THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1867.

OIRCULATION 2,500

REVIEW FOR BUROPE. Many events of importance have transpired in the Plate during the fortnight. Mr, Gould secretary of H.
B. M. Legation, has returned from
Paraguay and brought from that unfortunate country three English
widows and their children. Whilst discharging the duties of his mission, he exerted himself to the utmost to bring about peace but without success. Lopez refused to make a peace, conditioned on his departure for Europe, negotiations were broken off and the war continues with the same chequered results. Our last advices report a signal victory over the Paraguayans, at a place called San Solano. but the week previously the Para-guayans attacked a convoy with equal success and possibly more advantage. These undecisive engagements although they amount to little, show the character of the enemy with which of the new President will subside. the allies have to contend. Lopez watches every opportunity to harass the allies, his effective force is doubtless diminishing, and his position gradually becoming more critical, owing to the successful flank movements of the allies, but a pitched battle has yet to be fought which may be precipitated by the allies drawing their lines so closely around Humaita. Our information from Paraguay is of the most reliable source, and leaves little room to suppose that the Paraguayans can ever assume the offensive, the country is exhausted, prostrated and ruined: agricultural employments | tration and energetic measures for the are exclusively in the bands of women who morning and night raise their hands to heaven imploring the Almighty to restore peace to their distracted land. Justice, truth and honor demand that we should say the only real. impediment to peace is President Lopez; but come what will, the Paralaguayan people seem determined to stand by him to the last, and although fighting against the most tearful odds and quality of the new clip. Money and although and quality of the new clip. Money consider the most unless the most unless of said to afford a quality of the new clip. Money and although the most unless of said to afford a quality of the new clip. Money and although the most unless of said to afford a quality of the new clip. Money arrived, our timents, actived, our limiting care of micros, actived and limiting care of micros, ac fighting against the most fearful odds and enduring the most unheard of privations, the war is only unpopular in Paragnay amongst the women. There interest are unchanged; good city in a limit however to everything and is a limit however to everything, and if the recent expedition ordered by General Mitre result in anything, the hour is fast approaching when the only foot hold of the Paraguayan chief will be within the trenches of Humai-tá; and then, and not till then, may it be said that this protracted campaign is drawing to a close. The Brazilian and the City of Limerick it is said Government is making the most giant will also take a like amount; in fact, efforts to send at once to headquarters the balance of our trade both with 20,000 men. President Mitre has Europe and Brazil is so heavy against called on the Argentine Government us, that it is thought the export of spefor further contingents; with such reinforcements there is every probability that divisions will be pushed through the enemy's country. The iron clads are in the same position, locked in between Humanta and Curuting in the country for any purposes, and in the hands of new settlers. We have no estancia sales of importance to note; a small estancia in the distorbed in between Humanta and Curuting in the country for any purposes, and in the country for any purposes, and in the hands of new settlers. We paiti, nor is there at present much prospect of their getting away from their awkward position, owing to the Paraguayans having in various parts of the river facing Curupaiti placed obstructions in the canal, and mounted on the river's bank severalnew cannon of heavy calibre; but neither Curupaiti nor Humaitá will now decide the war, the expedition to the interior of Paraguay is the turning point of the campaign. If it proves successful, then it is probable that Asuncion and its arsenal will be cut off, and even the river shut, by the new battery about to be erected by the allies above

The great superiority of the allied cavalry is now becoming each day more apparent, and the allied generals aware of the importance of cavalry in the present war, have ordered immense supplies of horses which have to be maintained in Paraguay on hay and corn supplied from Buenos Ayres. The Paraguayan war cannot last much longer, unless Lopez should leave Humaita and take to his native mountains: in which case it would be difficult to put a period to the struggle.

Congress has at last been closed, the session is singularly sterile of any very important legislation. The Vice-President when closing the house spoke with a peculiar certainty as to the prompt termination of the war, which the assertions of public men in this all the dreariness of archives in gene-

some matters of moment under discus- military biographies have so strong a sion. Affairs in the interior we regret to say are still in a most masatisfactory state, and the mooted invasion from Chile which we mentioned in our last has been fully confirmed; these provincial disturbances however, are in a measure attributed to the approacing Presidential election which is already beginning to convulse the nation. There are many candidates in the field, but as yet it is premature to offer any opinion. The National force in the provinces is sufficiently strong to repress the revolt, but the distances are so enormous that the main difficulty is to come up with the rebels who are well mounted and keep flying about. The provincial troubles are not however of a character to inspire alarm, and on the conclusion of Probably the most important feature of provincial news is the discovery of valuable coal mines in the province of Mendoza, samples of this coal have arrived in this city, and have been examined. The coal is of a highly bituminous nature, and it is to be hoped the discovery will result in something.
The capital question has not been

settled, and the period fixed by law federalizing the city of Buenos Ayres baving lapsed, all the local jurisdiction hitherto enjoyed by the National Government has been vested in Governor Alsina, who by his discreet adminisreformation of abuses, has gained the greatest popularity amongst both, foreigners and natives.

In the country districts shearing is now going on. Some small unimportant lots of new wool have arrived, but untiring care of friends, tatal results, paper is discounted at the banks at 5 per cent. per annum. Exchange has gone up, and keeps rising; it opened at 481, but bills have since passed at 481. The export of gold still continues; the La Platatook over £100,000 sterling for England, the La Place, which sailed yesterday, some £10,000 Europe and Brazil is so heavy against cie must continue. Gold keeps arriv-ing in the country for army purposes

death of Mr. Thompson, the manager of the Northern Railway, a próvisional Board of management has been named by H. B.M. Minister, which nomination has been duly approved by the Provincial Government. The following gentlemen compose the board: C Santa Maria (chairman); Mr. Anthony Bell, of the firm of James Thompson & Co., and Mr. H. Wyatt Smith, of R. & J. Carlisle & Co. The local management of the road is in the hands of Mr. Neville Mortimer, a railway engineer of much experience. and fully competent for the position. Exchange on England 481 and 482.

REVISTA DE BUENOS AYRES. The continued, though somewhat

Do

France 5.10.

irregular, publication of this periodical does credit to the perseverance of the editors, as well as to the severe tastes of the public. If the Revista has a failing, it errs certainly on what many serious minded people would think the right side. It is by far too

dry. It has too many articles culled for a moment caused attention, but from dusty local archives, which have country carry very little weight; and ral, without the merit of antiquity or and confer distinction on himself and new much importance is attached to the much historic interst. Its local antiquity or speech in question. The Provincial mals result is an almanac, but without of some interest to think that the Sr. Aguirre, who offers every assistant forms. The provincial mals result is navigation must be tedious, on account of the arrong current running account of the arrong current running down.

Chambers are still in session, and its usual facilities for reference. Its family likeness that it is necessary to be a native and to the manner born, if not an immediate descendant of one of the heroes in question, to distin-guish one from the other. We, of course, speak from the point of view of foreigners, in the full knowledge that what to us may lack interest may be the most appreciated by native readers. For the rest, we are only too thankful for the privilege each month of gaining information from a magazine of so high a character as the Revista de Buenos Ayres. When it does favor us with articles on subjects of more immediate or of general interest, they are always well worth the perusal, both of seekers of entertainment and of the studients

ment and of the studious.

The series of papers, for instance, contributed by Dr. Scrivener, on the ravages of the cholera at the Tigre and las Conchas, have much more than a purely scientific or a merely dismal interest. Apart from his experiences as a medical man, which enable him to convey useful hints and instructions to laymen in dealing with the epidemic, Dr. Scrivener's story of recent cases is well connected, and full of details, simply and pathetically related, of the sufferings and domes-tic condition of the poor of those dis-tricts. He seems to hold the conviction that the disease is not contagious; a most important truth, if it be one, to impress on the minds not only of the poor and ignorant, but of the timid among their neighbors who are better off in circumstances. In cases of cholera, with those who can pro-cure not only remedies but luxuries, and above all who can count upon the panying it with accounts of sailors and other poor and friendless fellows who have been landed at the Tigre, literally cast ashore, and left to die of the disease for the want of the commonest attention.

Among other contributions in the later numbers of the Revisia likely to attract the general reader are a carefully compiled synopsis, by Sr. Juan S. Fernandez, of the different systems of official land measurements in Europe and America, with the particular objects for which such surveys were objects for which such surveys were undertaken; a short review by the editor, Mr. Quesada, of a pamphlet by Sr. José F. Lopez on "Civil Marriage—the Church and State in the Argentine Republic;" and, above all, a remarkable and elaborate historical and philological essay on the "Coloniza-tion of Peru," by Dr. Vincent Lopez. The article on land measurement is

taken principally from a work on the same subject by M. Noizet, a French advocate. The details given will speak for themselves to those interested in social statistics. The question of civil marriage as a measure of reform in this country, both the author of the pampulet and the reviewer leave very much where they found it. The subject, however, is most suitable to the moment, as it is now actracting particular attention in this province and in Santa Fé. The wholesome prejudice in favor of the intervention of the clergy in the marriage ceremony will not easily be overcome in these countries. The question is made more intricate, if not at the same time more urgent, by the great differences of cleed which exist in our motley population. The result of Mr. Quesada's article is evidently a 'traslado de

The essay of Dr. Vicente Lopez on the colonization of Peru is of unusual interest, as it treats of nothing less than the identification of the Peruvian race with the ancient Pelasgi; but not only does he argue that the Keshua language is of Pelaszic origin, but that the Incas of Peru were themselves Pelasgi. There are probably not half a dozen men in all Europe who could give a conjectent opinion on so nebulous a subject; but if Dr. Lopez be under no delusion his labors will soon attract the attention of philologists, and confer distinction on himself and But to resume our journey. The

'aiste' of the Gaucho and the modern songs of Greece may have the same origin. When we again bear the wretched drone of the Gaucho, and the thrum of his guitar, in our melan-choly camps, it will be a consolation to muse upon the fact that before David sang, or perhaps before Abraham was born, there were shepherds in Thessaly singing the same ditties.

PATAGONES AND BAHIA BLANCA.

Having just returned from a trip to the above places, a few notes on these as yet comparatively unknown regious might interest some of your

many readers. We started in the steamer Paragones onthe 10th ult., and after three days of beautiful weather arrived at the port of Bahia Blanca. The entrance to this place must prove a great drawback to its future advancement, as the windings of the channel remind one of trying to follow the turns of a corkscrew. From the steamer's anchorage to the shore appears to be about a mile distant, but the windinge of the creek again are such that the boats have to be rowed at least a league. However, having overcome these little difficulties, we reached the mole, (which is constructed of several old bullock carts,) and were kindly received by Sr. Coronti, who furnished us with horses to proceed to the town, which is about two leagues from the lauding place. Having taken a walk round in the evening we saw all that is to be seen about the town, which is not much, though there are some nice chacras and quintas in the vicinity. Next morning Sr. Coronti had horses ready for us, and his son kindly accompanied us as guide, to have a look at the camps on the Naposta, which is a small river rising in the interior, and running through the town. For two or three leagues up the stream the valley of the Naposta is under cultivation, and the wheat crop looks very promising. The camps we found much better than we had anticipated, and Sr. Carontic offers very fair terms to settlers, and great praise is due to him for the way in which he has thrown all his energy to the advancement of Bahia Blanca, and for his unbounded hospitality to strangers. In the evening we were introduced to the commandant, who showed us through the fort, which, in model of neatness and order. The following morning Sr. Caronti drove us down in his carriage to the mole, where the steamer's boat was in waiting, and in an hour afterwards we were steaming out of the bay; but a change had set in, and the weather which up till now had been calm and serene, now began to look dark and

steamed up to the town of Carmen or Patagones, lying about 7 leagues from the mouth of the river. We were favorably impressed with the first appearance of this country. The banks on each side of the river (which at the town is about 150 yards much larger extent than that on the wide,) are beautifully laid out in chacras, quintas, &c., and the trees and range of hills beyond reminded us more of the old country than anything we have as yet seen in South America. Having effected a landing, which is much more easily accomplished here than in most Argentine ports, the steamer lying within about 10 yards from the north bank. We found that Patagones was far before heresister town of Bahia Planca in its accommodation for travellers, each family seeming to vie with one another in trying to make strangers feel

his back. Fortunately the distance is

not great, and in 18 hours we found

ourselves off the mouth of the Rio Negro, and the bar being in good or-

der for crossing we at once entered

this finest of Argentine rivers, and

at home.

tauce to parties wishing to look at the camps, we started up the north side of the river, which for a distance of 6 or 7 leagues, until you reach the Fortin, is thickly covered with a bushy scrub, the range of hills coming down to the river's edge. But after passing this the country opens out into fine level camp, lying between the hills and the river, which we found covered with excellent pasture. The sheep and cattle were very fat, and the flocks remarkably clean. Towards evening we arrived at the China Muerta Estancia, belonging to Sres. Heusser and Clarez, where we stayed till next morning. This estancia is one of the finest in that part of the country; the camp is excellent, and has a large river frontage, besides permanent lagunus in the back. Next morning we resumed our journey, and arrived at the Guardia in time for breakfast. This is a stirring little place; there being no less than six stores, all of which seem to make a strong trade with the Indians; several tame tribes of the latter live in the vicinity, and are constantly to be seen going about in their native costume of 'quillangos.' The same evening we arrived at the estancional four Scotchmen, the first of our countrymen settled in this quarter, and who with their proverbial hospitality insisted on our making this our headquarters during our stay. We were happy to see that though but lately started they had made very fair progress, and were looking forward to good returns.

We crossed the Rio Negro at the Guardia, and swam our horses over, and then rode up some 4 leagues to the 'tolderia' of the Indian cacique Saihueque, who had just arrived from the Manzanas, with about 130 men. From Buenos Ayres accounts of these Indians we expected to meet a set of ferocious savages, and consequently felt rather doubtful what kind of reception we should get; but we were agreeably surprised to find the chief a fine looking, intelligent, and altogether superior man, who received us very kindly. We spent a couple of hours with him, squatted in front of his tolds, and before leaving we purhis toldo, and before leaving we purchased a few skins, &c., from them, and returned highly delighted with our visit. To a stranger an Indian 'tolderia,' or encampment, with its comparison with the others we have huts of guanaco skins, and its swarseen on the frontier, is certainly the thy inhabitants variously engagedsome cooking, some bringing firewood, others sleeping, and the women sewing the 'quillangos' with ostrich sinews-the war lances stuck in the earth in front of the tents, and the immense number of horses feeding over the plains, is altogether an imposing and interesting sight. These Indians do not disturb the country, oloudy, and the sea ran pretty high, as in the northern provinces, as they to which the good ship Patagones did ample justice by diving into it and lowed to them by the Government, and therefore it is to their interest to

so that one of our fellow-passengers told us he had to wedge himself into his bed by putting his hat-box against up some 8 leagues further on. Hero his stomach, and his portmanteau at as lower down the camps were in excellent condition. The 'rincons' formed by the river are very nume-. rous, and well suited for agriculture; this is carried on to a good extent in the district, both sides of the river being under cultivation, and the wheat crops looking very promising.
The next day, having bid good by

to our countrymen, we again crossed the river at the Guardia, returning to the town on the south side. Here the camp looked beautiful, and was of north side, the hills being very far

from the river.

The Rio Negro is well wooded on both sides, and studded here and there with islands, some of which are under cultivation, and others covered with trees, adding much beauty to the scenery; in fact, the view from some of the bigher points of the hills, looking up the river, we have seldom seen equalled. The river seems to vary very little in breadth, and from good authority we learn that it has been navigated for 40 leagues higher up by a pilot boat drawing 4 or 5 sees. water; but unless propelled by steam this navigation must be tedious, on

PACKET MEWS. BY THE GALILEO.

A TOTAL STREET, STREET

CONTINENT OF EUROPE

It is thought that Count Bismatk will showly do something to force the the Emperors of France and Austria to show their hands, or to let it be known that they have no cards to play. The relations of Prussia and Italy, which were supposed a short time since to be of a very delicate character, are said to have assumed a new aspect Count Bismark has offered large advances of money to the Italian Go vernment, and has promised to assist the latter, if it should think fit to make a casus belli of the position taken by France in Rome.

The Salzburg interview has set all the South German States in a fever of conjecture, and Prussia in a state of considerable irritation. Nearly all the Continental papers are engaged in speculations as to what is likely to be its effect on the peace of Europe; while in the Southern States themselves the liveliest disinclination for even a temporary disseverance from the rest of Germany is evinced. It was stated that the Bavarian Minister, Prince Hohenlohe, had entertained the idea of forming a South German Parliament; but this report, upon the authority of the official Bavarian journal, is now contradicted. The form of the rumour was that the calling of such a parliament had emanated from Baron Von Beust, and had been favorably entertained by the Bavarian Minister. The statement that Prussia had demanded diplomatic explanations of the Salzburg meeting, which has been frequently contradicted with mence, is now declared to partake of the essential elements of truth.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe says-"In spite of the Emperor Napoleon's pacific declaration at Amiens, it does not appear that any relaxation is to be made in military preparations. On the contrary, they are continuing in Paris, Lille, Nantes, Lyons, Nancy, and other towns, with as much activity as if his Majesty had announced war.

The unceasing reports and articles about the Salzburg interview which spring up every day all over the Continent are the expressions of a very uneasy state of feeling. It has now been semi-officially put forth in Berlin that the Prussian Cabinet were fully apprised of the proposed interview before it was publicly announced. Moreover, the Government had received trustworthy communications to the effect that the visit arose purely from a desire of Napoleon to see his imperial Austrian brother concerning the calamity in Mexico. The reporters, it will be seen, are now harking back to the original programme. The French papers busily engaged in viewing together the Salzburg meeting and the speeches at Arras, Lille, and Amiens; but the net result seems to be that no one knows so much about the French Emperor's policy as he does himself The elections for the North German Parliament are thus far going in favour of the policy of Count Bismarck, or at all avents of that part of it which is directed towards the national unity. The only fear now is that the Government supporters may push it much too fast thitherward for its ulterior designs. The report as to the intention of Prussia to send two battalions into the neighbourhood of Luxembourg may be corrected by the fact that there now only remain 359 soldiers in the fortress, and that the complete evacuation will be accomplished on Monday.

Active negotiations are proceeding between the Porte and the various Foreign Ministers at Constantinople with reference to a scheme for the pacification of Crete. The Peace Congress at Geneva seems likely to be a rather remarkable affair. Persons no less renowned in modern European history than Garibaldi, Victor Hugo, and Louis Blanc have arrived to take part in its deliberations. The sittings of the Congress have not yet commenced; but when they do we shall doubtless have very interesting accounts of them from the foreign correspondents.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRELAND. . King Theodore, of Abyssinia, has at last come to whatever sense he possessed, and has released the unfortunaté people whom he has so long kept captive. At least such is the effect of the telegram received lately from Constantinople, which, however, as not obtained a very general cre-dence. At all events the Admiralty officials are not slackening their proce-

Earl Russell has refused to take part in the Reform 'féte' at the Crystal Palace, not from any particular disinclination of spirit, but simply from any particular disinclination of a man even Earl Russell—being in two places at once. He will be in Ireland, but moreover, upon the principle of not hallooing before we are out of the wood, considers that he could not be an enthusiastic guest, as at present he is too uncertain of what may be the effect of Lord Derby's leap in the dark. Mr. Gladstone does not qualify his letter on the subject by any gloomy forebodings, but thinks the rejoicings fully justified by the simple extension of the franchise.

Lieutenant Brand, the flery assailant of Mr. Buxton, who was lately brought home from Jamaica for the purpose of making certain explana-tions to the authorities, has now been restored to active service.

The Galileo, for Buenos Ayres, in proceeding, in charge of a pilot, to her anchorage in the river Mersey, from some unexplained cause, got foul of the New Brighton Landing-stage, and coming broadside on to the stage she damaged the bridge connecting it to the shore so seriously that it gave way and sank, the stage drifting into the river, where it was, however, secured. The Galileo was towed clear, and to an anchor, apparently undamaged.

The battle of the safes has been decided in favour of Mr. Chatwood, the English maker.

Powerful lamps, with solar reflectors, have been placed in the principal walks of Hyde Park.

