# WEEKLY STANDAR

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS M. G. & Z. T. MULHALL.

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BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500

#### THE FRENCH MAILS,

HEWS FROM BUROPE.

The French packet Aunis, which arrived at Montevideo on Friday morning, was unable to discharge there on account of the boisterous weather. Her departure for this port was therefore postponed until the succeeding day. As our letters and newspapers are not to band, we glean the following news from the supplements publish-

ed by our contemporaries.
ENGLAND.—The disagreement between the House of Commons and the House of Lords, in respect to the amendements proposed by the latter, to the reform bill, has terminated. After a long debate the Lords yielded to the decision of the lower house in the question of the franchise. The bill received the sanction of the crown and Parliament closed on the 21st of August. Lord Derby confirmed the intelligence that great victories had been obtained by the Turkish General Omar-Pasha in Crete, and recommended the Creteans to abandon their ambitious projects. The French Republi-can operatives, residents in London had addressed a message to President Jaurez, approving his acts since the taking of Queretare. The Prince and Princes of Wales had left London for Wiesbaden.

In the Speech from the thone at the closing of parliament it was stated that if requisite the government would employ force to obtain the re-lease of the English subjects confined in Abyssinia.

The proposal to prohibit popular meetings in the Parks had been re-

FRANCE.—The French Minister in Washington, had received from Mr. Dano the agent of Napoleon in Mexico a despatch in which he seknowledges ed at Paris from Mexico the following he is really a prisoner in Mexico, but is the official proclamation by which begs that his release may not be dewill liberate him, on his arrival in the

capital.
It is expected that in April next the French army will be armed with the Chassepot rifle 300,000 are to be delivered by that date.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.-Russia is concentrating forces on the Austrian frontiers; new levies of Russian troops have been made, and the coasts of the Orimea and the works of Constadt are being refortified.

The relations between Denmark and Prussia are every day more unsatis-

tactory.

The Prussian press threatens to reduce France, to a second or third rate power, if it obliges Prussia to appeal to arms.

Oholera is making great ravages in Poland. The deaths in Warsaw are 300 each day. In the baths of Carlsbad. Bchemia, are congregated at present Mesars. Bismark, Rouher and de Beust Ministers of Prussia, France and Anstria. To counteract a fancied infigence of Count Bismark over the Baron von Beust, it is said that the Emperor Napoleon will send the Marquis de Monstier to join the party.

party of action contemplate a meeting with all her weights on board, and atin Bologna, to solemnly declare Rome
the capital of Italy. Garibaldi and
mazzini and other revolutionary chiefs
are expected. The visit of Victor
Emmanuel and M. Ratazzi to the
Emmanuel and M. Ratazzi to the Paris Exhibition is postponed.

SPAIN.-The four departments of owing to the insurrections, particulars of which appeared in the "Standard" of yesterday. The manufactories are oloxed, business is suspended, and much reisery existed in this usually busy province of Spain. In regard to the future object of the revolution, some propose a regency during the minority of the Prince Alfonso, whilst the future Government to be decided by the constitutous Cortes.

The twin screw steamer Jequarete, lannched by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, on the 18th of last mouth, afterwards having on board Benjamin Isaac, Esq., petent representatives, of the high of London, owner of the vessel, and trust which has been reposed in them the South American trade. In run-Istateamen.

ning the measured distance between the Clock and Cumbrae, she attained a mean speed of 81 knots. This was regarded as highly setisfactory, considering that the vessel was loaded with 170 tons dead weight of coals and stores. The machinery consisted of two pair of diagonal condensing engines of m.p. collectively, one pair applied to each propeller, working independently. They were manuauved with the greatest esse, turning the vessel round in her own length; and working at full power, made 120 revo-lutions per minute, with perfect stea-diness and without the least tendency to heat in the bearings. The Jaquarete is 145 feet long by 24 feet broad by 8 feet deptu of hold, and fitted with a large saloon on the main deck, having windows of sliding frames and jalonsies all round. The upholstery work and furniture is of the richest description, with all the conveniences required by passengers in a hot climate. There is also a promenade deck the whole length of the vessel. The Jaquarete was to sail for Buenos Ayres in the course of a few days under the command of Captain M'Kinnell. The Mesers. Inglis have two other twin screw steamers in course of construction of the same class for South Ame-

The Emperors of Austria and France

have had an enterview at Salzburg. Parliament was prorogued. The Queen's Speech is, as usual, a mere summarisation of events since the opening of the session.

The Bredalbane peerage claim before the Committee for Privileges has now been postponed sine die, so that in all probability it will not come again before Parliament till next ses-

the execution of the late Emperor manded in any urgent or arrogant Maximilian was notified to the Mexitone, as he is convinced that Jaurez can people: can people:-

> Ferdinand Maximilian von Haps. burg, a Grand Duke of Austria, and an ally of Napoleon III of France, came to Mexico to rob the country of its independence and of its institutions, and, although a mere usurper of national sovereignty, assumed the title of Emperor. This usurper having been captured by the Republican for-ces at Queretaro on the 15th May, 1867, he was sentenced to death by a the cold-blooded systematic judicial military court-martial with the concurrence of the nation, and was shot for his crimes against the independence of the nation at Queretaro on the 19th June, 1867, in company with Generals Miramon and Mejia. Peace be to his ashes!

Messra. Laird Brothers have just built 12 steam launches for river service. They are fitted to carry 12 ft. brass howitzer in the bow, and are well adapted for earrying troops, and towing burges or other lighters with, cargo in narrow waters, where larger vessels would be useless. Their dimensions:—Length 50ft., breadth 11ft., depth 4ft. 9in., tonnage 28, draft of water 2ft. 10in. and the engine is a ITALY.—In the city of Milan, and in single direct acting one of 15 m.p. One Sicily the cholera was raging. The of these boats was tried last week

the exception of that affecting the three cornered constituencies, rejected Catalonia are placed in a state of seige in the Commons, by whom a commission was appointed to draw up a statement of the reasons of the Lower House for declining to accept the aiterations of their lordships. The latter wisely abstained from insisting on their amendments, and thus prevented a collision between the two branches of the Legislature; and on the 15th inst., the Royal Assent was ethers like Prim and Olozaga wish formally given to the bill, which has, therefore, a nowbecome law of the land. The character of the new Parliament to be elected under bousehold suffrage is a subject of some anxiety, and the general opinion is that the people of England will show themselwent fown the river on her trial trip, ves worthy, by the selection of comseveral other gentlemen interested in blike by Conservative and Liberal O and RECAPE OF PRISONERS.

It is only a few weeks ago, we had to chrohier the escape of lifteen coupleted malefuctors from one of the public prisons of this city; yesterday, to the scandal of all discipline and authority a similar occurrence was permitted. This list example of so novel a species of gaol delivery, was on a scale quite equal to the preceding one, for there were no less than thirteen ruffians allowed, in broad noon day, to walk out of their place of confinement and join the throng of peace-able citizens in the streets. Seven of the thirteen had been convicted of murder, one of stabbing, and the remainder of these gentry were robbers and forgers.

Both these instances of escape were from the same locality—the building adjoining the Church of San Telmo, in Calle Comercio, leading out of Calle Defensa. This, we understand, is the prison where the worst class of criminals either undergo their periods of incarceration or nominally await the completion of a sentence if the offence

To put an extra guard at the differever he may be, who has charge of the prisoners, might very well serve to prevent an early repetition of the scandal, as far as this particular prison is concerned, and in all probability, something of the kind will now be attempted, as all classes, both natives and foreigners, feel terrified at the frequency of the occurrence. The native papers have expressed themselves strongly in favor of some urgent measures being taken by the authorities to provide against aimilar cases of neglect. This would be all satisfactory enough were the beginning and the end of the matter within the walls of the prison of San Telmo, but the luxity of discipline in this country is, we fear, not limited to the detention of criminals, it extends at least to their apprehension, perhaps to their conviction. It is in fact a question of too deep an origin to be worth while discussing here. There were few pri-sons in ancient Rome, and at this day in the leading nation of Latin race -in France—you can with difficulty get a jury to convict for capital ofdiscipline of England, with its cleanly, well swept, but strongly walled pri-sons, its equally clean and well-fed prisoners in juxta-position with the grim and inexorable gallows. Among the Latin races, justice will, as a rule, be either lax or summary and vin-

dictive. The impulsiveness which causes a man to wheel round and stab you at the door of a Casino for treading on the toe of his female associate, is part and parcel of the feminine sensitiveness, the maudin sentimentalism which pities the sorrows of the poor murderer, particularly when he has in-

fiential 'compadres'
But still, in Buenos Ayres, which possesses so many just titles to be considered in the van of civilization, which can boast of its gorge na churches, and an opera-house that would do credit to any European capital, we can at least hope to walk the streets unjestled by escaped convicts. That these interesting individuals should be allowed to remain unchanged, may be an open question among social reformers, but that they should be allowed to escape punishment by coolly walking out of their prisons, only being drafted into the ranks of the army, and there promoted or bought out by their friends, is a second of the second o scandal and disgrace.

The magnificent dress worn by the Empress Elizabeth at the coronation has been presented to the Vevsprimer Church (in Pesth, I suppose). This is not the first time that such presentation has taken place, for Maria Theresa gave her coronation dress to the then Bishop of Eriau, who had it cut up into different priestly robse, which were worn by the present Bishop of Eriau, Bartakovics, during the last grand coremony-"Vieums Correspondent of The Queen."

#### BAILWAYS IN CONGRESS.

dispati-m-grote A THOUSAND MILES OF RAILWAY RAILWAYS AND BORDS FOR THE MILLION

The railway fever has set in very strong with both journalists and legislators in B. Ayres, and we sincerely regret that public attention is for a time directed from the most pressing necessities of civilized life, to make room for projects that are at least premature. Water-supply, drainage, pavement, docks and wherees; these are more needed than railways in Salta, Mendoza and the marches of Corrientes. Is it possible that no man in Congress has the courage to introduce a bill for the abolition of the Mu-nicipality and the improvement of our city? Or, are the National Chambers merely intended as a make-weight between the Executive and the people, an Appeal-court for widows or peti-tioners, an Aulio Council in which the members best serve their country by speculative reasoning and dreamy reflection? No, surely the business of life is more real and earnest, ent outlets of this building, a few extra patriotism and intelligence are not bars on the windows, or to make a mere words without meaning. Supstate. severe example of the official, who pose for a moment that London. In pose for a moment that London In the S. Paulo Cathedral a few was in such a horrible condition as days ago Lieut Colonel Williams this city, and that a member of of railway in Central Asia or New every side? Well, it is not yet lute for Congress to lay aside projects and take in hand, the important works so vitally necessary for Buenos Ayres. We translate the project of Sor Civit (Deputy for Mendoza) as follows.

Art. 1. The Executive is authorized to emit Twelvo Million hard dollars

in National Bonds;
32 per cent. of this amount shall be given to the Province of B. Ayres for madure has been doing at 20dy to 21d the prolongation of the Western or Bankers drafts and 21d to 21dy for Bailway to Mendoza.

32 per cent. for a railway from Cordoba to Salta.

16 per cent. for a line from Entre Rios to Corrientes. 20 per cent. to be deposited in the

Provincial Bank.

Art. 2. The Bonds are to be 6 per cents. and not emitted under 85 pg

of the nominal value. Art. 3. An additional export-duty

of 2 pg will be created to meet the expenditure.

## LATEST FROM BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd. Sept. 1867. My last went forward by the steam transport Brazil on the 18th inst. and I now proceed to hand you my usual packet letter.

My letters have of late been uninteresting and dry owing to the absence of circunstances worthy of communication and I much fear that this letter also is likely to be no better than its recent forerunners; I must therefore beg once more the extension of your complacency and that of your subs-

cribers to my epistolary productions.
The British Post Office Agency since it has come under the charge of a new Superintendent has several times excited complaints from the Commercial public, and a serious charge was brought against it the other day in one of our daily Papera, but notwithstanding the fact being set forth that a Bag of paid, letters for the Seine was left behind, the Superintendent of the British Post Office Agency has as yet not vonchsafed the smallest reply to the charge. I enclose for your perusal the letter published in the Rio papers.

The Imperial Government has lately forwarded to the Bio Post Office authorities an order that the time marked for the reception of mails from Brazilian and Foreign packets should be extended to 10 o'clock at night.

The American Steamer Vixen, 462 tone, was at Pernambaco on the 18th inst, and after taking in supplies would proceed on her voyage to the River Plate from New York via

River Plate from New York via go on London 21d to 21d. On Past Conta.

The high prices ruling here for Plour have induced the Australian Endon 21d. On Past Assessment market and the British Barque Sparking Downerived here versional 21d. Downers 112. Downers. Sparkling Daw arrived here yesterday with a prime cargo from Port Adelaide.

The Chief of Police of Rio issued a officular to all the Retail keepers in the City and has advert in the daily papers to the effect that from latt of October next the hedgers of all Hotels must turnish daily to the Police the names of all parties realring in their Hotels or who have passed the preceding night there with the further information set forth in the printed forms issued by the Police

authorities.
The American Corvette Wasp arrived here yesterday from Montevideo.

The Laplace arrived here on the 20th and will proceed to the River. Plate on the 24th, I hand you wlist of the passengers she takes to the

The Kepler left for Europe yos-

terday.
Mr. McMullen, one of the principal emigrants from the Southern States settled in Brazil, died at S. Paulo a

Mayor Hastings, the leader of an Emigration expedition from the Scothern States to the Brazilian province of Para; fell ill on his voyage and was compelled to remain at Sr. Thomas where he lies in a very precarious

Borren, one of the American emigrants Parliament proposed several new lines from the Southern States now settled in Brazil, and a Methodist as regards Caledonia, can we doubt the storm of his previous religious tenets, was indignation that would meet him on converted to the Roman Catholic faith and abjured Protestantism.

The American Packet South Ame-

rica arrived here on the 20th and brought 104 emigrants from the Southern States to Brazil who intend to settle in the province of Espirito Santo. ? -

I send you enclosed a secume of the advices from the U States and Mexico. Exchange on London for the Estraprivate bills.

On France important transactions have taken place at 450rs. to 452re. per franc. On Hamburg business has been done at 845rs. pe. M. B.

Some 100,000 sovereigns changed hands yesterday at 11\$520, 11\$559, 11\$570 and 11\$600 the greater part being sold at the latter prices.

Doubloons, a small lot has been sold. at 368, each.

Brazilian 6 per cent. stock has been sold at 891 to 892 per cent.

Bank of Brazilian Shares. These

have found buyers at 1873 to 1903. Banco Commercial. Shares have been sold at 758 and English Bank of

Rio de Janeyro Sbares at 803. Freights—The English brig Stage has been chartered for \$1500 and the Hamburghuese brig Augusta for \$396 both to load general cargoos for Mon-

tevideo, The Portuguese barque Mariana I has ben taken up for the round voyage from Rio to Montevideo and back for Rs. 6,000\$ and the Portuguese schooher Now Lime with similar clauses for Rs. 5,1506.

Rum-There is none in stock sar. export; the last prices were 800 to in store and 1040 f.a.b.

Sugar-No sales for export; stock Pernambuco 4,200 bags, Bahia and Continguiba 205 cases, campos 200 cases, 120 cases and 4,500 Bags, Massio none in stock, prices, Pernambuse 2nd 58300 to 58400; 3nd 48800 to 58400; 3nd 48800 to 58100, no other brands in stock. Basin and Continguiba W. 48 to 48300 B. 38600 to 38300, Ormpos W. 48386 to 48600 B. 38300 to 48100 and coarse B. 38000 to 38300 per arroba (331bs).

Bio Grande and River Plate 81,012

arr.; prices now ruling are 18900 to 28800 for Rio Grande and 18400 to

3\$200 for River Plate.
Coal Cardiff, sold at 22\$800 to 22
Humburg at 23\$ Gleagow, Liverpool
&c. 16\$ to 20\$ per ton.
Salt—Large sales at received prints

nominal quotations 530 to 650 per queire stock 150,000 kilo: Mai and 158 moyoe Listen.

Pernambuco—18th Soptr. Bat

JUNE DE SUESION.

HEAR IN THE MOLES AREHVAL OF THE DOPPELLA.

AMEGRYANT ROTS of the PARAGUAY GOVERNMENT TO THE BEITING SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Headquarters, Paso Pucu, September 14, 1867.

Mr. Secretary.
I had the honor of receiving the communication you addressed to me this day, with a memoir annexed, presented to the Commanders of the Allied forces, an bases for the discussion of the questions which have oc casioned the present war...

In the various clauses of that memoir I find a sensible difference between them and those drawn out for consideration in the conference to which you invited me, with the pre vious approbation, as you declared to me, of the Brazilian Minister in B. Ayres, and of President Mitre, and the Marquis Caxias in the allied camp. But the most important difference is the condition that the Marshal-President of the Republic should not only retire from the Supreme command of the State, but what is more, he should retire to Europe, according to the terms of clause 8 in the momoir presonted to the allied chiefs.

In the previous memorandum, you presented as a point of departure for future discussions you said "His Excellency the Marshal-President having concluded the war with honor to his country, and fully secured its independence and institutions, would leave the Government, with the consent of the Congress (or without its convocation) in the bands of the Vice-Presideut, with the object of going to Europe to rest from the fatigues of the

Another point is, that, "The Government will acknowledge that it has erred in attributing ambitions projects to Brazil, and that it regrets the hostile measures which under this false impression it undertook not only against Brazil, but also against the Argentine Confederation."

In then declaring the first paragraph referred to as a point admitting of no discussion, I said that the second offered no difficulties, providing that Brazil affirms she has no ambitious in tentions against the Banda Oriental and the Republics of the Plate, so producing among the belligerents mutual

President of the Republic, once that peace, or the preliminaries of peace be concluded, will retire to Europe, leaving the Government in the hands of the Vice-President, as provided by the to another. The artisans employed Constitution for such emergencies."

It is sufficient to read one or other proposition, with the declarations you have thought proper to make to me, that those conditions are thought indispensable by the allied Governmente, to see that I have no option but to declare in my turn that to me they are inadmissable and contrary to the honor and interest of the country.

For your satisfaction I may mention that as the Vice-President is, according to our institutions, nominated by the President, he will not be competent to assume the supreme power but only to convoke the Electoral Congress.

For the rest, I can assure you, that store for the Paraguayan nation.

the discussion difficulties may arise, which, may only in the interests of peace, be overcome.

I cannot close this communication without expressing to you my gratiput an end to the present bloody conteet, and I ask you, that if abroad counts of the state of the countrywhere our voice cannot reach, it be each family and part of the country represented that these efforts origi- must provide so much clothing for the mater with fareagusy, you will be good troops, and the women are spinning canny to declare formally that such throud all day long. Every luxury was not the case, and that the proposale soil idea were exclusively your

Mr. G. Z. Stould, Secretary (Bigued) of H.B. W. a Legation.

Basas.

nowna, the acceptance by the Govern. further advance of the floet; whilst at the delay of the army.

ent of Parisquay of the proposite bears, Outopark

The Independence and integrity of the Republic of Paraguey will be recognized by the allied

3. All questions relating to territories and limits in dispute before the present war, will be reserved for future consideration or substituted to the arbitration of neutral powers.

4. The allied forces will retire from the territory of the Republic of Paraguay, and the Paraguayan troops will evacuate the positions held by them on the territory of Brazil, so soon as

the conclusion of peace is assured.

5. No indemnity for expenses of the war will be demanded.

6. Prisoners of war will on one side and the other be immediately placed at liberty.

7. The forces of Paraguay will be disbanded with the exception of the number necessary for the maintainance of order in the interior of the republic.

8. His Excellency the Marshal-President at the conclusion of peace, in the preliminaries thereof, will retire to Europe, leaving the Government in the hands of His Excellency the Vice-President, who according to the constitution of the republic, remains in charge in similar cases.

Headquarters of Tuyu-Cué. September 12, 1867. (Signed) G. Z. Gould.

Rosario, Sept. 25, 1867.

H.B.M.'s gunboat Doterel, Captain Michel, arrived here to-day. She left away from there Mr. G. Gould, Secretary of Legation, four English women, and five children. The Doterel was only six hours at anchor, during which time forty-one cases were landed for the American Minister at Asuncion. The Paraguayans were exceedingly civil to the officers and men, and all appeared in excellent health and full of confidence. There were many enquiries for copies of the Standard. There are many of the Paraguayan newspapers on board, and in the criticisms are some most amusing caricatures of the allied commanders and soldiers. I hear from those who landed from the Doteiel that the enemy do not suffer half the hardships that we have heard. Great numbers of cattle and horses, with flocks of sheep, were assisfaction and a guarantee for the seen in the camps. Near the head-future establishment of peace.

