





TEATRO COLON

Prestigilacion  
**M. HERMANN.**  
 EL MIERCOLES 5 DE DICIEMBRE.  
 Ultima Representacion.  
 PROGRAMA VARIADO—  
 La Cops Misteriosa—La Silla Elctrica—El  
 Paila Viajero—El Anillo en Peligro—La Sor-  
 tija Fantastica—Los Anillos Indios.  
 SEGUNDA PARTE—  
 El Manuscrito Buenos Ayres—El Rosario de  
 las Damas—La Naranja Mijica—El Espejo de  
 las Damas—El Trueno Chino—El Gran Con-  
 cierto.  
 a las 8 1/2.

The Argentine Republic at the Paris Exhibition.

The Central Committee respectfully inform Exhibitors that all articles intended for the Paris International Exhibition, 1887, must be sent in before 1st December, whence they will be despatched per French Packet on the 12th Dec. Provincial articles will be received at the office of the Committee, and the products of the other parts of the Republic may be sent to the Captain of the Port. 149 j xp.21

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 ADVERTISEMENTS  
 Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

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; and necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Will fulfil all our wishes, and will not be disappointed."  
 TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1886.

THE WAR OF THE ANDES.  
 IMPORTANT FROM MENDOZA.

BATTLE OF LUJAN.

PARTICULARS BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

An English gentleman who arrived on Sunday from Mendoza has kindly given us the following particulars:— I left Mendoza on the 19th, having remained there ten days, during which time the revolution was every day gaining ground. The inhabitants are in a state of great alarm; shops shut up and all commerce at a standstill. Colonel Igarzabal, with the National Government troops, had been obliged to retire on the road to San Juan, having in two encounters with the rebels gained advantages over them; his strength is about 400 men, but imperfectly armed, many of whom were Indians and gauchos, who availed themselves of the first opportunity to clear out. The rebels are said to be about from 1200 to 1500 strong; they have four pieces of brass artillery and sufficient arms, but ammunition is said to be scarce. The rebels have seized all the ammunition and stores of the Government, but a very unpleasant discovery was made by them regarding the ammunition, which was said to have been sent from Buenos Ayres after the battle of Pavon: the cases were opened and found to contain bran and sand, which shows that there was an anticipation of the present row. Igarzabal has behaved very well: on Friday morning the rebellion broke out, and although 80 leagues distant from the capital, on Monday morning he was at Villa Lujan, about five leagues from the city, with his forces, at which place the rebels arrived only half-an-hour before him, and were able to take a most advantageous position on this side of the river, on the top of a 'barranca.' On Tuesday there was a slight skirmish, five or six on each side killed. On Wednesday morning Igarzabal detached a small party under Major Loyola, consisting of 25 dismounted cavalry. They charged up the hill in beautiful style, and were within an ace of carrying the guns, which were protected by 300 infantry and 600 cavalry. In the second charge Captain Encina, who led the forlorn hope, was shot dead, the ball entering his right eye. This shook the courage of the Government troops, who were driven back and obliged to retire, leaving 15 dead on the field; the rebels lost 8 or 9. One of the principal rebel officers, Perez, was run through. The rebel guns kept up a steady fire, but with slight execution. Night closed over the bloody field of Lujan, and Igarzabal, availing himself of the moonlight, made a detour to the right, and gained the road to Villa San Martin. He arrived on Thursday at San Martin, where his dejected Indian contingent left him. Colonel Videla, the chief of the rebels, by a corresponding movement, marched to the Bodeo del Medio placing himself between the Government forces and the town. Igarzabal remained two days in observation, and despairing of obtaining prompt assistance from the Litoral, pursued his march to Pocoli, on the road to San Juan. Videla followed up, and was marching for Plumerilla the day the diligence left. The exact strength of the belligerents is—Igarzabal, National Government troops, 300, armed; Videla, rebel forces, 1200, armed, and two pieces of artillery. The latest news from San Juan received in Mendoza gave hopes that prompt assistance would be sent to Igarzabal. Governor Rojo, when he heard of the revolution, summoned the Sala and distinctly stated that unless energetic steps were taken to put down the revolution in the sister

at once voted ten thousand Bolivians, and the merchants volunteered to pay the Contribucion Directa in advance for next year, to defray the extraordinary expenses called for by the revolution. 1,000 men were called out, and the greatest activity prevailed. Major Sanchez and Captain Romero were ordered by the Government to organize the men.

The whole country about Mendoza is in favor of the revolution, which can only be regarded as a federal reaction against the National authority. The red ribbon is everywhere. The diligences still run, and the rebels deserve some credit for their efforts to preserve order.

At San Luis I arrived on the following Wednesday, where I found every thing in an excited state: 15 of the principal parties of the federal party had been banished, amongst them Dn. Pepe Rodriguez, the brother of the Rebel Governor of Mendoza. The Government was taking the most active measures, troops called out, and every preparation made to put down any revolutionary attempt. I then passed on to Rio Cuarto and Frayle Muerto, where the sad events which occurred I give in another paper.

As a foreigner long resident in the upper provinces, and acquainted with many of the leading men of both political parties, I think it right to remark that the present row is not isolated, but has its ramifications in all the provinces of the interior, and will, if not checked or put down with energy and promptitude, cause serious difficulties. The Indian invasions of the hour appear to be connected with the rebellion, and it is believed by many that a neighboring republic is implicated in the matter. General Panero left Rosario on Saturday morning by train for Frayle Muerto, taking with him about 250 men of the line: it will probably take him a month to get to Mendoza.

THE RECENT INDIAN INVASION.

NARRATIVE OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

AWFUL BLOODSHED AND EXCESSES.

I arrived in Rio Cuarto on Saturday, Nov. 24th, the day after the dreadful Indian invasion, and found the town still in a state of great alarm and excitement. The accounts I learned of the tragedy were as follows:— The Indians, and among them a great number of gauchos, to the number of seven or eight hundred, suddenly appeared on Friday morning all around the town, and were evidently bent on sacking the whole place. They seized the suburbs without opposition, murdering and plundering in the wildest manner; and butchered 7 troopers, whose throats they cut; shewing the murderers to be gauchos, not Indians, as the latter always lance their victims. The savages were foiled in several attempts to get into the plaza, losing their way among 'potreros' with fences and mudwalls which they could not leap with their horses.