The banquet of the Agricultural Society was given at Dublin in the Exhibition Palace, Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair. The Lord Lieutenant was received with the warmest demonstrations of respect. In responding to the toast of "The Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland," his Excellency quoted statistical returns to show that the prospects of the country are encouraging, that its wealth is increasing and that crime is decreasing Some distress had been occasioned by the exceptionally severe winter, and in February last the number receiving Poor Law relief was 78,000, the average for the preceding four years having been 72,000. The number is now reduced to 63,000. The stock in the Bank of Ireland at the end of June last was £18,900,000, being upwards of £17,000 more than the return of the whole year 1866. In the Post-office Savings-bank deposits there had been an incréase in the last half-year of £40.000, a larger amount than the whole year's return for 1866. This showed the increase of wealth, and an Indisposition to apply it, owing partly to political disturbances, It showed that the insane and unmeaning Fenian outbreak did not diminish the country's wealth, though it stopped the issues of it. There is a decrease of 60,000 acres under crops, and an increase of 500,000 cattle and 1,500,000 sheep. The increase in cattle and the decrease in the means of feeding them was a question for practical men to consider. The export of cattle in 1863 amounted to 345,000; last year, to 519,000, giving an increase of 3,000,000 in value. In the flax crop there had been a total decrease of 10,000 acres, chiefly in Ulster, showing a return to a healthy state of trade. The emigration in the first six months of this year compared with that of last year showed a dimination of 18,000, or, in other words, was nearly butter. one-third less. The number of inlictable offences in 1864 was 10.800: in 1865, 9,800; in 1866, 9,00. His 69,000,000,000lb.; hay, 31,000,000 tons; state the circumstance: Excellency expressed his satisfaction cotton, 2,500,000 bales. As compared Mr. George L. Horn, an estimable that no such cold-blooded atrocities had been committed in Ireland as the Sheffield outrages. His speech was cordially applauded. Lord Strathnairn returned thanks for the Army, and then untrammelled, the above estimining the country he decided on the Hon. Baille Hamilton for the mate shows for 1867 an increase of 30 establishing himself, in company with Navy. His Excellency proposed the per cent. in wheat over 1860; 5 per a Mr. Schultz, on lands near the Enghealth of the President, Lord Talbot de Malabide, who, in responding, crease of 30 per cent. in rye, 28 per stated that no such ill-feeling as is recent. increase in oats, 35 per cent. inpresented exists in Ireland between landlords and tenants. He owns estates in both England and Ireland. and said the condition of the Irish tenant is as good as, and in some per cent. decrease in tobacco, and 150 respects better than, that of the Enper cent. increase in hay. Indian

glish tenant. Availing themselves of the presence show a decrease; but the latter two of the Viceroy of Egypt in England, a deputation of the Cotton Supply As States, while tobacco and Indian sociation had an interview with that official. They expressed a full belief returns for 1800 for all the above crops before the war, and therefore urged utmost ability of their population. upon the attention of his Highness the

prices for cotton, that country made marvellous progress in cultivating the staple. In the year 1865 England imported from Egypt 1,778,952 cwt. valued at £14,300,507—thereby receiving sensible relief from the miseries of the cotton famine. The Viceroy was foremost as an example of private enterprise, introducing machinery on a large scale into his private estates, and encouraging industry everywhere throughout his dominions.

UNITED STATES.

The City of Paris, with dates from New York to the 21st August brings a few more items as to the movements of the military governors of the South. It was not, we thought, upon the cards that Mr. Johnson would be re-elected as President; but by this mail we find that clubs are being organised having for their object the continuation of Mr. Johnson in the Presidentship. The Radical journals, and not a few of the Democratic party, have emphatically declared heretofore that the day on which Mr. Johnson's term of office expires is that in which he will sink for ever from the history of the United States.

The Times says the correspondence on the subject of the Alabama clains is very creditable to both the authors, the communications of Mr. Seward especially being written in vigorous and confident style as of a man who is determined that a good case shall not suffer in his hands. Lord Stanley, though acute and critical, is less impressive, since he has to stand on the defensive, and to excuse acts which are denounced as a breach of international right, and which certainly require explanation. The Times, however, must repeat that, except for the depredations of the Alabama, the United States have no just cause to complain of the conduct of Great Britain as a State during the late war. It may, bowever, well be that a Government is not responsible if it takes all due precaution to prevent such acts, and we believe the British Government did take such precautions; but their propositions may be combated, and it is beyond doubt that through the cunning of Confederate partisans those ships and their armaments were sent to sea though separately, and thus by means of Englishmen was the maritime trade of the North crippled.

The Times says advices from Mexico state that Juarez, had formed a Ministry of public men professing moderate opinions, with Senor Yglesias as Prime Minister holding the portfolio of finance. Some persons had arrived at the capital from New York, with the view of treating with Senor Yglesias for the formation of a national

California promises to become a great wine-producing country. This year there have been made there 3,800,000 gallons of wine and 100,000

gallous of brandy. The harvest in the United States this year has been most bountiful, and the supply of breadstuffs will not only be ample for all wants of the United States, but will give a large surplus export. The estimated crops of leading articles for 1867, the estimate being that of the Agricultural Department, are the following: -- Wheat, 232,500,000 bush.; Indian 800,000,000 bush.; 21,000,000 bush.; buckwheat, 23,000,000 mate shows for 1867 an increase of 30 cent. decrease in Indian.coru, an incent. increase in oats, 35 per cent. increase in barley, 27 per cent. increase in buckwheat, 40 per cent. increase in potatoes, 40 per cent. increase in butter, 33 per cent. increase in cheese 20 corn, tobacco, cane sugar, and cotton

Southern industry is www greatly

ble reduction in the cape sugar crop. With regard to wheat, the California wheat at San Francisco from the interior were 169,230 sacks, as compared with 85,912 sacks for the corresponding period of 1866. The first days of July are early for receipts of wheat at the shipping ports; yet, if the comparison holds good for all the season, the increase of the California wheat crop this year over that of last year will be almost 100 per cent. Her farmers have taxed their energies to the utmost.

Of cotton the crop of 1860 was 4,676,000 bales; while the estimate above given for 1867 is 2,500,000 bales. In making this estimate the Department is safe, for every one here believes the crop will produce that much, while some sanguine observers go even tar beyond it; the New York Economist, for instance, estimating it at 3,225,000 bales,. It is unfortunate with regard to cotton that the people who are in the cotton section, and best able to judge of it, are always interested in representing the crop as a short one in order to keep up prices. For that reason early in the season the accounts were gloomy and the predictions bad but these sad tales have in most cases been dissipated. In some portions of the South, however, the crop will no doubt be bad, but that is the case every year. A few days ago I announced the receipt of the first hale of new cotton at New York from Florida: this week two more bales, grown in Alabama, have appeared, classed as "good middling", and were sold for 55c. currency. At New Orleans the first consignment of new cotton came to hand on the 13th of August; last year the first bale was received on the 7th of August. With regard to crop prospects the reports from all parts of the South appear favourable, excepting from the overfiowed districts in the Mississippi valley from there the intelligence is of continued misfortune. Louisiana will fall shorts as compared with last year.

Of the current cotton year, ending the 31st of August, but two week's returns are yet to be made. Thus far 1,855,676 bales have been received, as compared with 2,020,773 bales to the same date last year; 1,875,000 bales will probably cover the reported receipts of the current cotton year. Thus far during the year the exports from the United States have been 1,541,155 bales, as compared with 1,509,950 balest last year to the same date, leaving a very small stock, only 137,380 bales, at present at the shipp ing ports.

ASSASSINATION OF MR. HORN.

The impression caused by the murder of the poor Barrons has hardly had time to subside, when we are horrified by another assassination of a still more barbarous character. The Barrons, at least, precipitated them rye, 27,000,000 selves voluntarily into a known dangbush,; oats, 230,000,000 bush; barley, er. Their death was not a premedi tated murder, but the result of pasbush.; potatoes, 155,000,000 bush.; sions let loose by revolutionary strife. butter, 242,000,000 lb.; cheese, Mr. Horn has been murdered deliber-142,000,000lb.; rice, 50,000,000lb.; to-ately and in cold blood, by a common baco. 350,000,000lb.; cane sugar, midwight assassin. I will proceed to

cotton, 2,500,000 bales. As compared Mr. George L. Horn, an estimable with the crop of 1860, the year before young man of respectable connections, the war, and the only year with which arrived in this country some eight or a fair comparison can be made, as nine months ago, having passed some American agricultural industry was time in Peru and Chile. After exlish Colony of Romero. In the mean time, while making his preparations, he and his partner occupied a 'ranch belonging to a Mr. Heiland, situated on Mr. Armstrong's land, in the part absorbed by the 'concession' to the railroad, about one league from the Cañada de Gomez Station.

On Friday, the 27th of September, Messrs. Schultz and Heiland left the range to proceed to Cruz Alta to pur chase oxen, leaving Mr. Horn alone. Schultz returned with a 'peon' on Wednesday night, and was surprised at not fluding Horn at home, but sup that America will not some time were from the entire country—North to come he able to grow ofton to the same extent, nor at so low a price as being at that time cultivated to the same to refurn during the might. The next morning, Horn not making his appear ance, his companion became uneasy, importance of continuing to encourage an increase of and rode over to the station to make an increased growth of cotton in Egypt. Considering the brief period in which Egypt enjoyed the stimulus of high show that section has thriven in spite a day or two before, who had called,

of the war. The cane sugar crop in but found it deserted. Being thirsty, 1860 was 230,982,982 lb.; now it is he had drawn some water from the stimated at but 69,000,000lb. The desolation of the south by the court found it bloody, a circumstance howard this year the added devastation of the plantations along the Mississippi river and elsewhere throughout louisians have caused this remarkation. The state of the reach with another remarkation of the state of the reach, with another remarkation of the state of the reach, with another remarkation of the state of the reach, with another remarkation of the state of the reach, with another remarkation of the state of the reach, with another remarkation of the state of the reach, with another remarkation of the state of the reach, with another remarkation of the state of the stat person, and making a hook they let it down the well, grappled a body, crop, which in 1866 was enormous, is and brought it to the surface, all they this year even greater. During the could do, except tearing off and first 16 days of July the receipts of bringing up some fragments of clothing, that proved too clearly that it was poor Mr. Horn that lay at the

> Without waiting to make any further examination Schultz started off for Rosario to get assistance and inform Mr. Horn's friends, as well as Mr. Ogilvie, who, I believe is a connection of the deceased. On Friday the body was taken out and identified. The unfortunate young gentleman had been cruelly murdered. One fatal blow, apparently with a heavy 'bola,' had crushed in the temple other,; an made apparently with the same instrument, had broken the jaw and teeth, and a large wound, made apparently with a 'facou,' was behind the ear, and by which the jugular vein was probably cut, and by this means the water of the well was discolored.

On examination it was found that the deed had been committed in the kitchen, a 'ranch' detached from the principal building, and while Mr. Horn was sitting on a box before the fire. From the kitchen the body had been dragged to the well and thrown in.

The fact of Mr. Horn having a custom of writing up his diary every night before going to bed, enables us to fix the day of his murder. The diary was found in its proper place, written up on Saturday night. It was consequently on Sunday he was murdered, probably while smoking after breaklast or dinner.

Like Mr. Barron, Mr. Horn spoke the Spanish language, and placed a good deal of confidence in the 'gauchos'-a confidence that cost him his

Up to the present time suspicion only rests upon one man, a 'gaucho' with no ostensible means of living honestly, who resides in his 'ranch, a league or two from Mr. Heiland's 'ranch.' This man brought a horse to Mr. Schultz, a day or two before the latter's departure for Cruz Alta, offering it for sale. Schultz bought it, and requested Horn to pay for it. The latter opened a box or trunk, and took out his desk, and in this the 'gaucho' saw a quantity of gold. On examination it was found that the box was broken open as well as the desk, and the money gone. This was the only thing missing. A portrait album, sup-posed undoubtedly to contain something of value, was torn open from the back, and then thrown aside.

On reading this over to Mr. Schultz he says everything is correct, except that he did not go to bed at the 'ranch,' but went over to the station the same night. He found Mr. Horn's clothes lying about, together with his saddle, and consequently suspected something. On his arrival be drew water for his horses, but was surprised that they would not drink it. The dog as well refused it.

It is a melancholy satisfaction to be able to listen to the last words of a departed friend; I, therefore, make no apology for transcribing the last day's entry in Mr. Horn's Diary:-

"Saturday, 28th. All alone by myself. Woke about 6.30 by the dog barking; on going outside saw a man by but he soon went off without seeing me. I think he is a 'puestero' of D. Martin's. Horses all right in the distance. About 7.30 a brother of Antonino's came up; after talking some time he asked for some coffee as a 'remedio.' Then he asked if he could not make it there; took him to the kitchen, where he lighted the fire and sat drinking coffee for an hour. When he had gone I went out and took the 'maneas' off the horses and drove them nearer the house; then got breakfast warmed up, soup and coffee; then watered the horses, and tied up and shifted the pegs. Larre's 'peon' came, having been his 'primo' to the station. He is going to town to see what is become of D. Martin. Split up a supply of firewood. Gregorio Perez came about four o'clock; humbugged about until six. He goes to the Aresta tomorrow; gave him a 'papeleta' to bring the horses if he found them; drove in the borses and 'maneared;' got dinner; warmed up tea and coffee; cattle rather troublesome to-day; Bernardo (the dog), the useless beast does not keep them off as he should."

These were the last words of poor Mr. Horn.

Yours truly,

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

IMPORTANT FROM ROSARIO.

THE CALIFORNIAN COLONY. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) October 8, 1867.

I have just had an interview with Mr. Kenney, arrived from the American Colony and the Chaco, and he corroborates the statements as to its flourishing condition. He tells me that Mr. Locket, one of the principal men of the party, has returned from a trip to Brazil, where he saw and conversed with a large number of his countrymen: He has seen no part of Brazil equal to Chaco, and returned very well satisfied to commence operations on as large a scale as possible in the Colony. In conversing with the Cattle can be had in the neighborhood Americans arrived out to Brazil, he at 4 or 5 dollars. Both cattle and sheep was astonished to find out how ignorant they all were of the Argentine side of the river, but as yet there is no Republic, which they fancy is all a wild desert. They would not believe that any railroads existed until Mr. Locket showed them the papers. What has our Minister in Washington | would be very convenient though not been about that he has not done something in the United States to implements such as 1 whip saw, 2 doz illustrate the people there in reference to this country? How often have I said that an agent from here, and an expense of two or three thousand thread and awls and wax, a large dollars would have brought all the revolver and rifle, fish-hooks and am-American immigration that has enter- munition." ed Brazil to our ports instead. And who can doubt that both the immigrants and the Republic would have been the gainers by it. Mr. Benitz, a wealthy capitalist of

California, whose brother came out to the Colony as a pioneer, has arrived in Chile with some companions, on their way to the Colony. Others are coming round the Horn, by the way of Buenos Ayres. Mr. Locket has induced several Americans in Brazil to come and settle in the Chaco, as soon as they can arrange their affairs there Mr. McLean gives some partial re turns. He writes :-

"Mr. Locket and Mr. Post, working together cropped 125 fanegus of corn and plenty of vegetables. Mr. Moore and two sons harvested 140 fanegas corn, 60 bushels potatoes and a large quantity of pumkins and garden stuff. Mr. Snow, Mr. Reeves and I worked together and took 130 fanegas corn and fifty bushels potatoes, and abun dance of vegetables of every kind Our present crops bid fair for a good return, and we have done our best for a big crop. Messrs. Locket and Smith have in 40 acres of wheat, and the same amount of corn with two acres in tobacco. Mr. Moore and two sons have 40 acres in wheat and fifty ready for corn, a potato patch and large plantation of fruit trees. Mr. Post alone has 20 acres of wheat and 25 acres ready for corn, with potato patch and plantation. Snow, Reeves and myself have 46 acres of wheat and 54 ready for corn, a potato field, plantation, and tobacco. Mr. Benitz is planting 25 acres in corn and an acre in tobacco. The Colony possesses now 200 head of stock, and we make plenty of butter and cheese. There has been no sickness as yet in the Colony; we are all able to eat our three hearty meals a-day.

" Mr. Moore and I accompanied Mr. Kenney exploring the country. He will give you his impressions. The Government placed all facilities in his power, and gave him an escort."

As I am continually receiving letters from Buenos Ayres and the Banda and the United States. It is worthy Oriental requesting information about of note, the falling off of the European the American Colony, I would feel trade compared with the vast strides obliged if you would publish the follow ing data that I have furnished to one of my correspondents.

"There is no difficulty in getting lands to farm from the Americans, either to purchase or rent, or even for a year or two for nothing if the would be settler is short of cash. The outfit necessary will be the following:-

A waggon or cart	75	hard dom
One large plough & harness	12	" .
One small steel do	12	, "
6 oxen	100	
	20	".
2 horses	14	"
3 ox yokes		
1 doz ox bows	5	
3 log chains with hooks	6	
l saddle, bridle, &c	18	"
6 American axes	15	61
I scythe and cradle	5	
i spade and mattock	3	- 41
1 hand-saw	. š	
	4	. "
Augers, chisels, &c	-	"
2 hoes, broad	2	· " "
10 or 12 lb, nails	1	
1 hammer	- 1	"
	<u> </u>	
•	988	"

"The above I think the only indispensable articles. But in addition we must consider the cost of some months provisions, of seeds and milch

"Of the above items the horses other things in Buenos Ayres or in conceptuando exajerado ese pedido, declined, Rosario, although they can be had in se comisionó para la obra al señer the time.

Colony. But in this case it will be better to proceed to Santa Fé, and move up with carts and everything by the road, a distance of about a hundred miles. Of seeds, wheat and corn can be had at the colony, but that of corn will not come amiss. Of garden seeds it would be as well to bring an assortment, that would cost some five dollars. Melon and pumpkin seeds can be had up there. Cotton and tobacco seed had better be brought. That region is excellent for both. Cattle can be had in the neighborhood are to be had cheaper on the opposite ferry. Between Santa Fé and the Colony are the villages of San Jose, Calchines and San Javier, and the Helvecia Colony, about half way. It indispensable, to add a small bill harrow teeth, I broad axe for hewing, 1 drawing knife, 1 brace and bits butchers knife and shoe knife with

THE WEST COAST MAILS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHILI.

An officer in the Spanish navy writing to a friend in London, dated 31st July says:—"As regards the Pacific question I am completely in the dark—Since my last nothing has occured, nor nothing known, one thing is certain, we do not return to those waters unless assailed." In another note-True we are strengthening our navy with guns and ships but such you need not fear, being only intended to domineer the Antilus where an insurrection was apprehended.

In a short time the Chilian Government calculate on having 20,000 men armed with the needle gun. not the same used by Prussia in the late war, but perfected by Gabelot. Already seven thousand formidable weapons have been furnished the troops, and by the time the proposed number is ready Chili will be the most powerful State on the South continent. What is the real object of this bellicose attitude of a peaceful neighbour is not known, an expedition to Arucania is put forward as the plea, and in fact several corns of infantry and cavalry were despatched for the frontier; however praiseworthy it may be to reduce to law and order a large semi-barbarian district like that, we cannot but believe it a mere subterfuge, as half that force would suffice to overrun the whole country with a less effective

Don. Ramon Sotomayor Valdes edi tor of the Republica, was named Charge d'Affaires to Bolivia whither it is probably he will proceed by next steamer,

The ordinary receipts of the state are calculated at nine millions dollars. The floating debt \$36,059,373 92cts and funded debt \$33,070,344 or \$16. 5 cts. a head on the population: The commerce during the fluancial year represents over 100 millions in this table England stands pre-eminently first, followed by Peru, Austria, France England, France, Germany and Belgum, the decrease amounts to \$2,460.460. The increase of the U. States, Peru, Bolivia and the Argentine Republic \$586,074.

The Minister attributes this to the baneful effects of the war in Germany and the drawing closer of the bonds of friendship which unite the States of the new world.

WATER SUPPLY.

THE ART HOW NOT TO DO IT.