In the memoir I now receive I find the following:—"H.E. the Marshal-working hard at the trenches, which appeared most formidable, and which not only extend to great distances, but are made one behind the other, so that if one is stormed they will only retire in the arsenal at Asuncion are working night and day, and have lately made a large number of field pieces-12 and 24 pounders. I hear that Capt. Michel had the honor of being presented to President Lopez, who received him most kindly, and had a won the esteem, both of the allies and the enemy, during their stay in the tact in difficult situations.

Lopez has everything to gain by delay; fine view of the Allied camp and substance of the treaty, from a blue. On the night of August 15th the and should these talked of overtures trenches. They pointed out the differ book, which a kind member of the Governor. Dr. Luque, mounted a for hears provided an attack matter. for peace prevent an attack until the

commands a fabulous price, still there is scarcely anything that the Paraguayans do not make in a rough

The ironclad squadron is still at anchor between Ourapalty and Humaila. No doubt the Admirel is waiting for the land attack. The chains I. A server and previous under are still across the river, and present at them, from either side, would shut for refunction to the communicated Col. Martinez, with several others, discaling will assure to the allied an insurmountable obstacle to the up the decent men at home who grown arrive in the Tribung of Tuenday, were made prisoners. The Aring

The Paraguayant were quite a of the revolution for Corders, and some means or the other are kept well posted up in European and South American affairs.

The enemy's steamers run regularly between Asuncion and Humalia, but only during the night. The telegraph is still at work; and near Lopez's headquarters four lines of wires were seen.

The ladies at Asuncion presented their jewels to the President, an example which has been followed by the others. The Remanario, published at Asuncion, speaks of arroles of jewellers. On the Sist of August a body of recruits arrived at Asuncion, and were crowned with flowers by ladies in the streets. The women bays all in the streets. The women have all put off mourning for those who die in

As you would probably like to know both sides of the question, the enemy's account of the attack on the convoy on the 12th August, is that they captured 25 waggons, 54 mules, with their loads; and 18 oxen, with large quantities of flour and sugar.

The steamer Cosmos has gone up, with 100 mules. She went to assist the Doterel, who was on shore 40 leagues below Corrientes, and grounded herself. However, the Doterel got off, and next morning (the 18th) towed off the Cosmos. A schooner, also with mules, was on shore in the same place. Mr. Gould, and the distressed Britis.iers, were sent on board the Brazilian transport Varmossin, at Pindoti, where the Doterel was two days on shore. got off, and grounded herself three hours after. The Doterel went then to her assistance. The Esmeraldagood tug would make her owners immense fortunes.

No sign as yet of the Varmossin with the Britishers.

JAPHET.

Sandbank 45 miles below Goya Rio Paraua.

Samurday Night. Captain Michell returned from the Allied camp on Saturday, the 14th where he found a letter from Mr. Gould requesting him to proceed to Curuzu. The Dotterel left the same afternoon but was stopped at the first guardship in the Paraguay. They had orders to allow her to pass, but the other guard-ships had none: they said they would send a steamer up at once, and she could go on in the morning. She let next-morning, and arrived at Cu-ruzu at 11 a.m. One hour after the British flag was hoisted at Curupaiti, The Admiral sent an officer on board with his permission to pass the fleet. She anchored at the end of the deep trench of the fort.

President Lopez (or Marshal) sent on board to say he would like to see Captain Michell, and any one who long conversation respecting the war pleased could land and look round. and European affairs with him. The officers and crew of the Doterel have strength of the place, and how for strength of the place, and how fortunate the ironcluds were to get past as they did. All the soldiers are reriver, by their strict neutrality and markably tine men, in good condition. Among the trees, and everywhere, It is reported and believed at Cor- they looked men in the right place, and rientes that overtures have been made not so like fish out of water as many for peace, and the Paraguayans believe other kind of soldiers do in their the Republic of Paraguay will not in two mouths more the war will be ancomfortable dress. They are all livstain its honor and glory by ever con- over. The wish for peace seems to be ing in houses, and not suffering from

ent Generals' tents, and talked as it British Parliament had sont to the horse in front of his own door, accombeat of summer, you may imagine the they knew all that was going on in consequences!

The British subjects on board the Doterel have given interesting accounts of the country—counts of the state of the country—counts from family and part of the country—must provide so much clothing for the the state of the country—the family and part of the country—they kill 70 head every day to the room, and the women are spinning supply the army, and there were all day long. Every luxury was heard in the room where they came from a week, have suddenly set in respecting to the leaf of the room where they came from a week, have suddenly set in respecting to the Piaza. Decode CRIMITE.)

wider than these of the Allies: a look

hewiden of a Palaguayan engageer, who was killed by the explosion of a 'torpedo' be was laying at Curupaiti bases published by the Standard, a youngest six weeks old, and they are going to their friends in Lindon. Mrs. Trudges and daughter, also for London. Except Mrs. Ramsay they have all been waiting two years to get away: A son of Mrs. Trudgen, 14 years old, has been detained, owing to his being engaged in the arsenal; but none who applied have, been refused permission to leave. All the foreigners think that there are fersion foreigners think that there are foreign ships of war at Curuzu, for them to take refuge in the event of the country falling into the hands of the allies The war prisoners are well treated, same story to tell-drunk on shore, sober on board a steamer in the river, and got away the first chance; a great many volunteer for their new mas-

pots, pans, boilers, &coto make guns. One gan was made too large for transportation to Humaita, which has herefore been mounted at the capital; two others have just been fluished, and with an eye to economy they have been fitted for the Brazilian rifled shot. They are making their own powder, Curupaity on the 15th Sept., bringing The Varmossin waited by her until she the only difficulty being material for war must be carried on, simply begood retorts.

Plaza. The prohibition for exporting advantage be foregone. gold and silver has been rescinded in favor of Bolivia.

The new house for the President is finished, and the Government offices day the ladies presented him with a splendid album, with the names of the different engagements which he has bed for a marshal's stuff, to be made in Europe.

Yours respectfully,

THE TREATY OF TUYU CUE.

Nothing can be easier than to deny. than to prove a negative, and the guay. our colleagues (with the exception of the Republica and Courier) contradicted the proposed terms of peace which in the most guarded manner we gayeour readers, shows but too plainly that in such matters our colleagues

were completely at sea. The great noise now made about senting that its President and defendent its President and defendent its President and bas fought for its committer glory and has fought for its existence, should descend from his existence, should descend from his mer begins no doubt cholers will kill may thousands.

How could you have believed that the seens of his heroism and sacrifices, as these are for my country where, and when the beat time we were up. A regite that the last time we were up. A regite that the last time we were up. A regite that the last time we were up. A regite that the last time we were up. A regite that the last time we were up. A regite that the last time when one of the towers of the church at their brass believes and looked much better than the last time we were up. A regite that the last time we were up. A regite that the last time when one of the Minister of the order for the arrest of one of the Ministers thought they were nearly played out. The other articles of the memoir can have before said, and now repeat, but the fact that in the discussion difficulties may arise, with a placard on the publish it. Loope has everything to gain by delay; the Allies of the fact that in the discussion difficulties may arise, and now repeat, but the heat of the circumstances attending the verywhere. The National discussion of the clebrated of the circumstances attending the verywhere. The station of the celebrated and the publication of the cleaves

pleury more where they came from gues, have suddenly set up respecting neighborhood of the Plaza, people They appeared proud of their means adocument, the existence of which of defence, and not buck ward in show. They had even the tomerry, to dray, from, and others to get to, the place ling them. Assument all be a hard compels us to observe that the articles of danger. Loengo had made a re-road to travel, by way of Carupatry, in question did not come to us from vointion. The first thing done was control of their large of the Argentine Bank, and writer hints; but from a still higher take out \$15,000 in money, and a

charging as with attempting an Irish heard was the taking of one of the

the very bulletin of the prinched a few hours squestly; and to make the matter is more ridiculous for the parties who so grammonally pooh-probed the in April; she has three diffidren, the special letter by a special steamer, and a special relegram from a special Montevidean correspondent, both arrived precisely at the same time at the Tribuna office, with two new peace bills offere, both appearently doctored from the original which we published.

The article in the Tribuna takes up the peace terms in so illogical and vague a manner that, were we not informed to the contrary, we should think the correspondent was more an adept at the sword than the pen; the aliusion 'to liberate prisoners without ransom," shows how torgetful he is of the very last war in Europe, where the Prussian General levied such a ransom being employed in cleaning the capi-tal, so. There is a fund raised by the on the unfortunate bankers of Frank-British residents to assist those of fort on Maine, that the poor Burgotheir countrymen who are among master committed suicide. We could these prisoners: they have all the point to many other instances in the same war.

As to the guarantees which Lopez can give the allies for the fulfilment of his part of the treaty, the Tribuna corters, some going to the mines, others respondent is again at fault. What preferring the town. guarantees did the shoeless crack-They are working night and day in brained Frederick give to Maria Thethe arsenal. The women gave their resa when he walked off with Silenia No peace, all Europe agreed, could be made with such a man, since his promise, his oath, was nothing, and he and his soldiers were so hard pinched for olothes and even food, that it was difficult to say how they could be got out of Bohemia it peace was agreed to.

No theory can be so absurd as that cause the party who offers peace can Several caravans had arrived from give no guarantee. The allies, if they Bolivia, after suffering some hardships have played at war like school-boys, seemed to be very hard aground, some on the way, having at one time been can ut least play at peace like men, distance above Parana. In all parts subsisting upon sugar and water for and it requires no very extraordinary of the river ships get on shore, and a five days. Lopez look the first arri- precaution on the part of the belligervals on Government account, and the ents, to see that the stipulations in rest sold by the merchants in the a treaty are carried out before any

> That the Allies might, with the elements at their disposal, have taken Aspecion in three months, if they thought proper so to do, is an asserare being painted and touched up tion which hardly calls for contradic-The capital is quite gay with so many tion: that Lopez and his people are a ladies reigning alone. A deputation set of poltroois and cowards, because of 200 ladies lately waited on the they put obstructions in the rivers, Vice-President (the President being and built up trenches around Huunable to leave the front), to present maira, is, we suppose, the next thing him a book, in which was inserted we shall hear of. But all these retheir names, and the amount of jew-ports go for nothing. The facts stand eliry each fair one was willing to give before us, and it certainly does seem to carry on the war. The men have to us that the Allies are just now disgiven a gold sword to Lopez, said to covering that rifled cannon will not weigh three arrobes; and last saint shoot down the animosities of race, nor iron-clads ubjugate a nation.

> Without in the least siding with either, or any of the belligerents, we fought. The foreigners have subscri- are constrained to say, that if the fleet cannot pass Humaita, nor the army storm the Paraguayan entrenchments, the next best thing to do is to conclude a peace, the bases of which are highly honorable to the Allies, inasmuch asthe chief and main object of the Allies is accomplished; namely, an assertion, nothing more difficult the departure of Lopez from Para-

> > THE CORDOVA REVOLUTION.

STATEMENT BY AN EYE-WITNESS

Cordova, Sept. 16th.

A whole mouth has passed away since the revolution broke out here, and during that time I have been trying to get ut something that I could the bases of the treaty, reminds us for- call the truth to send to you, but still

were seen running, some to get away Their trenches are much deeper and source, and are in every source bons die. quantity of arms, all on their way to ider than these of the Allies: a look We certainly could ask for no bet. Tucuman. The Minister of War,

chartele, held by an effects of the several times a day contionally, and name of Ayala, but having a small force he was compelled to surrender, with the less of one man killed and they are perfect flends. When there shouple wounded. A large crowd is a revolution, lustead of running had collected in the Plaza, mostly away from the danger they rush into women; soldiers were stationed at its thickest, often at the expense of the corners, and no men parintited to their lives. Their object is plunder: pase out, all being made soldiers exsept foreigners, and marched to the Oabildo. Foreigners were given a place, a mere piece of white paper they pounce upon him like vultures, stimped with a relief press. One native, seeing the passes given to the foreigners, bethought himself of a crowd of these, women wered waited fortunately had in the pocket, stamped with the address of the ding store in which he is engaged, which he presented; and as none of the soldiers could read he was permitted to pass without

molestation. A commission was immediately sent through the streets to seize on all the men they could find, drugging them judiscriminately to the cuartels, and in a few days, and for the next twelve days, not a man was seen in the streets, not even a priest, only a few 'gringos,' and these appeared to be very cautious; during the final three or four days the women would stare at the foreigner as he passed through the streets, as if he were a wild beast broken loose from some memagerie, exclaiming "Pobrecito, tan

The second day after the revolution Licengo issued a proclamation, calling the people to arms, and on the third day a second proclamation, calling for all the arms to be delivered up at He managed to collect some seven or eight hundred men, and as many of them were mounted on the horses which had been seized in the city and neighborhood, they made quite a respectable show when they marched out to attack Obligado; but when they came back many of the cavalry were missing, no doubt enjoying a gullop over the pampus in the night.

Luengo took the Minister of War and the other prisoners with him, and when he found that Obligade had retreated only to be joined by Conesa, he sent a deputation of three priests to treat for peace. He offered to give up the prisoners to Gen. Conesa if he would return, if not, he would shoot them. Conesa replied that they made Ministers of War at Buenos Ayres, and that if he shot the present one there were twenty men, waiting to fill up the post, but for every drop of blood Lucugo spilled he would shed fifty; that he came to restore order in Cordova, and that he would not return until he had accomplished his

The night before Luengo's return to the city, Salvador Pizarro, a chief of one of the departments, came to the outskirts of the city with some two hundred men, and had he remained with them till the next day he would undoubtedly have taken the city; but instead of that he came to the city with only twenty men, went to the Cabildo drunk as a fool, and began to pound the door with his spear; of course, the few soldiers within appeared on the azotea, and shot him at

When Luengo returned he barricaded the crossings of the principal streets with bales of wdol taken from the barracas, and waited patiently for the national troops; when they appeared in sight of the Plaza he put spurs to his horse, and away he went, his own men calling and firing after

engo that the men forced into the service had been sold to the National Government to go to Paraguay, and when they saw Luengo disappear they became convinced of treschery, and at once resolved to kill all their officers, but fortunately did not not officers, but fortunately did not put two!!! The whole fight was decided by two shots, and these might have sessed with a desire to disensember themselves by firing off all the cartridges in their possession in every direction at random, and then running headlong through the streets. Strange to say, in all this turmoil no one was hirt, except one man who was killed by the glancing of a ball from the lock of the Cabildo, whilst some soldiers were endeavoring to force open the door by that means,

the key not being forthcoming. When it became known that the city was in the bands of the National troops the men began to excep out of accomplice in the riot; a fearful row their hiding places. Many of them had been hid upon azotoss, and in day was named, but happily the duel overy conceivable nook and corner; has not yet some off, and it is hoped, when anyone knocked at a door on one side of a block, fearing that it was a commissioner hunting up, there but complications are anticipated bewoold be a stealthy rush above to the tween the Federal Judge and General other side of the block, and then Conesa, with regard to the treatment leadity, and consequently observable.

Deck again on an alarm on that side— of prisoners.

Nactoral to made with security only pure that regard to the treatment leadity, and consequently observable.

Deck again on an alarm on that side— of prisoners.

sometimes in the dead of night.

The women here are the worstcarry off everything; if a soldier falls undospripphims of all bis desthes When the National troops came, in s corner of the Plaza, one poor fellow who was tired by his march and carrying his boots under his arm hid them down to rest himself, but had not turned his back scarcely a moment when they were gone.

We have peace now, which will last while the National troops are here; but as soon as they are gone we may without counting 150 steams expect another rising. The Liberals many foreign sailing vessels. will not support Luque, because he is not of their party, the Ruscans made the revolution; so he, is left without

The weather is very fine, but dryno rain for several months. Spring usually commences here with rain and we hope it will come soon.

N. E.

#### THE WAR IN THE PROVINCES. Cordova, Sept. 16th 1867.

To-morrow is the sixth anniversary of the battle of Pavon; after all what better are we of so much bood split: things look as bad as ever and quien sabe, but the same field may, have to be trod as on the 17th Sept. 1861.

Gen. Arredondo has come to confer with the Minister. It appears that General Latorre, who basely deserted the army of Parana, has joined Varela in Salta.

Paunero is in Mendoza whence he will return with Martinez de Hoz to San Juan.

An expedition is being formed by Commanders Ayala, Moreno, Obligado and Concha, to scour the country n search of Luengo's dispersed followers; several respectable citizens have volunteered, and although the service is fraught with dangers there is every probablity of its proving successful; one thing is certain; there is no other way of getting at these bands of rufflans now infesting the land, carrying death and desolation in their train.

At the grand banquet the other day Gen. Conesa proposed Luque as a fit and proper person to succeed President Mitre; by the National troops he was received with acclamations, but the opposition rules strong, and despite the formidable row of bayonets drawn up outside, there were not wanting some to ridicule the idea. Governer Alsina is generally regarded here as the lucky man.

Here we have four battalions in as many provinces, the chiefs of which are all, with one exception, Martinez de Hoz, canvassing for the Governorship of Buenos Ayres.

Their argument, of course, is their right as citizens to vote for whom they like; this is but a lame excuse for pushing forward personal claims, and far better would it be for them to occupy themselves in suppressing revolt and anarchy, than wasting their time foolishly, cogitating on whom they shall name to rule the Republic.

But to show you the difference between the real and the imaginary, I him.

A'rumour had been circulated a day your city papers full of the doings of or two before the absconding of Luthe Buenos Ayrean division, the

sight of the Commander.

After this "friendly encounter,"
both parties, victors and valiquished

drinking; an officer of the 4th got into a discussion with an aide-de-camp of Luque as to that worthy's to prevent a useless waste of blood.

Bauquets are the order of the day,

WHADS SPORTER IS PRESENTEDO.

When writing our short notice of e successful meeting held in the Bolsa, upon the inducements to carry out the construction of a wharf in San Fernando, it was our intention to have returned to the subject ere this, if a prisoner is arrested they push and give to our readers sume of the into the house after the soldiers, and data upon which the enterprise in founded, bat our columns have been otherwise too much oscupied:

It appears from the National Go-vernment statistics, that the river trade amounted in 1864 to 790 860 tons carried in 29,761 vessels (Registro Es tadistico, or no Rep. Arg., p. 321), and that 1,645 sailing vessels were regis tered under the National flag, as dedicated to this giver trade. The best estimates made to day of this enormous commerce, give as 1,000,000 of tons, carried in 40,000 vessels, and 2,500 vessels belonging to the trade,

can only be found in the Rio Lujan, the Northern Bailway has ; carried no in the twelve months, from September \$70,242; the priest gets, out of the 1866 to September: 1867, thus absolutely proving that the terminus at the Tigre is not sufficient to offer the facilities required.

These figures were shown at the meeting, as taken; from the books of the Northern Bailway.

On the other hand, it was also shown that the ox carrs despatched from the canal of San Fernando to this city, average twenty per diem per annum, making at least double the tonnage to hose carried by the railway from the Tigre. Nor does this tonnage on either hand consist of anything but lumber, timber, firewood, fruit, &c., whilst the enormous production of the Interior, in many other articles, has to await its chance to come down either to the Boca or the beach in front of the Custom-house, by the same route and sysfem used ever since the foundation of the city in the sixteenth century.

The freight charged by the railway er ton is \$30 currency, or equal to 20f. gold; but, no doubt, with greater demand it would be less, and even so, is no more than the cartage from the lighter on the beach to the shore.

But it was also shown that the lighters in the Roads and Boca cannot count upon more than from 154 to 200 days per annum of ten hours each, according to the season, during which they can work at their business, whereas a wharf at San Fernando would give to the river trade not less han 100 days more per annum than this trade now enjoys. Mr. Hall ex pressed it, as his firm opinion, that when the works provided for by this grant were carried out, prices of passage and freight to Rosario would be reduced one-half, and all concerned make more money to boot.

It was even declared, without contradiction, that if this wharf was only dedicated to the business of fuel for the river steamers, it would be an excellent investment, and draw to our port and counting houses an enormous business, now almost monopolised by Montevideo. The freight for a ton of coal from the vessel in the canal to the Tigre is now 4.20f. (100 mgc), and to discharge it there in the mud, and again take it or load, as required by tue steamers, costs 2f. or more; 6f. per

Again, it was shown from the statistics of the Custom house for 1866 7 (Memoria de Administrador), that our commerce increases 25 per annum, as tollows:--

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INCREASE. England ..... 32.45 Belgium ..... 25.14 United States ..... 23.86 Brazil 25.38
Italy 25.74
Germany 1.92

But this extraordinary increase must both parties, victors and variquished, (I shall not particularize them for I do not know the exact relations in which Lucigo's followers stood to the Government forces), both parties returned to rown to enjoy the fruits of the victory.