Meantime some National Guards of the town, hastily picking up some old flint-muskets and lances, sallied forth to engage the miscreants; but, being wholly undisciplined, the whole band turned tail at the first charge of the Indians, who came down at full-tilt. The National Guards fled precipitately till they reached a steep barranca; pursued by the Indians with loud cries, the horses of the fugitives stumbled over the barranca, and threw their riders, whereupon the Indians came round and cut their throats. Mr. Allison, an estanciero from Frayle Muerto who joined the Nat. Guards as a volunteer, had a miraculous escape, being, like the rest, thrown from his horse, but contrived to get away while the Indians were butchering his comrades. Afterwards he went back to see if he could assist any that might be only wounded, but found they were all quite dead. The hotelkeeper told me 43 Christians were killed, besides some 20 wounded, but this may be an exaggeration.

The savages carried off 87 persons, mostly women, including several ladies of good family, and a booty consisting of horned cattle and horses. Of the 20 waggons of Adarra's troop they only sacked two. They took all the horses from the Lagunilla post-house, 4 leagues on the road to San Luis; and murdered 11 persons at the Espinillo post-house on the Cordoba road.

The same night (23rd) Capt. Sosa pursued the savages with unwonted activity and succeeded in overtaking them after midnight about 10 leagues south: he killed 57 of the savages, rescued 17 captives (mostly women), and recovered 2000 horses.

This terrible and unprecedented invasion is supposed to have some connection with the revolt at Mendoza. I heard also that Juan Saa (probably his brother Felipe) had been met near Acacias, in the sierras of Cordoba, with a band of some 20 men.

At the last post before reaching Frayle Muerto, the ladies of our party were much alarmed by a rumor that the Indians had been seen that morning in the neighborhood, but we safely reached the railway and came by train to Rosario, on Wednesday 28th

CUTTING THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

We regret sincerely being forced to call attention to the malicious cutting of the telegraph wires at Punta Lara. At first Mr. Oldham, the indefatigable manager, thought it might have been caused by accident, but after seeing the wires cut no less than five several times in the same place he necessarily regards it as a malicious trick by some evil disposed persons. Up to Friday night the line worked well; all Saturday, however, there was no communication; on Sunday the line was again put to rights, and the Montevidean office spoke with B. Ayres up to 6 p.m.; but Monday morning the line was again out of order, the wires being cut at precisely the same place as before, namely Punta Lara. We think it therefore high time to call the attention of the Provincial Government to the matter, and we feel certain that Governor Alsina is not the man to permit an enterprise fraught with such transcendental importance to the whole commerce of the River Plate to be frustrated by the malicious tricks of some camp vagabonds. Until Mr. Oldham obtained positive proof that the cutting of the wires was done maliciously, we refrained from saying anything about the matter, as we confess we found it difficult to believe that such a malevolent trick would be perpetrated; the country people, as a general rule, are not malicious, and crimes committed daily in England and the States are almost unknown here.

When the case, however, is made so clear that there is not even the possibility of a mistake, we think it high time for the Government to do something. The shareholders who put their money into the concern, trusting to the good faith of the people of the River Plate, have a right to expect from the Government full protection for their property; and the public is equally entitled to demand that Government will do its utmost to maintain such a useful means of communication. We hope, therefore, the Government will at once publish a decree, warning the country people against such tricks, and placing the heaviest penalty the law will allow for the perpetration of such offence. The telegraph wires on this side of the river run for the most part through a thickly populated district, and in the infancy of the enterprise we think it would be well if the Governor would place an officer and a few men at the Punta Lara, besides exhorting all the country authorities to use their utmost exertions to find out who are the parties that cut the wires. The company, we understand, has offered a reward for the apprehension of the offenders, but it is most unjust that the company should be put to this expense to obtain redress. On the opposite shore we read that one of the posts has been knocked down by a bullock cart, and here the posts are exposed to the same danger, as they run along the Conchitas road; this at most is but an accident, still we think if a good heavy fine were imposed on the bullock cartmen who should knock down the posts the cartmen would be more careful, and very few such accidents would occur.

Owing to the miserable means of communication and transit in the camp, the cutting of the wires at night, or knocking down of posts, stops the line working for at least one day, which is a loss to the company of at least 800 patacons, besides the expenses of sending a messenger and workman to repair the damage: this is a serious loss for the company, and most disheartening to all friends of the enterprise. If the Government takes active steps in the matter, we feel assured that a stop will be put to these disgraceful and malicious doings; but if the company is left to its own resources, then the sooner Mr. Oldham sets about putting up a rancho at every post and an armed guard to protect the line the better, as there seems no other alternative.

SHEEP-FARMING.

AS IT WAS IN 1860, AND AS IT IS IN 1886.

The great dust storm which occurred last March is now showing its effect in some of the south camps. We learn from a Magdalena estancia that on his land many new kinds of grass have sprung up, grasses that have never before been seen in that district, and which are only known in the open Pampas; the seeds of these grasses were blown up during that fearful storm in March, and as the rains came down in torrents they at once sprung up, and thus a new class of pasture has been introduced. In many parts this has proved rather disadvantageous than otherwise, as the wild hemlock now infests estancias where hitherto it was unknown; so also with the great firewood plant, the 'visnaga,' immense fields of this useful but troublesome plant have sprung up. This weed, when young and tender, is good food for sheep, but when strong and old is troublesome, infesting the place with flies, and of no other use than when dry to be gathered for firewood.

Thistles are at present of a great height, and in some places a formidable barrier to travelling. In the northern prairies, and near to town

in the south, there are immense fields of long sharp thorny thistles; they are not yet fully ripe, and afford good food for sheep, cattle, and horses, but in another month they will begin to wither. The thistles after rain are so sharp and formidable that they pierce the strongest boot leather, and the animals are afraid of them. An experienced farmer gives it as his opinion that the pasturages in the south camps are gradually undergoing improvement, and the only drawback which the sheep-farming interest suffers from now is that of overstocking. Scarcely an estancia this side of Dolores that is not overstocked. In former years it was considered that 15,000 square yards to each sheep was amply sufficient, but now the farmers acknowledge that this is an error, and that the average land for sheep-farming on a sure and safe footing is exactly double this, that is to say 3,000 square yards per sheep, giving say 12,000 sheep to the square league of land. There is hardly a place within a circuit of 30 leagues of the city that there is not nearly double this stock; but we believe the farmers will, after shearing, move out much of their stock to far and open camps.