In the account of the proceedings of the Municipality, at the meeting of the 20th September, published in the Nacion Argentina of Friday, the 4th inst., Sr. Azcuenaga is reported to have stated that-

"En todas las obras á que bace referencia el señor Drabble, habia estado de acuerdo con la comision respectiva, con esception de la de los surtidores de agua, la que indicaba se hiciera para el señor Coghlan: que la mayoría de la comision, consecuente con el propósito de la Municipalidad de que esas obras sean suyas, ofreció á dicho señor Coghlan la direccion de ellas, mediante un cinco and oxen can be had in the neighbour- por ciento, que aceptó y que horas hood of Santa F6, as also the cart and despues elevó á diez, segun carta que cows. It would be better to buy the escribió al mismo señor Drabble; que

Santa Fé. Pastengers can land at Canale, con la adquisencia del mismo and twenty dollars. It will be much mente a dirijir la obra por el cinco por ciento, y que él, sin ocultarle el disgusto que le causaba un proceder tan impropio, se limitó á manifestarle que daria cuenta á la comision, &. &. ...

As the matter is one of public importance, I trust you will grant me space for a more exact account of what passed with reference to the 'surtidores de agua' (limited water supply.)

In the beginning of July, meeting Mr. Drabble on the Bolsa, he told me that some members of the Municipality, fearing another outbreak of the cholera in the summer or autumn were anxious to make immediate provision for the supply of say 2,000 pines of filtered water daily, at the Plaza del Parque, to be taken from thence by the carts for distribution. He said that he recommended advantage should be taken of Mr. Hunt's being actually in London to write to him to send out the necessary materials, but that he was outvoted, and another engineer had been consulted, who required two months for preparing the necessary plans and estimates, which he (Mr. Drabble) thought any one who had already studied the subject could do in three days. answered that I had all the particulars, connected with water works for Buenos Ayres, in such a complete state, that I would undertake to make a proposal within that time. After some further communications on the subject. the result was that I presented to the Special Committee, on the 9th of July, a proposal, from which the following are extracts:-

"The undersigned will construct, and deliver to the Municipality, within the term of eight months, from the date of the contract, a complete system of water works, comprehending settling reservoirs, filters, steam engines, complete sets of pumps, pipes for distribution, water-cranes and hydrants, and everything requisite for the distribution, in the space of nine hours, of two thousand pipes of filtered water in the following places :-

Cinco Esquinas.
 Plaza Libertad.

Plaza del Retiro.

Plaza del Parque. Plaza de la Victoria.

6. Plaza de Lorea. 7. Plaza de Monserrat.

8. Plaza de la Concepcion." Here follow particulars of the works, with dimensions, descriptions, &c., and the condition that the materials shall be brought out in Liverpool steamers:

"For the works described the undersigned shall be paid by the Municipality, the sum of eighty thousand hard dollars, in the form and manner to be agreed on, and the undersigned will give security to the amount of twenty thousand hard dollars for the due execution of his contract."

The project here proposed offers the advantages:-

"That in consequence of providing a double set of settling reservoirs, filters, engines, and pumps, there can be no danger of the supply being at any time stopped. 2. That by commencing immediately the construction of the reservoirs and filters, they will serve for providing filtered water in the Bajo de la Recoleta, if required, before the conclusion of the principal works. 3. That all the work now proposed will form an useful and indispensable part of the large system of water works projected."

On presenting this proposition, 1 had an interview with the members of of that district where morality has tathe Commission, who stated their willinguess to carry out the work, not in the form of a contract, but under their own supervision, employing me as their engineer. This I declined, as I saw much practical difficulty in executing such a work, in conjunction with a Commissioner, ignorant practiwith a Commissioner, ignorant practically of the subject, thinking that a contract to carry out a given work, in a given time, the due execution of a given time, the due execution of a mounts to 17,600\$. I would like to what staff his worship, the judge, surement, and with proper security for its fulfilment, would be more satisfactory to all parties.

I was afterwards told by Mr. Drabble that the Commission persevered in their view, and were willing to pay me 5 per cent. commission if I would act with them. I replied that I had spent a great deal of money and time on this subject, all of which would be utilised on this work, and that, under the circumstances, I did not think an ordinary commission on a small sum a fair remuneration, and that they should give me ten per cent. They declined, and so the matter ended for

ay, of the fact that ninety-eight out of one hundred cases of cholera had dollars each. been caused by the drinking of impure water, and made such an impression on me, that I said I would again try to arrange with the Commission. I immediately called on Sr. Azcuenaga, who certainly manifested his 'disgusto' to the extent, and no further, of declaring that in his opinion ten per cent. was an exaggerated charge, to which I referred in the same terms as I had before used with Mr. Drabble, as to the peculiar circumstances, and as I considered myself quite as competent to form an opinion, and to conduct myself with propriety as the worthy Municipal: the disgusto' did not produce any profound impression on me. He urged on me to acept the five per cent., suggesting, as a particular reason for so doing, that the management of the larger work, on which the same commission would amount to a considerable sum, would naturally follow.

I ultimately agreed, and, as I was forced to leave for Entre Ries on the following day, I arranged with him to return in time to order the material by the English packet.

Sr. Azcuenaga did not limit himself "a manifestarie que daria cuenta a la comision,' but accepted on his own part the arrangement.

He repeated more than once, in the course of expressing his 'disgusto, You do not know men.' It certainly proved true, as far as Municipales can be considered part of the 'genus,' for notwithstanding my bitter experience detailed in a former letter to you, I was guilty of the imbeclity of leaving my business in Entre Rios to return to Buenos Ayres on the 27th, according to agreement. I saw Mr. Drabble, and asked him, 'what are we going to do?' The inevitable answer, characteristic not of the man, but of the Municipal, was, 'nothing. I returned to Gualeguay the following day, a sadder but not a wiser man than I ought to have been.

Dickens devotes some of his best chapter's to the description of the cultivation in English Government offices of the art 'how not to do it.' A very short residence here would convince him that the most fossilised old fogies in Somerset-house or Doctors' Commons could take valuable lessons from the old ladies of the Buenos Ayres Municipality.

If my proposal was accepted, we should have a fair water supply, without, of course, the advantage of the water-pipes being carried into the houses by the middle of March, and it is only right (that the public should the purpose, and an opportunity of executing the works in their own way (if any execution of work can be called in their way) and on their own account.

JOHN COGHLAN.

THE RURAL BLUE \$00K. (FIFTH LETTER)

Baradero-The official report of this to announce that morality has taken root in this partido;" not withstanding the great morality of the district, the report shows that the sum of 16,709\$ has been imposed by the police officers as fines on the model inhabitants ken such root.

The municipal income in 1866 amounted to 139,3318; there are some items in the outlay which should be struck off the list: 5,9218 for police expenses. What expenses are these? the police are paid and clothed by alludes to; every person connected with the office is paid, doubly in some cases. The judgeship and clerkship costs the town nearly forty four thou sand dollars, besides the amount paid by Government. One hundred and twenty two boys and sixty four girls attend the public schools; sixty one boys and fifty nine girls attend the however the approximate average private schools, making a total price of each 'chacra' is \$5,900 or of 306 scholars; the teachers at about \$160 for each square of ground. The report says that the present their salaries, subsidies from the Cor- rural police system is so based that poration to the amount of 17,800\$. A none will enter the police corps but sunday school for adults proved a total worthless vagabouds. failure, not even one person attended.

Sr. Azcuenaga's statement, that I There are six hundred and ninety six La Paz, in Entre Rios, opposite the senor Drabble, que se ausentó en first accepted 5 per cent., and then chacras let out to tenants; each chacra Colony. But in this case it will be seguida para Montevideo; que dos asked for 10, by a letter to Mr. Drab is two hundred yards wide by two hunnecessary to hire a boat specially to dias despues de esto se le presenté el ble, is untrue. A few days after I dred long; the annual rent of each is cross the river, which will cost five senor Coghlan ofreciéndose nueva- met Mr. Drabble near the Mole, on his ninety dollars and they can be purway to Montevideo. He expressed chased out and out at an npshot price himself very much disappointed at the of six hundred dollars. The quintas postponement of the project, which are one hundred yards long by one he thought of great importance. He hundred wide; there are two hundred spoke of the danger to the city of de and eighty four of these occupied by tenants at an annual rent of thirty

> Sheep have decreased in value one hundred per cent; and yet the Government has courage enough to introduce a bill into parliament proposing an increase in the property tax. I would like to ask that great financier of the River Plate, Mr. Riestra, which of these, the Government, the corporation of Baradero, or the Bural Soci he considers the country's best friends in the present case.

> The corporation of Baradero not content with its augmentation of the property tax proposes also a municipal export duty on every article produced by the district: live stock of every kind, wheat, Indian corn, barley, vegetables of all sorts are to be made pay a corresponding duty; oysters are not even exempted for the report says: all articles not enumerated are liable to a duty of one per cent ad valorem.

> What a pity this corporation is not at the helm of the State! A passage of the memoir says:--- "the municipality believe it unexpedient to burthen the country with higher taxes than those proposed while the additional customs duty exists—when this duty ceases we will propose others to your Excel-

lency.

Monte.-Few towns bear such a cutthroat fame as Guardia del Monte; some years ago the attorney—general filed a criminal accusation against the editors of the 'Standard' for articles written about this district and its disorderly inhabitants; the trial was relinquished because the editors were possessed of facts that would have astounded even the careless government of that day. In this century of steam civilisation nothing is surprising; the district that drove terror into hearts of steel and had the hardiness to slaughter the bravest of the brave, Major Vila, has become, in the hands of its present judge, Mr. Kell, as mild cile as and do a lady's lap-dog. Since this gentleman has taken office; now going on two years, I have not heard of si a ngle murder; this is indeed something new in a district proud of being the head quarters of Rosas, but now the 'estancia' Rosas once ruled, and who taught his adepts as well as himself to stride wild stallions, is governed by the Anglo-saxon, Reid, while the district is governed by the Anglo celtic, Kelly. The new church cost eight hundred thousand dollars, the Government subscribed 80 thousand dollars, the neighbors \$143,867 and the corporation will pay up the remainder. The school building cost \$300,000, the Government also gave know that the Municipality had the eighty thousand dollars towards this necessary funds at their disposal for building. The report states that the corporation are determined to build a town hall, a court house, and a mansion for the priest; it would appear the inhabitants of that the district are predestined to do everything by extremes: one day they are in a cuthroat fever, and the next in a building fever. It will take half a century to give that town a decent appearance, the houses are so far apart district says, in speaking of the police and scattered and the town on the

Forty five girls and thirty tour boys attend the national schools; there are two private schools for girls giving instruction to ninety three lively Monterasus. Parents, it would appear, are more inclined to educate their daughters than their sons; this raport shows that 138 girls attend school and only 34 boys; if this plan was carried out all through the country we should very shortly have a crinoline Government Parliament, Beuch

There are 162 'chacras' in the district, eighty of these have already been sold; sixty seven are rented and the remaining fifteen are yet vacant. The 'chacras' of the district are large, the report does not state their area, but if I mistake not each 'chacra' consists of thirty squares of ground. There are a great many 'quintas' yet vacant, the report does not state the number or size. The sale of eighty chaoras' and four quintas' produced in round ambers \$478,253; as the size of the 'quintas' are not mentioned. I can not give the exact average price,

DIOK

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ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding 6 lines inserted for \$20

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

Bil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1867.

THE STATE OF THE CITY. the last mails from Europe bring us news of the perfection which military science is attaining in the instruments of destruction. Napoleon has invented a new gun, which can be fired twenty-five times in one minute, and throws one thousand bullets into a target six feet high, at the distance of 2,500 yards. Experiments are daily made of new engines, planned with the most scientific care, to sweep into lished at the Port Captain's; now, eternity the greatest number of men in the very shortest possible time. The working classes of Europe are astounded at the publications in the papers respecting the increased facili-ties with which whole populations can be blown into eteruity by these horrid inventions, without even a moment's warning. Numerical superiority is now-a-days a delusion, since a machine Numerical superiority is worked by one man and a boy can kill at a distance of half a mile, and at the rate of twenty-five thousand per hour. The aim of legislation, the dream of humanity, and the legitimate object of all society—the protection, security, and prolongation of life, is now forgotten and defeated, and the study of the human race to-day is solely and absolutely to kill and destroy.

Grim Death can laugh with satanic joy at this turn of events, and rejoice that in the middle of the nineteenth century the sordid love of gain has baffled the very instincts of human nature. The wealth of the world, the talent and genius of nations and individuals, are all concentrated on the flendish object of subjugating humanity, by abrogating life; and here, in this remote corner of South America, but without the bland pretext of scientific discoveries, we have men who, although destitute of the genius to create new guns, have carried death to the million by their bungling efforts to prolong life, and who have brought desolation and sorrow to the homes of rich and poor alike.

Great as is the chasm which sunders the wealthy from the impoverished, it is soon bridged over by a common danger. The intensity of a universal affliction is a leveller of all distinctions, and herein the Municipality of Buenos Ayres have achieved their triumph, a triumph which mocks the inventive genius of a Napoleon, a Colt, an Armstrong, or a Whitworth, a weird science of which Sr. Peña and his colleagues are the exponents, and which can challenge Europe for a counter-

The state of the city of Buenos market to watch the meat and vege-Ayres this day is a subject too sad for tables offered for sale. contemplation, almost too repuguant for an essay. Step by step we are getting into summer; the hot weather is setting in, the fecund season of epidemic sickness and disease, caused by the unhealthy state of the town, is at hand; and yet, with folded arms, the citizens witness the weekly meetings of these men who, in an hour of bitter delusion, were elected Municipales. The filthy water of the Plate, more poisonous than the Bella Donna draughts of the Borgias, will be retailed through the city, no matter how stands the thermometer. The dried up, scorched up streets, without sewers, without watering carts, are to be the same this summer as last. The rich, the poor, the humble, and the proud, shall plod through these highways of life inhaling the poisoned atmosphere of overflowing sinks and mortiferous decayed matter, swallow ing down the heated dust in mouthfuls in affrighting the public by exagger. Plate.

ating the prospects of danger, without suggesting any mode of relief, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the lamentable state of this thicklypopulated city is each day growing worse, and without any extraneous dangers whatever. We have within the pavement alone sufficient cause for the most serious alarm.

Mr. Coghlan's letter, published last eek, settles the water question, and is irrefragable evidence of the char-The corrals acter of the Municipality. or killing-ground—about which we have spoken so much, are still in the same place, without the remotest chance of removal. In one word, the year has passed and not a single effort has been made to improve the state of the city, in any one respect.

Buenos Ayrcs, owing to the most unheard-of Municipal neglect, has become singularly unhealthy. On a hot broiling summer's day it is one of the most pestiferous spots on this contineut. If God made the country, and man the town, verily it must have been the D--l that introduced the Municipality, for a more worthless, nay, injurious body, never existed in the rudest village of the most savage land. And, what is much to be regretted, is the contagious influences of Municipal derelictions. Formerly, a vessel coming from a port with yellow fever or cholera, no matter how remote, was at once put into quarantine, and severe disinfecting regulations estabhowever, we have daily intercourse with ports where it is an acknowledged fact cholera exists, and to no trifling extent, yet no steamer, no sailing vessel, from these infected ports is subjected to even five minutes quarantine. We have lived so long in danger that we have become reckless, and possibly the Vice-President and his Ministers think so, and that quarantine regulations are unnecessary. But it is a long lane that has no turn—the hegira from this city has already set in; everyone who can leave the city is doing so; in another month, if the army letters are of the same tenor as at present, we may look forward to a regular stampede, such as we experienced last April. Heaven grant that we may escape the impending dangers, but if we do we need not thank the Municipality, for the state of the city could not be worse.

There is a low ugly ditch, spanned by an antiquated wooden bridge, in Calle Defensa, which is a deserving emblem of the Municipality of this town. This place reveals the filth of all the neighborhood, and at certain seasons could rival the renowned Chinese 'stink pots,' which are so suc cessfully used by the Celestials in time of war. Lord Dundonald himself, who proposed to kill the whole garrison of Sebastopol by means of fætid air, could invent no more effective plan to carry out his purpose than to run such a ditch under the ramparts of that fallen fortress. The exhalations from this horrid Calle Defensa fosse are far more mortal than the best manufa tured Greek fire. There are other spots in this neglected city equally deleterious, but less repugnant, to the sight. If justice had her own, if outraged society would claim its revenge, it would go hard with the members of the Municipal Board, whose culpable neglect has reduced the city to what

We propose the following reforms:-That all steamers from Corrientes pe put in quarantine at Martin Garcia. That inspectors be placed at each

That no water cart be allowed to take water for family use from any point of the river below the gas-house. That the Municipality of Buenos Ayres be for ever abolished.

THE CARULLO WOOLLEN CLOTH FACTORY.

The state of the wool market, even at the very outset of the season, is such as to cause the most serious apprehensions. Already we have about 5,000 arrobes of good, well-conditioned mestiza wool at the railway statious, and no buyers, save at prices so im-moderately low that the farmers are unprepared to sell at such rates. It must be borne in mind that in a financial point of view the wool market is ushered in this year under the most limited at large and having care, and having tertained of his recovery. Seven fatal cases of cholea are reported to have occurred in this year under the most limited in this year under the most limited in this four. When going up a very steep of Paraguayans made an at the resulting from ing down the heated dust in mouthfuls whenever Heaven compassionately improved auspices—money cheap and favors us with the slightest breath of plenty, to be had at 6 per cent per annum, exchange low, freights modeits triumph: it has not only failed to do anything itself to improve the health of the town, but it has defeated in this year under the most down from his seat, opened the down from his seat, opened the down from his seat, opened the car, and slammed it violently; upon which the Englishman asked the carman the meaning of all this: "That's for the mare, Sir, don't speak, and she'll think you're gone." every scheme, every effort by others this, the wool market opens with a dependent of the common to the common to the common to the common that class of panic-mongers who glory come the chief staple of the River that the complete the comple

We have so often adverted to the wool market—its drawbacks, abuses &c., that we confess we find it difficult to embrace the subject with the prospect of offering our readers anything new; but things have come to such a dead lock up in the Plazas, and the barraqueros have so prematurely displayed the white feather, that it is not improbable the bulk of the estancieros will become exporters, and try the best markets of Europe, since it may be fairly said there has ceased to be a market here.

Whilst gloomily pondering on the future of our wool staple, and the headlong ruin which awaits us, owing to protection in one country and high export duties in another, the scheme of an Argentine woollen factory rising its head over the cafés and billiard saloons on the Beach comes to our rescue. Mr. Carullo has stepped before the public, and asks the right, the privilege, and the honor to stretch out his hand to our expiring wool interest, and by erecting woollen mills on his capacious premises facing the river to instil a new vitality into the wool trade.

Bright indeed is the idea of our enterprising friend, and every way is it deserving of the support and patronage of the public; but brighter still would it be if the Finance Minister, in view of the great prostration of the market, would strike from the article the export shackles which weigh so heavily on the industry.

The Carullo Wool Mill was the

great topic of the day yesterday. Everyone either directly or indirectly connected with the wool market had dentiary curate lived in an adjoining read the prespectus, digested the preamble, and clutched the project, as a lated spot without the lines, three drowning man would a straw, for the hundred yards distant from the earthsalvation of sheep farmers.

rection, but that it can materially this city was almost wholly fed on another fire of a more alarming nature American flour, now not a barrel is occurred. One of the galpones stored ever imported, and if Carullo meets with corn at the Brazilian depot within with the proper support we may look the entrenchments was in flames, forward to the period-and we hope not very remote-when our coats and pantaloons will be made from the best Argentine broad cloth; the thing is possible, nay, if properly worked, probable. One way or another every inhabitant of the Argentine Republic wears a woollen article of clothing. We grow our own wheat, and make our own flour; why not also, as we produce our own wool, manufacture our own cloths? The desideratum is quite within the bounds of possibility.

Carullo is therefore the man of the day; he is the possible benefactor of the sheep farmer, and the sworn champion of Argentine native indus-Barraqueros and wool buyers may pooh-pooh and sneer at the enterprise, since, if carried out, it will completely cut these gentlemen out of the market; to follow their business, and make use of their barracas they will be forced to go with the tide, so that we may look forward to German woollen mills springing up around the North and South Plazas.