In a fushionishle cafe's number of officers of both colors were collected drinking.

there is room for all.

Thus the Boca will always have as much to do as it can, the Beach the same, and yet leave for the wharf in San Fernando a splendidly remunerative business. Also the docks in front of the city cannot complain, for they could not extend up the river the der. navigation, from the Parana de los Palmas to the city, which distance can only be made with accurity and punc-

(Third Letter Some say after the battle Moreueof Pavon, the President of the Republic, appointed military commanders in the different districts of the province of Buenos Ayres, and also one for the partido of Moreno, which proved that H. B. knew very little of the map of the country he governed. Moreno, as a partido, only came into existence on the 1st of April 1865. (It would appear that the Corporation of this district has not been idle: the town boasts of a town hall, a church, a comethiy, a bridge on the 'arroyo' Catonas' and other public works; nero are two schools in the town herin thirty seven girls and fourteen boys receive education; and there is a probability of liaving a third school offened outside the town; this speaks well for the young district. The part of the district intended for tillage many foreign sailing vessels.

But with all this demand for a port of security for the river traffic, which can only be found in the Dia Trada The municipal income in 1886 amount ted to \$88:618 and the outlay to municipal funds, \$1000 a month and house reut free which costs the Corporation \$400 a month; the secretary gets \$500 a mouth.

The property tax amounted to \$18,238 in 1865, to \$32,050 in 1866 and to \$35,536 in 1867. The popular lations is estimated at 2,205, of these

485 are foreigners.

CARMEN DE ARECO. The Corporation of this district state that, the boys school is finished since December 1865 and the girls school will shortly be inaugurated; the number of children attending which, is probably known to the members of that Corporation but it would appear they have determined on keeping it a state secret. These school buildings will cost about four hundred thousand dollars. The Corporation intend to build two bridges over the arroyos adjoining the town; the part of the district allot ed for tillage is to be surveyed very soon. The municipality lament that the law relating to minors and orphans does not entitle them to take forcible charge of children neglected by their parents, especially girls who lead an unholy life. The municipality could not ask for a better law, every district of the camp has the same complaint, the outskirts of every village in the country are hotbeds of crime where girls are considered mere merchandise by their mothers. A little legislation would very much curtail this rapidly growing evib

The municipal income for the year 1866 amounted to \$114,761, the outlay \$105,080; the sum of \$91,827 for 'chacras' sold was ceded by Government to the municipality for school building. There is yet \$69,465 due for the building of church. This is the sum total of the Memoir, nothing about the population of the district; as to farming it seems to be unworthy the attention of the members of these

corporations.

SAN PEDRO.

The Corporation of San Pedro propose the establishment of a municipal Oustom House with the object of charging duty on all the products, exported from that district; wool, live stock, wheat &c. would have to pay duty in San Pedro, another duty in Buenos Ayres and probably a similar duty in every village through which the wool, or whatever it may be, passed in transit.

I wonder if these members represent

thousand more the church could be finished. The Government is politely asked for a hundred thousand dollars

towards this building.
The editics for public schools was frished last year, it consists of two departments, one for boys the other for girls; each department has a sa-loon capable of containing one hundred and twenty scholars, and five guay should be reduced to a p apartments for the teachers. This building cost three hundred and forry thousand dollars, the Government gave two hundred and twelve thousand and the municipality paid the remain-

gos distance of fifteen squares from allied Governments for second the town to be enabled to discharge or This is a grand step in advance load whenever the river is high. It the will of General Mitre sades appears the town has got a piece of to have its influence with the able

mamontal maiture squething fits the monument Buones Ayres display in Calle Defenia at the wooden brid piture consething live ge; the Sam Pedro monament, like to cousin of Buenes Ayres, impedes tratesit whenever it rains, and for many days after, forming, in the meantime a deposit of slush and more which threatens, the town with Argentine An aqueduct which is cholera. said would only cost ten thousand dollars, would remedy all this but ..... twere are no funds nonsense, the inhabitants must be swept away by an epidemic and then, when the horses have all decomped the stable gate will be closed.

The Memoir says the police force in not enough, an addition of four policemen is asked for, the effective force would be then thirteen. In my opinion thirteen do as much offernal service as thirty; the entire police force of the camp is very little use and as a body of policemen they are quite sufficient to disgrace any country in the world. The memoir goes on to say the actual organisation of the authorities in the camp can never give a good result. The Justice of Peace, who, at the same time is prenident the municipality, subdelegate of man-ne, and Commissary of Police, how-ever patriotic he may be can never dedicate sufficient time to each of these offices." These are well known facts, facts, admitted by every newly alested Governor and newly appointed Minister, each and all of whom, ou their reception of office, promise to reform the camp laws, but six months, after they are in office they forget their promises; and lough when they are told the camp is governed despetically and groaning under misrule; every justice of peace is allowed to convert himself into a perty dictator, and when he hurls the constitutional laws of the country to the winds like so much chaff in order to make room for his own passion-inspired laws, he is, if not applauded, at least winked at. DIOK.

## THE PEACE ARRANGEMENTS.

The well informed Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Montevideo Sigle gives the following version of the present state of the peace negotiations with Paragoay :-

The bases of peace which I sent to you are not false, as in asserted by the Tribunita, that being the only paper which has bontradicted them on its own authority. Do not forget that the "secret treaty" was also contradicted. Boing interested in giving you the exact truth I have made every possible enquiry, and what I can ga ther is the following: President Mitre has entered into arrangements of peace with Lopez—that is an unques-The Marquis Caxing tionable fact. was asked to take part in the arrange ments, but he excused himself on the plea that he had no instructions to treat with Lopez; Gen. Mitre suggested that he should consider the spirit of his instructions, and not the letter only, and that he would be quite justifled in treating with Lopez. however, maintained a due reserve, intimating that if negotiations were entered into, all be could do was to appeal to his Government for further instructions. Upon this Mitre commenced to treat, and succeeded in establishing the preliminary bases. You will observe the elguideency of the fact that Mitre treated independently

of Brazil. The bases of the treaty were con cluded, and transmitted to the allied Government for their acceptance

the interests of the district; they certainly deserve a gold medal, and indeed the electors of that district must be very ungenerous not to have awarded some testimonial to their meritorious representatives.

The foundation stone of the church vas laid in 1860 but the work was discontinued for want of funds; there is at present 134,559\$ in the bank for this building and with three hundred thousand more the church could be Those who supplied the first case. Those who supplied the first come were ignorant of these modifications.

But what are the modifications This question it is impossible to swer until the reply comes from Brand All that is known is, that Mire a acted the disarming of Paragent which Lopez resisted, and ultimate it was agreed that the forms of Pa footing. It is thought that eas of the modifications is that Paragray should elect a new President, Lopes muring

to Rurope. The important fact, however, that bases of peace have been arts A mole is very much wanted in ged between Mitse and Lopes, front of the town, as vessels have to that it is now being memitted to

peris calling at the Posta le Tardo having ceased running, we are una his to send papers to the following subdribers natil we receive notice of their new address-" Patriolo Stafford, José Rossyne, and Patricio Ronsyne."

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Mie the Renkly Stanbard. AD VERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding 6 lines inserted for \$20

g to correspondents. He mortes can be taken of anonymous con estimations. Whatever is intended for entirities must be arithenticated by the seast address of the writer; not seastably for publication, but as a guarantes of good faith.

## THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Talifalei audenzi, nil veri non andenm diocre."

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1867.

#### OFFICIOUS DIPLOMACY.

Proce makers, as a rule, get more bills than buil-pence. But there is this to be said for officious diplomacy, this to be said for officious diplomacy, compensates for many previous

Although the efforts of Mr. Secretary Gould to negotiate a peace are for the moment unsuccessful, they will in the time be appreciated. If within a month, or six months, peace be secuted by any other means than some great military success on the part of the allies, it will be ascribed to the first that the way had been paved by good intentions of British diplomacy.

It cannot, perhaps, be affirmed that the proposals made were exactly such Lopes would accept. That General Lopes should retire from the governmight have been so arranged that the concession would have only been nominal, but that he should be when to apologize for his acts seems to be a novel stipulation, eyen in a dillomatic arrangement, as it certainly world be in the code or nonor.

what to apologize before we fight, not allow an exchange of shots; or at the as Mr. Caminos suggests in the nitance in question, the apology

puid be mutual.

Defore, however, we can judge the true merits of the case, it is becossary to the wifthe proposals as they stand the submitted to all the contracting parties previously to their formal pre-Sintation. From the note of Mr. Camino's secretary to President Lopez, It would appear that they were sub-mitted to and approved by the Allied Concrets and the Brazilian Minister in Busines Ayres. From the first article also in the published bases of the proficient treaty, it is to be supposed the ed treaty, it is to be supposed that Government of Paraguay was dissitions on which it engaged to treat. Asia there is every reason to believe that not only were some of the most important proposals assented to dis-sidence Lopez himself, but also distaged by him. On the other hand, his accretary very distinctly asserts that be control proposals materially differin the original memorandum.

sportion of the public who flatter without doubt, consider that the preregulative evidence is against the Paraguayan Potentate, and the whole

plousey. die, it is fortunate for British diplo-many that Burous and the world is to sell accustomed to the failure of it-I sometomed to the fallure of its acts, the excellent motives not tre amply recognised by all more and right-thinking peoits reputation to suffer anglet,

pie. Se its reputation to ansier aught, as the hands either of the President of the Section and less favorable some of the term. A strong nation can assert to be attraightforward and fall of the afficient interventions in the

Itapira, Sept. 27, 1867 Gentlemen,

Since my last I have made a flying trip to Corrientes and la Guardia Cer-Early on the morning of the 24th a large convoy or carts and pack mules, loaded with commissariat stores, principally males or hay or suttler's goods, left Tuyuty, bound to Tuyucue, with a numerous escort of Bruzilian cavalry and infantry. This escort was shortly after attacked by a Paraguayan force; the latter being remulated retreated over uneven or minutes. pulsed, retreated over uneven or miry ground, closely pursued by the Brazi-lians until they reached a spot suitable for their purpose, when they wheeled about and charged the Brazilians, who. in their turn, were routed and fled in disorder. As a matter of course, no time was lost in the examination of the carts, particularly those of the sut-lers. Porto Alegre sent forward in haste a superior force, with a field battery, that soon arrived at the scene of action, and again changed the for-tune of the day, repulsing the Para-guayans with considerable slaughter: The enemy, when he found he could de nothing better, sought the shelter of his ditches,

The Brazilian loss is estimated at 700 'hors de combat,' viz., 500 killed and wounded, 200 missing. Amongst the killed are a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major, as also a Colonel severely wounded. Had the Paraguayans been fallures. If the world will not look at all well-mounted, the loss would have been considerably more. The fault is not with the duplomacy. Brazilians. No Argentines participated in the battle. The assault took place a mile from Tuyuiy, and perhaps four miles hence in a direct line. It commenced at half-past seven, a.m.: a continued roll of small arms and artillery discharges followed till one, p.m. The balloon was in the train (which was twenty 'quadras' long) at the time of the attack, and escaped any detriment. On the following day, without going further, the convoy came back to Tuyuty, when the Para-guayans returned and took charge of the road, where they are still in for-midable numbers, fortifying themselves. Caxias will have to open the road or suffer from hunger. The damage done to the convoy is trifling. The ingenuity of the 'proveedores' is put to the test as concerns transportation. In fact, if the Allies do not take measures to prevent the raids they will have to fall back upon Itapiru ere long. At present it requires a small army to protect and keep open the line of communication a few miles. It is in vain to inquire how it happens that nothing is being done. The army is at this time in the best possible condition, and provided with all the conveniences which could attend a deliberate campaign.

We note an item in the Standard asserting, " every one now believes in the suspension of hostilities, and rumors of an arrangement in Paraguay."
"Que Esperanzas!" For the last three days past a cannonade has been going on in the Paraguay river without cessation, day and night. Upon the right and in the front firing of artil-

lery and musketry never stops. Gentlemen, I fear your hopes will not be realised until there is a financial smush in Brazil, or the formal reappearance of the cholera. During this week six fatal cases of the pest have occurred at Tuyuty. At Tuyu; Cué it is also known to exist. No one here gives the smallest heed to it: not the least effort is made to remove the unspeakable abominations that abound on every side.

The people of Rio entertain a very The lines will be rightly or wrongly put journals printed in that city (which does a semi-indian artifice, victim-you liad the kindness to send me), where the Paragunyan army is inweight the uncertain knowledge of the case still prevailing, it would be difficult to decide if the rupping of the negotiations is due to the principally old men or small boys. It is not so. The Braziliaus seem not that allies or to a too confiding dispersion of the deriver sure of salf-devotion. the daring spirit of self-devotion which prompts these men to defend their soil. The armies of all countries are for the most part composed of idlers, vagabonds, or other bad subjects. The Allied forces contain a full quota of such numbers. It is not so much so on the other side, where the populaton is drawn out, 'en masse,' to battle for the sake of a cause which however mistakenly they conceive, the independence of their country de-pends. Other remarks, connected with he Ric publications, cannot be suffi

ciently reprobated; weallude to lengthy

distribes that are scattered, with no nusparing hand, upon Mitre's devoted

for west or wos, from the first, to die povered to be unworthy to command Brazilian soldiers.

The ironolads were on the 25th at anchor not far from Humaita. It is known they have their orders not to recede, to comply with which may be a costly affair both in men and money. No one at La Guardia Cerrito could tell when the passage back would be attempted.

Respecting the movements of Hornes. since Pilar was taken, we know but little. On the one band, it is asserted he maintains his position there, having thrown up earthworks which command the river, depriving Humaita of all communication from above. Another version is, that the place was abandoned soon after the capture, and the Paragnayans are again in possession of it.

A triffing incident occurred upon her to our forces, owing to the severe fir-arrival, which was much commented ing of the enemy's artillery, they upon by the shipmasters in port. As had to retreat, effecting this in some A trifling incident occurred upon her upon by the shipmasters in port. As soon as the gunboat brought up, a boat with a fing was sent on board the Rio Bamba, the only Argentine vessel here wearing a pennant, who did not rounded by our rearguard. In this hoist her colors until after the French engagement the Brazilians dost three hoist her colors until after the French boat pushed off from alongside the Rio Bamba.

The Italian gunboat Arditi is at Corrientes, where matters are supposed to be very turbid. From one extremity of the province to the other every able-bodied man has been called out, but not to repel an invasion of Paraguayans.

The Governor's departure for Geya, in a steamer chartered for the sole purpose, has given rise to many surmises. There has been no change made in the Allied positions. They are well supplied with fat horses. It is of much importance that operations should commence while they are so.

The stock of hay and maize is fast diminishing, as for any other food for the animals it is out of the question. "Where treads the Sultants horse there grows no grass," is a Turkish proverb and a fatal truth. It may be applied to the Allies, who wherever they have passed tracts of bare sand or quagmires, wholly destitute of vegetation, invariably mark the place. I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours truly, SINBAD.

BATTLE OF THE CONVOYS. Official despatch of General Porto-Allegre, to the Marquis Caxias Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Tuyuti, Sept. 24th,
As your Excellency has been already informed by Col. Carvalho,
this morning at 7 o'clock the enemy 400 strong, presented themselves, at the point where the convoys were to assemble and start; and in front of Estero Rojas there appeared a force of cavalry 800 or 900 strong with one piece of urtillery. I ordered Brigadier A. M. Albino de Carvaho to cross the Estero with the force at his disposal consisting of four batallions, two squardrons of cavalry and two can nons, advancing in columns of attack, the cavalry on the flanks, and the artillery in the centre and rear.

This movement caused the enemy to retire. I did not consider it prudent to follow him, on account of the vicinity of the fire of his trenches, and the probability of an ambuscade be might have prepared; and besides as the convoy had already passed I ordered the Brigadier to refreat leaving a cavalty force to protect during the day, our communications.

The enemy no doubt seeing that this force remained near their trenches, inadequate dea of the war, if we are sent to attack it, their own cayalry to judge from the tenor of the public and a detachment of lufantry not less than 2000 strong. I ordered immediate ly the forces I had caused to retire, to again advance reinforced by two additional batallions.

These at once recrossed the Estero. The cavalry also reinforced by another squadron, was at the right of the infantry. I ordered it to charge the enemy, s cavalry. The attack was so intropidly made it obliged the enemy's infantry to form a circle for the de-fence of the cavalry. Their defeat ap-peared certain. But two strong columns of infantry sallied from the enemy's trenches obliging our forces

to recross the Eetero, where I ordered them to halt sud await the enemy. But he not seeming disposed to leave the protection of his trenches and enter the Estero, we remained more than an hour, I withdrew my

forces to the encampment. Many of the enemy were left on the field, and they must bave had many wounded. On our part we have as yet only to report the loss of six officers, the number of our wounded not bead. If he was their avowed enemy being yet known.

Mission of him of the being

contained at the beautiful and according to the displaying greet occupanions reform by dispersions. By dispersions are the contained and the contained are t

A latter detail Tayut 20th Cept in reruses of Corrientes gives the following account of the above skirroinh

"Yesterday being finedyspon for the sending of supplies to the army, at Toys-exé, the enemy attempted to intarcept the convoy with a force of about 4000 men. The convoy was at tacked by two regiments of the enemy's cavalry which were awaiting it, in ambuscade, but these were repulsed by our troops.

The enemy being reinforced, the combat was renewed, resulting again, in their defeat, they being pursued to their reserves in which were four pieces of artillery and some rackets. The fight then became more serious The French gunboat Decides is here, but as the result was disadvantageous disorder by reason of their ignorance of the ground. It was then that the enemy charged, advancing until surgenerals, many other officers; and as I think not less than 400 rank and file. They have also placed in front of the Johson battery, three rifled causen. with which they gave us a few salutes, whilst we fired on their reserve to the

The correspondent of the Nacion Argentina, eye witness of the affair adds to the above details, that the convoy arrived safe and sound at its des tination, Tuyn-one; and that the combat which lasted five hours was witnessed by Lopez from a balcony in his own house at Paso Puon. On the 26th the allies sent up the balloon to make observations; but immediately on its commencing its ascent the Paraguayan camp was enveloped in smoke

purposely to defeat their object.
In a supplement of the Nacional we find the following correspondence:-The convoy of waggons which went in front, fled during the encounter-isome got to Tuyu-Cue others to Tuyuti.

"The result of the affair is, that the Brazilians, according to the testimony of several Argentine witnesses, left over 570 dead on the field. The loss of the Paraguayans was not less than 350 killed, and it is not known how many wounded.

"Succour arrived too late, and the activity of Porto Alegre must remain in question. All that I can say is, that from the moment the column of 4000 Paraguayans was discovered, the telegraph of Katalti ceased to work. Gelly, whose activity is well known, was furious and with reason. How could it happen, I repeat, that the telegraph should stop at so importaut a moment?

TAKING OF PILAR. In the official despatch dated Tayuoue 23rd Sept., from the Marquis Cax-ias to General Mirre is the following cutalogue of trophies captured by the allies; 2 cannon, 220 head of cattle, 50,000 rounds of ammunition for infartry, 10 to 12,000 for cavalry deposited in leather cases; more than a hundred rounds of artillery ammunition for four pounders; 69 lauces taken on the field and 156 found in the town where the enemy retired; 5 cases of powder a large raft laden with charque. More than 80 prisoners tell into the hands of the Allies. The enemy left more tuan a hundred dead on the field.

THE FALL OF CURUMBA.

A TREASON, AND A VICTORY. (From the Semanario.)

themas which the nation pronounced on the vile tresson of Estigarribia, when already the sad consequences of that base act have appeared, when we consider the martial ardor of our veterans, patiently suffering and even endeavoring in the deluge of their blood to sweep the bold invaders from our beloved country, when I say we consider the bolocaust which has been immolated on the alter of liberty could we believe we still fostered among us such double dyed villaiss? To our diagrace let it be said we are the victims of smother and viles treason.

treason.

Lieuteness Colosel Harranges of Oxbrel, Community of the military district in the site Paraguay, in accord with Major Fisites, Capitals Idosega and other offices odd to the enemy the Chudel of Curumba on the evening

of 13th June lest.