The extraordinary depreciation in the value of sheep at present, is a great temptation to embark in estancia business. Good sheep can be bought now at \$25, which is about half their price some five years ago; yet the breed of sheep, as a general rule, has been improved at least ten per cent. during that period; and, strange to say, sheep give the same yield to-day, and wool runs nearly the same value as when the flocks were selling at double their present value. With \$2,500 sterling in cash to-day, a man can commence the estancia business on as large a scale as a few years ago with \$6,000 or \$7,000. The expenses of the sheepfarmers and estanciaeros have, however, during the last few years greatly augmented, and, as a general rule, it costs at least 25 per cent. more to produce a pound of wool than five years ago. This is attributable to the very high rent paid for land, increased rate of shepherd's wages, and the expensive habits of the farmers: mud ranchos have given place to comfortable brick houses, 'puestos' are built on a far more expensive scale, and where formerly people ate off the 'asador,' or spit, placed in an upright position in the kitchen, they now dine like Christians around a table, with the conveniences of forks, plates, and tumblers. We mention these matters to show the great changes going on in the camp, and that while sheep themselves, although much depreciated in value, give the same amount of wool of the same value, the expenses attending the caring of sheep have immensely increased. Still we adhere to our conviction, that when the war terminates a new vigor will be imparted to sheepfarming business, and the price of sheep will probably go up to its old figure.

A flock of sheep on thirds to-day is scarcely able to support a man with a family, when five years ago it was regarded as the first step on the high-road to a fortune. This is a very serious matter, and eats into the industrial vitality of the country. If we inquire into the cause of this, we discover, first, that the man who cares the sheep on thirds lives more expensively than his predecessors; and, secondly, that there is no relative value to-day between the price of sheep and the articles which the shepherd consumes. For instance, three hundred sheep, say the share coming to the shepherd at the termination of his contract, represent about \$6,000 or \$7,000; and the probabilities are, that being unable to make both ends meet with the third of the wool money of the flock, he is in debt to some country 'almacenero,' and his little capital, his three years' earnings, is swept away to pay his bill in the little town. Instead, therefore, as in former years, at the conclusion of his contract on thirds, looking out for man to sell him a couple of hundred sheep and commence on halves, he has to begin anew on thirds: he loses faith in the business, pitches up the idea of ever doing anything at sheep, and starts for the 'barracas,' 'saladeros,' or railways, to look for a situation. The plain fact is, therefore, that scarcely any man who has sheep on thirds can manage to keep his expenses within his earnings; the country storekeeper charges too high for everything, and makes no allowance for the fall in gold. Sheep, although improved by good rams, fetch no higher rate, and wool, though ten to fifteen per cent. lighter and better, shows no corresponding improvement in price. These evils weigh seriously on the sheepfarming industry, and are beginning to tell on this declining staple. We commend the matter to the attention of the Minister of Finance. It is a question worthy of study. The camps are now in a fine condition: sheep, fat, strong, and cheap, but the farmers, as a class, by no means so rich as in former years; and, we regret to remark that there is much less anxiety to embrace the sheep business than in former years. This is a bad sign, and shows that our best staple is, 'to

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We perceive by the English newspapers that Mr. Wilfred Latham has a work in press, entitled "The States of the River Plate—their industry and commerce." We have no doubt this work will prove an interesting volume: Mr. Latham is highly qualified for the task, his leisure hours at his disposal, and we should not be surprised if the book in question should rival Sir Woodbine Parish's. It is really very remarkable how very short lived is the reputation of River Plate literature: scarcely a single book treating of the River Plate has exhausted the first edition—even our Handbook, we have several scores of them lying over out of an edition of merely 2,000. Mr. Latham is, however well known to the River Plate public by his views on sheepfarming and banking, which, though in a measure novel, are sound, and we look with pleasure for his new volume.

Notwithstanding the interests and connections we all have, more or less, in the progress and prosperity of the Banda Oriental, we find it next to impossible to induce any of our wealthy mercantile friends to take shares in the Durazon Railway: after strenuous efforts on our part we booked an English resident for one share! We believe the enterprise is both sound and good, and destined to work wonderful changes in the sister Republic; we hope, therefore, those of our friends who can afford it will subscribe for a few shares, to help this most important scheme.

The new sanitary establishment, which we mentioned the other day as about to be started on the Buon Orden hill, is now in course of erection: it will be perfectly round, and of great dimensions, the foundation wall is being built, and the work seems to be going ahead in good earnest; it is right in front of Langdon's ground, and apparently is in a most healthy locality. We understand the concern is joint-stock.

We published the death of Rarey, the great horse-tamer, on last Sunday: he was an American by birth, and although he received immense sums at times, he was such a spendthrift that he died poor. His system has gone completely out of fashion; some few of our subscribers paid \$1,000 to Rarey for his secret, but never could make much of it; there was a very heavy fine for incautiously disclosing this secret, but now that Rarey is dead we suppose the fine dies with him. Strange to say, we don't believe there is alive a single horse in this very equine country that has been tamed in on the Rarey system.

A new diligence is about to be started for the Magdalena road, from the Ferrari station: the diligence will run as far as Mojan's estancia, and there two coaches will be in waiting, one to take passengers for the Isla, or the town of Magdalena, and the other for the Riocun Noario. This will prove a great convenience.

The Justice of the Peace at the Magdalena has about one hundred and fifty 'ageno' horses gathered up: owners are called upon to come forward to identify their marks, but the animals seem to have come from the north camps, as there is no one about Magdalena who knows anything of the marks; the horses are fat and in very good condition, and we suppose will be sent up to the army.

Respecting the telegraph, a subscriber who has just come in from the Conchitas informs us that at many parts the wires are greatly exposed, as the bullock carts have to pass under them, and that the posts, being on the road, are liable to be knocked down by bullock carts travelling at night running up against them,—a guard for every three leagues will have to be kept: on the south side of the Barracas bridge some boys threw an old steel crinoline on to the wires, and there it remained all day.

The subject of extra postage, charged by the postmasters in the camp on letters directed to Europe and the States, threatens to be a serious matter: Mr. Posadas, our active postmaster-general, sent orders to Chascocombo yesterday to enquire into the charges contained in the letter signed 'Justice,' and published in our Sunday paper. We heard that the postmaster in that town is about to be removed, and Mr. Myles King, our agent appointed to succeed him.