We hope and trust that the Governor will use all his influence to support Mr. Carullo, give him a patent for his mill, and even further, give him money to start with it he requires it. No matter what politicians may urge to the contrary, we hold and insist that Governor Alsina and his Minis ters could achieve no greater victory, the very best Argentine broad cloth.

meets with our warmest approbation; of hay is 25 patacones per bale, for supposing even that conflicting interests should be brought to bear, and robe is paid. Of both the above named the whole project squashed, the discussion and agitation of the subject at the thousands of bales or sacks a large present moment will do a world of part of which is utterly worthless. good. The farmers have up hill work. this season, no buyers, and barraqueros all pretty much of the same mind, of a picket stationed at Paso de la the dilemma reminds us of the story of the English traveller and the Irish the hospital, having been stabled in

carman. An English gentleman intent on seeing the beauties of Killarney hired the top of the hill.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH. GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

> RAVAGES OF CHOLERA. Itapiru, October 11, 1867.

Gentlemen, On the 4th a partial fight took place between the Arroyo Hondo and Humaita. About six regiments of Paraguayan cavalry issued from their entrenchments, evidently for the purpose of pasturing their horses, which are in a miserable condition. They were not however allowed to continue this peaceful operation. The Brazivanguard, under Rivas, divided in two budies, one proceeded to attack them, whilst the other remained in ambush. The attacking party made a sham retreat, drawing out the Para-guayans, who closely followed the supposed flying enemy until they came bepond the troops in ambush. The latter sallying out completely routed them, and pursued them to the trenches of Humaita, killing six hundred and taking two hundred prisoners. The allied loss is officially stated to be one hundred killed and wounded. The customary cannonade was kept up in the direction of Curapaity during the night, with redoubled fury, the Paraguayans doubtless smarting from their recent defeat. To-day an American steamer came ju

with a Danish brig in tow, laden with mules. On the morning of the 5th the new church, built by the Brazilians was destroyed by fire. It was a brick-built edifice, with a pine roof co vered with painted canyas, the resi works, apart from any place where We believe the idea, at least, is a fire was kept. Soon after the fire was good one, and a move in the right di- discovered the flames completely got the upper hand, when in spite of all affect the wool market we very much the exertions made by a numerous doubt; it may however, do some body of Brazilian soldiers, nothing of good. There is no reason why we the neat little chapel was left but the should not have as many wool mills blackened walls. The church was not as we have flour mills; time was when entirely finished being consumed, when which a fresh wind communicated to a number of adjoining shanties, which were in a little time reduced with their contents to ashes. A galpon, a short way from the burning one, took fire, which was fortunately extinguished.
Had the fire prevailed there, no one
can tell what might have been the amount of the loss of life and property Six long ranges of pine-built galpones all filled with commissariat stores, or war 'materiel' of every-description, including many tons of gunpowder, live shells, or loaded cartridges, were close by the burning building, which was located scarce a hundred paces distant from the Brazilian and Argentine Hospitals. While it remained in doubt if the fire would reach the magazine, measures were taken by the superintendent of the Argentine hospital to place the invalide at a greater distance. Such as could walk were to take care of themselves, while those unable to do so were being conveyed in litters from the impending danger. Happily for those whose lives for the moment were in jeopardy, the fire was subdued without loss of life: the galpons, shanties, and many hundred sacks of corn were totally lost. prevalent belief is, that both fires were the work of incendiaries:

The Argentine steamer Rosa came in with an assorted cargo, having left two tows near la Paz there not being he very best Argentine broad cloth, any length of time, there will be a Viewed in any light Carulo's scheme dearth of provender. The retail price corn one and a half patacones per ararticles there are piles containing

6th. In the morning Capt. Arguella an Argentine, the officer in command Patria was brought over and taken to a fracas among his men who at the time he was endeavoring to pacify; he is still alive, but little hopes are engroup of Paraguayans made an at-tempt on the road leading from Tuyuty to Tuyu-Cué to intercept a berd of horn cattle, the raiders as soon as they were aware of a formidable escort. gave up their enterprise, and disappeared in the thickets. Day and night artillery reports continue to be heard with horses and mules. A Brazilian fired in the river Paraguay; We see the flash of the guns, the explosive Parana, with a large chata in tow shot burst, hear the noise yet no more filled with horses. There has been a

of the result of the din, than if it were a fight going on in Nova Zembla. Numerous river craft continue to arrive; all come deeply loaded

army stores.

7th, The Argentine troops are receiving a months pay which is being made in Cabal's paper which since it has become abundant, the sovereigns begin to disappear. Till now the Commercial bank notes are at par; they cannot remain thus for any length of time as the country is flooded with its currency. Already some of the prominent capitalists here and at Corrientes will not receive it which is a bad omen. Major Almada an Argentine officer came in from the army upon business matters, and put up at a tent near the depot of Mr. Lanuz at the Isla de Itapiru; the night after his arrival the premonitory symptoms of cholera appeared, a medical gentle-man was very soon in attendance who found the patient speechless, pulseless and expiring in great agony, which came to pass in two hours after the the first admonition of the sickness The Major was decently interred upon the bank facing the Parana near the place where he died, a small inclosure marks the spot. The firing in the

Paraguay river does not slacken 8th.—Three fatal cases of the cholera are known to have occurred, to-day one was an assistant in the Argentine hospital, one a peon of Mr. Lanuz and one a suttler. There were other sudden deaths, probably caused by the pestilence which no notice was taken of, as the dead were immediately burried as soon as life was extinct close to the places where they chanced to perish unchristian like as it may seem yet such is the case, to make a cemetery any where.

As yet no measures have been taken at the village to dispose of the superabundance of detestable filth and garbage; to all appearances the pest will have done its work before any atten-tion is given to cleanliness. There is no cessation of the cannonade in the river Paraguay. The French gunboat Decidé lest bound downwards. Two Brazilian steamer transports laden with war material came in.

9th-The cholera in a malignant form is making fearful havoc in Tuyu-ce; it entered first into the battalion of Pipo (known as the foreign legion) where it remained fixed for a few days, it then spread to the rest of the first corps d'armeé with much virulence. Three days ago it commenced with great violence into the second corps, which had until then, been exempt, causing very great loss in officers (among their numbers are Dominguez, Benites, and a long list of others) and men. In the first corps, yesterdays accounts say that it is somewhat diminishing, but continues gaining force in the second. The Brazilians also have it diffusely spreading on all sides. It is known to be making ravages in the Paraguayan camp, it is supposed that from thence the contagion was communicated to Tuyucué. Persons well qualified to judge are of an unanimous opinion that a few days or perhaps hours to come, the pestilence will be doing its work of destruction here. What else might be expected from a miscellaneous population composed of military, inmates of hospitals, boatmen, su lers, peons or dissolute women. the greater part of whom have always been accustomed to live among dirt, eating lean tired meat or any trash, drinking impure water, sleeping in damp places surrounded by puddles of mud, and yet feel no inconvenience from this method of living.

Little is said here of the cholera to-

That in all the principal thoroughfares a couple of watering-carts be
kept going during the summer.

The count achieves no greater victory, sufficient water to pass upwards. The usual cannonade in the Paraguay have occurred, which were followed by river is going on. Should the river speedy interment. As is the worted coat, waistcoat and pantaloons of continue in its present low state for custom, firing is going on in the Paraguay river day and night without intermission. The weather is uncomfortably warm mosquitos, gnats, and

dies are troublesome.

10th. There is but little to chronicle to-day. Trustworthy persons, who left the army this morning, report no abatement of the plague; on the contrary, it had invaded Tuyuty. Here, two sudden deaths came under my notice, as also an unusual number of burials in the Brazilian cemetery, who I subsequently understood to have been for the most part victims of the small pox. It may seem strange, yet it is true that the Argentine and Bra-zilian hospitals are but sixty yards asunder: in the latter-named establishment they are never free from the loathsome disease, while at the Argentine infirmary there is not a vestige of it, nor has there been a solitary case of it for months past.

The steamer Widgeon came in from Rosario with two square-rigged vessels in tow, both of which were laden

furious cannonade kept up in the Paraguay river for the last twenty-four hours. Who were firing, or what they were aiming at, I could not ascertain all I can say with certainty is, that much ammunition was consumed. Little is known here of the ironclads, other than that they are in the vicinity of Humaita, supposed to be unin clined to go upwards or recede.

11th. Again another dull day, as least for news. There has been no change in the positions since my last Caxias is placing formidable earth-works round his camp, where the 'on dits' say he means to remain until the arrival of 10,000 fresh troops from Brazil.

The steam whistle of the Pingo ad monishes me I must close.

I remain. Gentlemen. Yours truly,

SINBAD.

THE FALL OF PILAR.

PARAGUAYAN VERSION.

Camp of Paso Pucu, Sept. 21, 1867. We understand that number of ves sels are lying off the mouth of the river awaiting the arragement of peace to bring their valuable cargoes: but the most important item on this head is that after Mr. Gould's visit to the enemy the Marquis of Caxias despatched his Chief of Staff to Rio in the swiftest boat, the San Paulo, with instructions to proceed direct without touching at any port, and return within twenty-two days. This gave rise to the report in Corrientes that the San Paulo was bearer of peace propositions, and that the war was terminated. As I do not know how far true this may be, I confine myself to the simple rumours current here since the arrival of the English gunboat Doterel in search of Mr. Secretary Gould, then our guest. Without questioning the authenticity of these rumors, which probably emanate from the desires of the enemy and the kind offices of a disinterested friend, I may be permitted to express my private conviction—that no peace can be ar rived at before some great and decisive feat of arms has taken place; in other words, not withstanding the sentiment of the belligerents and the good will of our mutual friends, "peace just now is very improbable," for our haughty enemy not yet brought to a full sense of his impotency, will always be throwing some ambitious hints in the thus rendering the conditions quite unacceptable to anoble, patriotic

people. The latest deserters to us report the enemy suffering frightfully from hunger; our victorious legions have cut off the supplies, and so hard pushed are the Brazilians now that dried hides are sparingly distributed among them as rations. This stupid predicament it was which impelled them to make the most hopeless movement of the 19th. At daybreak on that auspicious day we observed a strong body of horse advance from San Solano towards the Arroyo Hondo; it was in reality nothing more than a foraging raid an oft-repeated attempt to cut off our supplies; not succeeding they pushed on to Pilar, which they attacked same evening, but were driven off with great slaughter; but if unable for us in arms they are our superiors in limbs, otherwise many more must have fallen in the retreat, as it was the most our victors could lay hold of were the disregarded clothes, wea-

ought to have inspired our men against there in a few days. His name is to manage the railways. any odds; unfortunately it had a difference of Mariano Lino Cornejo, and he holds By last steamer gov ferent effect, the brave garrison while regaling themselves after victory made but little allowance for the pangs of hunger on the balf starved

With the morning the enemy returned to the charge and quickly wrested victory from the disordered ranks of the defenders. They were not destined to enjoy long the fruits of victory; Comander Saturnino Garcia coming up in the Birabebe opened fire on the enemy, and compelled them to evacuate the town. At first the Brazilians manifested a decided disinclination to stir, until the valiant Garcia landed at the head of fifty marines and charged the hostile masses then engaged pillaging. The gunboat meantime kept up a brisk fire, one shall bursting into the Brazilian General's coach; at sight of this the streets became suddenly cleared of the marauders, except such as had already fallen victims to their

our Murshal President has been pleased to requite him. To his determination and valor the country owes this glorious victory, the inhabitants their property, and the enemy a memorable defeat. While I write the enemy are scouring the country some leagues off; I would not give them much for their chance of getting anything in those fertile vastes, and after all the loss of men, horses and honor, they will return as hungry as they came.

Marshal Lopez's plan has been supremely strategic, for by surrounding the enemy with our trenches there is no way left for him, but to march through boundless deserts or by remaining as he is to be decimated by our guns or disease. 'Such is the history of the whole campaign, and with the failure of the exploring expedition we may hope the allied Commanders will change the tactics, and by trying their fortune in our trenches give us an opportunity of creating in our country's history another day like that of Curupaity.

CHILE.

The following Customs decree has been issued by the Chilian Governmeut.

Santiago 4th September 1867 Taking into consideration the resolutions of the law of the 5th Sept. 1866, determining the cash payment of Custom-house duties, with the sole exception of those corresponding to merchandise deposited in private stores, also the decree of 26th, July last, ordering cash payment, although provisionally for those due in goods that may be despatched in transitu for the Custom-house of the Argentine Confederation; and lastly what is prescribed by article 30, chap. 2nd of Customs regulations. It is decreed.

Import duties on marchandize despatched in transitu for the Argentine Confederation may be paid, at the option of merchants, either cash in deposit until the arrival of the goods at he Custom house within the term of six months is verified, or a guarantee to the effect granted in accordance with article 248 of Customs law, with penal interest of 2 per cent. monthly on total duties in case they should be levied, if at the expiry of the aforesaid term, the arrival of the goods at the Customs house for which they are destined is not proved, For this case article 269 of Customs regulations, with the modification of penal interest remains in force.

PERU.

The political state of the country has remained unchanged during the past week. Prado has busied himself in going down to Callao to inspect the work on the batteries, which is being carried on in a very lively manner. Within the forty days, as promised, all of the fifteen-inch Rodman guns will be mounted, and Callao will be ready to receive another punishment from the countrymen of Don Quixote.,

Congress, after several trials, has at last succeeded in making an election of its officers. Colonel Mariano Herencia Zevallos has been chosen President of the Congress, though the party in favor of Prado did all they could to prevent it, for Zevallos is one of Prado's opponents in Congress. Quimper was the government can-

A law has been passed granting a gold medal to Juarez for what he has This slight action in displaying the cowardice of the enemy and the certain trimph of determined valor to Mexico, and will probably start for the country. The government the rank of a colonel in the army. There is a proposition before Congress to proclaim the new constitution on the 28th of July, the anniversary of is supposed that some vessel has been the Peruvian independence, and install Prado as constitutional Paesident on the 29th. There seems to be a general desire to proclaim the constitution, but not to install Prado as yet; he has a good many enemies in Congress, who cannot forget the way he treated them at the time of the religious question, when he would have turned them all out if he had dared to do so.

A proposition is being discussed in regard to opening the territory on the borders of the rivers Amazon, Mayro and Pachitea, and inviting immigration under the following

privileges:-First. Open the Amazon, Mayro and Pachitea rivers to the world. Second. The land on the borders of those rivers to be given to any settlers as had already fallen victims to their valor; but the real difficulty was to there on the condition of their living there on the houses where there five years. Third. Settlers to enjoy all political rights after one year hole and corner to escape the fate of their comrades below.

There has below a long astoring discussion in the spanish question, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs had made along speech defending at their comrades below.

necessary, and what [land they/ can] take care of Sixth. Any family wanting to go there have only to present themselves to any Peruvian minister or consul to be sent free of expense, he paying their expenses meanwhile for any time spent in waiting not exceeding ninety days. Seventh—Government to give four hundred thous andh ard dollars for expenses. Eighth -One hundred thousand hard dollars a year to he spent in roads and schools. Ninth-Government employes after five years to receive double salary, twenty acres of land, all necessary tools, and the privilege of retiring on full pay at the end of twenty years. Teuth—All doctors, ministers and pilots to have the same privileges. Eleventh-All discoveres to belong entirely to the discoverer. Twelfth-Three government commissioners shall he appointed to survey and lay out the land. Thirteenth-Every five years there shall be an agricultural exhibition, with \$500 premium. Four-teenth—All children born there shall receive an education free; and all orphans be supported by government. Fifteenth—Settlers to be exempt from serving in the army, except in case of a national war. /Sixteenth—Any vessel free of all charges for ten years.

from Lima to Huanuco. If they carry out this proposition is will open a fine, rich tract of country. and will pay any one to settle there, as they will have a direct communica tion with the sea.

Seventeenth—Government to guaran-

Government to construct a railroad

tee two mails a month. Eighteenth-

Congress is still looking for some way to raise funds to pay the govern ment employés, and in fact all of the expenses of the nation. The Minister of the Treasury has sent in a proposition to issue bonds bearing seven and a half per cent interest, to be redeemed in 1860, the first interest being payable in June 1868.

Nothing has been done as yet in regard to the guano, but the following proposition is occupying the attention Congress at present :- To sell all of he guano belonging to Peru at the Chincha or any other islands, in Europe, the United States, or other countries, or on the way there, with the tollowing conditions:-

First-The buyers to pay all the external debt of Peru, as per contracts celebrated. Second—To pay the debts to the consignees. Third—To be able to cancel all debts if the holders are willing. Fourth-To build the following works:—A railroad from Lima to Jauja and Cerro del Paseo; a railroad from Islay or Mejia to Puno. passing Arequipa, inclusive of a pier a railroad from Pacasmayo to Hual gagues or Cajamarca, with pier, all the roads to be like the one from Lima to Callao; piers in Iquique, Arica Huanchaco, Payta and Callao; bridges of iron or suspending across the rivers Apurimac and Esquina; other places when needed, not to exceed 250,000 soles in value. All these works to begin within eighteen months and end within eight years from time of signing contract. Fifth—To pay 500,000 soles or hard dollars a mouth for four years. Not to pay in advance without consenof Congress. Before proceeding with the sale to ask for proposals for one year from October 1. The buyer to give guarantee for complying with contract for the guano in the United States and Europe, and the average value exported for the past five years. While the guano lasts on the Chinchas

By last steamer government sent several naval officers to either the U. States or Europe, and by this several men and an engineer are gone; so it bought by an agent in either of those places, and these officers go to bring her out.

By the steamship Limeña, which arrived here on the 19th, we get news from the southern republics. In Chile nothing notable had taken place. The allied fleet was still in Coquimbo and without orders to move to come to Callao, as was expected.

There had been some trouble in Ancud on account of the Government disbanding a regiment of soldiers in that place, where there was no way for them to make a living. They burned the barracks, and then the merchants took the matter in hand and took care of them and paid their passage to other parts of the country. There has been a stormy discussion in Lietenant Galon has behaved well free passage from government, food for independence was fought by the men. A small lot good clean mestiza and merits the decorations with which for three months, agricultural tools Chileans wholly on the defensive.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We understand that Mr. Parish has taken the quinta, near Flores, belonging to Dn. Norberto de la Riestra, having arranged with Sr. Riestra in London, previous to coming out.

Mrs. Anchorena is, we hear, about to expend 21 millions dollars on her house property, adjoining the Colon

Theatre. Another four storied house. The English Church, on Saturday evening, was filled by a large attend-ance of British residents to witness the never-ceasing attractions of a marriage ceremony. On that occasion Miss Heath was led to the altar by Captain Winthrop. There was a musi cal service, due to the kind service of the amateur choir, of which Miss Heath was a distinguished member.

At the second representation at the Colon Theatre of 'El Juramento,' the new Zarzuela, there were sold 3,750 entradas.

Several of the passengers by the steamer Galileo, just arrived here, have called upon us desiring we would on their parts, publicly acknowledge the kindness and attention of the Commander of that ship, Captain Lee.

We are enabled to contradict the umor, which appears to be prevalent that the Arno will this month leave on the 22d. The mail leaves at the usual date.

Owing to the stiff easterly wind, exorbitant charges were demanded by the boatmen who carried the passengers to the Rio Uruguay, which left on monday to overtake the French

A very useful work, the 'Manual de Escribanos,' has lately been published by Mr. Munilla. By those competent to judge, it is spoken of very highly. It will probably be interesting to the public in general, in a country where every man is his own lawyer. Could not some one write a 'Manual de Abogados,' with a tariff of fees? At present the question of the 'honovarium' is really left too much to the discretion of only one of the parties interested.

A provincial paper mentions as a significant and reprehensible circumstauce, that a circular which recently issued from the Provincial Government of San Juan, was stamped with the arms and motto of the Republic of Chili.

Up to the 11th the cases of cholera in the Argentine forces were 300, of which 100 were fatal. General Dominguez, Colonel Ortiz and other officers had fallen victims to the epidemic.

By the arrival of the Espigador we have dates from the seat of war to the 11th inst. We refer our readers to the letter of our correspondent Sinbad. There is now no longer any doubt that cholera is making fearful ravages in both camps, and the disease is likely be aggravated by the refusal of Lopez to allow the dead bodies on the field of the late encounter to be buried and grant an armistice for that humane purpose.