About 3 p.m. on said day the enemy were suddenly observed to approach in about 3,000 strain, farming into three close columns, they fell upon the

MONAN

the way they entired the advance of the test of the control of the Bot withstanding the the Bresite two preses of comments were actually placed in publication on the read, we own was found to serve thems, and when Geromino Onudia guillened together a iew men no arias would be tound—oil ware looked up in this hopetal—Major Pleitaerofeaing to deliver the key. The spersy rushed in on all sides, and overpowered by namebers. Candia was obliged to fall best on the river, where he was joined by Benign Karate, under whose orders they embarked in a strainer anchored bard by. This was all the reciatance offered the invaders. who guided by the retrograde com-mander had made straight for the Plaza and occupied the chief public buildings. The two steamers were. bravely manned by the infantly, and the noule defence of these under the commands of Lieutensnie Roman and Anjel Fernandez, changed this loath-agments of treachery to a glorious naconquerable defence. Unable to board na, the cowards planted some beavy artillery on the shore, and succeeded after a long camounde in putting three balls in our hulls. The men on deck used their gues well, taking down some of the foremost gunners. Night closed the uneven contest, the enemy recolling to he ill-sequired position, the town. As one by one the garrison came strangling in from the various missions on which they were that morning despatched, thus by midnight all were re-assembled round our flag. The mbappy confest cost us 2 commutators, 4 officers, 1 surgeon, 1 engineer, and 95 file. It is not their loss we lament, but the blot laid upon our martial honor by a couple of vile traitors, who betrayed alike military orders and public confidence. Neither orders and public condence. Netther need we regret the loss of the town, for one base enough to yield it, there will be a hundred brave enough to retake it, and the cowardly enemy who could so occupy it, are not the men to kold it long. Impelled by this patent truth Remaids Nuñez assumed agentated of the land forces while her command of the landsforces while Eze quio Roman acted as admiral, for in this emergency bravery was more requisite than experience; a combined attack was planned by land and water, bit as the steamers approached the enemy took fright and cleared out without waiting our advance. On the morning of the 8th inst. Curumba was re-entered by our men, amidst the ac-clamation of the residents, several of whom volunteered to join in parauit of the fugitives. The town presented a heartrending right, having been sacked by the Brazilians, but so preprecipitate was the retreat that every thoroughters was blocked up with arms, answerition, &c. Cabral is said to have been badly treated by the Brazilian commander for not having delivered the whole garrison as bargained. Such is the just recompense of their crime, and whilst Fleitas, more fortunate than his accomplices, has swallowed a Paraguayan bullet in explation. Messrs. Cabral, Idoyaga and the rest have gone forth with the enemy to display in other climes the red brand of their in-famy. Thus terminated this Impe-rul "wild goose chase;" and what other fanae could be looked for in despatoling a small division without artillery or even gunboats, to over-run a heatile country, and attack a

lated the expedition, but for treachery. This is but a repetition of the Comi-2018'18 Dut a repetition of the formation compaign, and the rout at Ourumba, reminds us foroibly of the flight at Apa, when the united bordes of inva-ders were dispersed by the indomita-

position which must with its garrison

and armaments have entirely annihi-

ble valor of our men. Several ambitious projects on our Northern frontier have been indulged in by our arch manny with a view to diver our arch manny with a view to diver our attention, from another point of the territory, where we have so long med nobly hept at hey the combined officers of three nightly and ambitious neighbors. Yours is the henor, it highly less the lines of the combined of the combined of the combined of the combine of the combined O birthplace of liberty, it was thy fue toring bried which sleepered the ten-der plant from the pushforces breath of tyreany mad ambition.

All began to our effecty's definition Beergal industy attend the lawseen

Dr. Pilestenous has at least agent his college in Passas: the establishment punished in he one of the disease in the March Photo. General Urgains. with his measurant bluetastly, has pro-nented the dwester with \$,000 patacone. Tota describes appears highly for the General, and we hape to see Dr. Pita-simons' Cullege prove the greatest

It is agreeable to think that the meamer which leaves this river for parties to the Triple Alliance are onbases of peace with Paraguay. The rou shewed for public opinion during military operations which, according to the latest accounts from the seat-ofwar, were still in progress, in no way fact. On the contrary, knowing as we do, bow insignificant are the material gains to be hoped for by any of the belligerents, and that once committed to hostile action all that one or other of them can expect is to ratire with dignity, the recent military occupation of Newbuch, the old port of Paraguay in the days of the Dictator Francis will tend rather to facilitate negotia tions in assuaging the complaints of politicians over zealous for the honor of their flag. That in certain circles there will be discontent, whatever may be the terms of peace, we are quite prepared for: party intrigues will be frustrated, the sale of cargoes of hay, of arms, of clothing, may be interfered with by the turn of events, but individual mortifications and particular in terests will flud no sympathy, and barely any notice, in the general ecsteey of delight with which the ratification of peace will be hailed by all-

Supposing that the stipulations of a treaty of peace are more or less those we have already made public, we cannot understand the somewhat too moderate satisfaction with which they have been regarded in many quarters, where neither pelf nor immediate political interest could have influenced the forming of an opinion. It has been thought that terms offering anything less than the unconditional submission of Paraguay would be derogatory to the allies; but in such a view of the case it is evident that many important considerations have been omitted. It would be premature to enter fully into this subject at present, and, moreover, it is not our business to identify ourselves with any particular line of policy in these countries, or to pretend to follow the National Government in its forecast of the future; but it would be an injustice to the Government of General Mitre not to perceive that if it be its duty to consult the interests of the powers with which it has the honor to be allied, it is not forgetful that its first and paramount care must be the prospective interests of the Argentine Contederation.

If peace be secured on anything like the conditions published, it will be more than welcome to all sensible people. And to entertain this opinion it is not necessary to advocate peace at any price, or to indulge in the vulgar rant about railways and waterial interests, now almost out of date, and a nuisance. The question of peace or war is nine times out of ten a question of sentiment, which will always be tried on its own immediate merits, independently of ultimate advantages or disadvantages. The sentiment is apt to evaporate during the contest, from physical exhaustion; then is the moment to propose terms of peace. The Triple Alliance, and its little antagonist, have probably arrived somewhere near that crisis. We continue to hope that the turn of the crisis will be favorable, and that the civilian and progressive elements in the several nations concerned will be soon again in full activity. It will afford to all foreigners a keen pleasure to see the institutions of this their adopted country flourish in the midst of wealth and tranquility. For ourselves, we have lately been abused by some of our nstive contemporaries as Paraguayan, monarchical, retrograde, &c. We scarcely think it worth while to notice these silly and undeserved epithets; but on one point we can assured the Nacional, and others, that the guarantee for the year 1866. we have the highest respect for a democracy which does something for itself and the world, but a "talkee" talkee" democracy is an abomination.

## IMPORTANT FROM TUCUMAN.

We have the Pueblo of Tucuman to the 5th inst .--

On Sanday 1st inst. the election for Governor took place, resulting in avor of the Provisional Dictator, D. Octavio Imna. The electors comprised 40 of the leading men of the place, and the decemental was aftended with the ted to the Co. in a less sum than Alex. Folton..... usual formalities. His Excellency repeated the oaths in a clear harmo nions voice, and Dr. Zavala, President following andress.

Mr. Citizen Governor.

"You were born under a becky star. But yesterday you were mainly instrumental in freeing an oppressed Europe, on Monday morning, will be people, and to-day you receive, from the bearer of the news that, beyond the popular representatives a token zil question, the Cabinets of the powers of their highest confidence and esteem. This is due partly to your beroism gaged in arranging the preliminary and civic virtue, partly to the respect not, Sir, from this path, and your nation in question caused. We think administration will be one march of it also right to observe that these affect the universal impression that peace ere long will be an accomplished Remember that you are a child of of siding the officers of justice in their Liberty, and never abandon the strict search after criminals, are of every code of principle, for whatever power day occurrence even in countries deviates from this basis must infallibly where the police administration is fall. Labor not for personal ascenevery way superior to that of Buenos dancy, but seek the people's love. In Ayres. There is nothing illegal imthe soil of Tucuman tyranny can never proper or suprecedented in the prothe son of rucuman tyrainy can never proper or apprecedented in the protake root. When the nobles of ceeding; it tampers in no way with Aragon, in times of old, put the crown on a King's brows, they said to him merely aids the police officer by "If you guard our rights you shall be pffering inducements to informers, our King: if not, you cease to be so." We make these remarks since we not won now say to you—"Fulfil the hopes to have a recommendations." of your country, give solidity to our to have erroneous ideas on the subject south American railways, and there institutions, govern with the people of offering rewards. In the United and not with a faction, and hever states it may be recollected the Government must look at bome for the requisite means, which ermment itself and the Chambers of not your friends, who now raise you to power, be hereafter ashamed of Philadelphia offered immense sums Ayres at a low rate of interest. their work. Choose for yourself for the apprehension of the murderers between the benedictions of your countrymen and the anathemas of Eugland the crown frequently resorts to the same measure; here it is only gitts of fortune pass away, but that the record of virtuous actions ever that the remains in the midst of all vicissitudes and severalities. The resort of the murderers of the universe to the same measure is a low rate of interest. Ayres at a low rate of interest, and apprehension of the murderers because the crown frequently resorts motion of railways in such a country, and we shall be glad to hear further on the subject. What is required are the record of virtuous actions ever large sum subscribed so liberally for the subject. What is required are the arrest of the murderers of the universe of the universe to gether and enable the provinces to gether and enable the provinces to reach a slighting fort. and adversities."
Governor Luna then replied,
"Mr. President—I thank you for
your allusion to the memorable 30th

of June, although on that occasion I only did my duly as a citizen. As for the rest, he who risks his life in defence of his country's liberiles will Edward Lumb..... find little difficulty in doing his duties as a Governor." (Applause).

The assembly then broke up; and most of the leading men accompanied the new Governor to the Governmenthouse, where refreshments were provided, and complimentary speeches were exchanged, all breathing the ntmost confidence in the newly installed magistrate.

THE SOUTHERN BAILWAY

Buenos Ayres has always honorably maintained her name on the London Stock-exchange, and her securi-ties still stand high on the list, among foreign nations. Governor Alsma is S. E. A. determined that the same prestige Henry Hall..... shall nowise diminish during his ad- David Fulton..... ministration, and we have now the ministration, and we nave now the pleasure to inform our readers in England that the amount of guarantee due to the Southern Bailway for the past year (1866) has been ordered to be paid, as in the subjoined Note.

The balance amounts to £32,000, or willians our millions our millions of the subjoined Note. four millions currency, including a John Hughes.

trifling balance of about £1,500 for the two months of 1865, when the F. Plowes. line was first opened to traffic. The T. Best.
guaranteed interest is 7 per cent. on a Edward Glover capital of £700,000, and it may seem at Alex. Frazer.

Alex Frazer.

A Milroy.

ed profits hardly exceeded 3 per cent.

James Black. Nevertheless the results for the first D. MacKinlay..... year cannot be taken for an average, C. Jackson..... although even thus the Great Bouthern offers a pleasing contrast to the rail- J. Fair ways of Brazil, which gave no profit H. A. Green. at all, nor even covered the traffic ex- W. J. Livingston...... penses. The weekly rteurns published pensés. The weekly rteurns published J. B. The keters. T. D. Reters. lar and defined increase of 70 to 100 J. F. Pearson. per cent. on the returns of 1866: we M. Forrester.... may therefore predict that the guarautee for the current year will in-The note of the Government is as F R Down volve little or no burden to the State.

Provincial Finance Dept. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 24th. To the representative of the Southern

Railway In accord with the wishes you manifested in previous notes, we have to-day given order to the Treasury of H. W. Lochore..... the Province for payment of the ba- J. Turner..... lance demanded by you on account of

The Government has adopted this resolution in order to show how readily the Province of B. Ayres fulfile its engaments with joint-stock companies that have invested their capital in

this country in such works as the G. H. 100
Southern Kailway. A. F. Thomson. 100
The work being naturally a tedions
one of examining the appropriate renders. 100 one, of examining the secounts rendered by you, it would have caused much delay and no doubt some injury to the share-holders if the payment were postponed till then: for this reason we have adopted the present resolution.

Meantime if the examination of the accounts show that the State is indebclaimed by you, the Co. shall return G. & H. any such excess. On this condition John Malcolm Government orders the payment by Richard Wallace.....

MARIANO VAHELA. A.

been herded to se de publication; the list was signed on the Bolsa and bears the names of the first houses in this city. Whether we regard the respectability of the names attached, or the large sum subscribed, the document in question goes to show the very great shock which the assassifortunate Ogilvie, not one farthing should be paid prior to conviction. N. N. menerate ( Major) ... \$1,000 L. J. Isaac. W. B. Barbour.

and the resources of the country be J. P. Boyd..... Alfred Lumb..... relieved from this unnatural pressure. A. Auchter louie..... One thing is quite certain, that no O. F. Woodgate..... country on the face of globe presents James Brown..... so favonrable an opening for railway development as the Argentine territory, and the Government illw act T. Armstrong..... Edward Gifford..... wisely in promoting it by every legitimate means in their power. A. M. Bell.....George Drabble..... C. B. Krabbe..... F. Neild..... W. C. A. Milligan

James Carman W. Leslie

F. Moore.....

C. Darbyshire.....

Edward Medlicott.....

Mackern Bros..... Geo. Stewart..... John Cambell..... David Banbier..... N. N.
J. Turnbull.....
W. Donglas....

C. Nuttall.... J. Worthington..... A. Suffern. W. Adam.

D. & H. C. H. Twyford. U. Smith.

C, Yburgurew ..... H. Beermann..... Oranwell & Murray..... Terence Moore..... A. Haslehurst ..... E. M. Gregory..... J. L. MacRae.....

J. E. Wilmot

Williamon.....

We understand the Argentine Government are fully alive to the immense advantage of railway communications, and that every possible effort will be made for their extension, both as a means of improving the country and of augmenting its revenues. The example of Chili is held up as having constructed its own railways, which are now worked at a considerable profit, and if such is the case in that comparatively hilly country, what ought it not to be in one

like the Argentine Confederation, which, from the Atlantic to the foot of the Audes, is almost a level plain If the Government can raise capital to make railways by the issue of bonds bearing a moderate rate of interest it may be preferable to giving gnarantees to capitalists, and so keep the working of the system in its own hands. It is quite clear that no more foreign capital will be invested in tant cities of South America. Before, however, these projects can be suc-

cessfully inaugurated, the war with

Paraguay must be brought to a close,

RELIEF FUND FOR DISTRESSED FAMILIES OF STATE PRISONERS IN IRELAND. Carmen de Areco, Sept. 27. To the Editors of the Standard. I shall feel obliged by your publish-

I shall feel obliged by your publing the following:

N. Doyle
John Crewley
J. Crewley
O. Crewly
M. O'Leary
M. Oounery
P. York
D. Marphy
J. Murphy
J. Curran
P. Counic
M. Griffin
W. Hauly
P. Keenau
E. Oleary
J. Lennin
J. Baggot Baggot Cullen M'Donnell PaMartin .....

500

500

500

500

. 500

**2**00

200

200

200

200

Total..... Making a total of \$3,965 collected in the Partido of Arrecifes, by the patriotic Messrs. P. Martin, H. Harring-ton, and O. Owens. With best wishes, I remain, Gentlemen, ..

N. FINERTY, One of the Treasurers, and a subscriber to the Standard.

## MONTRVIDEO.

The Rev. Mr. Pendleton the founder 100 of the Colony of "Nueva Helvecia," has succeeded in overcoming certain difficulties which unexpectedly opposed him in his efforts to build a protestant chapel for the colonists.

The Tribuna denies the report that General Suarez had fled to Entre Rios. 100 and informs us that he was still at his 100 residence San Gregorio to the north of Bio Negro, and if he intended any 100 journey at all, it was to Urnguayana 100 on private affairs.

In the absence of political events, the Montevidean papers are occupied with the merits of the gigantic National Railway scheme, the "Gran Oriental Railway" to the Brazilian frontier.
The capital of the undertaking is proposed to be divided into two parts, one part consisting of lands, the other in Entre-Ries. invested in materials. The projector asks no Government guarantee, but his office as a lawyer to Calle Bullet only the permission to issue Hallway bonds to the amount of 6,500,000 doilars, not renewable, and to be redeem-50 ed by lapse of time and use, &c.

- NEWS OF THE WEST

The Vice President has made up a bill of fare for the members of gress, and extended the session un he business set forth is conclude We notice that Mr. Civit's Railway but has been left out. The measure them fore stands over until A.D 1808, when it is hoped the National Bonds will be so close to the price stated in the bills 85 that an emission of boads will be feasible and agreeable. been bought for half the money, I

the block in question may be remain ed as one of the most valuable in the city surrounded by banks and within a ktone's throw of the Boiss. rate of money rules at present so les that the piace cannot be consider dear.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock; the funeral of J. Boyd Thompson, of the Northern railway took place. His remains were accompanied to the British cometery by a large number of the leading merchants and foreign resideut of this city.

The great storm at Montevideo has completely washed away the hall of the wrecked British barque Hugh Block, which lay at Las Pipas. The lighters from the harbor have gained bandsome salvage, having rescued the

bulk of the cargo. Our advices from the Interior are of tather a gloomy nature—a chasque from Paunero announces the marching provinces together and enable the of Videla. Letters from Chile to the produce to reach a shipping port 31st August have been received in quickly and at moderate cost. The main line from Rosario to Cordova and the march of the invaders on Menof Videla. Letters from Chile to the will seem be completed, and if the doza. General Tabondo has about rumoured transfer of the capital should 1,500 men under his command, and is take place. Cordova would, undoubtedly, become one of the most important of Cordova Control Charles Complete Control Charles sisting of National Guards from Tocunian and other provinces, were also converging towards Salta. Varela has committed awful barbarities in the once smiling valleys of Salta, but we have no advices of his having taken that city. Affairs in the Interior could hardly look worse, and it will require all the ability and forces of the National Generals to make a stand against the desolating sword of the invader. On high authority we learn. that the rebels have one fixed rais. namely, to murder all who refuse to join them; they have swept the whole country clear, and sacked houses. farms, and estancias.

We have received an account of the Salto Races, which took place on the 20th alt. The meeting was animated and well attended. To morrow we shall publish foll details.

Another convoy fight has taken-place on the Tuya-Oue Bond. Asusual, various versions of the fight are current, Slubad, however, steams to be the most reliable. The light was very sanguinary, and fell altogether upon the Brazilians, who lost between 700 and 800 killed and wounded several officers of good families in Bioalso perished in the engagement. The carts and balloon arrived during the night at the allied headquarters. Inthe neighborhood of Pilar there has also been a fight, led on by a Brazilian. officer, but it seems at best to have been a small affair. . As far as we can: make out Hornes has evacuated Filurand the Paraguayans again hold the town. During the convoy fight, the guards at the Mangrullas (water tower) state that they could distinctly see Lopez sitting on an eminence; watching the fight, with a telescope, while-behind him stood his sides, who each moment were despatched with orders. The convoy which should have left Tuyuti the following day to the great preparations of the enemy. who were again on the look out for the carts.

The tone of the Rio papers respecting River Plate affairs is really amon ing, a Brazilian writing from Monte video states that things are at sixteen and sevens in the mount. A Brazilism stoamer had to be leut to the Govern ment the other day, to proceed up the Uraguay to watch the coast, as a revolution or invasion was appropriate and the same white sale that Breef rison Sulto, Paysanda and Mana video, as the danger is immissal and if the Brazilians once lost a footbald Montevideo, they would be some since they could count on no friends allies in Buenos Ayrea or Corrients Montevideo is the essential operations for the Brasilian action

We hear that agents for the Bra lans are buying up horses all ever the country. Sr. Arienga has the contrast, and large troops are being got reads

Dr. Zavalia we notice has open we have no deabt he will do a good business, as he occup es a very nent position at the Buenes A. bar.