The National Government has notified the Governor of Buenos Ayres that, in consequence of the urgent necessity of sending troops to the interior, the frontier is exposed: Gov. Alsina has at once ordered a force of 500 cavalry to be levied.

Sunday, being the birthday of Dom Pedro II., the Brazilian vessels fired a salute, and the others were covered with bunting. To-day we publish full particulars of the first battle or engagement that has taken place in the War of the Andes: our informant is an English gentleman just arrived from the interior.

On Saturday night there was the most intense excitement at the Tigre caused by the presence of a terrible tiger, which caused great damage—having eaten several head of cattle. Mr. Millberg's tiger-trap was called in requisition, and baited with one of the animals which the tiger had killed.

late at night the ferocious beast returned to his prey, and was at once caught. He is alive, and about to be brought to town on exhibition, for the "benefit of the wounded"; he is a very fine specimen of a Paraguayan tiger, and is supposed to have come down the river on a 'camelote.' Crowds of the beauty and fashion of Las Conchas visited the brute on Sunday; the capataz showed the visitors a stuffed tiger, shot on the same estancias last year, and from which 60 lbs. of lard had been obtained.

Hermann's performance on Sunday night was a splendid success—the house was crowded from top to bottom. The wizard left by first train yesterday morning for Chivilivoy, and will give his next performance on Wednesday night at the Colon.

A race has been arranged to be commenced at the beginning of the year between Tigre and San Fernando horses: heavy wagers have already been booked.

The Northern Railway ran with the greatest regularity on Sunday, and no accident whatever occurred. Mr. Thomson spares no expense or exertion on his part to run the line with regularity. The Government committee was to go over the whole line in a special train yesterday, and inspect the stations, locomotives, workshops, &c. It must be borne in mind that the shortcomings of the rolling stock are no fault of the present manager, who is obliged to run the road with the engines and coaches given him.

At Navarro there has been a grand 'funcion,' for the benefit of the wounded; we hear that one man alone, Sr. Echagaray, spent no less than \$20,000 to make it a success. We have been promised a full account of the affair.

The Susan Beirne is overdue from head-quarters; there are several vessels, laden with hay and horses, waiting to be towed up by her.

On Sunday night no less than 40 waggons with wool arrived at the Southern Railway; the Plaza is full, and the station can hardly hold any more. The Southern Railway is now doing a magnificent business.

THE TELEGRAPH BANQUET AT MONTEVIDEO.

MR. PROUDFOOT'S SPEECH.

The Montevidean papers give some additional details about the Telegraph-banquet reported in our last impression:— The English, French and Argentine Ministers were absent on the occasion, but Mr. Lettsom was represented by Admiral Ramsay, M. Maillefer by M. Du Caze; and Mr. John Thompson, Argentine Charge d'Affaires sent an apology, stating that he had been 3 days in bed, and wishing the greatest success to the enterprise.

Before conclusion of the banquet, D. Prudencio Ellauri, chief-clerk of the Ministry of Government, proposed that a medal be presented to Mr. Richard Lobb, captain of the cable-ship Cornelia Henrietta; and an alms to Mr. Felsted, who successfully laid the cable. It was also proposed to award a pension for life to Mr. Smith, chief-engineer, who transmitted with such correctness and rapidity the mutual salutations of the Montevidean and Argentine Governments and several hours with unwearied patience.

The best speech at the dinner was Mr. Proudfoot's, and we think it worth while translating and reproducing in full.

Mr. Proudfoot rose and said— "Mr. President and Gentlemen. It is my pleasing duty first of all to acknowledge in the warmest manner the good offices evinced by the enlightened Governments of La Plata in favor of the first line of sub-marine telegraph established in South America. Permit me in the next instance to recommend to public esteem, in the midst of this brilliant assembly, the name of Mr. Mathew Gray of Glasgow, the first promoter and most indefatigable laborer in the great enterprise that we now happily inaugurate. Some two years ago, while on a visit to this city, he spoke to me of the want of continuous and immediate communication between the Oriental and Argentine capitals, and entertained the idea of establishing this work, which he has since aided me, with unflagging energy, to carry into effect.

"The advantages of telegraphic communication, as well for the purposes of commerce as in the everyday relations of social life, are too well known to need any explanation on my part; but I must remind you, above all, that the electric telegraph is an element of peace, and, therefore, the chief agent of progress and welfare for these fine countries that so much need tranquillity. How often does a speedy means of communication avert political and diplomatic difficulties, explain unfavorable or erroneous impressions, and save a nation from manifold misfortunes! Happy shall I and my colleagues be, if by the establishment of this enterprise, we see such beneficial results attend our labors. As an element of peace, the electric telegraph is, moreover, entitled to the regard of the fair sex, as it will keep at home their fathers and brothers, saving them from the storm of angry passion

field with fratricidal arms, and accusing them to salute each other every day as brothers, by means of the electric wire.

"Far be it from me to pretend to a pure spirit of patriotism as my motive for establishing this submarine cable: on the contrary, I declare that it is a mercantile speculation, and it shall be my study to conciliate the public interests of the River Plate capitals with the lawful speculations of the share-holders. The benefit to the public is now effected, and I trust that we shall gain profitable returns for the Co. from the support and sympathy of our numerous enlightened friends on both sides of the River Plate. The best wish I can express in return, is, that the discussions of these republics may speedily disappear, and be succeeded by an era of lasting peace. May we soon see the day when the public moneys, the inhabitants, and even the instruments of war will be dedicated to the cause of industrial progress. Then we may be assured the progress of the country will have no limit; and natives and foreigners, animated with like patriotism, shall equally enjoy the fruits of peace. Then, freed from the anxieties and cost of a foreign war, the Argentine and Oriental Governments will be able to give all their attention to works of progress.

"I now beg to offer, for self and colleagues, my most cordial thanks to the members of Government and the gentlemen of this influential assembly for their kind assistance at this *fete* in honor of the trade and commerce of La Plata. (cheers.)

THE INDIANS AT RIO CUARTO.  
 FIFTY CHRISTIANS MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD.  
 EIGHTY WOMEN CARRIED OFF CAPTIVES.