We see in the Noticias that the French Consul has arrived at Humaitá and he is supposed to meditate a resuscitation of the peace negotiations commenced by Mr. Gould. The Paraguayans are represented to be anxious for peace and in the last stage of privation and misery.

According to the 'Noticias,' the project for the expropriation of the

The Governor of Salta thought that the forces under General Navarro them any more detailed account-would suppress the rebellion. Tawould suppress the rebellion. Taboada and the Governor of Tucuman were nevertheless resolved to push on with their contingents into Salta. of the internal debt Juan Saa was reported to be in as the Mauá Bank. Bolivia.

We understand that some members of the National Government have been persistent in the conviction that quarantine regulations are now abolished in Europe; this however is a grave error, last year we had the most stringent regulations in Ireland on account of the Rinderpest, and this very last mail authorities having established quaranthis city where a servant that had arrived from Corrientes was stopping, everyone in the house was attacked.

On Tuesday the Southern Railway brought in five hundred arrobes new mestiza wool, but the market rules very flat, the chief buyers are French. bought by Geineux outside at 58 and | church.

sent to La Llave could not fetch over 64, which price was declined. hear that most of the principal wools in the South, have been bought, by a Barracas barraquero at from \$66 to \$68 deliverable in town at the barraca.

For the last few days there has been great talk of another Customhouse fraud, in which-several parties are implicated. As far as we can understand the manifests of some 8 or 9 ressels are not forthcoming.

From a deligence man who has just arrived, we learn that it has rained copiously out towards the Moro-Camps are in splendid condition and estancieros out there are preparing to shear.

We hear of the formation of a new Fomento Company, capital several millions. The object of the new society is to purchase city property on speculation. City house property keeps so steadily advancing, that it is thought the new company will do a splendid business.

There seems to be great doubt as to. to the name of the new War Minister. Moreno, we hear, declines the honor, and now General Conesa is talked of. The portfolio is the most arduous in the Government-house owing to the present position of the country.

We call the attention of our campeaders to a lengthy document published in the Tribuna, addressed to the Minister of Finance by the Director of the Western Railway, and relating to the new tariff of fares and freig We shall take an opportunity of extracting therefrom some of the more useful details.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of immigrants to an advertisement offering a free passage toall artisans and laborers to Patagones, by the steamer running to that port, and belonging to Messrs. Aguirre and Murga. These gentlemen deserve great credit for the new world they are literally creating in those remote The climate of Patagones regions. is more suited to northern Europeans than these parts, and it may be a question whether it is not better suited for the growth of wool, particularly of the classes which after all are likely to pay best. We are not sufficiently well informed as to the prospects of colonists in Patagones to recommend our newly-arrived countrymen to at once seek their fortunes in those quarters; but our columns will always be open to Messrs. Aguirre & Murga, and others who can supply the information.

On Sunday the native races an-nounced for the benefit of the wounded in Paraguay, took place on the Belgrano race-course. The laudable object which gave rise to the idea of holding these races does not permit us to comment severaly on the apparent incongruity of holding a race meeting for such a purpose. As was to have been expected the whole affair was something like the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left out. All. was good but for the want of the only two things that characterize a race meeting-sport and champagne. Four in hands, three in hands, barouches, dogcarts, waggons and horsemen lined the road to Belgrano for an early hour, and notwithstanding the clouds of dust that accompanied the pleasure seekers from the monat they get off the paved street, and which might give rise to a graphic desproperty of religious corporations, will cription of the days amusement by not pass.

saying it was dust et preterea nikil. According to the latest news from The course presented a very animated the Northern provinces Varela had appearance. The events of the day not moved from Antofagasta. The succeeded each other with tolerable chief of the rebel invaders in the punctuality, but they can only be desvicinity of Salta was Elizondo. He cribed as most wretched apologies for had not with him more than 400 men. racing; and we have not thought it fair to our subscribers to inflict upon

by the Banda Oriental Government to issue the bonds, and pay the dividends of the internal debt, on the same terms.

Shearing has commenced in most of the English and German estancias in the Banda Oriental. Advices from Entre Rios are to the same effect. We observe in the Entre Rios papers the ugly decree prohibiting the export of horses, mules, and oxen for the

The Government of Santa Fé has has brought us news of the British proposed a species of poll tax of 75 cents silver, the proceeds to be applied tine at Gibraltar owing to cholera in to schools and the diffusion of 'prithe Mediterranean. We may mention mary education. A committee has the fact that last April, at a kouse in been appointed to devise means for the reception and assistance of emigrants. The Chief of the Police of Corando, in Santa Fé, has imprisoned the curateand the sacristan of the church there. The former for reading the protest and writ of excommunication issued by the Bishop of Paraua, and the latter for posting it on the doors of the

The Provincial Legislature of Buenos Ayres is determined by its activi-to throw the National Congress into the shade. The Tribuna of yesterday publishes a projected law relating to the jurisdiction of the country districts, which is of serious import, as it tends to place the appointment of the "Jucces de Paz" in the hands of the people. The abandonment of judicial appointments to popular election is not one of the points in democratic institutions, which has gained the most favor with politicians. Permanence and thorough independence are the ends to be sought in such appointments. That of Juez de Paz is however not a permanent post, and if the Juez is to be dependent at all, it is better he should be responsible to his neighbors than to a Government who will use him for party purposes. We look upon the project as a very great reform, and hope it will be sanctioned by the Legislature.

We are requested to remind the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly consented to assist at the ap-proaching concert to be given by the Philharmonic Society (in aid of the funds of the Comision de Socorros), that the second rehearsal for same will take place to-morrow evening (Saturday) at half past seven o'ciock punctually, and that as the concert comes off shortly, and the programme almost entirely composed of new music, it be-comes positively essential to the success of the cencert, that all persons who have promised to attend should be constant and punctual.

The Provincial bank balance sheet for the month of September, has been published. We note that the specie on hand is close on 4½ millious patacones, and the paper money 104 mil-This is a very small amount of paper money to start with at the commencement of the wool season, but then we have the exchange office to fall back on.

The Exchange-office has proved its stability, and weathered the storm. The last month has been beyond all question the most severe, but the statement before us shows that the office as an institution is sound, and notwithstanding the heavy export of gold, can be fully relied on. The specie on hand amounts to 1,181,197-90 ets, and the paper money returned 71,470,000 m_lc.

The Chilian Government have just made a most important reform in the Customs laws, rescinding the previous obligations on the part of merchants in the Argentine Provinces to deposit beforehand the duties on goods they send into Chile via the Andes. The decree is dated Santiago 4th September. We shall publish it in extenso

We notice some Montevidean poli ticians are trying to make great capital out of alleged statements respecting the strength of Paraguay, by some of the officers of the Doterel. We think it right to remark that Lopez did not count out his whole army before the Doterel, and the statements published in the Montevidean papers are utterly destitute of the slightest authenticity.

A heavy specie remittance has arrived from Montevideo for the Brazilian army. The gold will be at once sheped to Paraguay.

In consequence of the frequent escape of prisoners, the Provincial Government have very properly ordered that a separate police guard be stationed at the city prison, the sentries will remain as usual in their boxes, and the police will act as a sort of extra guard around the premises.

ship-yard, and is now ready to leave the Boca. She is a splendid steamer, and bought for a mere trifle by Mesers. Lanuz. The carpenter work, by Mr. Palmer, has been fluished in a masterly manner. The Julia, when they get her out of the Boca, will be put on the Corrientes route.

General Paunero has ordered the concentration of all the National forces at Mendoza, where he purposes making a stand against Videla and his horde of invaders.

The Southern Railway, yesterday brought in several lots of wool, and there can be no doubt if the weather keeps fine we shall have the plazas full of wool before the expiration of the month. We hear from the very best source that as yet there are no orders. Several wool men are expected in the packet-Mr. Wells, broker, from the States; Mr. Perry wool buyer, from the States; Mr. Gilmour, from Utica, United States; M. Botente, a new French wool buyer; and several more, and these new levies will be sent clip will be bought for French account.

The Proveedor, from Paraguay, arrived yesterday, bringing a few days later news from headquarters, nothing been placed on the Gualeguay route, quinta, on the road to Belgrano, had been placed on the Gualeguay route, quinta, on the road to Belgrano, had by Messrs. Rubio and Foley. The parties by withdrawn owing to no higher however of touch important the state of the state however of much importance.

The Galileo has brought out some pleased at this, and we hope to see excellent long woolled rams for some English estancieros at the Saladillo. in Sauta F6. We learn that the cross of the Cotsworld and the common

criolla flas given favorable results.

Respecting the reward subscribed by foreigners for the apprehension of the murderers of the unfortunate Ogilvie, it has been hinted by one of our colleagues that the money should be paid over at once. Such a course however would be without precedent; the terms of the reward were payable on conviction and punish ment; any departure from these terms which is the well established custom in England and the States), would instead of aiding, tend to defeat justice.

All the letters from the army speak of the cholera as now existing in both camps; this is the very worst news we could get, as summer is setting in fast. The Municipality has done nothing whatever, and in fact we are worse off now than ever.

The Brazilian Government has not less than 21 steamers chartered as transports, at a cost of 228,000 milreis per month. The list is published in the Telegrafo Maritimo, but this of course only comprises the steamers chartered in Rio.

. The great lottery at Moutevideo, prize six thousand pounds sterling was played on Monday, and it affords us almost satisfaction as if we had won the prize ourself, to state that D. José B. Salas, formerly Bolsa King, and now second manager of the Argentine Bank, drew the whole prize. Our subscribers are usually very lucky.

Our colleague El Argentino calls us over the coals about the bases of the treaty of peace, and our consuring Lopez for not accepting them. As to the bases of peace we published them as news, nothing more; precisely as we should record the sale of an estancia or the full account of a railway accident; a daily paper that must be got ready at a certain hour for its subscribers cannot stop to reflect on the invasion of democratic rights nor of monarchical institutions. News is news; the bases we published were a bona fide document, and therefore was proper matter for publication. As to censuring Lopez for not accepting peace, this is a mere matter of opinion; ours is that Lopez has missed a great chance, which probably will never again offer.

The mails from Rosario bring us the melancholy news of the assassination of Mr. Horne. We publish all the particulars at hand of this dreadful affair, the crime is even more revolting than the Marshall murder. We hope Governor Oroño will do something in this matter, all his great reforms so much talked of amount to nothing, since assassins in Santa Fé escape capital punishment.

Advices from Salta announce that the montoneros have not attacked the city, they are located in the valleys and number some 1800 men. The Governor might have waited a little longer therefore, without any danger to himself, and his impetuous 'hegira' has raised a very strong party against Varela it seems was afraid to attack the city, owing to the spirited conduct of the citizens, who headed by an Irish Apothecary long resident in Salta, prepared for the worst and told the rebels to come on, up to the present they have found it incon-

the banks of the Uruguay. From the way in which the season has opened, it is probable that the bulk of the wool will arrive early in market this year. The farmers in some districts complain of a scarcity of hands and peones wages are extremely high, cartage however promises to be very low, owing to the immense quantity of wool brought in by rail.

The news from Rio is to the effect that all the National guard of the Empire is to be called out, and the Paraguayan recruits to be drawn by lot. Since the 1st of January, to the 28th Sept., Brazil has sent to the war 11,400 men, now she is about to send 20,000 others whose names we forget. It is on as fast as possible so as to reach surmised that the bulk of this year's headquarters, before the end of the

> We notice that a new steamer has ple of Gualguay will doubtless be well bid than \$100,000 being offered.

'Mariannita' well patronized. The trade between Gualeguay and Buenos Ayres is gradually increasing, and the lands about there all settled on by

English.

Probably the most important news of the day is the prohibition by the Government of Entre Rios of all further was hed heavy. ther army supplies. We had heard the matter mentioned, but attached no importance to it until we saw it plainly. stated in the Tribuna, which now must be regarded as the Government organ. We have looked through the papers received yesterday from Uruguay, and can find nothing whatsoever about the matter; still, by well-informed parties it is positively asserted to be the fact, and no further supplies of cows, horses, &c., will be allowed for the Paso de la Patria.

The Montevidean Government has formally recognised Major-General Asboth as United States Resident Minister, accredited to the Republic of the Uruguay. We believe the General has the honor of being the first United States Minister named to Montevideo. We earnestly hope that now the ane weather is approaching H. E. will find himself sufficiently strong to pay a visit to the new field for his diplomatic talents.

The Provincial Legislature, at the noble instigation of the Government, has passed a vote awarding \$2,000 to the unfortunate families of Rioja. The accounts we have received of the utter ruin and desolation in that Pro-

vince is truly heart rending. We received from an English gentleman, recently arrived, a very severe attack on the treatment which passengers receive on board of some of the river steamers. As the agent of the line in question happened to be in our office at the time we handed him the communication, which he promised to have at once attended to, and returned his best thanks to the party in question for calling his attention to abuses about which he knew nothing.

We may note as a sign of the times, an auction of shears and twine which came off in the Fortin de Areco the other day, this shows the excessive over trading which is going on.

The wretched state of our rivers calls for the attention of the authori-The stream is now so full of sandbanks that experienced pilots bave difficulty in circumnavigating them, even with steamers of light draught.

Between this and Rosario some of our old traders are now aground. This in itself might be no unusual fact; but in addition to the common dangers of navigation, there is now a risk of river pirates, who it appears inhabit the islands which tigers had well nigh abaudoned. In the case of the Esmeralda, now high and dry at the Paso de Garibaldi, the cargo was landed as is usual in order to lighetn the ship; during a stormy night the land-sharks took advantage of the darkness to make off with valuables to the amount of \$2,000 fts. Only the other day a British gunboat hag to fire on the wreckers on the coast near If a river police and Montevideo. coast guard are impracticable, the merchant vessels will have to carry arms.

The unsuccessful peace negotiations one would think were now numbered with their long list of predecessors. venient to do so.

Shearing has at last fairly commenced, we hear from all quarters of the camp that the sheep farmers and estancieros are busy shearing.

The theory calls upon Mr. Buckley to the shear fight, enough to the received the interval and offensive tone.

Out hear the sting and the shear invasion. So the alliance, the Minister of Finance on the 30th ult. made an invasion. Col Granada when he received the interval and 500,000 for contingent expenses, believed to the shear the sting and the sting and the shear th data has been com-continued fine weather although bad Mathew to produce the reply of Mr. ders a short fight ensued at a place pletely resisted at Allan & Sherman's for the camp is at the moment a boon Gould to the note of Mr. Caminos, the called Medano de la Firma, where the for the estancieros, Out towards Secretary of Lopez, and also to give marauders got worsted, 20 of them Junin the drought is represented as explanations to the Argentine Go. got killed and a number taken priterrible, in other parts things are not so bad, but our advices from frontier parts of Entre Rios could not be more colleague does not seem disposed to unfavorable, in the district of Nogoya wait for the English blue book with cattle are dying by the hundred, and the desired information. Gen. Mitre, we regret to say the evil extends to the Nacion, who had sufficient the banks of the Uruguay. From confidence in Mr. Gould to receive from him Lopez's bases without signature or guarantee more than his word. ought to be saved from responsibility by the production of the documents and if Mr. Mathew does not volunteer the information, the National Government should ask for it. And then the tirade is wound up by suggesting that the Government could get all the do-cuments and information from Hen. Mitre! Of course it could, and the

Nacion might have said that at first. Sunday auctions are beginning after all to go out of fashion; the two great auctions announced for last Sunday proved decided failures. The land put up for sale at that charming subman locality called the Lomas de Zamorra, could not be sold, the highest bid being five thousand dollars per square, whilst the Serna guay at present in Montevideo, and hope by return mail to be able to give our readers a full statement of how things stand in Asuncion.

On Wednesday Mr. Nazar holds reat horse auction. We notice that the auctioneer has given names to all the horses. Dycer's plan was to give the horses numbers; we believe however there are some good chargers in the lot, and advise those of our subscribers who require a pair of carriage horses or a good nag, to attend the sale.

Probably one of the most important and most necessary measures adopted by Government is that respecting vaccination in the camp. Orders have been sent out to the various Municipalities, directing that all the children attending the State schools be at once vaccinated. We highly approve the measure, public vaccination in this city has proved a great failure at the 'vacuua establishment' which at a cost of nearly \$10,000 per month is maintained by the Municipality, scarcely a child is brought for vaccination, the parents as a general rule preferring to employ a private doctor.

On Sunday the Civic registry of voters for the National Deputies, who will elect the new President, was opened. This registry a very useful Mitre, as a sort of safeguard against electioneering frauds, as none can vote save those inscribed on this regis ter. Foreigners however have no interest in the matter, as they have no

The inauguration of Dr. Fitzsimon's college at Parana was attended with the greatest eclat, all the principal people of the town attended, grand speeches were made, and the Doctor in full University costume, delivered an excellent address. The numbers of pupils already matriculated is over fifty this shows the determination of the people to support the college, which promises to be the first in

During the last week there has been of the commoner class of sheepskins, dry cowhides also begin to look a little weaker, good sheepskins heavy woolled sell at \$200 per dozen, and are in demand, but other descriptions have suffered a fall of 25 per cent., and the cause of this sudden decline is not known save that some French buyers have retired from the market.

In consequence of the frequency with which the troops of carts are attacked on the Mendoza road, the Minister of War, Gen Julian Martinez, has issued a note ordering that in future they are to be escorted by the military. The order is addressed to Lieut.-Colonel D. Placido Laconcha, Commander of the 7th Regiment of Cavalry of the Line. It is dated Rosario, Oct. 3. The decree has given great satisfaction.

The sale of Mr. Latham's rams came off yesterday, and, considering the lateness of the season, was a success. The average price was \$1,900. rams sold at \$4,200 and \$4,500. On next Monday 30 more rams from this famous cabaña will be sold by Messrs. Balbin & Plowes, 19 Calle Peru.

Out near the 9th de Julio the Indians soners.

We hear that some enterprizing residents of the Boca, entertain the scheme of opening a pleasure park on the South east bank of the Riachuelo. The locality although low is pictureesque, on the one side the sedgy banks of the Riachuelo, and on the other the noble expanse of the River Plate. The whole 'bañada' or land about there belongs to Demarchi the wealthy druggist, and if the place can be turned to any use it will prove a small ed to any use, it will prove a small South America. 395 years have passed mine for the lucky owner; he bought since the Spaniards commenced to dethe place for a mere trifle, and now as the Boca is gradually extending the place is attracting attention. We believe however at high tide and in rainy seasons this valuable property is about three feet under water.

Col. Granada has sent to Government his official report of his fight with the Indians which we mentioned the other day. It seems to have been more decisive than was at first supposed, and we congratulate the Col.

on his victory.
Mr. Hector Varelas last lettter from doubtless be read with avidity by bellies in their fleeces look to this.

After the most coaseless efforts on by our German friends. Respecting our part, we have at last found out the late meeting at Salsburg, he states one of the English widows from Para that although the alleged object of the journey of Napoleon was to condole with the Emperor on the fate of Maximilian, the real object was to form an alliance with Austria against Prússia which the descendant of Maria Theresa flatly and peremptorily declined.

The Chambers have approved of the grant of 4000 'fuertes' to the widows and orphans of Rioja: the amount is very trifling for such an object, as the ruin and desolation caused in the interior by the rebels is almost universal. We hear that Gen. Arredondo who leaves for the provinces, takes this money with him.

It is rather amusing to witness the anxiety of some of our colleagues, about permission being at once given to the new Gas Company to open the streets in order to lay down the gas pipes. The Municipal committee, has had the matter before it, now a week and the Tribuna complains that it has not yet been despatched. One would suppose from this, that the new com-pany was in working order, and had its pipes &c., waiting to be placed. When if the truth be told the new company has not even a habitation, and exists but in name. Those who take such lively interest in the success of the new company would further its interests by subscribing for the shares. It is really ludicrous to read about measure was introduced by President application to open streets &c. before a single share in the new company is paid up. If in three years hence the new company is prepared to lay down pipes and light the streets, the affairs of the new company will be well managed.