TO THE COURSE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O

away these obstructions should induce

the National Government to give it

its serious consideration. We ninder-

stand that proposals have been pre-

sented to the Government for this

work in accordance with their request

of the 9th of March last, and one of

which at least we know to be of a very

fair and favorable nature, and the

parties prepared to commence the

work with highly responsible guaran-

tees for its execution. We trust there-

fore that the Government will at

once accept the most advantageous

terms, so that this most necessary

work be proceeded with. We call on our colleagues to join with us again in bringing this vastly important sub-

ject to the notice of the Government

The annual grand 'funcion' at Mercedes came off on Tuesday. Governor Alsina did not attend, but H. E., was represented by the President of the

public were gratified by hearing Nor-

could exceed her melancholy tender-

the duet between Norma and Adal-

gisa elicited the greatest applause.

mention, and the introduction of a

chorus of the last act was quite a no-

velty. The house was crowded, every

seat taken, and numbers of our calle

Florida swells were obliged to stand

The public schools are said to have

It is lamentable to see

cost the State last month no less than

\$97,050—for general expenses, tutors'

valuable institutions of this kind so

ill appreciated in the camp-very few

during the whole performance.

salaries, &c.

children attend.

and the public.

ounces, money deposited and all the ger of all vessels visiting this port. In view of the increasing trade of the English estanderos in the neighborplace, and the number of new and splendid steamers which are continually arriving, the matter of clearing

Chaintag around town are now coming into demand. In Flores there is a great hunt up for country houses. We heir Mr. Rom, of the Bolsa, has pur- and even of some verses written in a chased the charming country house of

Dr. Wineberg is now before the public as a wholesale dairyman. He offers to supply the purest and best to be the Moscow of the present cam-milk to families in town at a very low paign; the official desputch of the

Congress by a small majority. We understand that a special agent for

Obsmuer of Deputies and Sor. Dardo Owing to the very inclement state of the weather few of the passengers for the Arno went on board, preferring to wait for the steamer on Saturday night, or the Rio Urnguay on Sunday morning. The Arno does not leave Montevideo until Monday morning, so there is abandance of time. Captain Bruce, or rather Commodore Bruce, having sold his steamer, the Rio Uruguay, returns to Europe in the next packet. He expects to return next June with another majestic river

> The wool sales of the new clip, which we published yesterday, caused marked notice. We expect in a few days to be able to give our readers some others. The prices paid are not considered as unreasonable, Farmers must bear in mind that the price this year of wool will depend entirely on the condition the wool comes into

Our growing crops look well, and Messrs. Sagory and Lennyeux published yesterday a carefully compiled with the continuance of fine weather figures will interest of most our readcrease in our wool exports this year shows an increase: bales last year, with Antwerp also shows improvefuture occasion, advert to this highly interesting table.

The newspaper brawl about the peace treaty still continues, and some of our colleagues are so furious at our having achieved so complete a victory that they pass all editorial bounds. We have no inclination at present to answer our querulous colleagues uutil Captain Fonseca returns from Rio. then will be the proper time to show up the whole business. The peace row in Montevideo has been even greater than in Buenos Ayres, and some of our colleagues have devoted doggerels to the subject.

There is a complete dearth of news from Montevideo, and the local papers are filled with communications from Buenos Ayres on the all-engrossing topic, peace or war. A correspondent of the Sigle, who pretends to be well informed, asserts that there is no doubt as to the negotiations on font, and that the chief difficulty is in the fact that Conde Caxias has not sufficent powers to treat. This is a very possible solution of the dilemma. The same writer observes that the vortagent: they are from Krupp's Buenos Ayres Government have no reported factory.

Tours in regard to the Videla invasion, Forward: they are from Except forms in regard to the Videla invasion, The pilot-best Juana will be despatched one of these days to Prerto, will be easily dispersed, and that the principal danger, namely, the implication of the second of the have a magnificent estancia at Tuya, tion of Unile in the movement, will be wish sovered practy purstos to reat, asserted by diplomatic means. In fact, of success, and nothing but the most and young men lately arrived, intend-the Argentine representative in Chile decisive victory can save the country tag to commence as sheepfarmers in had already complained to the Chilian from the avil effects engendered by Sho for Bouth, would have thouselves Government, and had received the their triumphant advance.

sion of Argentine territory from that

Augusta Marie Company

If the above news is not merely a new version of a previously known expedition of General Hornos, the milltary operations indicated do not cor The hull of the wrecked British tainly harmonize with the diplomatic barque Hugh Block at the mouth of negotiations we hear so much of. But barque Hugh Block at the mouth of negotiations we hear so much of the river. has been sold by anction in similar inconsistencies are not uncommon the description of the eve of patching up a peace. The truth is, there and in Mon-Cien. Guyo Suarez who, it was said to rive is believed in, and more was trying to raise a revolution in the Banda Oriental, has fied to Entre Rids.

The district expression mutatis mutant flicks.

The district expression mutatis mutant with the strong of the treaty of Tdy united the subject of a facetions. cue has been the subject of a facetious dialogue in the Noticide of Montevideo mongrel dialect of English and Spanish. The squib if not clever might have been worse. The little town of San Solano seems

paign; the official desputch of the Marquis Caxias has paralized the people in Rio. Something must be The bill authorizing Government to done—then, money, army and fleet purchase two iron-clads has passed in have fared. Caxins has the bonesty to state that the struggle is hopeless. A new Minister has been ordered bu the purchase of these monitors will special mission to the River Plate; shortly be named by the Vice Presi- no doubt whatever can be entertained as to the real object of his mission; ite comes to make peace, simply because further hostilities are out of the question. The Brazilian public is often much in advance of the people of the River Plate; their Chambers betray greater public spirit, their public men greater frankness, and their Government greater decision. We have only to look into their newspapers to see this; without those gross personalities and embittered political squabbling which we have here, the Rio papers maintain a dignified opposition, and have the honesty and candor to admit errors. How much longer this war might be carried on if left to the River Plate to decide we are unwilling to say. No public man has had the honesty, the courage or the patriotism to call the Argentine Government to an account for the great waste of time, money and life. In Rio it is not so, the Government and Minsters have been brought to the bar of public pinion; they have by one excuse or other succeeded in satisfying their public; but Caxias' despatch has driven the nail home in the coffin of the Triple Alliance. In Rio when this document became public there was the wildest excitement. The unfortunate Brazilians at last opened their eyes to the sad reality: failure had characterised every feature of the campaign -Estero Bellaco-Tuyuti-Ourupaiti -Curuzu-Tuyu-Cue; all luid proved failures; the allies could do nothing; and people naturally asked, if our army and our Generals are impotent to take these places then what earthly probability is there of our subjugating the whole of Paraguay? Caxias' despatch just arrived in Rio at the proper mo-

ment, it answered all these questions, it showed even that victory was defeat for the allies, that the Paraguayans destroyed everything, even to the very temples of the living God! We here in Buenos Ayres knew all this, yet there was none to put the matter in so clear and unmistakeable a light as the Brazilian Commander. Our correspondent's letter from Rio, which we publish to-day, will give our readers a very exact idea as to the state of things

The new college established by our intelligent countryman Dr. Fitzeimone, in Parana promises to be a signal success: it already counts 50 boarders and has met with the most decided support from the people of Entre-Rios. The National Government and Don Salustiano Puente lent a very active co operation: the old Governmenthouse of Paraná has been gratuitously ceded for the institution. We wish the learned Doctor every success, and rejoice to see such an improved field opened for his academical labors.

Our latest advices from the Provincessere contradictory. It appears there was no truth in the report that Governor Ovejero had fled from Salta; on the contrary this brave magistrate had exchanged the sceptre for the sword and at the head of the National Guards was hastily fortifying the town in anticipation of the advance of porcant position and cannot afford to pay affine of \$100,000 mio, by extending the period to a year after the reto regulars have left Jujuy for Salia, to relieve the garrison, and it is being the National Guarda to relieve the garrison, and it is being the residue. that when the rebels do come on they will get such a thrasbing as may deter them repeating the experiment; still there is a strong party of 'malcontents' ready to join them on the first sign of success, and nothing but the most decisive victory can save the country

published by as yesterday, took the Buenos Ayres by surprize; it was all fluest editorial victory we ever achieved, and the news spread like wild-fire through the city. The news, however, although in native circles fresh, is known to several Englishmen in this city. We omitted an article proposed by Milre, rejected by Lopez' and not in the drait sent to Rio, although we knew all about the matter. Since it does not come within the draft copy sent to the Emperor, we deemed it irrelevant.

Congress is now very busy, and as in a few dárs the séssión will be closed there is a great push to get things through. We notice that a bill authorizing the Government to buy two monitors, at a cost of a million of patacons. This seems l'usines-like aud we believe the bill will be passed mein con:

We call the attention of our readers to the 84 pare inscrette rains at the Barraca Peria, field the estancia of D:F! Olas, called the Rosario. One of the most experienced foreign estancieros who has seen these animals, state that "they are the very largest Negrette rams born in the country that I have ever seen, and I think them as large as Benavente's Rumbouillets. The auction will come off on Thursday. People who require really good Negrettes, should not lose

the present opportunity.

The Tribuna correspondence from the war is highly interesting. The Brazilians are receiving troups of fac horses from Rio Grande, Corrientes and Santa Fe: they have now 3,000 men well-mounted, besides 900 Argentine cavalry. The Ouief of Staff, Fouseca Costa, who has left for Blo Janeyro, is supposed to be bearer of the terms of peace. Mr. Secretary Gould has again gone over to see Lopez in Humayta. It is said Lopez refuses to allow the English engineers to leave, as they know all his lines of defence three Englishwomen are to be permitted to come away. Capt. Montiel, accompanying the flag-of, truce, had an alternation with an Argentine officer, named Courtin, touching the valor of the Paraguayans, and they are to fight a duel after the termination of the war. In head-quarters the rumor of Fonseca's going tor reinforcements is ridiculed, the season having now passed, and no operations being possible till next

The fluctuations of power have been so great in Mendoza, that no fewer than 22 Governors have ruled and fallen since the battle of Payon (Sept 4861), giving an average term of office of exactly One Hundred Days. All the Governors were Generals, except 4

Doctors of Laws.

Governor Alsina and his Ministers merit the very highest praise for the strictly honorable manner in which the Government of Buenos Ayres has discharged the liability of the Southern Rallway guarantee. Had the Government been disposed to avail of a pretext it could easily have done so, as we stepped into Sr. Cerro's office yesterday, and found that gentleman with Mr. Balley, Mr. Morcom, and Mr.——wading through accounts and account-books, but the Governor very properly deemed it advantageous for the credit of Buenos Avres abroad to pay up at once the amount claimed and inspect the books after. Such honorable procedure, on the part of the Government, merits especial praise; and will serve to greatly rantee of the Province of Busnos Ayres.

Yesterday the freshest news stirring was that Mr. Gould had left the Dotere and was posting it through Corrien tes and Entre Rios, in order to catch the Arno, as he was bound for Rio; of course, we attached no limportance to the report, as it came to us in a questionable shape. We have rather good reason to believe that if peace be arranged Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary here, Mr. George Buckley Mathew, will be the party who will conclude the Unainess.

Mesers, Castex, Pella, Molina, Quirno, and Lugonez, solicit Government, to modify Art. 145 of the Rural Code, which says, "Withit eighteen months from the promulgation of this law all

A native clerk went out on homeback last Saturday to collect payment of accounts. In galloping through Calle Tacuari he fell from his horse, seriously fracturing the right arm and hand. A kindly passer-by took him to a neighboring apothecar, 's, where the dislocated member was at once replaced.

The bases of the Frency of Taya-Cut, | The steamer La Place on her way out met the Triton going home; all well or board. She made signal, sent a boat off, and obtained some English papers intended for the Standard. Mr. Baveratock, the versatile purser of the Triton, when he heard the papers were for the Standard, replied that for two years he was the fleet agent for the Standard in Montevideo, and that 'ergo' the papers were properly delivered when given to him. The Triton was a great favorite here, and almost every officer on board a subscriber.

The new American Admiral will probably arrive here next month. This we believe will be Admirat Davis's first visit to the Plate.

The United States gouloat Shamokin has come up from Montevideo. We salute Captain Creeby and officers: there is no authenticity for the rumour that she will go up to Corrientes. We omitted to mention that Presi-

dent Mitto has written an excellent letter to the Vice President, discountouancing in the strongest terms, the attacks made on him: and regretting that the Ministers who served so long with him should have thought fit to resign, in preference to finishing the legal term of the administration, now wanting but a few months to run.

Owing to the great press of political affairs, the Governor did not go to Mercedes as was expected. H. E. however sent D. Julio Campos, to represent him and lay the foundation stolies necessary.

The number of new bouses now in course of erection in and about town is so large, that bricks have gone up in price even more than flour: formery \$180 or \$200 was the current price paid per mil for bricks. Now good bricks at any of the kilus cost about \$320, and even at this high figure parties have to wait for the bricks to be made, if the quantity required is any way large. Money is so cheap, and houses so scarce, that people frequently prefer investing in a new liouse, to putting their money into 'Banks or National Bonds. Buenos Ayres, in the dwelling-house line, is doubtless going ahead. It is now about the dearest city in the world for a man with a family to live in.

There are now some half dozen

of steamers aground in the Parana, and pilota state that so shifting are the banks that it is now almost impossible to navigate the river. It is realy scandalous the neglected state of the river. Congress should make some effort to buoy the river, for now it is difficult to ateam up to Bosario. We regret to hear: the Estrella line run aground; the passengers have sent us a testimonial, which we shall publish to-morrow. The Regulator took the passengers off and landed them in Rosario.

The following news from the army is said to have come by the steamer "Proveeder," arrived yesterday morning with dates from Tuyu-Cué to 22nd inst. The column of allied troops which left under the orders of Generals Hornos and Menna Barreto had been again successful. According to ins-tructions it occupied the town of Pilar above Humayta, surprising there a body of Paraguayans, It is reported that the greater portion of these were killed or made prisoners. Two pieces of artillery found in Pilar fell into the hands of the allies. Two Paraguayan steamers in the port fled to Asuncion at the commencement of the combat. The town of Pilar is to be fortified by the allies. General Mitre was prepraise; and will serve to greatly paring to closely besiege Humayta. enhance the value of every share which For this object various divisions of ariby are aiready in marco.

Our country friends will learn with the most indescribable regret that there is a project now before Congress for increasing the export tax on wool in order to build railways through the the Pampa on to the provinces through the Gran Chaco and arround Corrientes and Entre Rios; those of our subscribers outside who think proper to send us their views on this subject may count on room in our columns.

Mr. Billinghurst has another spleudid estancia in the north for sale, which he will sell by suction on the 18th October. The place is in the District of San Pedro, and known as the estancia "El Darmen" near tha Tala; the land is it leagues square and held in fee; it has a fine asotes estancia house, there are about 16000 prime mestiza sheep, and about 2100 fine sheep and rams. The whole place will now be sold without reserve, by order of the beirs of the owner, Sr. Casa; it is a very favorable opportunity for an investment; as the place will be disposed of before shearing.

The National Government has made s contract with a firm in this city, for the ballast on the Island Martin Caroia. It appears that the most whole sale cuttings have been going on, and the contract in question will put a stop to this.

of late fetching 340 can now be had The following interesting statistics of that leading rural department Mercedes will interest our readers. The town contains two prisons and one theetrs, and the department is 37 leagnes in extent. The litigious spirit of the people furnishes ample work for lawyers, no less than 649 civil bills and 37 criminal accusations having been filed last year. The district abounds in live stock—catile 28,800, horses, 4,993, mares 7,553, sheep ,461,000, mules 392, police officers 14. The Municipality have resolved to pays the road from the old corrals to the proposed new ones, charging \$5 tarnpika on all wheeled vehicles passthat some steps should be taken for

A respectable foreign shopkeeper in ille Cangailo was roused from his slumbers on Monday night, by some burglars trying to break in his front door. Proceeding cautiously down stairs, the slarmed proprietor silently co-operated with the efforts of the outsiders, and the door suddnely yielding, the two feremest robbers fell precipitately into the dark room, and were soon secured by the shopman and musched to the Policia.

the vaccination of children.

A telegram from Montevideo annonnees the re-uppearance of cholera at Toyuti- Sinbad says nothing about this, we therefore question the message.

The last news from beadquarters is that the allies are preparing to fortily Newbuch, and bold the town. Matter, the Kadlen correspondent, says that the Paraguayan Government refuses to allow Lopez to leave for Europe.

Bleven steel field pieces, breach leaders, from Essen, have arrived in the La Plato for the Argentine Go-

We have frequently had occasion all the hardships of the overland reply that the proper supporting call attention to the dangerous and route by booking with Messes, Rubio would prevent any attempts at invaroute by booking with Messus, Rubio

On the 14th prox. a great race comes off at Gualeguayehu for 200

charge, and hopes the foreign residents will support him.

shortly be named by the Vice President.

Boche, who left in a special train.
On Wednesday last the musical ma at Colon. Madame Lablache, as usual, sang most sweetly, nothing ness in rondering "Casta diva," and The scenic effects deserve honorable body of mounted soldiers in the grand

a good harvest is anticipated. Fartable of exports, which must be of the mera spirits have in consequence gone ap, whilst the wheat market has gone highest importance to our business down: grain lately worth \$290 now men. The table shows the exports sells at 250, and the superior article from the 12th of September, 1866, to the 12th September, 1867, and compares the return with that of the previous year. As regards wool, the ers. The total export of wool for the present year is 152,957 bales, against 141,698 last year, showing a pett inover last of 11,259 bales. We notice that the trade with the States has not fallen off so much as we thought: export bales, 9,971 bales; this year, 6,990 bales. The wool trade with England 66,858; this year, 73,455. The trade ment: bales, last year, 32,545; this year, 52,902. The trade with Havre also is healthy: bales last year, 24,932; ing over the thoroughfare. The small this year, 40,866. Our wool trade pox has of late made sad havoc in with Spain is the only feature which this department as in many other shows a falling off : last year, 30,100; camp districts, and it is high time this year 14,380. We shall, on some

The great business of the day naw is shooling between All the black smiths in town are hard at work shoe ing immense troops of horses for the allied army. Every morning along the Barraoa road may be seen large "tropillas" of horses coming in from the camp. We believe they are intended for an expeditionary force, as the roads in Paraguay are stony it is necessary that all horses sent to the

army henceforward be shod.

The Paraguayan fleet, which rides at anchor above Humana, consists of nine ateumers, several 'chatas,' and are at anchor at a place colled Timbe, All the ammunition, &c., is conveyed by a subterranean passage from Humaita to Curupaiti. The Brazi-lians have small boats plying on an \*arroyo,' called the Quia, which de bouches a little below Curupaiti, and connects it with a lake in the Gran Chaco, which extends almost up to the anchorage of the jrouclads. mainly by this channel that the ironclad fleet receives supplies. enormous guns, said to be 500 pound cis each, one cast at Asuncion, and another at Ibicuy, have, after im-mense exertions, been mounted at Curupaiti. One of these guns, called the Christiane, fired on an ironclad: the ball carried away a boat and part of the turret, at least so says our colleague, the Semanario.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that on the 28th September, 1826, a ter rible gale visited Montevideo, and over 100 yessels were blown from their anchorage, some greatly injured, and others totally lost. On the 28th September this year the same port was visited by a terrible gale, which wrecked one vessel and detained both

The Plaza Parque was not so crowd ed on Sunday, owing to the music having been sent on to Palermo. Still the attendance was gay and fashion-

The Palermo 'fetes' passed off very quietly. The whole thing proved a decided failure. An American gentle man, who remained strolling about until three o'cock, states that there was nothing whatever to be seen. 'Sortija' was got up late in the afternoon

The most important feature in the Paragunyan newspapers is the number of animals killed each day for the troops-70 cows each day is the number killed. This data is of the very highest importance.

To day we have another Ministerial erisis to announce—the Minister of War, General Martinez, has sent in his resignation. The Vice-President. we hear, declined to accept it, and the Minister again insisted on his resignation. Meanwhile, H.E. the War Minister was expected in town yesterday; and all this business has been going on without a paper in town even hinting at the matter.

Messra, Claypo leBros, have received per French packet a few extra of the leading English and Irish papers, which they offer at \$3 mic each.

Mr. Marshall, the famous steamboat builder, has now on the stocks a mugnificent iron bull, which he promises to launch in a few weeks. In the stream lies a Brazilian gunboat now undergoing repairs after the rough work at Curuzu. All the Imperial workmen in Cerrito were unable to make the repairs, and as Mr. King's docke in Colonia are not yet complete, she had to put into the Boca. Mr. Marshall has landed her crew and armaments. Alongside is the Venecia, which Mr. Paez is getting fitted up,

We regret to announce the demise of Mr. J. Boyd Thompson, manager of the Northern Rail ay: he died yesterday morning after a lingering illness. The management of the Northern Buil. way has been entrusted to a committee of three. The names of the Directors we shall publish to-morrow.

The Tribuna on Sunday answered our remarks respecting the Mendoza Builway, and we are pleased to notice the very elevated tone of hat paper, nothing personal or repugnant in its observations, it comes right to the merits of the case, the question-at isene, avoiding all low epithets which we lament to say solong characterized the River Plate, press, It gives its reason in support of the measure. We translate and publish the Tribana remarks as there is a good deal of sound sense in them, since the export tax is not to be increased one of the chief motives for opposition is removed, our sole interest in the matter is the welfare of the country, Such fearful embarrassments and failures bave been caused in England and the States by the Railway tever, that we productions and consumption, popula in the Semanario.

## IMPORTANT PROM PARACUAY.

PARACULTAR MAUGINATION

TERETAGE BOMEARDMENT OF CURESO. We received per Doterel a die of Semandries, and a batch of Cabiobuis (Mosquitos), which contain many items of interest for our readers.