Rio Cuarto, Nov. 24th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Courier*,  
 On the morning of the 22nd, about 4 o'clock, I was awakened with the announcement that the Indians had come in, and were encamped within a few hundred yards of the plaza. The savages were ranged in front of Arguello's barraca, where they drew up in line of battle, and remained some time in this position. They then despatched a small force across the river, to attack a troop of bullock-carts on the north side: seven unlucky peons belonging to these carts were instantly murdered, and the Indians, becoming more ferocious, fell on all the Christians within reach, of whom they made a general massacre, and carried off their wives and children captives.

It was a terrible day for us all, and in the afternoon we conveyed the remains of 22 victims to the cemetery. The oldest inhabitants say they remember nothing before of the kind so sanguinary, for we have more than 50 killed, and the Indians have also taken 80 to 100 women captives.

On the morning of the 23rd, about an hour before daybreak, the 7th reg. of cavalry, stationed at Santa Catalina, under the valiant Capt. Ejido Sosa, intercepted the Indians going south with their booty. Sosa fell upon them so gallantly that he killed 56 of the savages, and took six prisoners: among the latter the son of a cacique; he also recovered 13 of the women carried off from this town, and about 700 head of cattle.

Our townfolk are full of praise for the valor of Capt. Sosa, but all the families are plunged in grief for their relatives who have been killed or carried off to the Indian 'tolderias.' We have reason to fear total destruction one of these days, as we learn from a prisoner that there is great number of Chilian Indians among them. If the National Government does not take some active measures we shall remain at the mercy of the savages.

In my next I shall give you full details of this horrible tragedy.

CHARLES GULLMAR D'ARAGON.

COURT-MARTIAL AT RIO JANEIRO.

GOMESORO AT THE BATTLE OF RIACHUELO.

The *Tribuna* publishes the following letter from ex-vic-Admiral Gomesoro to his nephew, respecting his recent judgment by court-martial.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 19th.

Dear Javier,  
 On the 20th ult. I was unanimously acquitted in the court-martial summoned to try me, at the request of Admiral Tamandaré, for the loss of the gunboat *Jequithonha* at the battle of Riachuelo. I am waiting for permission from the Imperial Government to publish not only an account of the trial, but also of all the circumstances of the case.

I have been fully exonerated from all the calumnies raised against me, and can now leave my family at least an unsullied name.

My military (naval?) career is at an end, and in a few days I shall be on the list of half-pay Generals. But, my uniform, epauletts and decorations, the reward of my long services, have been dimmed, and I shall never again wear them. I retire now into obscurity, hoping my calumniators will then spare me.

I shall send you the documents of the trial shortly.



THE LOBOS LIGHT.

MANIFESTO OF FOREIGN SHIP-MASTERS. The Tribuna of Montevideo has the following—

We publish to-day a document respecting light-houses, which calls for the earnest attention of Government: it is a letter from several experienced ship-captains in support of the proposal submitted to Government, and deals with some important considerations. Of course the reputation now gained by the River Plate, of very dangerous navigation, has caused a rise in freights and insurance premium, which is a direct burden to us, and a loss to the country. Moreover the use of floating lights is now found very inadequate, and the system of fixed and dioptric lights becomes imperative. Before railways were invented, people had to content themselves with mail-coaches, but, in this age of progress, we must keep pace with the modern inventions of science.

It is now twelve months since the project of lights was submitted to Government, but up to the present nothing has been done, although the project was framed in most advantageous terms. The Siglo states that the proposer engages to have all the lights erected within 18 months, if the project be accepted before the new year. It is necessary at once to take steps to prevent a further loss of life and property, and now that enterprising men come forward with these proposals the Government should no longer dishearten them with useless delays. Admirals, merchants, naval commanders and insurance agents, unanimously cry out for something to be done: the plans laid before Government have been fully approved by Sir George Wells, one of the first professional men in England, and it is difficult to comprehend why General Flores does not at once accept them. It is a matter of life or death for our commerce. If we delay another month, we shall probably let another year slip by.

The following is the ship-masters' manifesto: To the Editor of the Tribuna.

As the subject which occupies us is one of vital interest for the commerce and welfare of Montevideo, we count upon meeting with every support from your valuable journal, and beg to offer some remarks as the best steps to be taken to remedy the dangers at present besetting the navigation of the River Plate. As ocean-traders we trust our experience will lend some weight in the matter.

The want of a light at Cape St. Mary is so generally admitted that we need hardly mention it. It must be borne in mind that vessels after a long sea-voyage, entering the River Plate, have to make land at that point; and after a course of so many thousands of miles, at first sight of land, it is impossible to ascertain within a few miles the exact position of the vessel. Hence on nearing the coast it is indispensable to have a light-house, whereby to take the exact bearing, and make out the right course.

We believe the question of the light on Lobos Island has been the more agitated on account of the light now at Maldonado.

Coming from Cape St. Mary, a revolving light visible at 18 or 20 miles, as proposed by Captain Masqualez, and provided with a fog-bell, would remove most of the difficulties, and hence we consider it of primary importance; although this would hardly be enough to point out the exact position of the Lobos reefs, for which a small light on the spot would be necessary.

The poston or light-ship on the English Bank would be all very well, if no better system were known; but now-a-days such things are found more dangerous than otherwise, as, for example, the present light-ship, instead of being in its proper place, is actually now in Montevideo, undergoing repairs.

Having traded for many years with the River Plate, we are in a position to know the feeling among foreign ship-masters on this subject, and can assure you that the entrance of the River Plate is now considered in England one of the most difficult places for navigation, which makes ship-captains avoid these ports when they can get cargo for anywhere else.

In conclusion we respectfully but urgently call your attention to the saving of life and property that would be effected by a proper system of lights, as we have above shown, and for which, we understand, a suitable proposal is at present before Government.

We are, &c., RICHARD LOBB, ship 'Cornelia Henrietta.' B. STELLMANN, ship 'Valentia.' C. KLEBE, '27 hoop 166.' HENRY P. COLEMAN, schooner 'Ida.' MATHEW MCFLE, barque 'Nolfield.' O. AALDERIKS, brig 'Gerhardina.'

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

Business dull. Presagings going about taking up everybody without 'pepelo,' to send up to Mendoza with Passero. Still gale yesterday morning. Two...

Grand ball at Tomas Penaloza's on the 28th, in honor of Oroño, about 500 people present.