Day after day we continue to have a strong sirocco-like wind from the eastward, raising clouds of dust in the streets; but, alas! there is not a watering-cart to be seen. The city is almost uninhabitable, and the worst of it is, there is no refuge from the dust outside of it. The road on Sunday to Belgrano races was smothering. Dusty roads, however, are a natural inconconvenience in the country, but in an orderly, highly-taxed city, like . B. During the last week there has been Ayres, the least we can expect is the a great fall in the Plaza in the price luxury of well-watered streets This simple requirement can be separated from the great water-supply question, its delays and its difficulties:

At one of the late sessions of the Provincial Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Serna proposed that a committee should be named, to examine the contract of Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Serna's motion was negatived, although supported by Messrs. Huergo and Saa-

In the debate on the ways and means, Mr. Rom proposed the suppression of Aide-de-Camp and Chaplain to the Ministry. This close solid and practical proposal was also negatived, and very properly. Not that a Minister could not be quite as much respected, and be equally competent in his department without the ornament of au Aide de Camp, or the consolation of a private Chaplain. But the proposition smacks of Paritanism, of a sort of Scotch worship of essentials unsuited to this country, and likely, if not checked, to defeat the ends of the liberal party.

The sums voted according to the budget of the Minister of Finance diction of the city to the Provincial Government, was referred to a com-

The fine steamer Oriental is aground at the Esquinas, between Corrientes and Entre Rios.

A Brazilian transport has arrived at Montevideo, laden with arms and ammunition for the forces in Paragnay.

The Tribung reminds us that on the 12th of October it was just 395 years since the caravel of Christopher Co-Inmbus arrived at San Salvador, one of the West India Islands. 395 years ago there were grand aqueducts and noble Municipal works in the cities of stroy the public works of the Indians, and to establish Christianity, and we we have yet no rinkable water in B, Ayres, except when it rains.

On the other hand, Baron Liebig writes to the Rural Society of B. Ayres, of which he is an honorary member, complimenting them on the fact that the Argentine landowners have entered into the grand era of improvement that commenced 20 years ago in Europe, and which is destined to banish blind empiricism, and erect in its stead a system of production, Europe is rather interesting, and his founded on scientific principles. Let disquisitions on German politics will our land-owners, who insist on tying

THE STANDARD ABROAD.

LETTER No. 1 Tijuca, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 4

Here I am after my first week's journey, some 10 miles inland from the city of Rio, surrounded by the most delightful scenery that ever human eye rested on. I intend to devote two days to explore the magnificent hill ranges of the neighborhood, before the sailing of the Oneida.

We had a very pleasant passage from Montevideo; the Arno is exceed ingly commodious, the captain and officers are above praise, and the treatment on board is in every respect 'comme il faut'. We lett Montevideo on Sunday evening, having been detained 20 minutes waiting for despatches from H.M.S. Spiteful: among the passengers from Montevideo were Mr. Robert Andrew (who had quite an ovation on leaving), and Rev. Mr. Pendleton, so tavorably remembered as British chaplain at Montevideo, both these gentlemen are en route for Florence. For four days we sighted neither land nor vessel, but on Thursday we passed a schooner, and some flying fish visited us to remind us we were nearing the tropics.

This morning I got up by break of day to see the entrance to the famed bay of Rio Janeiro. The spectacle that burst upon the view at sunrise was grand, solemn, and imposing. A chain of wild and dark-colored mountains formed the const-line; right ahead of us the land receded, discovering, as we approached, two rocky islets, one of them crowned by a lightz house. Presently we began to descry houses perched here and there among the hills. Even the rays of the rising sun could not light up the sombre outlines of the gigantic peaks around: the towering summits of Gabia, Tijuca, Corcovados and the Sugar-loaf frowned upon us in barren and over-awing majesty. Verily it was a panorama, that seen for the first time, seemed as if Nature could never frame anything more wayward or more picturesque. At every instant, as the steamer steadily advanced into the bay, the scene changed like a kaleidoscope the mountains seemed to move one behind another and to change entirely in shape, till we got in full view of the city, with the Organ Mountains in the back-ground, and the middle distance occupied by sundry islands bristling with batteries.

The sugar-loaf is perhaps the most striking feature in the picture, and rises to a height (almost precipitous) of 3,200 feet, and I am told that an American lady some years ago climbed to the giddy summit. Gabia looks as if surrounded by a castellated build ing; two Englishmen got up, the other day to the top, but had to stop there all night, exposed to a drench ing fall of rain. The peak of Santa Cruz is on the right of the bay, overlooking a fort of granite walls mount ing a hundred guns. We passed the flagship Narcissus and several other war-vessels. All the navies in the world might ride at anchor in this Small steamboats land-locked bay. are plying in all directions, doubtless various suburbs along the water-line.

The Arno came to her moorings alongside Coal Island; the Oneida lay a little outside us (among her passengers are Mr. Consul Parish and family, and some other old friends returning to the River Plate) This Coal island is a valuable property; it would be difficult even in England to was once offered to the Royal Mail find anything to surpass the neatness Co. for £5,000 and refused; the pre-sent owner is an old Spaniard who has

To an Englishman this is a charm

TMPORTANT RROW RRAZIF. made a handsome fortune, buying only second to the magnificent scenery condemned vessels &c., the island was around. At present there are only a formerly used for rearing young slaves. The boatmen here are mostly thorough negroes. The landing-place is close to the market, a bustling place, with a very incongruous assemblage.

In coming ashore we noticed Capt Harrison's now steamer Rosario, an American screw vessel called City of Pittsburg, another steamer the Cambria; and the iron-clad Rio Grande, intended for the Amazon river. The arsenal is a five building, and three more iron-clads are on the stocks.

Rio Janeiro is wholly different from any city I have before seen: it has nothing South American about it, and nowise resembles the large towns you see in France or Italy. The houses are very high, the streets are as narrow as those of Genoa, the shops very small, but rich, and the current of life and activity is quite new to one coming from the River Plate. vehicles are drawn by mules, and in some streets you have to step into a shop doorway when a coach passes. Black servants in livery abound. The Alfandaga or Custom-house is the finest building I have yet standard the natives are very political un-

derstand a person talking Spanish: lever used done except to survey one that was requested to retire from Brazilian I find it very easy to converse with lor two passes in the Andes, under the long unless it could guarantee from ling at 1958

them, and the Portuguese falls on the auspices of private partices Whe pret-1 15,000 to 20,000 men at once for an ear like Spanish spoken by a person that has lost a front tooth. Everything is very dear here except jewel lery; I bought a very fair diamond pin for less than £5 setrling.

At 11 o'clock I took a seat in the diligence for Tynsa; which starts from Praga San Francisco; a young Brazilian and five sailors; of H. M. ship Egmont occupied the other seats The Plaza Constitucion is a very hand some square, with railings, gas-lamps fountains, and in the centre is a taste ful equestrian statue of Peter the 1st the founder of the Brazilian Monarchy We are now in the new town: the streets are wide and well-paved: the English Co., called the Rio Improvement Co-, has done good service here. The convict prison is surrounded with high walls of granite: a little further on we reach another Plaza, where the Lyric Theatre, the Senatehouse, and other buildings claim As we get to the outskirts we see the reservoir of the grand aque duct of Tynca; this was a work of the Portuguese Vice-roys, and the city has now a second water-supply of recent construction.

charming cottages Numerous prinkled here and there over a fertile zone of gardens and orange groves occupy the line of route as we ascend towards Tijuca. A Railway formerly ran here, but the Co. burst up, and the rails remain, impeding in a measure the transit of the mule omnibuses. The coach stops at a place called Andrahy. Here I hired a horse and started to ascend the hill. The road winds round a succession of precipices disclosing at every point the most enchanting views. I had not gone a mile when I was overtaken by the sailors, all mounted and galloping full tilt the most giddy passes of the mountain; the gorge below is at times five hundred feet perpendicular. There are several country seats, but the owners have not yet come out here for the summer. The road is firstrate; it was made by the late eminent engineer Mr Ginty, and at short distances there are gas lamps.

After a thousand different turns we are now on the highest terrace that overlooks the city, the bay, and the panorama of. Rio Janeiro, lying at our feet. And still towering above us to the very clouds are the gloomy peaks covered with the rich luxuriance of tropical vegetation, or at places barren, stern, and wild.

The aristocratic hamlet of Boa Vista is beauti ully situated, and now as we begin to descend the far side of Tijuca we get a glimpse of the sea at another quarter.

The English Hotel is in a hollow although still at a great height; the proprietor is Mr. Bennett, who lives up the hill, and the manager is a polite Frenchman, from Picardy. I had a letter of introduction to Mr. Bennett; he is one of the school called "the fine old English gentleman," though still in the meridian of life, and he invited me to be his guest for a couple of days at his own residence.

This is the most delightful place I have ever seen. While I write, the music of the water-fall breaks the stillness of the night; my bedroom window overlooks a most romantic glen. Giant palms, and trees of every hue and shape, grow around; the

mountains rise on all sides. Mr. Bennett receives a few select private-boarders at his house, and it would be difficult even in England to shore for her capture visitors here, but in summer the full number (40) is attained, besides the Hotel at the foot of the slope being crowded. For idlers or invalids this spot is perfect Paradise; as one of the first-named category I shall in my next give you a full description. Meantime I beg you will give my kindest regards to all friends in Buenos

IMPORTANT FROM CHILE.

TELEGRAPHS AND RAILWAYS.

Since my last letter from this place application has been made to the government of Chile for an exclusive privilege to extend a telegraph line from Panama by an American company, within the limits of Chile, and to connect it with the present line in operation from Valparaiso to Caldera. The names of the company are not given, nor is there anything mentio. ned in the petition except the alleged advantages to accrue to Chile. A telegraph connecting Peru, Bolivia and Chile with Panama and Buenos Ayres has long been under consideration; but nothing definite has derstand a person talking Spanish : ever been done except to survey one ent proposition does not promise to meet with much success, nor can I held consultations among themselves foresee any advantages to be obtained by any company in the construction of such a line, except in the large sums of money which at some future day might be obtained from these republics, when their finances shall have assumed a more satisfactory appearance.

The benefit to the respective South American governments to be derived from such a connection with the United States and Europe are evident; but there is no prospect of their ever building the telegraph themselves. and the history of the lines now in operation here undeniably proves that the income of such a telegraph would not pay the interest on the money invested. In my next letter I propose giving a sketch of business operations, journalism and telegraphing on this coast, which I think will present some new features to those unacquainted with Peru and Chile. and who anticipate the immediate accomplishment of such a work as a telegraph from Panama to Buenos Ayres, or even to Chile.

Internal improvements are progressing in Chile as satisfactorily as could be expected under the present circumstances. The telegraph recently been extended to Caldera, and to-morrow the railroad from Tongay to the great copper mines of Tamaya, thirty miles in the interior, is to be formally opened. These mines and the remarkable road bave been fully described in one of my previous letters, on the occasion of my trip through the desert of Atacama, in the rich silver and copper resions of Northern Chile. A new railroad is about to be extended from the great Souther road into one of the rich valleys of the Cordilleras. Gen. Vickers, of Philadelphia, will soon commence his roads from Talcahuano to Concepcion, and from Llaillai to San Felipe, and another line is proposed from Talca into a rich mining and agricultural district. A canal is also about to be cut between the rivers Claro and Maule, so as to render the latter stream navigable for small vessels further up into the wheat and wine districts. Immense beds of peat have recently been discovered here, and an exclusive privilege has been obtained from the go vernment for working them.. Petroleum is also said to abound in the in terior of the Cordilleras; but all at tempts to get out oil have thus far proved unremunerative.

The United States steamer Nyack Commander Pendergrast, has arrived at Valparaiso, to relieve the Dakata, which had been stationed there for the pastsix months, and which recently proceeded northward to Callao. Peruvian squadron has gone to Coquimbo, about two hundred miles north of Valparaiso, where the harbor offers security against northerly storms which prevail at this season. The Chilean squadron remains at Valparaiso. · A severe norther visited us last week, but no demage of consequence

was done-General Kilpatrick has received from the consignees of the English brigantine Julia Kingsley a letter of thanks for assistance afforded that vessel by the United States steamer Ossipee while passing through the Strait of Magellan, when the brigantine was in danger of falling into the hands of the savages collected on the

There is nothing of importance to

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro 1st Oct. 1867. My last went forward by the Galgo on 29th ult. and I now take advantage of this conveyance to hand you further advices.

The Marques de Caxias transport arrived here yesterday bringing us later advices from the seat of war and copies of the Standard in which are published the bases of the proposals for peace offered by President Lopez. A profound sensation was caused by this news both "On Change" and in all parts of the City. The whole Brazilian population indignantly repels any such conclusion of the war. It is however the general conviction that as both Brazil and Paraguay have exhaust their forces, and as the interests of the Republics of the River Plate clearly tond in the same direction, the war must now soon come to a termination either by the acceptance of proposals from Lopez with some modifications or else by the exhaustion of his means of resistance.

The Council of State-under the presidency of the Emperor has now held several sessions of late and it is ourrently reported that the present Caet was requested to retire from

and their supporters and the result was a promise from the Pasident of the Cabinet that the soldier required should be forthcoming. The public should be forthcoming. belief is that the following means will be immediately employed. The whole National Guard will go into Barracks and from thence each Battalion will be shipped or board transports and sent to the Plate minus only the married men who will remain behind until fresh reinforcements are required and in accordance with the law of the National Guard. The other measure is to be a forced levy of slaves, which the Government will pay for at the rate of Rs. 1,500\$ each, in bonds Public Home debt or else by treasury bills on account of the Government notes of which the Chambers have authorised the emission.

Admiral Joaquin José Ignacio has been created by the Emperor Baráo

During the most of September the

number of men sent by the Imperial Government to reinforce the Brazilian Army in Paraguay was 604, making thus a total, since the 1st of January this year, of 11,140 men. The Diario do Rio of to-day has ar

important leading article entitled 'What peace is this?" and which declares the bases of the peace proposals to be out of all consideration, as it would be less shameful for Brazil to have her last monitor sunk by the guns of Humaitá than to accept such terms of peace as are now offered.

In Exchange nothing doing as yet, Sovereigns no transactions of importance since my last, Brazilian 6 per cent. stock selling at 891 per cent. and Bank of Brazil shares at 1893.

Pernambuco 23rd Septr. Exchange on London 21d to 217. On Paris 455rs. per franc and on Hamburg 856rs.

Rio de Janeiro 5th Oct. 1867. My last went forward by Messrs Tait' fine steamer City of Limerick and I now proceed to hand you my usual packet letter.

Rio continues excessively dull, the all absorbing topics being the propositions of Lopez and the probability of peace being soon concluded; the Brazilians however are much opposed to the conclusion of the war on any such bases as those published by the Standard and the Imperial Government is strongly urged to send forward immediately all the reinforcements that can be obtained in order to ensure the speedy termination of the struggle by victory if not by diplo-

The steam-transport Marquez de Caxias leaves to-day for the River Plate with 250 men for the Brazilian Army invading Paraguay, and the 'Jaguaribe' will leave in a few days

also taking troops.

The Diario do Rio has published

several leading articles on the peace question, advocating a peace honorable Numerous articles have appeared in all the Rio papers relative to the war the position of the Allied armies and the probabilities of peace; some writers of the Conservative party to which the Marquez de Caxias belongs, have urged upon the Generalissimo the advisability of his throwing up the command for fear of his meeting with the same treatment on the part of the Government, as Sr. Paranhos recived after forming the convention of 20th February 1865.

The Picardie the second steamer of the French Mediterranean line is ex**sectea**

inst. His Majesty the Emperor has fixed the 19th inst for the distribution of the prizes awarded by the Jury of the Brazilian National Exhibition.

I enclose an extract from the Jornal do Commercio by which you will see the amounts fixed for the Revenue and expenditure of the Empire during the financial year of 1867-8 and the means for the increase of the revenue which the Government is authorised by the Chambers to employ.

Exchange on London for the Oneida has been done at 21d for Bankers drafts and 21% to 21% for private bills. On Paris transactions have been effeeted at 447rs. to 452rs. and on Bordeaux at 448rs. per franc.

Some 7,000 Sovereigns have changed hands at 11\$500 but the price is weaker to-day as the "Arno" brought up a large number from the River

Brazilian 6 p. S Stock continues to ell a p 2 p.S Bank of Brazil Shares, business in

these done at 190\$. Banco Rusal e Hypothecario Shares are quoted at 150\$ and. Banco Commercial Shares a

and at par. Brazilian Packet & Shares are sel-

The following steamers are now xpected from Europe and the U.

From Marseilles &c. French St. Picardie about the 10th inst.

From London &c. Eng: St. City of London about the 22nd. inst. besides the usual packets.

If there is any thing worthy of note to communicate at the last moment I will send you as usual in such cases a telegram through your worthy Montevideo Agents.

CABRAL. GRAND FUNCION IN BARRACAS.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the South Barracas Mu-

nicipal Schools, was performed on Sunday with great solemnity by the Vice-President of the Republic. The races in Belgrano, though less meritorious, were far more attractive, and notwithstanding the fineness of the day, or the civility of the railway officials, but few of the city folks were present. At an early hour the neighoors were assembled in goodly numbers, by the discharge of rockets.

At 11.30 a.m. his Excellency Dn. Marcos Paz drove up to the Juzgado, where he was received by Mr. O'Gormon, the band playing the National Hymn. A short time was passed in receiving the salutations of the chief residents who eagerly througed to welcome his Excellency on his first official visit to these parts.

Not being one of the favored few who was permitted to enter the sanctum sanctorum of Dn. Enrique's head-quarters, and give vent to the feelings of the moment, like Messrs. Herrera, Atkins, and other superior mortals, we strolled leisurely about the Plaza, where half-a-dozen ill-dressed soldiers were engaged letting off rockets.

To the left of the church is a large open ground, where there was a grand display of colors. Here was to be erected the new edifice, and the site was marked out by the flags of all nations: amongst the most conspicuous were the Argentine, Oriental, British, Brazilian, French, and Italian, forming a pleasing sight as they fluttered gaily in the morning breeze.

At noon the Archbishop appeared in full pontificals, attended by several clergyman. After these came the Vice-President and local dignitaries, close behind were the school children, some 200 in number, all strong and healthy, neatly clad, and distinguished by a blue and white band over the shoulder.

The church is lofty and spacious, and is a fine building, though unprepossessing outside; to-day it looked to advantage, being tastefully decorated here and there with lights and flowers. The high altar was in a perfect blaze, and the richly draped pavilions for a distinguished sponsors were judidiciously placed a little to one side to avoid any accident from the current of fresh air, which poured in from the open doors and windows. The procession formed, and we moved slowly round the Plaza; in respect for the venerable old patriarch who led the way, a short cut was made to the place where the shrine was.

Dn. Marcos Paz stepped forward, and with a golden pen signed the documents which were handed him for that purpose. No time was lost in reading them; probably they had been previously digested in the judge's office, where they were all now auxious to return and try their hands on something else, and having deposited the papers in a small crevice of the bottom stone, his Excellency took from the hands of Comandanto Forrest, a delicately wrought silver trowel, with which he laid on a thick coating of cement, above this was fitted a heavy square block of granite. His Excellency, in a few appropriate words, endeavored to impress on his audience the importance of the present work, and the extraordinary beneficial effects of education on the human mind elevating us above the paltry square bles of the times, and preparing us for eternity. As such he congratulated them on these new schools, exhorting heads of families to unite in their support by keeping the children regular in their attendance.

Amidst the loud cheering which this speech produced, the Archbishop proceeded to administer his blessing, after which all returned to their homes, except the favored few, who staid to partake of the hospitality of our worthy Justice of Peace, Mr. O'Gorman. Amongst the papers deposited we noticed several copies of the 'Daily News,' 'Standard,' 'Tribuna,' 'Nacion,' 'Pueblo,' and 'Nacional.'

The Belgian brig Princess Royal, on her voyage from Buenos Ayres, has sold about 400 barrels of grease, to pay expenses.

MEANDERINGS IN SUTH AMERICA.

(A. D. 1867.)