Most of the Semunarios contain large extracts from the Buenos Ayres, Montevidean, Rio Janeiro, and Chilian newspapers; and in fact, from what we can glean from these papers, very little transpires of which the Para guayans are not fully acquainted, even to the very blue book published by order of the British Parliament, and Mr. Lettsom's last letter. It is really perfectly surprising how, with such a vigorous blockade, the enemy seems to be so correctly informed.

On the 15th June two Correntines passed over to the enemy, and gave exact information of what was going on in the allied camp, and intended movements-all of which was ratified the same night by a Porteño soldier taken prisoner in the woods; and on the day in question several Brazilians reconnoitering near the Piris lake were picked down by riflemen. rame week a small Paraguayan force fell on a body of Braziliaus, surprised them, and killed 40 of them on the spot, their officer being transfixed by bayonets.

The allied army is represented as half starved, living on farina and

On the 20th June a band of young recruits arrived; also 100 straw hats, presented by A. Chorite; 50 do. by S.D. coud, 350 caudles, 115 pieces of soap, 30 hens, 1 arrobe grease, 56 pumpkins.

On the 9th of June a meeting of ladies was held at the house of Brigadier Resquin. After the meeting terminated a ball came off, at which a the Englishmen in the arsenal and their wives attended, and dancing kept up until daylight.

The theatre in Asuncion is open, and a Spanish dramatic company performs twice a week.

The farmers of the district of San José have presented to the army 138

The Paraguayans have a battery to the left of Curupaity, called Chicki, which proved troublesome to the allies whilst they held Curuzu. In the month of May the Brazilians pretended to take it, and trequent fights occurred, of which we never heard a word in Buenos Ayres; but although the loss of life was great, the place always held out, owing to its extraordinary position, and the guus of Curupaity raking it.

The Bahia was the most daring of the iron-clads, but in the latter end of May she got terribly disabled by the big gun at Ourupaity, which is called the "Acabera." The Brazil also was sinking fast from some shots which hulled her, and both iron-clads had to put into a creek called Palma, where the Paragnayans state they could hear the hammering going on night and day repairing the vessels.

The inundation of Curuzu seems to have been mainly effected by artificial means—cauals falling into a lake called Bera, which in one night so flooded the country that the Brazilian tents were under water.

The bombardment of Curnzu is re presented as a fearful affair. The Brazilians hemmed in by the flood, and the batteries of Chichi literally horse-hides and gont-skins. mowing them down, one shell bursting in Port Alegre's tent and destroying everything.

The neighbors of San Lorenzo sent to the army in May last 65 shirts made from the fibre of the cocon, besides rice, sugar, pumpkins, and maize. The people of its also sent in 221 pitchers, 213 plates, and 250 mugs—Paraguayan crockery, also 78 shirts and 78 drawers, made from Para-guayan cotton. Don Carlos Ulrich, a Prussian, of Ita, sent a cargo of po-tatoes, maize, rice, &c. Coriolano Marquez, an Oriental living in Asuncion, sent a quantity of handsome tent canvas. All over the country in various towns we read of nothing save donations to the army and we-

men-meetings.
The Juez of Lambare, (one of the most delightful spors in all Paraguay, has various medicinal herbs growing on each farm in the district

Three regiments of recruits are in the barracks at Asuacion, and each day they have target practice.

The steamers from up the river ply regularly, and bring down supplies

and recruits each trip.
On the 8th of June last two years should be on our guard. We call on had elapsed since Lopes left for the our colleague to enlighten us as to the camp; the day was kept up with probable trade of Mondoza, its present | foices, &c., and most adulatory articles

timple section to the conducted. They are from Rio, but from the statements contained we regard them as apocryphal: Carias's wife and family are represented in such profound affliction that the house is shut up.

The best shot in the batteries facing Tuyuti is Sergeant Parina: his guns are fired with the most extraordinary precision, and he has received the honor of the order of merit.

The real cause of the movement of the army to Tuyu due is represented to be the trenches of Yatai-cora, which, spite of everything, the Paraguayans fluished, and for the sola purpose of drawing out and surrounding the allies; but Caxias was made acquainted with the plan by a deserter, struck his tents, and marched to Tuvue cue.

On the 8th of June five soldiers passed over, and gave to Lopez an exact account of all that was transpiring; they were Correntinos and Entre Riagios, taken out of the pri-

sons and sent to the war. The cholera only left the Paraguay an army about the end of May. The most rigorous precautionary measures were resorted to—no transit allowed, women kept out of the camp, &c. and it is only lately that such restric-tions were rescinded. The deaths are not stated. In June the troops suf-tered greatly from the cold. but now the weatheris fine.

A Brazilian officer of distinction with three men was surprised in the woods near Yatay-cora; the officer's horsestumbled, and in an instant the Paraguayans drove their lances through him, as he refused to surrender; they stripped the body, and took away the horse, a fine animal, supposed to be from Buenos Ayres, as he was shod.

In the middle of June the commisariat distributed the army uniforms, and all the Paraguayan soldiers are elad, although our colleague says the allies insist to the contrary. Nearly all the army clothes have been made by the Paraguayan women:

The printing paper on which the Semanario is printed is now made by Paraguayan'youth in Asuncion; it is strong, thick, and not very white. To morrow we shall conclude our

review of these papers. The foregoing statements, ot course, it must be borne in mind come from the very organ of the enemy. main feature in them seems to be the the bombardment of Curuzu, about which we heard so little, and yet appears to have been a truly horrible affair. Scarcely a day passes that there are not prisoners or deserters, and on one occasion our collengue says a whole regiment of Correntines officers and all, cleared out, and that it was to stop these from crossing the Parana that the gunboats were sent

## EXPORTS AND SHIPPING

to the upper river.

We have before us the table of local and exports of the cargoes and tomage of shipping, annually prepared by Messrs. Sagory and Lennuyeux, shipbrokers of this city. In yesterday's paper we made allusion to the circumstance disclosed by the figures given in the table, that in regard to quantity, the exports of the year ending September 1867, exceeded those of 1866, there being an increase in all articles, with the exceptions of salted

To be of any real service as mercan.

Mr. E. Casey rode his own 'Moro;' tile statistics, the table should perhaps Dn. Marricio, the Basque, rode Mr. include the approximate value, as well as the quantities of the articles exported. But this information did not of course fall within the province of those by whom it has in other respects been so carefully compiled. As general information, it is indeed sufficient to know that in spite of many adverse events during the year, the total quantity of exports of the country has sensibly increased. We calculate the increase at about 14 per cent.

There are sundry revelations to be gleaned from the table, that might be useful to shippers, and which could be traced to their causes by those well-initiated in produce operations. For instance the decrease in the total number of salted horse-hides shipped to Europe and America in this year compared with the preceding is quantities shipped to England alone is 50,848, in favor of last year. On the other hand, in dry hides, both ox and cow, and horse hides, there is a very large increase in the shipments to England; the increase in dry ox and cow hides being 43,677, and in dry horse hides 17,988. To the United States there is an increase in the ship-ments of dry bides of 30,000; and on in the Semanario. the other hand a falling off in the skip-Early in June some letters were month to Autworp of 25,000.

in the selfinchesial to Registed there has an inequal years decrease of 2000 bales. In sampaking there is an inercase of 1500 bales. The total inequals in the shipuents of wool to all parts, is 11,250 bales, and of sheepskine 11,741.

As usual, nearly one half of the wool shipped from Buenos Ayres goes to Antwerp. In the year ending September 12th, it amounted to 73,456 bales, against a total export of 152,957.

The respective increase in the total shipments to all parts, in other articles, is in tallow, 20,660 pipes; 4,693 hoxes. In dry hides, ox and cow, 485,821. Salted hides, 119,311. Dry horse hides, 31,702. Hair, 110 bales. Feathers, 70 packages.

In regard to the tonnage of shipping employed, the total inwards, is 352,670 tons; and 343,451 ontwards, allowance to be made for ships loading at date. The number of ships entering the port is 1,190, of which 252 are English, 193 German, 148 French, 139 Italian, 118 Dutch, 97 Spanisho7, American, &c.

Compared with the French and others, a very large proportion of English vessels leave in ballast. But in part explanation of this fact we find that relatively many more of the English ships load up the rivers.

The share of steam-vessels to all parts in the carrying of the principal articles of export is as follows:—Dry hides, 88,813; salted, 25,496; horse hides, 17,034; salted, 4070; tallow, 5,867 pipes—695 boxes; wool, The proportion of the 13,292 bales. above shipped by steamer to England alone, that is to Liverpool, is, taking the articles of produce in the game order 56,406, 17,310, 1038, 4,070, 1,353, 225, 7,620. The exports during the year per steamer to Southampton con sisted only of 9 sheepskins.

#### NAVABRO RACES.

[By an Eye-Witness] On Monday, the 16th inst., about welve o'clock, I entered the Navairo racing ground to enjoy the anticipated fun. The arrangements were the same as in former years. Tents were in rotation at certain distances from the course. In front of the first and principal one was a code of printed laws relative to racing in the partido. In this tent also was seated a band of music, which mingled musical sounds with thundering uproar at the wiu-

ning of every prize.

About one o'clock the riders mounted to run for the saddle, bridle, and whip. Distance, twenty squares. Mr. J. Casey rode his own ' Malacara Mestiza;' Dn. Mauricio, a Basque, from Mr. Gahan's Merlo estancia, rode Mr. E. Gahan's 'Ballo.' It, was a beautiful race, and Mr. Casey won by about half a length.

The next race was for the 'Puestero's Saddle.' Distance, 20 squares. Only those living on the lands of the members of the Club were allowed to

One horse from Mr. Casey's land, an Alazan,' was rode by the rider of the Mestizo' in the former race, and two from Mr. Gahan's, Merlo. One, a Pecaso,' rode by the rider of the Ballo,' in the former race, and the other a 'Ballo,' rode by Mr. John Kenny, 25 de Mayo.

The betting was in favor of the Alazan, but the 'Peoaso' won easily. On the following day the first race was for the 'Lady's Purse.' For the prize three horses entered. Distance. ten squares.

E. Gahan's 'Bello,' which ran for the saddle on the previous day; and Mr. E. Gaban (chico) rode his own 'Alazau.' This was a well-contested race between the 'Bayo' and 'Moro,' but the latter was the victor.

Then came the race for the 'cup,' a beautiful article, valued at about **\$**4,000.

Two horses only entered for this prize. Mr. Gahan's 'Sebruno' ('vain hope'), rode by Mr. J. Casey, and Mr. Murphy's 'Sino,' rode by Mr. J. Moore, 25 de Mayo. In every direction might be heard bets offered in favor of the 'Sebruno.' There were scarcely any takers on the whole race, but on ten squares there, were some, and many gave two to one in favor of the Sebruno, eyen on the latter distance. In a very short time after they started the Sebrune cut out, and was not overtaken. He won the prize, and all that was bet on him. There were some lond cheers, after which all was quiet

Besides those already described there were several amateur races, which kept the fun alive for five successive days. To me the most interesting was the race between 'Sebrune,' the winner of the oup, and a borse called the Obsequent, the property of a mative. This horse was supposed to be the best

Country, exclusive. Hestiene," The natives bet at a as they could an him, so sure ware s of winning. The Irish bet on bruno, so it was notion against he tion. The distance was ten aquaren For a short time after they started race seemed to be in favor of the Chanchos,' but in the distance of tween five and six squares the brune' out out and left him 69 for be hind, that when within one square, it pulled up, leaving the 'Sabruno' gallop in at his cuse

At this victory of the Iriah the m deafening cheers were beard, and were seen floating aloft in the siv. This race came off on the evening of There day, the 19th just.

Nothing deserves more comment than the conduct of those assembled at the Navarro races, which was at tributable, I am sure, to the kind and charitable exhortation delivered on Sunday morning in Navarro Church. by the respected pastor of Navare and Lobos, the Rev. Mr. Currau.

#### BOSARIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) September 24, 1867 Bread riots, it seems, are not to be

confined to the 'old rotten Monarchies

of Europe.' We have had ours in Rosario, and with the result of the whole town being without bread for five days. The bakers of Rosario, as a body, are about the biggest scoundrels we have, and have never done anything but swindle the public, as far back as my experience carries me— The Municipal 'ordinance' obliges them to give loaves of a certain weight. but does not restrict them as to price. But this liberty has never been enough: for them. They not only charge what they like for their bread, but cheat in the weight. They are repeatedly brought up and fined, but with no advantage to the public, for, as I have heard one of them say, 'they can pay a line once a week and still make-money.' The other day a regular sweep was made of them, and almost every baker in town was beavily fined. The result was that they formed a league, and every one shut up his shop and stopped the supplies, without paying the fine. The Municipality required from the Police their arrest, and master bakers have been cooling their heels in prison for five days, during which time the public have had no bread. To day they are let out; with the obligation of providing bread as usual; X do not yet know what will be the re-sult. They, of course, complain of being harshly dealt with, but justice complains of them for an uninterrupted course of swindling. Why do not some honest bakers, hotel-keepers, and coffee house keepers come up to Rosario? I can assure them of a most magnificent opening. We are eaten: up alive here by dishonest tradesmen. of all kinds, and dishonest servants. This, with war prices, makes living a matter of some difficulty on limited mcomes.

We are fortunate, however, in having two English groceries, and I really do not know what we should do without them.

The Legislature of Santa Fé is bard at work, that is to say, our indefati-gable Governor keeps it bard at work. Lately a law has been passed, ordaining that all public cometeries shall be under the exclusive control of the Municipalities, and probibiting the clergy from any interference. In these comoteries any one can be buried, irrespective of creed or color. The refusal of the Bishop to allow the body of Col. Ramirez to be buried in consecrated ground in Parana, because he was a mason, caused great excitement, and the Legislature sanctioned the above law without a dissentient voice.

The news of a speedy peace was received here with great joy. I only hope we are not again to be doomed to disappointment. The conditions, those published, and goodness knows if they approximate to the truth, appears be almost entirely in favor of Lopes. What does Brazil profit by them? The Chaco is given to this Basables. it appears; that is no more than just; but it belonged to us anyhow. I can not believe in the conditions published, and think it highly improbable that the real ones would be smele padlic. If they are true, and are accept we have been fighting for very latte.

No further news from the Previous Cordova is not at pages yet. Lags cannot get any one to energy the pe of Minister. Both Buson and Liberale abun kim.

We have bad a little rain, that has comforted to a good deal. Weather still threatening. The port is full the foreign vessele; there are apware the thirty of them have

A gentleman has just and voil here "en route" for Montevides, with a Hamas.' He will exhibit them here They are in excellent condition.

ert. I. Without any prejudice to the desire of the contracting parties to have their nuntials consecrated by religious rite or rites of either party. all marriages must be celebrated before the Judge of First Instance in the Civil Court, where such exists, or before the Presidents of Municipalities, with the assistance of two witnesses, both of age; in the first case, authorized by an act drawn up by a notary public, and in the second by the secre-

tary of the municipality.
Art. 2. No priest shall confer the religious sacrament or consecration, unless the married couple shall exhibit to him an authenticated copy of the aut of celebration of the civil marriage, according to the proscriptions

of the foregoing article. Art. 3. The civil marriage, celebrated before the said authorities, and with the conditions expressed in Art. 1, is indissoluble and valid, even without the religious consecration.

Art. 4. The marriage shall be considered null and void only under the following conditions: When it shall not have been celebrated before any of the public functionaries and with the formalities mentioned in Art. 1; or when it shall have taken place with any of the following impediments-1. Mistake in the persons; 2. Consangainity in the direct line, or in the hint degree of the collateral; 3. Affimity in direct line; 4. Solemn vote of chastity; 5. Crime, such as murder, or complicity in homicide, of one or both of the contracting parties; 6. Either of the parties being already married; 8. The non-consent of parents or guardians during the age fixed by law; 8. Force or terror; 9. Impotence existing before marriage.

Art. 5. No marriage shall be considered valid before the Provincial Tribunals, nor shall have legal effect between the parties, unless celebrated according to the instructions of this

Art. 6. Marriage between parties under age shall be subject to the prescriptions of the general law.

Art. 7. Demands for divorce shall Civil Court of each judicial circum-

Art. 8. No charge shall be made by the Judge or President of the Municipality for performing the marriage ceremony.

This is the law presented by Dr. Perez and Dr. Rueda to the Legislative Chamber of Santa. Fé, and which I am assured will pass. If it does, it will make this province a sort of Gretna Green, until the others follow our example. I am very well satisfied with it, and hope it will be extended to every part of the Republic. To coose who desire to be married by the church it makes no difference, whilst it is calculated to do away with a vast amount of immorality. The poor people, who cannot afford to pay the heavy marriago fee, will then bave no excuse for living in a state of scandal. W. P.

## THE WAR IN THE RORTH.

## CAPTURE OF PILAR.

Gentlemen, Yesterday late in the day I left Janica arriving here in 2 hours. In the grey of the morning of the previous day, Mornes leading a division of 3000 men, took possession of Pilar. Upon the approach of the advancing column, the Paraguayan garrison composed of an insignificant force fled, without making any show of resistence. In their precipitation three bundled head of housed eattle, sixty charass, and two pieces of field estillery were absoluted. The connected at the north is being persevered in, the reports of artillery are audible here. Mere is the steamer Mmilia just come ing with a barque and brig, in tow and with horses and males. Restoring passed upweeds two steamers, each

kind two town.

SINHAD.

#### THE BAILWAY PRVES.

The railway fever has set in, it real quantity of alpaeas, 'vicunas,' and carnest in Buenos Ayres, and the contagion is so strong that we tear bebefore taking them to the B. Oriental fore it subsides, it will carry off as many victims here as in other coun-

Chaco, is an ignorant, anti-progressive journal. Our collengue the Nacional has attacked us in the bitterest manner for our opposition to the Mendoza Railway; yet, nevertheless, it has paid us the highest of all compliments in stating that the English paper is the only journal in the city that has ventured to disparage the measure.

Miss Martineau berself could not have gone farther than our colleague, when it charges us with insulting the country forsouth, because we opposed the measure in the Chambers. Now, if there is any one thing more than another, the exclusve subject for discussion in a newspaper it is, we hold, proposed measures in the Legislature, and it is the most refined essence of anti-democracy to challenge the right of any newspaper to deal with such topics; the apparent political creed of the Nacional is to go with the current, to run with the crowd, even if it lead to National bankruptcy; and any paper that departs from this rule must be the target of the most envenomed remarks and gratuitous slanders.

Verily our post prandial colleague wishes to abrogate the liberty of the press and to stifle public opinion. We protest against such nonsense: railway bills are public questions, and every paper in the Plate has a right to discuss their merits.

The most amusing feature, however, in our colleague's attack is, that the only reason the Nacional puts forward for the building of the Mendoza Railway is, that the Argentine Republic may have more railways than Paraguny. Against such arguments of course all discussion is futile. Neither do we feel disposed to occupy the limited space in our columns with such

We oppose the railway fever on prin-

The Tribuna is much to blame for the whole business, since it published a most extraordinary article the other day, showing that the only hope for the country, the only real cure for political and social evils was railways, be primarly and ultimately decided and then enumerated the most imagiby the Judges of 1st Instance in the nary lines which, once commenced. would give permanent employment to an army of 30,000 laborers.

This social cure, which our colleague proposes, reminds us strongly of the dentist who by mistake pulls out the wrong tooth. No matter what may be the social or political state of the country, its national debt is, comparatively speaking, small, and the great bulk of the people producers. But the new railways, the antidote for all our woes, begin by increasing the national debt twelve millions, and proceeds by increasing the export tax on wool hides, tallow, &c.

Yes, the Nacional is perfectly right; we have the courage and the honesty to oppose such a measure, and we are proud to stand alone in the breach against the weight of the whole Legislature and press of the river Plate.

Mr. Civit's Bill happily contains one saving clause, which for the credit and safety of the country we hope will be

Twelve millions of National Bonds he proposes shall be issued at 85. Now the present Bouds in circulation are only worth 541, and but for the efforts of speculators would be selling to-day

the current and the crows; and the of so grandeer of a tallway to the Andes is carry after all some excuse for our col-leagues. The railway fever which has now set in, aided by the Tribuza and other papers, vill doubtless sweep The very angry dispute in reterence to mixed marriages has called forth another most stringent measure, forth another most stringent measure, and the colony of Esperanza wished to marry a young Protestant girl, his country we man; he could get no priest to marry him, without the girl first about to marry him, without the girl first about to marry him, without the girl first about the man himself wery properly objected to this, and lie was married by the Protestant ministration of the country was married by the Protestant ministration of the country was a marriage that the dares ond get no marry and flat the country was a marriage that the dares ond get no marry him, and lie was married by the Protestant ministriction. At some recent side the country was a marriage that the dares ond get no marry him, and lied the follows, a marriage that the dares ond get no marry him, and lied the follows, and lied the follows are not at the marriage that the dares ond get the marriage that the hope and future of the country, and having efforts of legislation, which tries. Last year the Legislative everything before it. Low as is the epidemic was the free Banks and free Treasury, and heavy as is the deficit the least benefiting posterity.