Wool—Low prices offered. General idea amongst estancieros that it pays better to send direct to Europe. Please notify subscribers to the Marshall Murder Fund to send their subscriptions in, as the murderers have been convicted.

Indians playing old Harry, attacked a 'trova' in sight of Rio 4°. Had a fight; 50 Indians killed.

Bazaar in aid of the wounded to come off on the 8th of December.

Yours truly, N. N.

THE CHILIAN NAVY.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

The Nesbunock, a new steamer for Chile, arrived at Valparaiso a few days ago, and is to be inspected to-day by a commission composed of Admirals Salcedo, Blanco and Tucker. This vessel was built in Philadelphia during the rebellion for our service, but the war terminating just as she was completed she was changed into a merchant steamer and put on the line between New York and New Orleans. She is of 1,700 tons, 240 feet long, 38 feet beam, 20 feet deep and 16 feet draught. She has three decks, and is pronounced capable of making sixteen knots an hour. She is intended to carry twenty guns, but no one seems to know of what calibre. She will be armed, if accepted by Chile, with some of the heavy guns now on the way here from the United States, said to be already at Panama. There is, however, some doubt about the vessel being taken by the Chilean Government. The press of Valparaiso has found a great deal of fault with her, some of the papers declaring her to be totally unfit for war purposes, and the commission which examines the ship to-day will probably determine whether she is to be accepted or not. Considerable correspondence has been going on between Mr. Vicuña McKenna and others, on the subject of his selection of such a ship, but it has been proved yet that she is altogether unsuitable for a war steamer.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

(FOR MONTH ENDING NOV. 30th.) The returns for the past month show a decided improvement, and the Liverpool steamers now figure largely for passengers. The various nationalities stand as follows—

Table with 2 columns: Nationality and Count. French 423, Italians 214, English 136, German 5, M'Video (transhipped) 236, Total 1,014.

Only 107 availed themselves of the Asylum and these were immediately provided with situations at good wages.

TO SHEEP-FARMERS.

Extract from a Liverpool letter of July 7, 1866:—'Wools from the River Plate are now becoming more appreciated in our market, owing principally to the increased care and attention sheep-farmers are giving to the improvement of their flocks by the introduction of the Rambouillet and Negrette blood, which gives length and strength of staple equal in many instances to the best flocks of Port Phillip and Swan River wools. There is also a marked improvement in the condition in which the wools come to market. No belly wool should ever be rolled inside the fleeces, and all pieces of 'casarria' should be carefully taken from the fleeces and packed separately. The farmer, by continued attention to this, will more than repay himself by the enhanced value of his wool.'

'The novelty of machine-washed wools from Buenos Ayres is creating marked attention. The wools and sheepskins washed at Younger's establishment of the Riachuelo are now regularly looked for by our Rochdale and Scotch buyers. These washed wools come carefully classified, and in most instances, without further trouble, are ready for spinning. During the severe depression of business through which we are passing, these wools have not fluctuated in price to anything like the extent of unwashed sheepskins or greasy wool; they are consequently a safe remittance for the merchant, as at all times they are easily sold, as the supply of such wools is necessarily small, owing, I presume, to the difficulty of getting them prepared on your side.'

'All praise is due to the unceasing efforts of Messrs. Mulhall to encourage the farmers to improve their flocks to the highest 'standard' of excellence, by the introduction of foreign blood. Let them persevere in this good cause, as the climate of South America seems better adapted for sound, strong stapled wools, than even the favoured districts of Australia. The burr, of course, is a great drawback, but now our spinners are very generally introducing burring machines; it therefore comes to a question only of loss in weight. If the staple of the wool is long and sound, the burr is of a secondary consideration.'

THE CITY ELECTIONS.

Parroquia de la Catedral al Norte—Messrs. Peña, Ocampo, Anchorena, Guerrero, Lugones. Parroquia de la Catedral al Sur—Messrs. Azcuénaga, Pereira, Villarraga, Lezica, Acosta. Parroquia de la Piedad—Messrs. Cascallares, Roballos, Pintos, la Serna, Resach. Parroquia del Socorro—Messrs. Drabble, Argerich, Córdoba, Lagos, Baudrix. Parroquia de San Nicolás—Messrs. Allan, Varela, Mendez, Torres, Lopez. Parroquia de la Concepcion—Messrs. Furst, Areco, Benitez, Ferrari, Imbalde. Parroquia de San Miguel—Messrs. Viale, Cuenca, Bosch, M. Castro, Poudin. Parroquia de Monserrat—Messrs. Blanco, Catán, Tejerina, Argerich, Letamendi. Parroquia de Balbatera—Messrs. Leslie, Cordova, Saavedra, Meabe, Klengel. Parroquia de San Telmo—Messrs. Gregorio Paz, Massini, Uzal, Corboni, Fernandez. Parroquia del Pilar—Messrs. Robles, Amadeo, Muñiz, Wilde, M. Rivas. Barracas al Norte—Messrs. Herrera, Sansivelli, Murchi, Cichero, Modolel.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. December 3, 1866. Paper price of ounces, 332 1/2. Do sovereigns, 111. First price of patacons, 22 60. Second, 22 70. Last, 22 65.

Cash sales 105,650. Specie closed pretty firm to-day, notwithstanding that there was a great push to drive the market down. The proposed loans, which were so much spoken of a couple of weeks past, have been withdrawn, some of the parties to the project having sent in a notice to the Minister to that effect. This was known on 'Change, but as nobody ever attached much importance to the matter, it created no effect whatever. The meeting of the Provincial Bank Directors, which took place to-day, amounted to nothing. The question of opening an Exchange-office was to have been discussed, but we suppose, it was postponed. The exact state of the Bank vaults is much discussed, and there is a general wish to know what paper money is held by the Bank; the statement for the past month is not yet published. On Saturday evening there was a squeeze in the paper money market, and as high as 2 per cent. was paid by some parties. Specie ruled very stiff on account, and in fact very high to make any time to-day at any rate.

STEARNS' AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO.

30 Calle Comercio. The steamer Yucuy, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé. From the Railway Station Retiro. The steamer Cisno, on Wednesday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé. From the Railway Station Retiro. The steamer Rio Paraná, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and Uruguay ports. The steamer Epigeano, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports.

WATSON'S HAMPERS.

