (founded in 1725) which is just now seething with ideas of progress, I plunged into the fresh and charming landscapes of the Paraná, with its hundred thousand islands and picturesque shores, its rippling blue waves and golden hued sky, and soon found myself in other scenes no less solemn and majestic than their vast extent and desert wildness.

The Pampa is a desolate, immeasurable, solitary, ceaseless and silent as the boundless ocean, always the same in its quietude, impenetrable, and not the slightest movement, even of a tree, to disturb this vast wilderness. To the North a bullock cart might be seen here and there lost in the green wilderness, to the South a desert wild, the horizon ever extending as the traveller advances slowly; to the East the line of railway straight as an arrow, and the telegraph posts which seem on the horizon to be a thin trail of smoke. This silent vast extends to within an hour's run of San Guaraní. We pass by Iridán, and crossing the handsome bridge of Caracaráal

reach Cañada de Gomez, leaving it at the same hour on the anniversary of the day when General Flores with his lanceros routed the last 'montonero' that threatened Buenos Ayres. On that memorable morning Colonel Obligó commanded the advanced guard, and we felt sad on passing a place where so many Argentines had been slain.

With the coincidence still weighing on us we passed Las Torrinas, and entered the province of Cordoba. San Guaraní or Frayle Muerto is a miserable village, still exposed to the evil designs of the children of the desert: There is a handsome station here where the train stops for half an hour for breakfast, which is served at the hotel adjoining the station. At 5 o'clock Ballesteros is reached, and an hour later we arrive at the end of the days journey, having accomplished in ten hours a distance of one hundred and fifty miles.

Ballesteros is a miserable village lost in the immensity of the Pampa; there is no regular hotel here, although the place is larger than Villa Nueva, which is situated about 20 squares on the other side of the Rio Tercero. People pass the night as best they can in the hotel at the station.

There are only sixteen first class seats in the train, and each diligence despatched to Cor. Loba, which is reached in a day or a week according to the whim of postillions and horses, only sells six tickets for each trip. Cordoba is a busy place usually at the following periods:—From the Plaza 25 de Mayo to Tigre in an hour and a half from thence to Rosario by the Lujan, the swiftest and best vessel on the route, thus travelling two hundred and fifty miles for twelve patacons. Four patacons may be put down as the cost from the landing stage to the railway station, which is disbursed for carts and carriages, and to thieving peons who cheat the traveller most unmercifully; over weight of luggage also costs a trifle. The price of a ticket to the last station on the railway is eight patacons, and the run to Cordoba in the diligence costs ten. Allowing four patacons for expenses at the different stopping places, it will be seen that the total cost of a journey of five hundred miles from the metropolis of the Republic to the city of Cordoba is one thousand paper dollars, the trip requiring three days.

I give these items for the benefit of my travelling friends, beyond this sum they can spend any thing they please. The speed on the Central Argentine is about the same as on the Western railway, but there is not equal accommodation. For a day's agreeable journey something more than sixteen miles is required. Once confined to the railway a man gets up at 6 p.m. in his personal liberty, and is subjected to the despotism of railway guards and postillions. Neither rank, title, or money avails, the revolver is often the only argument to which either horses or horsemen are open.

On the day after sleeping at Villa Maria we again took the train for Cor. Loba, where we arrived at half past 3 o'clock, having accomplished forty three miles in three hours and a half, thus getting to the end of the seventy six leagues of railway now open; the earthworks are completed to the city, but every month a vessel with rails is sent, according to the reports of the company.

From Oniativo to Rio Segundo is accomplished in three hours. It took an hour to cross the river opposite the Capilla del Pilar, scarcely 200 metres from the trouble in yoking and unyoking horses, etc. etc. There is an old gipsy here who serves travellers with a bowl of indifferent soup, and a colly of maledictions against the inventors of railways who destroy the trade of unfortunate inn-keepers.

The other three carriages arrived in two days having had a hard night of it. In my next I will sketch the sufferings of my fellow travellers and my first impressions of the city of the Sierras. P. S. CALZADO.