> PASSENGERS SAILED PER ARNO. C. M. Fernandez, Luisa S. de Silva. E. de Rutzen, Mr. and Mrs. James

Duguid and servant, Passo José de Sena, N. Horta, H. C. Ross Johnson, O. P. Blathwayt, Octavio Posades, M. G. Mulhall, Manuel Garcia Gon zalves, Loranzo Difey Duran, Cummins Hedowin.

#### ON CHANGE.

September 25, 1867. \$400 1221 Ounces, Sovereigns, Patacons, National Bonds 545

National Bonds ruled rather easier to-day, and although prices did not fall, still there was an evident disposition to sell on the part of one or two well-known brokers, which greatly shook two well-known brokers, which greatly shook the market. The present rate of Bonds is somewhat under the price at the close of the last quarter. The large holders are fully determined to collect the coupons and carry the Bonds, but as the busy season is now approaching, it is thought that some of the money at present lent out on Bonds will be called in.

In Exchange to-day there was a good deal done at current rates. Owing to the appearance of some very large takers the rate has given way, but it is right to observe that fully nine-tenths of the Exchange passed has been done at 431. Some large Exchange transactions are said to be on West Coast account, in payment of wheat ship-

In Gas Shares 350 were sold privately at 95 per cent. premium for cash. Buyers at 90, for cash and on time.

It was stated on 'Change that the shareholders of the Colon Theatre had determined to form a Joint-Stock Company, limited liability, shares convenient rate than those at

To-day the first wool sales for the new clip were announced on the Bolsa. Mr. Kirk's wool (South), at 66, deliverable at the estancia; and about 3,000 ar. good strong wool but heavy, from the estancia of Cirao. In the South at 66, deliverable at the estancia, and with an advance of fifty thousand paper dollars. Soveral other wools are now offering, and it is probable that next week we shall be in a position to report some sales of English wools, which will establish an opening rate for the new clip. Three wool buyers are expected out in the next packet. The price are expected out in the next packet. The price of wool will, however, almost entirely depend on its condition. The total wool sales for the on its condition. The total wood sales for the month sum up to 100,000 ar. The arrivals during the month are only 6,000. Total for the year, 3,835,000 ar., against 3,710,000 last year. Stock on hand, say 50,000 ar.

Salted hides: The season's operations being now at a clo the total killings of River Plate and Rio Grands may be estimated as follows—

Buenos Ayres Montevideo 488,000 Rivers 449,000 Rio Grande

Total 1,797,000
Shoep tallow—About 2,500 pipes sold, at 141 to 144.

Sheepskins in good demand: sales have been Sheepskins in good demand: sales have been made at 220 per doz. for matadero.

Mone Ash and Bones—Soveral small lots sold at 101: no stock.

Salt—One cargo sold this day at 1 t rls.

The Argentine Bank received to-day a magnificent iron safe from England, cost 75 oz.

We understand that the National Finance

We understand that the National Finance Minister has concluded the arrangements respecting the subscription of the Government for the 16,000 Argentino Central Railway shares, ordered by Congress.

The failure of a small auctioneering firm in calle San Martin is announced, liabilities trifling. The Telegraph Co, will hencelorward receive messages up to 9 a.m., on the morning of the steamers' sailing from Montevideo.

September 26, 1867.

National Bonds

National Bonds

This was a dull day on Change. No Bonds
were sold for cash. For the end of the month a
few sales at 544. Bonds ruled weak to-day. The only worth only. But out for the end of the month a few speculators would be selling to day at 48. This limit meets our views, and we fully agree with Mr. Civit, that we full be proper time to saddle the country with a new debt for the construction of railways.

Méanyhile, we should like to know, what about the extension of the railways to Lobos, and if this necessary way to Lobos, and if the functional credit, and the impress of the construction of the railway way to Lobos and if this necessary way to Lobos and if this necessary way to Lobos and if this necessary way to Lobos and if the function of the railway way to Lobos and in the branch line from the constitution of the railway way to Lobos and if the proposed of the constitution of the railway way to Lobos and if the function of the railway way to Lobos and if the function of the railway way to Lobos and if the function of the railway way to Lobos and if the function of the railway way to Lobos and if the function of the railway way to Lobos and if the function of the railway way to Lobos and if the function of the railway way to Lobos and if the function of the railway would be fir more honorable of the proposed of the manufacture of the constitution of the railway would be fir more honorable of the proposed of the manufacture of the constitution of the railway and the function of the functi

of the

by Guyernment was announced on

soon have to pay.

Exphange for the pecket closed flat, having been is low as 181—on France 5.05.

Messre' Sagiry and Lennuyoux have sent round their annual "export tables shewing a

round their annual export tables shewing a favorable increase in our exports, and afford valuable statistics for merchants.

A flock of 2500 good meetizes sold near Carmelo; Banda Orientell, at 12 rials.

Don Engenio Rodriguez is about to start a saladero establishment on the Mandiel estancia, near Higuerias.

The building lot in the Colle Turcel part to

near Higueritas.

The building lot in the Calle Juneal, next to Mr. Drabble's quinta, is now, we believe, on sale; it comprises one square of ground, for which \$900,000 more or less is asked; the vellow alto house in front is offered in 400,000 dollars.

September 27, 1867.

National Bonds, 544
National Bonds declined to-day, owing to the heavy sales of an English broker, as it was generally believed that the party in question was selling for account of some of the large holders. The Civitt project in Congress has also affected the market, since it inspires distrust, and has given rise to much comment. There cannot be the slightest doubt, however, that if such a measure passes the house it will be a dead letter, since the rate fixed—35, is beyond the hones of even the rate fixed—85, is beyond the hopes of even the most sanguine speculators; but it is a very grave error on the part of Congress-members to regard National Bonds as an inexhaustible mine, from which the Government can draw. ad libi-tum. The holders of National Bonds very justly complain that any new emission, such as the one proposed is a direct infringement on their rights. So long as such bills as the one in question can be introduced, there is no possibility of regarding the debt of the nation as ascertained. One or two outsides brought their Bonds on the Bolss to-day, and sold for, cash, and, in fact, save for speculative purposes by a few brokers, there are no purchasers for National Bonds at present

The commercial advices per Aunis are regarded as favorable, and produce of every description has the appearance of rising in the market; but the threatening aspect of European politics is not liked, and another European war seems

probable, In Exchange nothing done for the supplemental mail. Gold is being prepared for shipment. Sovereigns can be had at par at the Provincial

In Gas shares nothing done to-day : last sale 50 shares at 95. We heard that 90 has been offered for 200 shares for end of year, and declined.

Respecting the wool market, we extract the following from a circular:—
Wool—There is a fair demand for Unwashed

Mestiza for Antwerp and Havre; sales were made pretty freely during the early part of the month for those quarters at firmer prices; which are maintained. Latterly however the movement has been limited by the scarcity of a suitable

The supplies received from the interior during The supplies roceived from the anterior during the month have only been about 3000@, which, with about 70,000 taken from deposit, together about 73,000@, have been sold. The total receipts of this clip to date have been about 3,800,000@ and the total sales about 3,760,000@, icaving about 40,000@ still ansold in deposit. It is impossible to form any correct opinion as to the quality and condition of the wool and of the coming clip, as it will depend in a great measure upon the weather between this and shearing, but judging from the Sheep Skins coming to market it will be finer than last years, but in about the same condition.

Washed Cordoba—A demand has recently sprung up for the United States, for which 47 bales were sold at 30½ rls. Rs., 67 at 33½ rls fts., 200 at 31 rls fts. and 232 at 30½ rls; in all about 686 bales. Previous to this there had been some in-terest shown in the article for England, but no offers higher than 80 rls. There is still a con-

Unwashed Corrientes -Of ordinary then small stock on hand, for which 20 rls. its. is saked, without finding a purchaser. Several parcels have been shipped to Antwerp and France

con have been anipped to Aniwerp and France on holders' account.
Unwashed Entre Rics—All our stock has been shipped, under advances, to Antwerp and France.
There have been no further sales of new wool on contract; some very superior lots are offering. The City of Limerick, now over due, is looked

In only of American for hourly.

In charters there are none, save-a couple of Itapign, to convey horses to the Brasilians, at 4 pers.

Discounts—First class paper, 30 days, 5 and 6

per cent. 1 90 days, 9 per cent.
It was mentioned on 'Change that there is

168,000 26,660 20,500 524

Charler by H. A. Green and Co.: English steamer Emily, per mouth, for seat of war, at

reserved ruies. The Arno took in specie £13,000.

Beptember 50, 1867. National Bonds. 544
The liquidation of the month's accounts gave a

iow tone to the market to-day. Boads opened at 4, and closed at 541 but in the liquidation there rus a squeeze—brokers came with the money for was a squeeze—brokers came with the money for their Bends, but the Bonds were not forthwring; it was quite evident that the bears were 'cornered, and at 3 o'clock the attitude of the market was for a further rise. Closely wateled as the market was for a further rise. Closely wateled as the market was for a further rise. Hosely wateled as the market was brokers, they were all at fault to-day. Large amounts had been sold short, and tad to be bought in; the cash sales along footed up to 200,000, when on Saturday it was said that for the liquidation not 50,000 had to be purchased. But the transactions during Bolsa hopre, were small, compared with the sales in the be purchased. But the transactions during Bolsa hours were small, compared with the sales in the liquidation-room. We believe, however, everything was duly inct. The losses have been mainly with the 'bears,' who sold short at 54 and 543.

The steemer from Paraguay did not arrive before the cleaing hour of the Bolsa. It was said on 'Change that a talegram had been received, announcing the arrival in Montevideo of Mr. Gould and the English passengers. Much importance in attached to the mails now due from

portance is attached to the mails now due from Correctes, as it is generally supposed the allies have mounted guns at Pilar, and domineer the

In exchange nothing done to-day from some one to day nom some cause or other. It is said that the remittances by the French mail will be heavy; the rate, however, it is thought will not much vary.

We have no further wool sales on centract to

note to day. Some 6,900 ar in deposit changed hands, at prices 65 to 68 for Havre.

2050 in Plazas	131		
508 shoepskins, matadero	205		
300 dos. skins		to	190
Seles of Mational Ronds:			
For cash 200,200	544		
Oct. 31 50,000 .	<b>6</b> 3"		

October 1, 1867. National Bonds. To-day, with the exception of a small sale for the end of Cotobor, not a single transaction in Bonds was effected; never before do we recollect such extreme stagnation in Bonds. The liquida-tion over, no one seems anxious to dabble further in these securities. Four hundred thousand Bonds were taken off the market by the bulls on the month's liquidation, and now it is said that these parties hold simost every Bond in the market. and that we are on the eye of a tremendous counter-speculation. There can be no doubt, whatever, if the present holders throw their Bonds whatever, if the present holders throw their Bonds on the market prices will fall to 15, and even lower, and there are many who believe that Bonds with before the end of this month touch both 57 and 45. The business of the Bolsa, as far as Bonds are concerned, may be said to be at a complete standstill,—the average brokerage amounts to zero; but the brokers are now doing a setter business in discounts and exchanges. The demand for money is increasing; very large amounts of Government paper done to day at 1 per cent a month, and private bills for anything over \$3

days cannot be done much under 7 per cont.

In Exchange nothing done; drawers at 48.

We heard on Change that already some 60,008 sovereigns had been engaged for the La Plata.

The La Place (Astronomical line) has arrived at Montevideo, and will sail from the Plate on the 10th inst.
The La Flats, Captain Hairby, will leave on the 3d inst.

days cannot be done much under 7 per cent.

The City of Limerick is hourly expected. Se verel merchants received by French mail their hills of lading. It is thought she left about the 1st September.

Meters. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered

the British berque Elisabeth, to load tallow in Uruguay, at 25s. in fall.

Uruguey, at 20s. in:full.

An English broker recently purchased the fine property, situate at the corners of Galle Saz Martin and Temple, and also some valuable sites at the Battery. A barraca in the Plaza Once Setiembro was sold on Monday last, in 390,000 dollars currency. The building stands nearly in front of the mill.

front of the mill.

We have to report in the Southern districts
(Guardia del Monto) the following important sales

of sheep :-- 11,000 good mestizas et 1,000 da 1,000 do 1,000 do 18 5,000 ploked sheep 130 Buyers of the latter at the same price for some

80,000 more. We heard on 'Change that shearing commences

We heard on Change that shearing commences to day at the Espartillar Estancia, also at Sr. Terroro's, and also at Mr. Richard Nowton's.

New wool sales on contract:—

1.300 ar. good Mestina, Estancia E. Moraz.
Monto, \$60, deliverable on the estancia; several other small sales at same price in the same district.

We anadomical that Mr. Cho. Roccley Mathew.

We understand that Mr. Oco. Buckley Mathew. H M.'s Minister, is about to nominate a new ma-nager for the Northern Beilway.

DEATE

On the 25th September, Mr. William Dowdell, aged 37 years, efter a lingering illness. Deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

At Belgrano, on the 30th Sept., at 5.30 a.m., Mr. J. Beyd Thompson, Buenos Ayres, Northern Bailway Manager.

SEIRTS, AT 1440 THE DOZEN.

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linea Front, at \$460 per Doson, or \$374 Rach.
Oriensan Shirts, all Wool, from \$35 to \$65 Very fine Shirts, with Lines Front, at \$160 per

Very fine Shirtz, with Lines Front, is \$100 per Doses, or \$45 Bach.
Ladder' Chemises, very greixy, at \$430 per Loure, or \$25 Bach.
Not less than East's Doses sold.
Responsible reductions made on large sales, bet all transactions for Cash only.
LDMORD DYMAS,
187 CALLE PERU, BUENCE AVENC,

Between Victoria and Potosi, West the Corner of Peru and Potosi

WEELT STANDARD -- Printed and Michael every Wednesday, at the Printing-ine 74 Calte Belgream, by the Proprieted & Millers, M. S. & B. T. MULHALLA.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1867.

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flaga ni Boggio - and a revenue in a necessiti current,	• •
properties the form of the points overy three	WINDS AND DIVING ON AND BANK
reside the second second second forty-	
ight know the transfer a required to be given	Authorised Capital
	Transma Provid Jos. 1866
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
below of the places	introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

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A. E. SMITHERS,

Bueros Ayres, March 2, 1887.

(LIMITED).

\$0-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

VITO MED

On deposits in both currencies in ac- } 3 per cent

count current,
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 4 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days 4 "

On debit balances in account current } 7 per cent

is both exprencies,

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY.

for examination, and the total lawsuits. Lands can be purchased at this office from Government or private parties, in any any part of the Republic. There are at present tracts of different sizes for sals and to rent. This office has branches all through the country, but the head office is adjoining the directors residence in the town of Lesioning the directors. Natia is under the superintendance of Mossrs. Natia and Wilkinson, Plan 11 Setiembre.

BHGLISH TAILOB, 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

JUST RECEIVED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Spring and Summer Goods,

Mon, Youths, and Boys,

A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing

suitable for the Besson.

GEORGE ELLIS

KBAH & SOAMES,

Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents,

(Opposite the Hotel Coletz),

Sheep! Sheep!! Sheep!!!

SAUG. | SNUG. NUG. | NUG. UG. | UG.

HEW CAPE AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

118 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

NOTICE.

Youge.
Falix Holt the Radical, by George Elliot.
Griffith Gaunt; or, Jeslousy, by Charles Reade.
The Luttrells of Arran, by Charles Lever.
Megley Junction—Dicken's last Christmas

Mory, A Diamond Edition of Dicken's Works. Under the Ban (Le Maudit), a Tale of the 18th

Rachel Ray, by same.

Joseph II. and his Court, by other Novels, by

samplesce. Village on the Cliff, and other Novels, by Miss

Village on the Cliff, and other Novels, by Miss Thackersy.

Played Out, by Annie Thomas.

Mrs. Candle's Cartain Lectures.

Thackersy's Book of Snobe.

Eins Majoribanks, by Mrs. Oliphant.

Benidas a large variety of Novels, Chesp Editions, by general Authore.

MACKERN BEOTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN.

entary.
The Claverings, by Anthony Trollops.

nug. UG.

89-CALLE DEFENSA-89. 104, xp-229

CHARGED

Busnos Ayres, April 16, 1867.

notice of withdrawal,

Manager

Ta the Breett, legland and France, as also en other that is, or vanion notice will be given bore-Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes al putting transactions within the orbit of part-

the setablishment is always open from 3 am LANGE S. IEM

P. P. Mana & Co. M. A. OR FREITAR AMORIE. January 1st, 1867.

## MAUA BANK, 101-103 OALLE CANGALLO.

IR ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. Answerp, Rosario,
All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland For belonces in our favor.
For belonces in favor of Customers
IN ALCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY. THE ALCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

Per belances in our savor ... per cent.

For belances in favor of Confiners de ...

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Do. 40 days do. paper ...

Do. 50 days do. paper ...

To. 60. 60. gold ...

Frand deposits from ...

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M. A. de FERITAS AMORIM.

Kay 1st, 1867. London and River Plate Bank

16ay 1st, 1867. The Arguntine Marine Instructe Company.

Compan

Office-118 CALLE PIEDAD DIRECTORS. DIRECTORS.

See Tones Architony, PresidentJeoud Parantam, Visc-PresidentAmbreto P. Leston.
Estique Toneixone.
Hariano CacamaBernardo Tavrerpe.
Antono Demanici.
Francisco V. Moreno, Oceante.

OF EXCHANGE BY A T G H T D R A F T B.

Deadto at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts WANKLYN & GO., 104 SAN MARTIN, og planus:--LONDON UNITED STATES,

ANTWERP, PARIS, GENOA. AND ALL BRANCHES OF WATTOWAL BANK, IRELAND. WANKLYN & CO., 104 Son Martin B nexes Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

MERCEDES. THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF TORROBA BROTHERS

Was just received a Large Assertment of a v G READY MAIN

CLOTHING, For the Couring Beason, which will be BOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS ATRES.

F. Sprunck & Co. 102 CALLE ZAVALA-103. have constantly on hand, Planes of Florid, Wels & Co., Paris.

Parent of therest we considered.

Do of therest we converger, Berin.

Do of E. Sprach, Bailin.

Po of I. Britishev, Leepilg.

Music of all charge. Station of Branch, Branch, Spanish, Charman, Books in English, David, David, Astrophysics, David, David, Astrophysics, and Physics, Spanish, Spanis

Thank and Mark.

Reside correspond masted made.

Books the Continue, to.

P. SPROTEIN & Co.,

Montevideo, Calle Savole No. 193,

DAETHOLYNAW PARODY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has obsess on band's lawe stored
MEANY SEATO OLO TESO,
YANGI PATTIERN TWEEDS, AND
FRENCH & ENGLISH OLOTHS,
READY MADE
ROUTHS KNOWNERSONKERS,
RAKOY
SCARFS AND STREET SCARTS AND SHIRTCHCE. B. PARODY, 318 CALLE BIVADAVIA. 71,xp.s12

STANDSWIEDLING ON A SESTION OF THE STANDS OF FORTS. Low, et la the Liver, well the first and the first of the property of the Access, \$0,39,01 SANG, MOSTEVIDEO. **数3101**15000 6 CO. respectfully Indicate in the Niver While the large consignant of Fability begs to advise the King of the Lord States and Company of Fability to be so per Song, and the best French and British and Cigars of the choicest quality.

13 Calles 20 De MAIU.

(Harles Mullvany begs to advise the Kings to solve the Comfort of the Confort of the Conf MO CASAM IAVALA, MONTEVIDEO.

MOW OYEN. BOWLING BILLIARD BALCON, CALLE 25 DE ACOSTO, MONTEVIDEO. NOW OPEN. \$34,158,53

TENNEY'S BITTER ALE;
SAYEN'S FALE BRANDY;
AMOUNTILLADO SHEREY;
SUPERIOR PORT. WE R. GILHOUR & CO., 109 PIEDAD

RESERVANO DE ELIZALDE, LLD., Reservad his Office of Lawyer and Advisorie Ax 21 CALLE PERU. 93,5x,813

WOOL BEOKERS OFFMISSION AGENTS, 173—CALLE DE LAS PIEDEAS—178. 143.20-421

3. MAAC & CO., 12 CALLE MAYFU. g Falls ale, in Cark. Rarcing's Stock, in Cark. Horsey's Pale Bready.

CHARLE WARRENCE CO. LOS HOUSE CARES BASANDI,

191,89,890

Mahlback.

OF BUENOS AYRES.

RUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c. and \$f.16

SAN NICOLAS, LOBOS. The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the

first discounting of bills and promiseory notes. LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from three to twenty thousand dollars on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature.