WATSON'S HAMPERS. WATSON'S ICED DRINKS. WATSON'S ICED DRINKS. Watson will under the Grand Stand, where all kind of Lunches and Delicacies of the Season may be had. Orders for Baskets will be punctually attended to.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, beg to Caution the Public against the fraudulent imitations of our Brand in Cases, which are frequently exported from Europe with forged labels and trade marks.

In order to protect our interest, and to offer a guarantee to consumers, we have appointed as our sole agents for Buenos Ayres, Messrs. John Dast and Brothers, to whom the trade must apply for our genuine articles. The name of said firm is always affixed on all the bottles of our direct shipment.

(Signed) JULES ROBIN & Co. Cognac, Oct. 24, 1866.

BY ROYAL COMMAND STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT.

VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Respectfully directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Pen-nib, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will insure Universal Preference. Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature. They can be obtained Re-ill of every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the French Embassy, 81 John Street, New York; and 37 Gracechurch Street, London.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

BELGIAN RACES. On the 8th of this month, along with the ordinary Trains there will be the following special Trains:—Leaving the Retiro at 11 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. Returning from Belgrano at 5.0 and 8 p.m. BY ORDER. Dec. 1, 1866.

The Flores Road.

Wanted tenders for pavement. The Provincial Engineer, Department of B. Ayres, Nov. 26th, 1866. Whereas it is of urgent necessity to pave the road from the Plaza Once de Septiembre up to three cuadras beyond the Church of San José de Flores; and for the purpose of carrying out the works with the following specifications:—Tenders with the following specifications will be received in this Department up to Dec. 10th, 1 p.m. when they will be opened in presence of the Engineer in Chief.

All tenders must be on the basis of a toll levied on said road, and must specify:—1st. The system intended to be adopted, and the width of road to be paved or macadamized. 2nd. The rate of toll proposed to be levied. 3rd. How long the contractor will require the right of toll.

4th. When the work will be commenced, and when completed. All tenders must be accompanied with solvent bail.

IGNACIO GAETE, Acting Chief-Clark.

The Boca Road.

Wanted tenders for pavement. The Provincial Engineer, Department of B. Ayres, Nov. 26th, 1866. Whereas it is of urgent necessity to pave the Boca road—Tenders with the following specifications will be received in this Department up to Dec. 16th, 1 p.m. when they will be formally opened in presence of the parties interested.

All tenders must be on the basis of a toll levied on said road, and must specify:—1st. The system intended to be adopted, and the width of road to be paved or macadamized. 2nd. The rate of toll proposed to be levied. 3rd. How long the contractor will require the right of toll.

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74-BELGRANO-74.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY. Successors to Meeks & Kelsey. CARTE PICTURES AT \$20 PER DOZ. LIFE-SIZE PICTURES AT \$60 PER DOZ. OPAL PICTURES IN DIFFERENT SIZES. 74-Calle Belgrano-74.

Hotel Anglo-Aleman.

(English-German Hotel). 72-CALLE MEXICO-72.

FARMERS' AND...

Dutch brig Concurrent, Gottenburg, sailed 6th, 600; sales, 300; and 5 per cent. Sales of coal by J. F. Gowanland and Co.—Cardiff coal, ex Federico, to arrive, at 11 p.m. for Buenos Ayres, and 134 for river, optional. The Ptolemy will sail on Wednesday, 12th inst. CLEARED—To-day. Frigate Francesa Leontina, para el Havro, por Sagory y Cia. con 120 toneladas sebo, 88 fardos laneros, 5 cajones mercancia, 794 cueros salados, 422 fardos lana, 13 id cerda, 8 id cabra, 104 id id, 100 cueros potro seco, 500 id vacunos secos, 210 id id frescos.

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Dia 30. Liverpool el 23 de Octubre Rio Janeiro el 23 de Noviembre y Montevideo el 29 del corriente vapor ingles Ptolemy 768 toneladas capitán H. Ebbis, a Joly y ca. con 24 pasajeros, a Clausen y Dajto 8 cajones mercancia, a Tomas Duguid 38 fardos lana, 13 id cerda, 8 id cabra, 104 id id, 100 cueros potro seco, 500 id vacunos secos, 210 id id frescos.

ARRIVALS.

Dia 1. Uruguay vapor Oriental Villa del Salto. Montevideo id Rio de la Plata. Idem id Montevideo. Rosario id Ingles Castor.

SAILINGS.

Dia 1. Patagonas goleta prusiana Auguste. Antillas fragata francesa Laurence.

Caba bergantin español Amable Teresa. Uruguay vapor Oriental Rio de la Plata. Montevideo id Villa del Salto. Id. id id Maria.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

991 Calle Recoleta. Oriental steamer Villa del Salto, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m. for Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé. Italian steamer Tevere, on Tuesday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo. The Oriental steamer El Oriental, on Wednesday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Para de la Patria, and ports.

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(English-German Hotel). 72-CALLE MEXICO-72.

FARMERS' AND...

CASAS Y TERRENOS.

EN REMATE. POR CARLOS RISTORINI. El Domingo a las 12, de una buena casa y mucho terreno; situada a inmediaciones del 11 de Septiembre lindera con la casa y jardín del Sr. Don Pedro Barrios. Domingo 2 a las 6, de un lindero terreno calle de la Independencia entre Santiago del Estero y San José. Martes 4 a las 4, una muy linda casa, 5 piezas, calle del Temple No. 364. Miércoles 5 a las 10, de terrenos en la calle de Jujuy, distante dos y media cuadras del Once de Septiembre. Miércoles 5 a las 10, de un terreno con rancho equino Moreno y Misiones. Jueves 6 a las 5, una muy linda casa calle Venecia No. 304, tiene 12 piezas. Viernes 7 a las 4, hermosa casa de altos, calle de Corrientes, Nos. 63 y 63 1/2 a dos cuadras de la Balsa. Sábado 8 a las 6, gran remate de terrenos con casas y las calles Cangallo y Antares. Domingo 9 a las 12, casa quinta en Quilmes con una manzana cuadrada de Don Rodolfo Karlsen, vendida por orden judicial y tasada en 45,000 pesos. Lunes 24 a las 12, remate judicial de un terreno de estancia en la costa del Salado. Por otros informes, calle de Tacuarí No. 63. 5-3p d 1

Yuqueri Saladero.