RAILWAY TO LOBOS & AZUL. The branch railway from Merlo to Lobos is being actively pushed forward, and we learn that on the 8th prox, a special commission proceeded to Lobos to mark out the site for the terminus. The length of the line will be about 12 leagues, say 26 miles English, the cost being about £3,500 per mile, thus representing a total outlay of £126,000; it will be by far the cheapest railway yet made in S. America, perhaps in the world, the line being not only built simply to be down for coal, cork or drains &c., but to remain a permanent line.

The line starts from Merlo in a S.S.W. direction, crossing the estancias of Wyatt Smyth, Pearson and Cascallero, leaving Mr. Gahan's estate about a league on the left, and not far off are the lands of the Merlo family from which the district takes its name. Crossing the Cañada de Paja, the property of D. Juan Gil Diaz, we descend on the left the Estancia del Pino, watered by the Matanzas river, beyond which is White's property of La Campaña. The line traverses the Pájaros within 4 leagues of the village of San Ezequiel, then crosses the Matanzas river, leaving Navarro about 1 league from the right. After passing the Cañada del Toro, close to Mr. Terence Moore's land, there is a large estancia belonging to the Burgos family and then we enter the charming region of quintas which surrounds the pretty little town of Lobos. Here will be the present terminus of the line. Lobos is a thriving village with some 3,000 inhabitants, 50 good shops, some flour-mills, a handsome church, a couple of hotels, a doctor, an apothecary, 206 rateable houses, and 1241 chacaras. The Irish pastor, Rev. Mr. Curran, has a congregation of 2,500 of his countrymen in the surrounding districts. Lobos is 15 leagues S.W. of Buenos Ayres, and the railway will reduce the journey of 4 months to a matter of days.

The project of prolonging the line to Azul has been got up by the principal estancieros of the far south, who sent in a petition on Oct. 24th praying Governor Castro to cause surveys to be made, and promising a joint subscription of 8 millions (260,000) towards carrying out the enterprise. The Governor, under date 27th inst. publishes the following decree.

'Whereas it is the duty of Government to aid the residents in the camp in all enterprises of progress, and as it appears—1st. That the project of prolonging the line, as proposed by the Estancieros of the far south, is a project of great utility to the country, and 2nd. That the project is a project of great utility to the country, and 3rd. That the project is a project of great utility to the country, and 4th. That the project is a project of great utility to the country, and 5th. That the project is a project of great utility to the country, and 6th. That the project is a project of great utility to the country, and 7th. That the project is a project of great utility to the country, and 8th. That the project is a project of great utility to the country, and 9th. That the project is a project of great utility to the country, and 10th. That the project is a project of great utility to the country, and 11th. That the project is a project of great utility to the country, and 12th. 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VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ships, their names, captains, arrival dates, and agents. Includes sections for BRITISH, AMERICAN, GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN, SPANISH, DUTCH, and RUSSIAN vessels.

THE STANDARD

MUNICIPAL NOTICE. The Corporation calls for Proposals for the purchase of Street and Kerosene Lights for the year 1876, subject to the following conditions: 1. The Proposals will be received on Dec. 21st at Two p.m. in the Municipal Hall.

Every description of Printing, INCLUDING BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, &c.

THE ENGLISH BAZAAR, CALLE FLORIDA. A very central point for business men, being only half a square from the Plaza Victoria. Mr. ROBERTS, in the large, healthy, and commodious house which he occupies, will commence giving lessons to his own lodgers and a few select externs on the 1st of December.

REMATE. MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En la casa habitacion del honorable Guillermo Sturt ministro Plenipotenciario de S. M. B., Parque No. 191. Se vende a la puja y en dinero de contado la casa de la manana san de la casa de la manana...

WANTED to know his whereabouts. Any person who can give information concerning the whereabouts of the late Dr. J. Alvarez, Montevideo.

WANTED to know his whereabouts. Any person who can give information concerning the whereabouts of the late Dr. J. Alvarez, Montevideo. BERNARD NEIL, Esq.

WALTER A. WOOD'S MOWING AND SELF-RAKE REAPING MACHINES.

These M. C. mowers have taken the first Prizes in England, France, United States, and all countries where they have been used. The Self-Rake Reaping Machine is sold singly, or with Mowing Attachment.