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for comnercial houses.

2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values.

8rd. In each ease the Bank shall fix the amount 4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable pro and contra.

oth. Each account shall be liquidated overy

60 days.

6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited. Till further notice the rates shall be as follows-Balances in our favor, 6 per cent.
"favor of customers, 2"

> RATES OF INTEREST. ALLOWS-

This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches, under the supervision of To private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do., 4 do., do., specie.
To private depositors, the director, who, is an estated practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the Laws and country, and thoroughly sequaints of with the nature and country. the Laws and country, and thoroughly acquaints ed with the nature and qualities of the pasture in the different localities.

Parties holding Title Deeds with any sort of flaw are hereby requested sot to apply at this office—those who wish to sell lands through this office will be required to present their title deeds for examination, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to lawsuits. Lands can be purchased at this office from Government or in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., cu CHARGES-

Discounts in currency, 6 per cent. per annua
Do. specie. 6 do. do. E. V. ZAMUDIO, SECRETARY. Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE, COMPANY. CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

PRESIDENT Sir Moses Monteflore, Bart, F.R.S. Directors— Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart. Sampson Lucas, Esq. Samuel Gurney, Esq. Thomas Charles Smith, Esq. Joseph Mayer Monteflore, Esq. Elliot NacNaghten, Esq. James Fietcher, Esq. Charles George Barnett, Esq. James Alexander, Esq. James Helme, Esq.

THE COMPANY insures against Loss or Damage by Fire Private Dwelling-Houses, Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Stone or Brick, &c., &c.; and also issues "Floating Policies," extending to the Custom-House and all or any of the Private and Bonded Stores.

The whole advantages which can possibly be contemplated by those desiring to effect Fire Insurances, may be resolved into the following:—

let. Recurity.

lat. Security.

2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the Company, in whose hands they place their interest; and

3rd. The purchase of these advantages at a

ord. The purchase of these advantages at a moderate rate.

It will be found that all these are presented by this Company to the Public in an eminent degree.

The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, affords perfect security to the Assured, while it may confidently assert, from the Constitution of the Board of Direction, from the character of its present Members, and from the qualifications which will be deemed indispensable in their successors, that the highest honor and liberality will ever characterise all its transactions.

It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible To be sold Cheap, in the Province of Santa Ff, and within two leagues of the town of San Nicolas, 8,000 fine Mestiza Sheep, three parts of which are Ewes, and among which there is a small state for breeding proposed 950 nicked which are lives, and among which there is a small flock for breeding purposes of 250 picked swee, raining with rams of the purest Negretti blood.

A less of three years from last January can It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Ailiance, and the undersigned hold a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once any Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, on or in which this Company has granted Assurances.

Any further information can be obtained on application to

application to
GLGVER DARBISHIRE & CO.,
149 m Jv27
17 Calle Florida.

A less of three years from last January can be given of the camp, which is in exist about half a league, and on which is a comfortable dwelfing house, galpone, cook-house, 3 yearstos, for. The camp is fronting the Larryo Medio, and is partly gramillia and traffill, and in the worst years has been entirely free from seca.

The rams new running with the flecks were purchased from the Estancia of Mr. S. B. Hale.

Horses, cattle, house formiture, &c., will be 149,xp,Jy27 GUINNESS'S sold et valuation.
For full particulars apply to Kessra Dolan &
Norticular Commission Agents, Caballerina Inglon, Cello Labsetto, Roberts, 181 | xp, m29 Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defease—97.

> GERMAN BURMEISTER. Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 105-OALLE VENEZUELA-105 Central Uruguay Railway.

155-xp m26

The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevidean Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national enter-Prospectus, etc., can be seen at this office,
M. G. and E. T. MULHALL,
STANDARD Office, Buenos Ayres. AURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public in Reserio. Hours of Consultation from three to five in the afternoon. 116 Calle de Comercio, Rosario. 68,xp,Jy13

NOTIOE.

WATBON begs to return many thanks to it all his Friends, and the Public in general, for their kind support during the time he has been established in the Hotal B Igrano; and begs to advise them that he has also purchased the business of the Hotal opposite the Station, where he hopes to receive the Patronage that he has hitherto been favored with.

The new Hotel has spacious Grounds for every description of amusement; the Gardens are beautifully laid out, and the accommodation will, in a short time, be unsurpassable.

6, Im, 83 on SALE, at the ESTANCIA DE LOS ALTOS, four leagues from Gualeguaychú, kntre Rios.—Estancia House, built of brick, containing eight Rooms, a Galpon, Rancho, Sheep and Horse Corral, working Yards, &c., &c., al surrounded by a fence; three Puestos, with the corresponding Corrals, &c., Carts, and other implemente requisits for the proper working of an Estancia; also the btock, consisting of 7,600 fine Mestirs theep, 60 Rams, 35 Horses 3 Bullocks. The Ground is well watered, and one league in extent, paying a Rent of \$1.400 per annum. The lease expires on the 10th of April, 1871, but may probably be extended for a longer period.

For further particulars apply to J C. Thompson & Co., 32 Calle Roconquists; or at the Estancis to Thomas Taylor.

TO BE OPENED ON 16TH INST.

BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, AND SUPPERS.

To virtue of an agreement made with the Agents of the Steamboat Companies, Passengers by the Northern Railway are advised that the necessary time for Breakfast will be allowed them before the sailing of each steamer.

LUNCHES ALWAYS READY.

46,1m,87 WHITE LIES, AND OTHER NOVELS, W MITE LIES, AND OTHER NOVELS,
By Charles Reado.
Sir Brook Fosbrook, by Lever.
Black Sheep, by Edmunn Ystes.
Bowing the Wind, by E. Lynn Linton.
Lissis Lorton of Greyrigg, by same.
The Clever Woman of the Family, by Miss

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, CALLE ADUANA, ROSARIO, Iron and Brass Custings, Smiths' Work in General. R. M. ROSS.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 66, & 69—CALLE PIEDAD—64, 66, & General Grocery, Drapery, and Ironmongery Store.
Fresh Arrivals every Fifteen Days.
T. FALLON.

MARTIN. 82,107,312 — A Ledy is desirous of making her arrangements for the summer months. She gives A RAILEOAD CAR BUILDER, lately arrived lessons in English, French, Spanish, Latin, and Latter of the Summer months. She gives lessons in English, French, Spanish, Latin, and Music, a good handwriting. She can offer the build Cars on the latest styles adopted in the U. Music, a good handwriting. She can offer the highest references to those families who may religious, with ventilating dones, &c. Address Quire her services. Cards left at 79 Tucuman, quire her services. (Cachrune M'Naity, Montavidean Post-Office.

79,1m,818

"THE QUEEN" PROVINCIAL BANK FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

> CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

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PASSENGER PARES

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of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberslity, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Renublic.

laws of this Republic. Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calls 25 Mayo, corner of CONSTANT BANTA-MARIA,

General Agent of the Company Central Argentine

Railway. On and after the 20th May, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:— From Rosario, at Roldan, Cacaranal, 10 38 Cafiada Gomes, Tortugas,

Frayle Muerto, From Frayle Muerto, 9 .. A.M. 10 20 11 46 Tortugas, Cacaranal, 2 10 Rossrio ROBERT OGILVIE.

1 80 P.M.

The trains meet Tortuga. General Manager 146 | xp,m28

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11 45 12 20 12 85 12 86 1 6 0 1 20 NOR Feast Days only 0000 0: 01A 20 60 86 20 : 46

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The Trains will stop at Palermo and Rivadersia in case there be passengers for those stations. Passengers wishing to get out at them should advise the guard of the train—without this precaution the trains will not stop.

LA ADMINISTRATION.

Steamers from the Tigre in examedian
with the Northern Railway.

Trains will leave the Retiro for the following upriver steamers by the trains at 10 a.m.:

The Talk for San Pedro and inter- Tuesdays & mediate ports, Saturdays.

The Lojan, for Rosario and inter- Sundays & mediate ports, Saturdays.

The Doloroitas, for Gualeguay, will run in conjunction with the Lujan, For further information for fares, rates, &c., application to be made to the Retiro or 25 de May Stations, or to the Agents,

A. MATTI & PIERRA,

36 Calle Cuyo. Steamers from the Tigre in connection

NORTHERN BAILWAY-TIGRE STATION.

5400 IS 



32,xp,a5 STEAM FOR RIO DE JANEIRO AND LONDON.

OITY OF LIMERICK, 1,200 Tors REGISTER,
250 Horse-Power,
would sail from London, touching at Rio Janeiro,
on 38th August, and will be despetched without
delay for the above-mentioned ports, receiving
Cargo and Specie at current steemer rates, or at a
through rate for Antwerp and Havre.
This vessel is fitted complete, with a handsome
Poop and every convenience for Chief Cabin
Passengers, the plans of which can be seen at the
offices of the undersigned.
For further particulars apply to the Consignees,
Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to the
Brokers,
MESSRS. WOODGATE BROS.,
104,1m,s16 CITY OF LIMERICK, 1,200 Tons REGISTER

AT PIXED PREMIUM. Authorised by decrees of the National and Pro

DIRECTORS. Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, President Samuel B. Hale, Eduardo Lumb, José Martinez de Hos Ambrosio Demarchi,

Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fired premium, every description of property. The Company is solely and exclusively responsible for losees occasioned by years which may be suffered by insured parties.

The Insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten years. The total premium is payable in advance, in cases where the Insurance is effected for 's term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year, in terms of from 6 to 10 years, payment in advance of 5 years premium, entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium: or in other words the Company will only for insurances and other details from Apply for ins

p: cent: on the promium corresponding to the term of eight years: that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums—less

The Company's funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank.

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Offices. 98 mp n16

Professor of Music, Theoretically and Practically,
Organist to the English Church,
Hotel Oriental, Montevideo.

87 | xp,mlő

တတ္ကစ္ကတ္ကတ္ကတ္ကလ္သသု ႏုိင္ငံ . 0500000 000 000000 86.5885 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* From 15th October, 1866, until further notice. 1 Cls. 2 Cls. 1 Cls. 2 Cls. 6. 66.66. 66. 66. 66. Buenos Ayres, Bolsteria
Central, 117 Calle Lana,
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Note.-Los + indican que un tren se cruz Trom Sunday, 10th September, inclusive, the following alterations will be made in the Traffic of the First Class Salcons wilk be converted into smoking apartments, with commandation with the other part of the salcons. The care hitherto used as Smoking Salcons will be made in the Traffic of the First Class Salcons wilk be converted into smoking apartments, with commandation with the other part of the salcons. The care hitherto used as Smoking Salcons will be used entirely for second class passengers. First class passengers will pay, as at present, first class passengers will pay as at present first class passengers will pay as at present, first class passengers will pay as at present first class pass con otro. La Administración previene al público, que, pa-

Leopold Casati,

Ship Chandler and Provision Dealer
Paints, Glazz, Hardware, Floor cloth of every
nished to vessels at the lowest prices.

130 CALLE 25 AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO.

Bacaca

Los boletos de ida y vuelta servirán pera regresar el dia de la fecha y los dos subsiguientes. Los niños de tres à siete años pagarán medio bolgto de la class que ocupen. Los abonados por mesigoranished to vessels at the lowest prices.

LA ADMINISTRA LA A

LA ESTRELLA ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS. Vice Freedomt.

Jorge Drabble, Manuel S. de Zumaran. Manager—Sr. D. FRANCISCO P. MORENO. Inspector-General—Die. Guillermo Schindler. Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.

lineurance is effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 6 to 10 years, payment in advance of 5 years premium, entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium; or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years. Payment in advance of ten year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium; with a further abetement of 10 years; on the premium corresponding to the

10 p. cent.

The Company furnishes guarantees of the highest character, from the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed premium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic; and also from the circumstance of its

William Round

Ferro-Carril del Oeste

lay morning.
FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The British Desde el 1 de Setiembre de 1867 el Servicio steamer Villa del Salto will leave on Tuesdays, at 10 a.m., returning early on Saturday morning. FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The Hallan steamer de los Trenes sera como sigue:---FOR MONTEVIDED.—The Halian steamer Tevere will leave on \_\_\_\_\_\_, at 5 p.m. This favorite boat has room for 170 tons cargo.

The steamers Rio de la Flata and Villa del Selto run in combination with the steamer Mercodes from laguary to Mercodes, and with the steamer Gualeguaycho. The diligences from Nueva Palmyra to Dolores, B.O., ply in combination with the above, starting from Dolores for Nueva Palmyra on Wednesdays and Sundays.

The steamers Rio de la Plata and Villa del Salto charge on ahigment of money—gold † percent, silver † per cent, and paper † percent.

Passenger fares—Colonia, salcon \$1.6, deck \$1.4;
Mercedes, salcon \$1.0, deck \$1.6. STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ.

The following steamers will leave Every Week, for said Ports, from the Rischnelo de la FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—British steamer Pollux.—Beceives Cargo and Passengers.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—British steamer Castor.—Receives Cargo and Passengers. FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS-Italian steamer Venezia.—Repeived Cargo and Passengers.
FOR URUGUAY AND CONCORDIA.—
National steamer Lucia.—Receives Cargo and FOR URUGUAY AND CONCORDIA. Vational steamer Elena.-Receives Curgo and Passengers.
FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—Italian stehmer Venesia.—Receives Cargo and Passengers.

THE TRALLAR SAME 190-115 CALLE BRIDGE OF THEA.

Accounts, .. gold, 6 per cont. allowed 4 10 4 charged
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CITEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 991 CALLE RECONQUISTA.
FOR BARIA BLANCA AND PATAGONES.

The National steamer Patagones will leave on the first of every month, at 12 o'clock moon, taking Cargo and Passengers. Cabin, \$600 mic.; Steerage, \$300 mic.; Freight conventional.

FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The

National steamer Provedor will leave every alternate Sunday, at 10 a.m.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The National steamer Provedor every alternate Tuesday, at 6 p.m.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The Oriental steamer

Rio de la Plata, Captain Carlos Anavitarte, will leave on Wednesdays at 5 p.m., returning early

on Saturday morning.
FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The Oriental

steamer Rio de la Plata will leave on Saturdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Wednesdays.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The British steamer Villa del Salto, Captain B. Magnasco, will leave on Saturdays, at 5 p.m.; returning early on Tuss

General Agent of the Company

Corrientes, to CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,

Busnos Ayres, March 14, 1867.

M. GOMES DE OLIVETRA,

sengers.
For further particulars apply to the Agents,
G. T. Paes, 41 Rivadavia. 229,xp.s1 STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF BUBIO & FOLEY, 12 OALLE 25 DE MAYO.

Time between Busnos Ayres and Itapiru, the

OGSMOS, 24 DE MAYO, SUSAN BEIRNE.]
One of this Line of Stemmers will leave from Suchos Ayres for the above port, on every
SATURDAY, At 10 a.m.,

taking Cargo and Passengers.
For further particulars apply to the Agents,
Rubbo & Foley, 12 Calls 25 de Mayo. 5, 20, 82

CITEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A MATTI & PIERA SE CALLE CUYO.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Eigo Parina will leave on Montays, at 8 p.m., returning on Theredays.

FOR SALTO AND URBUUAY PORTS.—The steamer Bio Parana will leave on Thursdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Montays.

FOR MEROEDES.—Hamengree will embark in the Rio Parana on Thursdays, to be team-shipped at lagua; to the steamer Ganzu.

FOR GUALEGUAYORU.—Passengree will embark in the Rio Parana on Thursdays, to be transhipped at Fray Bentice to the steamer Dayman. FOR BOCARIO AND INTERMEDIATE

PORTS.—The sheamer Lujan will have on Thursdays and Sandays, returning on Wednes-days and Caterdays. From the Rullway Station Recting at 16 a.m. FOR PARANA AND SANYA FE.—Pos-FOR PAMANA AND SARYA FE.—Posangers will subark in the Lujan, to be tranabipped at Rosario to the steamer Vnicey.

FOR GUALEQUAY.—Passagers will embark in the Lujan on Bandaya, to be transhipped
at Rose de le Vuellas to the spanner Potorottes.

FOR BAN PEDRO, BARADERD, AND

POETS.—The steamer Tula will leave on
Tuesdaya and Saturdaya, returning on Mondaya
and Fridaya. From the Bailway Station Retiro,
at 10 a.m.

and Fridays. From the Danies,
at 10 a.m.
FOR COBRIENTES AND PORTS.—The
steemers Esmeralds and Espigador will leave
alternately on Thursdays, returning on Mondays.
For all particulars as to freight and passage
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The parcels taken on the day of stilling.
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This steamer will leave the Tigre for Rosario, calling at Zerate, Beradoro, San Pedro, Ohligado, Les Hermanse, and San Nicolas, on.

EVERY FRIDAY, and will leave the Tigre for San Nicolas, calling at Zerate, Beradero, San Pedro, Obligado, and Les Hermanse, on EVERY TUESDAY.

Tariff.—To Rosario, 46.16: San Nicolas and

Tariff.—To Roserio, \$1.16; Sen Nicolas and Las Hermanas, \$1.12; Obligado and San Pedro, \$1.8; Baradero, \$1.6; Zarate, \$1.4; Steerage half

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No inconvenience is derived, or danger incourred by trains as TOTAL YEST STORT olin, 2/3 L.1.1., 759 c. Consgues Musica some beledened to over Configures Mears. Beledened as Abytinians. LIV--- de total bengas, de A.J., 491 tons,

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FOR MARSEILLES. DENIS AFFRE-French Berque, 3/3 L.1.1., 325 tons, Fourcade Master, Consigness Massrs. A. Jolly.

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GLANEUR—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 432
tons, Lannegrasse Master, Consignees Bax
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VIOTOR—IX.

PENERO-French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., \$98 tonz, De St. Peru Master, Consignees Messer. Rennemann & Heydacker.

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39 de Setiembre de 1867.

1a. carrera, a la 1 de la tarda.

Carrera 24 de hisyo—Para caballos de silla que no bayan sido pareje ce 1 vuelta. Entrada 3 100. Premio \$500. Poso de los corredores 150 lbs. Za carrera a la 11 de la tarde. Carrera Yatay—Para todo cuballo 2 vueltas. Entrada \$400. Premio \$1500. Peso de los corredores 135 fbs.

Sa cerrera à les 2 de la terde. Carrette Uruguayana, Para caballos que no hayan corrido en ninguna reunion de esta u otra Sociedad I vuelta. Entrada \$300. Premio \$1,500. Resp de los correderes 150 lbs.

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En las escreras 24 de Mayo y Paso de la Patrie, los corredores debatán ser personas no pràcticas en el cárcio de correr y que no hayan zzido carreras do interés.

En la carrera de interés.
En la carrera la de Julio, si el dis en que se sintantes propuestes pere la carrera, hubices mas de quatre competidores, se sacaran à la querte los que deben correr, no pudiendo hacerlo mas del número indicado y a hubices numero sufficiento para formar 2 carreras, se librará igualmente a la suerte, los que deban formar la la. y

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Si às succricion que se levante diese un éxito favorable, se aumentarin los premies, lo que se commisera, antes del die de la cutrada de los

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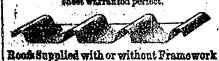
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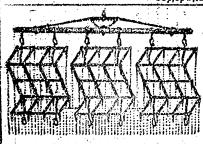


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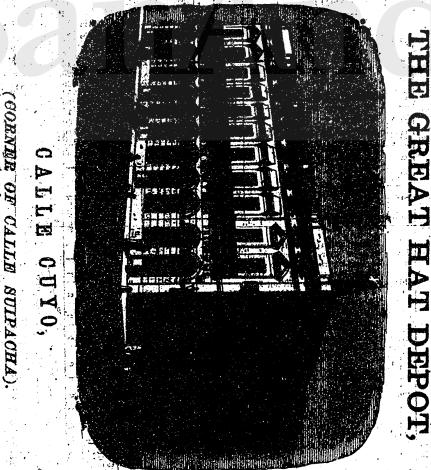
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Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and isbels of which the names of LEA PREHINS have beenforged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against MANUFACTURENS and VENDORS of such or engage or imitations by which their right ings against MANUPACTURERS and VENDOES OF DINBEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

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That in this meantime the amount of said Divided shall be credited to the Bhareholders now on the Register of Mambers of the Company.

now on the Register of Mambers of the Com-pany.

That the Directors may issue to say Shere-holders, willing to accept the same, Lebestares of the Company to the extent of £19,600, bearing interest at per cent. per annum, and psyable at such fine, or times, as the Directors think fit, for and in psyment of the amount of Dividend due to such Shireholders respectively, ach Debastures to be distributed rateably and equally amongst the Shernholders, who may be willing to take the same.

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