No 5. Mauá Estancia to Bocd of the Negro

Although the town of Mercedes, and the Baron de Maua's 'estancia' house, are at the distance of a league from one another, on the same side of the river Negro, it is necessary to make a diversiion to South and West, in order to cross a narrow pass of the River Dacca when 'en route' from the town to the country mausion. The residence here presents more the appearance of a castle, or palatial residence, than a dwelling place for an 'estanciero.' The entrance is through an expansive archway in the centre of the building, and this is guarded by a very strong gate. On each outer side of the gateway is a walled-round flower plot ornamented by two frontains, with dragon's rine locomotives for Paysandu. Of heads, that are fed with water from a this episode of voyage in the black force pump, placed on the river side, (about a hundred yards distant,) and which supplies the farm yard, out offices, as well as the premises generally. The house is an Alto, or two storied building, with extensive azotea; and at each end of the latter is a very pretty turretshaped 'mirador' (look out) ascended by a spiral stair case. The rooms are largewell furnished neatly painted; and the m yard, which is behind, is spacious. Overlooking this last named, is a corridor, which vuns the length of the house, and is on the first

The Baron's property here presents a frontage of from seven to eight leagues to the river Negro. It has thirteen 'suertes' of land,-a 'suerte' being three quarters of a league,all occupied by sheep and cattle. The former amount to nearly seventy thousand. Of marcs, mules and horses there are above fifteen hundred. Mr. Barker the manager places only from seven to eight thousand sheep to each 'suerte' and is most careful in weeding the useless, worn out, and unproductive ones in the proper seasons. Limestone, and excellent clay for brickmaking abound on this 'estaucia.' By the river passage, the distance is only a mile and a half from Mercedes, where as by the road that we came there is a league. Mr. Eneas Barker baying been a nautical man has several good boats for the use of the establishment. In this river hereabouts is to be obtained a variety of capital

That the Baron de Maua's 'estancia' is excellently situated on the edge of a navigable river, the Negro,—which debouches into the Uruguay there is no doubt. That it is well watered and of good soil is equally true. But why resent it, as is done in the appendix to a work on the Republic of Uruguay, to be "nearly environed by the three navigable rivers,"-when it is approachable by no river but the Negro. Why call Soriano, which is near it "a fast rising town"? when we know it is a "Deserted village"—by far more desolate than a forty thou sand poetic power of any second Goldsmith could ever depict,-a town of the old Spanish time erected in a swamp, with nothing in it now, save a church and a few ranchos?—Why drag in General O'Brien to talk such platitudes as of "tenure and transfer of land being simple and effective,' when all the world out here knows it is encumbered with red, tapeism ad infinitum?—of competence being "to be acquired with small outlay by agricultural pursuits?"—of "a few years moderate industry securing a healthy independence"-In fact why publish a sketch of the Baron's 'estancia' that strikes any one who has visited the locale, and who knows somewhat of the ropes in the River Plate territories, as being a little of the Von Morrison, with a decided dash of the Herr Holloway, yet this is done in a pam-let of which we receive by every hail an advertisement in several of the English newspapers under the Barnum heading of:-"Price one shilling. Post free. By authority of the Montevidean government. The Bepublic of Uruguay, Montevideo, Geographical, Social and Political, to which is appended life in the River Plate, a Manuel for emigrants, with maps and illustrations. London Effingham Wilson. Royal Exchange. At the office of the Montevidean Legation London, and all booksellers, 1862."

It is perfectly true that the Mana estate is of the finest undulating, pastoral, and arable land; but puffery of the kind such as is contained in the Manuel for Emigrants (!) with illustrations (!) to which I have alluded, will not induce any one to expend money in a thing of the sort without knowing from experience the facts of the law being "mild, inexpensive, Santiago,)

[ojala!] and justly administered!"-of the tenure and transfer of land being simple and effective" and of a few other contagencies in the government of this part of the world, which your humble servant, although of several years experience out here acknowledges that he is not able to profess his faith in yet. And where General O'Brien writes of "competence being to be acquired with small outlay by agricultural pursuits," he might have said no man can gain even the smallest competence in this country by agricultural labour unless he works with his own hands, or brings out Europeans as tillers of the soil. This is the truth as the Standard well knows.

But let me resume my journey. For I am now embarked on one of the universal Matti's steamers, on my way to the Boca of the River Negro to meet another of the Mattian-riveriver commencing at noon, and terminating at 5 p.m. when anchor was cast to wait the up-coming steamer Rio Paraná, there are only a few points to be noted. Mr. Barker kindly put me on board [in the small boat] from the estancia house, and our course down shewed only a most tortuous river passage,-a few low flat, and uninteresting islands. A new Grasero, about being established on the estancia-land near the river;-the turrets of Soriano, with the roofs of a few rauchos, and a number of peach trees being visible from deck.

My fellow passengers consisted of three women, two little girls, and a man with a barrel organ, If your paper be read by Professor Babbage; or Mr. Buss, I may hope for their sympathy by telling them that at every village I visited in the Banda Oriental there was invariably an organ grinder. And here was one of the class on the deck of this little steamer, as palpable as the hereditary dog of the Dorhy! His time was passed between Mercedes and Soriano where I thanked God to see him going ashore, in grinding his organ, spitting about the decks, and contrary to all precedents in every part of the world "talking to the man at the wheel."

Out of the Rio Negro we turn to the right against the stream in what is called the Yaguari branch of the river Uruguay. For here there are two channels to the main river one, (the false,) going downward through which there is no passage for any kind of craft, the other, (the true) turning upwards, and at the higher end of which we are to wait for the steamer coming up from Buenos Ayres. In this chan nel, whose lower mouth is a league and a half to two leagues from Soriano, we pass by the island of Biscayanne to the right and the island of Lobos on the left. Emerging from the upper mouth the pilot points out to us the ruins of an old fort on the right hand side that was erected here during Garibaldi's time, in the Banda Oriental, Where we drop anchor here, there are half a dozen vessels; and the noble Uruguay is at this point from three to four miles wide.

(To be continued.)

ECCLES HAIGH'S CIRCULAR FOR RIVER PLATE WOOLS.

Liverpool, Sept. 6th. Although the tone of the Markets in the manufacturing districts is a little improved, there is no appreciable increase in the consumption of Wool, lot, with borrega wool, entering at same price, and makers continue to buy for only positive requirements; this along with the small quantity and inferior descriptions of the Stock now on hand, permits of a merely retail business; we make no alteration in prices.

The prices at the London Colonial Wool Sales which ore still in progress, continue to be well maintained for all average and better descriptions; but inferior kinds which are in greater supply than usual are quoted a little

• •	Go	od.	d. & Middling.		Inferior.	
Montevideo.	Washed	Greasy	Washed	Greusy	Washed	Greasy
Merino, 1st Mestizs, 2nd do. 3rd do. 4th do. Bellies, Lambs,	15 14 13 12 11 7 14	9 8 7 6 4 9	121 111 101 91 9 6 121	7 6 6 5 3 7	10 9 8 8 8 6 10	6 5 4 4 3 6
Ba. Ayres.	Washed D	Greesy poo	Washed W	ling.	Infer ports M	Greeny of
Merino, 1st Mestixa, 2nd sudo. 3rd sudo. 4th do. Bellies, Lambs, Cordova,	14 121 12 11 9 6 13	8 7 6 6 6 8 8	12 11 10 9 81 6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	10 1 8 1 8 8 6 9	544435
Santiago.	10]	8	91	7	9,	6

ON 'CHANGE.

October 9.-1867. \$400 122} Ounces, Sovereigns

Sovereigns, 1221
Patacons, 25
National Bonds, 531
Not a single sale of Bonds on the Bolsa to-day; in fact the Bond business has completely collapsed, and until the holders give way in their pretensions nothing can be done, as the public will not buy at present prices. The bids for amortization to-day are the best guide at to the real state of the market, and in fact none on the Bolsa now believe that present prices can be sustained. The following were the bids:—
A. Gonzalez
5,200
534

MONTHS HOLD COM	140 1-	
A. Gonzalez 🕶	. 5,200	53} 、⋅
V. Galway	12,000	66
-H. Grigg	70,000	531- •
N. Browne	89,000	53 1
C. Saguier	All.	<i>5</i> 8³
N. Larrazabal		644
W. Leslio	Ail.	53,23
C. Tidblom	A11.	53,24
H. O'Campo	· All.	535
W. Jacobs	25,000	54.20
J. R. Sichells	15,300	53.40
Do.	50 000	53.60
Do.	30,000	63.90
J. Maschwitz	40,000	53.25
A. Gras	30,000	63.75
M. O'Campos	7,500	63.29
Do.	10,000	53.3 5
Do. Do.	10,000	53.37
Do. Do.	27,000	531 ·
		034 .
E. Lawson	44,000	531
no Government ac	cepted the offer of	DIT. WM

Leslie, and the amortization was effected at 53.23

The Proveedor, from Corrientes, arrived to-day -she brought no news of importance. The Galileo arrived to-day from Montevideo,

and the City of Limerick will be up in the night, having left at one o'clock to-day.

In wools very little to note. The Remedies wool has gone into deposit: one small lot sold at 60.

Two carts old wool sold to-day at 45, full of carretilla, and in a shocking condition. A small lot of new wool, belonging to Sr. Diaz, in market, but not yet sold.

The Gualeguay Railway has been rented to Messrs. Allen and Co., of Entre Rios, for \$,000

patacons per annum first year, and after that 1,600 patacons per month, which gives a rent

	it 16'per cent. per annum.	
he	financial advices per Gulil	co are-
	Buenos Ayres Stock	81
	Argentine	73
•	Southern Railway	151
	Central, do.	135
	Northern, do.	5
	London and Brazilian	24 dis.
	Consols	95
	and the thought Thin	0

Money I to 14 per cent. Div.—Overend Gurney and Co., £900,000.

By telegraph it was announced to-day that the Tevere had gone ashore near the Cerro and was

Mr. Smithers, of the River Plate Bank, was on 'Change to-day, having returned from Cor-

dova.

Exchange looked rather up to-day, 48\(\) and 48\(\) A fair business done.

The scrow steamer Flamsteed, bound from the River Plate for Brazil and Antwerp, touched at Southampton, and landed £94,000 in sovereigns and gold coin.

The following vessels have cleared:—
French ship National, by Christophel, Havre, tallow, wool, and hides
American burque James E. Brett, by Sassen-

American barque James E. Brett, by Sassenberg, New York, dry hides, hair, &c.
Portuguese barque Ocaso, by O'Shee, for Per-

nambuco, beef.

Bitish barque Rosario, by Green, for Antwerp, wool and hides.

French baique Ernestine, by Sagory, for Bordeaux, wool and hides.

British barque Miami, by Green, for Valparaiso, coal, iton, and bricks,

coal, iron, and bricks,
Some splendid samples of wool from the
Prange estancia, Banda Oriental, were exhibited on 'Change to-day. The lot is one of the
finest in the River Plate, 18,000 ar., and offered
at five patacons; but there are no buyers at this
price. The wool is in superior condition; light,
clean, and an excellent color.

Mr. Burmeister offered for sale to-day in the
South Plaza a small sample lot of the Espartillar

South Plaza a small sample lot of the Espartillar wool. The highest price offered 72, which was declined, and the wool gone into doposit. This wool is the best that has as yet come to market, in excellent condition, bellies apart, clean, and, in fact, a first-class lot; the price offered therefore may be taken as a quotable rate.

Mr. Beckhaus purchased a small lot of new wool from Chascotnus, Mr. William Ball; reserved price, but said to be 65. The wool is fine, clean, bellies apart; Mr. Youens sold this wool.

Another lot of new wool, sold by Arias, fetched \$63; the wool, although good, is dark and heavy; about 250 ar.

In the North Plaza there was a sale of one lot of new wool, bellies apart, at \$66; and another

October 10, 1867.

National Bonds, 531 Nothing whatever done in Bonds to-day. The large holders refuse to sell, save at the market large holders reluse to sell, save at the market rate, and as none will buy at the price, the Bonds are completely off the market. Money, however, is coming into such active demand, that it will be difficult for the holders to carry such an immense number of Bonds for any great length of time. Already call leans on Bonds are being called in, and money at advanced rates paid to renew the lean. Nine per cent. is the current rate for leans on Bonds, but ere long it will touch 12. touch 12.

Exchange was done to-day at 48§, and 48§ on England, and on France 5.10 to 5.11.

The purser of the new steamer City of Limerick was on 'Change to-day; he reports the new line to consist of five steamers, all new, and built ex-

to consist of five steamers, all new, and built expressly for the trade—
City of Limerick,
City of Buenos Ayres,
City of Buenos Ayres,
City of Rio Janeiro.
The City of Limerick is 1,600 tons burnen, and is a magnificent vessel. So full was showning out that part of the cargo had to be put in the ability of London in the part on the cabin. The City of London is the next on the line, and was to have left on or about the 1st of October.

It was rumored on 'Change to-day that the shipping firm of Sagory & Lennuyeux is dis-

we are happy to say that the news from Cordova is most favorable. Mr. Smithers has just returned from there. The River Plate Bank is now fully established up there, and commences

now many established up there, and commences business under the brightest auspices.

Mr. D. Gowland has declined, on the plea of ill-health, to act on the board of management the Northern Railway, and Mr. H. Wyatt Smaned in his stead.

Mr. Santa Maria is the Chairman of the Board.

The French packet leaves Montevideo, for Europe, at 8 a.m. on the 16th inst. By arrangements made at the postal agency; telegrams for the Brazils and Europe will be received up to 7 a.m. on the morning of the sailing of the packet from Montevideo. For this purpose the offices of the Telegraph Company will remain open until 9 p.m. on the 14th, and be re-opened at 6 a.m. on the 16th.

A very important wool sale was announced to-day on 'Change, some seven thousand ar., from an English estancia, deliverable at the railway station, near Ranchos, at 65. Dry cowhides and sheepskins have tallen considerably in the Plaza.

The La Place left this evening, taking about

£40,000 in gold. £50,000 in gold arrived from Montevideo for the Brasilian army. Gas Shares, 90 premium. Bolsa do., 20 prem.

October 11, 1867.

National Bonds, 52½

The continued stagnation in National Bonds is becoming a more serious matter than is generally supposed. The opinion held by large holders that Ronds must rise, is not convincing to those who have advanced heavily on these securities, at 50 per cent. valuation, and a nervous feeling is 50 per cent valuation, and a nervous feeling is apparent that the present price is entirely nominal. Any forced sales might drive the market price to 48 or 50; so much is this probable that an outsider was obliged to-day to accept 62 for some 10,000 Bonds sold cash; had the amount been 100,000 Bonds forced for sale the decline would have been very pronounced.

The maintenance of a nominal price in Bonds is not only injurious to the bulls, but to the Government itself; capitalists feel uneasy at the public indifference to invest in these securities, and the facility with which the Exchequer has

and the facility with which the Exchequer has hitherto been able to raise money to meet obligations, is due in a great measure to the active business formerly carried on in Bonds, now that no one can see bottom to the fall, if the present speculation broak through; or more still, that the public appear to shun national securities, bankers and capitalists must necessarily show the greatest caution.

In Exchange, business done on England at 488 and 481. On France, first-class paper 5.10. On Rio, 36.800. On United States, 1 per cont. discount; and on Montevideo, several drawers at 1 discount. Total amount passed for packet, 2000 100 starting £200,000 sterling.

Gas Shares are again in demand. Sellers ask

an advance on lust sules.

Discounts are firmer. The Provincial Bank collects 5 to 10 per cent. on all bills falling due.
In Coliseum Shares we heard of 8 offered for

In Coliseum Shares we heard of 8 off-red for sale. We believe this society will pay a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum in November next.—

A small house sold in Calle Talcahuane, close to the Cince Esquinas, 17½ front by 60 deep, in \$80,000 mpc. The building site in Calle Juncal, lately offered in auction, was sold to-day in \$65,000 mpc., being 20 front by 40 deep.

The decline in dry hides and sheepskins in this market is attracting great attention. Within the last few days prices have fullen from \$140 to \$120 per pesada. The belief is that exporters prefer buying wool.

buying wool.

The Hanoverian brig Leonara, chartered to-day by Messrs. J. P. Boyd & Co., at 30s., for Antwerp, to load the wool of Mr. James Black, at Gualeguay. The wool of this establishment is estimated in 400 bales, and is the best lot that comes from Entre Rios.

We heard on 'Change of the sale by contract of 4,000 ar. fine wool, estancia Dr. Peña, Partido San Vicente, at 64, deliverable at the estancia. This wool sold last year at 74

the South wool, a large lot of Lezama's

ovol sent to deposit.

Sr. Patino sold 400 ar. good new wool at 63.

To-day very little new wool arrived. Mr.
Hale's wool is being shipped. We hear of large purchases in the South by a Riachuelo barraraquero, at about 67 and 68, deliverable in town.

Prange's wool not sold yet.
The steamer Tevere, it is said will prove ottal loss.

October 12, 1867.

There was nothing done in Bonds to-day. Some were offered, but the highest bid being 52½, they were not sold. The tenacity of the holders has completely paralysed the market. The brokers complain, with much reason, that their business has been injured, and this without effecting any good for the holders, who apparently are afraid to have a quotation on the blackboard. The result is, that since few know the price the rates keep falling. The present price for Bonds cannot be quoted higher than 52½.

In Exchange nothing done to-d y: closing rates, 48§ and 48½. The exact amount of specie taken by the Aunis was not known on 'Change. The Arno has brought only £1,000 in gold to H. S. Ropes. The specie which the Arno took from There was nothing done in Bonds to-day

S. Ropes. The specie which the Arno took from here last mail, was landed at Rio.

Advices from Rio are to the 5th inst. Some speculation in sovereigns, closing rate 11.500, and apparently weak. In Exchange some large transactions at 21 and 21‡. Parties engaged in army contracts are becoming very circumspect, owing to the tone of public opinion in Rio and Bucnos Ayres. The impression there and here

Bucnos Ayres. The impression there and here is gaining ground that the war will be concluded in finetv days.

The City of Limerick is now discharged, but owing to the stiff gale the lighters are not yet unloaded. The City of London, the second en this line, is due in Rio on the 22d inst.

In the wool market, although only a few lots in, there is depression. Irregoyen's wool could not be sold, only 64 offered, and some two or three other lots also sent into deposit. In the South Plaza we heard of some small transactions, but it was said on 'Change that as high as \$70 was paid for a nice lot.

It is stated on good authority that the treaty of commerce between France and the Banda Oriental having expired the Customs in Marseilles are

commerce between France and the Banda Oriental having expired the Customs in Marseilles are levying the differential duties, and have commerced with the cargo of the Maria Victoria, arrived from Montevideo. The differential duties on cargoes not shipped in French vessels are in wool, hides, and ahoepskins 3 francs per 100 kilos, and tallow 2 francs per 100 kilos. The consignees have petitioned that the cargo of the Maria Victoria be exempted from the additional duties, as the treaty had not expired when she left Montevideo. The Marseilles correspondent of the the treaty had not expired when ane left money-video. The Marseilles correspondent of the 'Telegrafo' reports that market to be dull for produce. The sheepskin auction sales were a partial failure—out of 2,000 bales offered only 400 were placed.

400 were placed.

A letter from the late Mr. Boyd Thomson is published, demanding from the Government the payment in anticipation of the guarantee to the Northern Railway, on the same terms as granted to the Southern Railway. The Provincial Government publishes its reply, which concèdes the demand, but on the conditions that within six months the railway be in thorough working order, and unless this condition be compiled with the guarantee will be withdrawn altogether. guarantee will be withdrawn altogether,

October 14, 1867 National Bonds

To-my there was a little more animation in the Bond market. Some large sales for the end of the year were effected at 53, but not quoted; the sales for cash amounted to 40,000. The prethe sales for cash amounted to 40,000. The pre-sent holders seem determined to bull the market sent holders seem determined to bull the market—they buy still on time and for cash freely. It was said on 'Change that some of the banks are calling in their advances on bonds, to meet the increased demand of their customers for money. In exchange something done to-day for the supplementary mail at 48%.

Beveral lots of new wool arrived in market but Sunday and to day. Three casts wine market but

Beveral lots of new wool arrived in market on Sunday and to-day. Three carts prime wool from Lujan, Mr. Garraghan's, consigned to Mr. Hayes, have arrived, but owing to the wind and dust these carts have not yet been opened. At the station there are five piles of new wool, say 4,000 @, not a pound of which has yet been sold. One lot, we hear, was bought outside at 70, with One lot, we hear, was bought outside at 70, with freight and charges will cost in the Plaza 76, and yet not within \$10 of this price has been offered. The attitude of the market is such that it is very questionable if it is very questionable if farmers would not best consult their interest by keeping their wools back a little. It is said that not a single barraquero has as yet received orders to buy, and that any purchases made at present are mere specula-tions of barraqueros.