This Establishment offered for Sale, situated on the River Uruguay and the Arroyo Yuqueri. For particulars apply to Mr. Wilhelm Bertram, 39 Calle Belgrano. 2-3 p m, 22

FOR ANTWERP.

Calling at Lisbon and Plymouth.



River Plate Steamship Company.

S.S. URUGUAY, 1103 TONS REGISTER, CAPTAIN SMITH. This Steamer will be despatched for Antwerp, calling at Montevideo, on MONDAY, 10th DECEMBER. Parcels and specie (freight prepaid) will be received up to Two o'clock on day of sailing. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers. For further particulars apply to HENRY A. GREEN & CO., 100 1/2 Pr. 21

Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steamers.

S.S. PTOLEMY, 1115 TONS REGISTER, CAPTAIN ELLIS. The above Steamer will be despatched for Antwerp (calling at Montevideo) on THURSDAY, 12th DECEMBER. Cargo received on board until the evening of the 11th inst. Parcels and specie (on which freight must be prepaid) will be received at the agents' office up to Five o'clock on day of sailing. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for saloon and forward passengers. Apply to the consignees, Messrs. Darbyshire, Krabbe, & Co., or to JOHN P. BOYD & CO., 56 Calle San Martín. 3 1/2 p m, 22

Custom-House Clerk.

One fully acquainted with all the details of Custom-House work, the despatching and entry of vessels, and who can speak and write English and Spanish, may meet with an engagement by applying to HENRY A. GREEN & CO., 85 Calle Recoquita. 1 1/2 p m, 22

Major-domo.

An Englishman of great experience and the highest references, is open to an engagement as Major-domo. Apply at Mr. Tempore's, 80 Calle Cangallo. 12 1/2 p m, 22

Notice.

Passengers from Dublin to Buenos Ayres in the ship Raymond, on the year 1861, '62, and '63, who still owe the whole or part for their passage, are hereby informed that Mr. Peter Curran has arrived here to receive same. He requests them, for their own good, to pay as soon as possible. They can see him at 97 Calle Defensa from 10 a.m.

For Sale.

One League of excellent Land for Sheep, with permanent water, 40 leagues from this city, with buildings that have cost \$400,000, the whole in 200,000 vargas. Apply at Mr. Tempore's, 80 Calle Cangallo. 12 1/2 p m, 22

Notice.

It is hereby given that Mr. C. F. Woodgate has this day retired from the firm of Messrs. H. A. Green and Co.

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THE BEST ROOFING MATERIAL. BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC. ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ROOFS OR BUILDINGS COMPLETE.

FREDERICK BRABY & CO. LIMITED. MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS. FITZROY WORKS. EUTTON ROAD, LONDON.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS. Every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES. WAX TAPER CIGARS.

SAUCE. LEA & PERKINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. CELEBRATED.

CAUTION. LEA AND PERKINS. Beware of cheap imitations.

TOILET VINEGAR. RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR. For the face and hair.

HOWARD'S CHAMPION PLOUGH. The largest number ever gained by any maker.

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TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEO-OLDON. PATENT MARCH 1st, 1867.

MESSRS. GABRIEL. THE OLD ESTABLISHED. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

THE LEADING PERFUM OF THE AGE. FRESH-CULLED FLOWERS. MURRAY & LANMAN'S.

FLORIDA WATER. This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers.

DEBILITY, AND HYSTERIA. It is a sure and speedy relief.

MESSAGERIA NACIONAL. Para la Capital y en las Provincias de esta Dignidad.

Spectacles Pinacoles, &c. Of the World-renowned Fabrics of Bathurst.

Sewing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand.

CARRIAGES AND OMBIBUSES. WITH THE TRAINS OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NORTHERN RAILWAY. Will commence running between the 25 de Mayo and 18 de Agosto.

HOTEL BELGRANO. WATSON'S Finest Airy Bed Rooms.

BAYLEY'S LIVER. The Purify, Palatable, and Speedy Efficacy of this unrivalled preparation.

MESSAGERIAS. Mercedes, Chilivoy, Bragado y 9 de Junio.

MESSRS. GABRIEL. THE OLD ESTABLISHED. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

F. Sprunck & Co. 93-CALLE ZAVALLA-93. Agents for the 'Standard'.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER. Beg respectfully to call the attention of their numerous customers to their present large stock of...

Dr. F. Bourne, SURGEON DENTIST. Has removed his Office to the New Building.

Sewing Machines. Of superior quality warranted for all kinds of work.

MANTLES & PEPPER. 168-110m 024. No. 48 Calle de la Florida.

ALEXANDER FULTON & Co., 25 & 27 Calle Defensa, 25 & 27. N.B. Clothes made to Order on the premises.

HOWARD'S CHAMPION PLOUGH. The largest number ever gained by any maker.

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

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

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. ADAM, URUGUAY, CORDOVA, LEDA.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. MR. THOMAS HOLMS has much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres...

English Drapery Establishment, 61-CORRIENTES-61. THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. DEPARTURE. WEEK-DAYS. RETURN.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. DEPARTURE. WEEK-DAYS. RETURN. Retiro, Palermo, Olivos, S. Isidro, S. Fernando, Tigre.

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AMMUNITION. Double Verge's Central Fire Caps, Felt Wedging to prevent the leakage of Gases.

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IMPORTANT AUCTION. The undersigned, National Commissioner for the expropriation of the lands of the Great Central Argentine Railroad...

IMPORTANT SHEEPFARMERS. GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SHEARING GOODS. AS Sorby's Shears, polished.

FOR LONDON. Will follow the Agents, for said destination, the fine British Steamer 'REDDESDALE'.

Messagerias del Comercio. Para Catamarca y el Monte. Los abajo firmados, tenemos el honor de participar...

Messagerias Union Argentina. AGENCIA CALLE TAGUARI 11. Los Emprendedores de estas Messagerias avisaron al publico...

Messagerias del Comercio para Carmen de Arco y Arzobispo. The undersigned, mayoral and owner of the above line of diligences...

Messagerias Union Argentina. Los abajo firmados, tenemos el honor de anunciar al publico que desde el 19 de agosto...

Al Publico. La Nueva Empresa de la Loteria de la Beneficencia de Santa Fe...

La Bienhechora del Plata MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION. Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent.

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