RA bad \$5,000 was presented to-day at the Argentine Bank by a broker, who knows the party from whom he received it.

from whom he received it.

Owing to the blustorous weather all communication with the outer roads was to-day cut off, the lighterage business brought to a complete stand-still, and for a time it was thought doubtstand-still, and for a time it was thought count-ful if the steamer with the supplemental mail could get off. During the night it blew a gale, but no losses in the shipping

The Galileo sails on the 16th [Wednesday], and

the City of Limerick on the 19th for London. Both these steamers, it is is said on 'Change,

will take specie.

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the British barque Blanche, to load tallow and wool in the Parana, 30s. and 5 per cent. They have placed on the berth the British barque Majorian, and also the Hadleys, for Antwerp; current rates.

Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives the following: No buyers in the market this morning, owing to wind and dust. No sales in wool. Sr. Torres received an offer, \$70 for good wool. Sr. Torres received an offer, \$70 for good wool last Friday: sale made rescinded, and wool could not fetch to day 60. Good sheepskins sold to-day as high as 200. Prices range from 120 ap. Dry cowhides still falling. Sales to-day, 115. Grasa en pansa at 35, in bord-leses 42 to 45s. per ar.. Horsehair, 115 to 121. About 150 ar. of Expertillar wool arrived to Burmeister, gone to deposit. Sr. Gandara received 192 dozen sheepskins. 1,180 ar. grease not sold. The market could not rule duller.

Four carts good wool, to Unzue, not yet sold.

October 16, 1867. National Bonds

The business in National Bonds to-day was extremely limited; still the few sales made show the market rate. Bonds could hardly be werker, the market rate. Bonds could hardly be werker, and to weaken the market still further, some of the new scrip was offering on sale to-day. As yet no sales have been reported. We suppose as the new Bonds enjoy the same rights as the old ones, and pay the same interest, they will sell at the same price. Still 600,000 new Bonds thrown on the market, just at this moment, cannot fail to have a most serious effect. Of one thing there cannot be the slightest doubt, the bulls have been caught in with the Bonds, and they must carry them now or be prepared to realise at a decline of from 10 to 15 per cent.

The news from Paraguay to-day was regarded as most alarming. Cholera appears to be making great ravages, and so long as no quarantine regulations are established here, the greatest fears are entertained as to the safety of the city, and the ultimate effect it may have upon business in general.

There was much talk on 'Change to-day about There was much talk on 'Change to-day about some wool circulars which were handed round, and which some brokers have thought proper to send to the camp. 'The prices of new wool indicated in these circulars are so high, that they attract attention. We offer no opinion on the matter, but certainly from the appearance of the market, there is very little prospect of such prices being obtained even for the best merino in the market.

About 3.000 ar new wool arrived to-day by the

market.
About 3,000 ar. now wool arrived to-day by the Western Railway, but none sold.
In the South market we have the following:—By train some 500 ar.; offers made from \$60 to \$70; no sales. Frenchmen appear the best buyers, but they state that there are 25,000 bales River Plate wool yet unsold in Havre.
In the North Plaza about 1,500 ar. Tatay wool arrived. Gone to harrans.

arrived. Gone to barraca.

Sr Gandara sold a large lot of grease, at 141rls.

Dry Hides.—About 12,000 in South market.
A contract made to-day for 30,000, and perhaps to
be extended to 60,000, hides.
1,000 dry hides, sold by Carman.
124
1,000 do. Capdeville, 127

Capdeville,

Owing to the great gale and stormy state of the river, it is probable that the Galileo will not get away to-morrow. She has about £20,000 in specie engaged, and probably will take about as much more

At Ladbrook's Gardens, London, on the 3rd Soptember, the wife of Owen S. Tudor, Esq., MARRIAGE.

BIRTH.

On the 12th October, at the English Episcopal Church, by the Rev. J. O. Ford, Captain Stephen Winthrop, late of H.M.'s 22ud Regiment, second son of the Rev. B. Winthrop, Hardenhuish Pack, Wilts, to Louisa Dolcres Jacoba, eldest daughter of Mr. James Heath, of this city. DEATHS.

At Copley House, Cheshire, on the 29th Aug., Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Archibald Williamson, Esq., shipowner, Anstruther,

Fifeshire.
On the 8th inst., at 502 calle Piedras, Mrs.
Margaret McDonald, widow, in the 77th year of
her age. Docessed had resided upwards of 40

per age. Deceased had resided upwards of 40 years in this city, esteemed and respected.

On the 7th Oct., at his estancis, Baradero, Mr. Minhael Rourko, aged 48 years, a native of Westmeath. Deceased was for many years a resident of this country, where by untiring industry he realised a handsome independence.

On the 11th Oct. of the Vict. Handley

On the 11th Cot., at the Irish Hospital, Mr. Michael MoAndrew, aged 83 years; a native of Castlebar, county Mayo, Ireland, and for 60 years a resident of this country.

The WEEKLY STANDARD—Printed and Published every Wednesday, at the Printing-Office 74 Calle Belgrane, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is in-formed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:— First—Bills and obligations with good signa-tures are discounted on conventional terms. Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other counties approved of by the Management

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

Fourth—Money is received in account current

bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred the same of the control of the cont thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-sight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank. Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and

taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fi, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazila, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given here-

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m.

P. P. Mava & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.
January 1st, 1867.

MAUA BANK,

101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. INVERSET FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in favor, a per cent.
For belances in favor of Customers 4
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For belances in our favor. For belences in our favor . . . 8 per cent For balances in favor of Customers 4 ,, Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper

Do. do. do. gold

Do. 30 days' do. paper

Do. do. de. gold

Fixed deposits from

P. P. MATA & Co.. M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM. The Argentine Marine Insurance

Company. stablished in this City, moure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river, Office-118 CALLE PIEDAD DIRECTORS. DIRECTORS.
Torons Armstrong, President.
Jacob Parraviani, Vice-President.
Ambrosio P. Lenica.
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Mariano (assare.
Bernardo Tturraspa.
Antonio Demarch.
Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
SIGHT DRAFTS.
Drafts.at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN,

en the following places:—
LONDON,
UNITED STATES, ANTWERP, PARIS,

GENOA, AND ALL BRANCHES OF NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND. WANKLYN & CO., 104 San Martin.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864. MERCEDES. THE CENTRAL HOUSE

TORROBA BROTHERS Has just received a Large Assortment of â Ţ E READY

CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c., For the Coming Season, which will be SOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES.

F. Sprunck & Co. 103-CALLE ZAVALA-103. Agents for the 'Standard.'

have constantly on hand,
Pianos of Pleyel, Wolff & Co., Paris.
Do of Edward Westermayer, Berlin.
Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin.
Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig.

Stationery.

Books in English, French, Spanish, German,
Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Swedish.

A large assortment of Engraving and Pho-

A large corresponding to the state of the st

BARTHOLEMEW PARODY,
MENCHANT TAILOR,
Has always on hand a large stock of
KEADY-MADE CLOTHES. FANCY PATTERNS

MELTONS, TWEEDS, AND PRENCH & ENGLISH CLOTHS, READY-MADE
YOUTHS' KNICKERBOCKERS, FANCY SCARFS AND SHIRTINGS. B. PARODY, 338 CALLE RIVADAVIA. 71,xp,s12

TOR CORRIENTES AND INTERMEDIATE THE GUARANI, CAPT. DOUGLAS PLAYER, the Fastest and Best Steamer in the River, will mil on

For further particulars apply at the Agency,
20 Calle Reconquista.

20,xp,n13

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.

FESSES. SPRUNCK & CO. respectfully divise the Foreign Residents in the River Plete their receipt of a large consignment of valuable Literary Works, comprising many productions of the best English writers. Always on head a large stock of the best French and British Stationary.
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TEFFREY'S BITTER ALE; JEFFREY'S BITTER ALE; SAYER'S PALE BRANDY; AMONTILLADO SHERRY; SUPERIOR PORT. WM. R. GILHOUR & CO., 108 PIEDAD 189,xp,s22

RUPINO DE ELIZALDE, L.L.D.,
Has opened his Office of Lawyer and Advocate
At 27 CALLE PERU.
93.8m.s13

W E L L S & Y O U E N S COMMISSION AGENTS, 173—CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS—173.

J. IBAAC & CO., 12 CALLE MAYPU. Rase's Pale Ale, in Cask.
Barciay's Stout, in Cask.
Hensesy's Pale Brandy. 161,2m,s14

Factor, on sale by the undersigned.

RENRY A. GREEN & CO.,

187 | 269 e18

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1867.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80

Authorised Capital£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1868...£130,000 do.
Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.
Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the

of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily Bill of Exchange—issued on the following Hamburg, Dublin. Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Liverpool, Montevideo, Paris. Antwerp, Rosario,
All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland.
A. E. SMITHERS,

Buenos Ayres, March 2, 1867. London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED).

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80.

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

On deposits in both currencies in ac-) 3 per cent. count current,
On do. do. for 90 days fixed,
On do. do. subject to 30 days
notice of withdrawal,

On debit balances in account current } 7 per cent in both currencies,

A. E. SMITHERS,

MANAGEI Buenos Ayres, April 15, 1867.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by

DANIEL C. KELLY.

This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches, under the supervision of the director, who, is an estated pructical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with 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 not to apply at this office will be required to present their title deeds office will be required to present their title deeds for examinatiou, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to luwsuits. 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 sale and to rent. This office has branches all through the country, but the head office is adjoining the directors residence in the town of Las Flores, where application by letter through the Post or personally may be made. The city office is under the superintendance of Messrs. Natta and Wilkinson, Plaza 11 Setiembro.

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2 Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867.

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2 Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867.

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2 Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867.

ENGLISH TAILOR, 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT Spring and Summer Goods, Men, Youths, and Boys,

A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing suitable for the Season.

GEORGE ELLIS. 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. 194, xp—s29

KEAN & SOAMES, Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, and Camp Agents in General.
For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep,
also several Leagues of Land

to Sell or Rent, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. (Opposite the Hotel Colon), R O S A R I O.

Sheep! Sheep!! Sheep!!! To be sold Cheap, in the Province of Santa Fé 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 ficek for breeding purposes of 250 picked owes, rauning with rams of the purest Negretti blood.

blood.

A lease of three years from last January can be given of the camp, which is in extent about half a league, and on which is a comfortable dwelling-house, galpone, cook-house, 3 puestos, &c. The camp is fronting the Arroyo Medio, and is partly gramillia and trefoil, and in the worst years has been entirely free frem seca.

The rams now running with the ficeks were purchased from the Estancia of Mr. S. B. Hale.

House, cattle, house furniture. &c. will be to Horses, cattle, house furniture, &c., will be sold at valuation.

For full particulars apply to Messrs. Dolan & M Craith, Commission Agents, Caballeriza Ingles, Calle Libertad, Rosario.

181 | xp,m29

SNUG. | SNUG. NUG.

NEW CAFE AND BILLIARD ROOMS. 113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

CHARLES MULVANY begs to advise the Public that he has opened the above "Snug," where every attention will be paid to the comfort has been approximated for Liquous and the comport of Liquous and Liquo of his Customers. A large assortment of Liquore and Cigars of the choicest quality.

192,xp,a4

NOTICE. WATSON begs to return many thanks to
all his Friends, and the Public in general,
for their kind support during the time he has been
established in the Hotel Belgrano; and tegs to advise them that he has also purchased the business of the Hotel opposite the Station, where he hopes to receive the Patronage that he has hitherto been favored with. minerto 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.

6.1m.83

WHITE LIES, AND OTHER NOVELS YV By Charles Reade.
Sir Brook Fosbrook, by Lever.
Black Sheep, by Edmunn Yates.
Sowing the Wind, by E. Lynn Linton.
Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg, by same.
The Clever Woman of the Family, by Miss

longe. Felix Holt the Radical, by George Elliot. Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy, by Charles Reade The Luttiells of Arran, by Charles Lever. Megley Junction-Dicken's last Christme

Story.

A Diamond Edition of Dicken's Works.

Under the Ban (Le Maudit), a Tale of the 19th Century.

The Claverings, by Anthony Trollope. Rachel Itay, by same.

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Thackeray.
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Mrs. Candle's Curtain Lectures.

Mrs. Candle's Curtain Lectures.

Thackeray's Book of Snobs.

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Besides a large variety of Novels, Cheap Editions, by general Authors.

MACKERN BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN.

A BAILBOAD CAR BUILDER, lately arrived From New York, wishes a situation; can build Cars on the latest styles adopted in the U. States, with ventilating domes, &c. Address Coshrans M'Nulty, Montevidean Post-Office.

79.1m.18

OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Bank also receives deposits in account current, payable at sight, as above-mentioned.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to ix months, on the condition that at maturity hev are paid in full. The Bank draws at sight upon the following CHIVILCOY, DOLORES,

MERCEDES, SAN NICOLAS, LOBOS. The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory 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 com-nercial houses.

2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values.
3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of credit.

4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable pro and contra.

5th. Each account shall be liquidated overy

6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited.

Till further notice the rutes shall be as follows— Balances in our favor, 6 per cent.
"favor of customers, 2"

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

PRESIDENT-Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S. DIRECTORS—
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Sampson Lucas, E-q.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
Thomas Charles Sanith, Esq.
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Elliot NacNaghten, Esq. James Fietcher, Esq. Charle 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:—

lst. Security
2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the
Company, in whose hands they place their company, in whose natus they place then interest; and 3rd. 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 E-tablishment, 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 characterize all its transactions. will ever characterize all its transactions.

It has been the object of the Directors, in their

It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Arliance, 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 GLOVER DARBISHIRE & CO., cp,Jy27 17 Calle Florida.

149,xp,Jy27 GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—97.

155-xp m26 GERMAN BURMEISTER. Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

Central Uruguay Railway. 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. MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public in

Снармам, Callender, & COMPANY, English Warehousemen,

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Iron and Brass Castings,
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R. M. ROSS. PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY. Consignatarios de Frutos del Pals Wool Brokers Office Calle Peru 259.

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

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

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PASSENGER FARES

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INCOME, £160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit

Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of proporty.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" oys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly au-

the and Lile Insurance Company is any suthorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, 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 Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company

181 Central Argentine The Railway. On and after the 27th Soptember, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:— From Rosario, at

Roldan, Cacaranal, Canada Gomez, 11 5 Tortugas, Leones, Frayle Muerto, 2 16 г.м. Ballustores, Villa Nuova, 4. 60 From Villa Nueva, 9 20 Frayle Muerto, Leones, 10 65 12 66 Tortugas. Canada Gomes,

Cacaranal, Roldan, Rosario Trains meet and cross each other at Tortugar ROBERT OGILVIE, General Manager

50 35 E110: 10: 10 9 Frast Days only.

11 45 12 20 12 20 12 35 12 50 1 50 1 20 Week Days only.
2 15
2 30
2 50
3 50
3 50 Feast Days only.

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Feast Days only. Feast Days only.

5 55 6 56 6 20 6 35
6 50 7 10 7 26

The Trains will stop at Palermo and Riva-davia 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.

Steamers from the Tigre in connection with the Northern Railway.

Trains will leave the Retire for the following up-Mayo Stations, or to the Agents,
A. MATTI & PIERRA,

36 Calle Cuyo. ORTHERN RAILWAY-TIGRE STATION. BUFFET DEL NORTE. TO BE OPENED ON 15TH INST.

BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, AND SUPPERS. MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public in
Rosario. Hours of Consultation from three to five
in the afternoon: 116 Calle de Comercio, Rosario
68,xp,Jy13
CHAPMAM.



STEAM FOR RIO DE JANEIRO AND

The magnificent new Scrow Steamer
CITY OF LIMERICK, 1,200 Tons Register,
250 Horse-Powes,
would sail from London, touching at Rio Janeiro,
on 28th August, and will be despatched without
delay for the above-mentioned ports, receiving
Cargo and Specie at current steamer rates, or at a
through rate for Antwerp and Havro.
This vessel is fitted complete, with a handsome
Poop and every convenience for Chief Cabin
Possengers, the plane of which can be seen at the
offices of the undersigned.
From Sunday, 1000 will be made in the Trame:
One third of the first Class Selectors will be one
verted into smoking apartments, with communication action with the other part of the saleons. The
caris hitherto used as Smoking Saleons will be
used entirely for second class passengers. First
class passengers will pay, as at present, five dollars,
through rate for Antwerp and Havro.
This vessel is fitted complete, with a handsome
Poop and every convenience for Chief Cabin
Passengers, the plane 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.,

A2 Calle San Martin.

From Sunday, 1000 will be made in the Trame:
One third of the first Class Selectors will be one
one that of the first Class Selectors will be conwithed into smoking apartments, with communication of the selectors will be cated in the communication of the selectors will be cated in the Trame:
One third of the first Class Selectors will be conwith demander.

From Sunday, 1000
One third of the first Class Selectors will be conwith the other part of the saleons. The
caris hitherto used as Smoking Saleons.
The selection of the saleons. The
class passengers. First
class passengers, three dollars;
second class, three dollars,
children five dollars.
For further particulars apply to the Consigners,
in the other part of

LA ESTRELLA

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM. Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments. CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

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

Manuel S. de Zumaran.

Manaore—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.
Inspector-General—Dk. Guillerme Schindler.
Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.

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

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property. The Company is solely and exclusively respondible for losses occasioned by first 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 a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 5 to 10 years, payment in advance of 5 years premium, entitles the Insured to the reinbursement 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 abstement of 10 p: cent: on the premium corresponding to the term of eight years; that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums—less 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 large certiful.

large capital.
The Company's funds are deposited in the Pro-vincial Bank. Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Offices. 93 xp n16

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

Ferro-Carril del Oeste. Desde el 1 de Setiembre de 1867 el Servicio

de los Trenes sera como sigue:-KImtra.
2.760
8.980
8.420
9.890
17.720
22.800
33.000
33.930
54.600
100.750
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113.5002 22222222222 882.4888.4

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564895 5: 556822: 68: 8855666

From 16th October, 1867, until further notice.
1 Cls. 2 Cls. 1 Cls. 2 Cls. 121100000000777777 414488: 88: 4882111:

Domar de Jamora	10	25	20	15	35
Glow	25	20	40		
San Vicente	40	30	60		
Domselaar	50	40	76		
Ferrari	65	50	115		
Facia	90	70	135		
Gandara	110	90	76		
Facia	110	90	75		
Facia	110	125			
Facia	125				
F : \$28845: ******* 88: 488855 Ohasoomus 110 90—100 vn 47 THE ADMINISTRATION 98888888744· 2848885.					

546895 5: 855882: 68: 985655 Nota.-Los + indican que un tren se cruza

Nota.—Los † indican que un tren se cruza con otro.

La Administracion previene al público, que, para evitar los desagrados que continuamente tienen tugar, las personas que se presente a tomar boletos lo hagan con el valor justo de él, por las dificultades que presente el cambio, tanto mas que para obtenerlos, todos ocurren à última hora. La Holteria de la Estacion Central comenzarà à despachar tres cuartos de hora antes de la salida del tren, y en los intermedios se despacharán media antes de la fijada en que el tren pazarà por ella.

No se parmite en los coches de primera clase subir con perros, pero si podrán llevarlos en los de segunda tomando un boleto para el petro. Los gunda trenes no pueden recibir dinero de los pasajeros, ya sca por haber subido al tren sin boleto è por diferencia por mayor distancia recorrida é por viajar en primera con boleto de segunda, pero deben prevenirlo al guarda con anticipacion à in de evitar discusiones y para que este de cuenta al Gefe de la Estacion à donde se dirije.

No se darà de pasaje à ningun individuo en estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrasse en este caso y molestase à los otros pasajeros, el luvenpol.—

A G E N O I E S: 102 202 203 55 5 5 104 11061 30 5 30 6 50 6 12 13 10 6 10 20 6 20 543 888 7 10 1

as follows:

Accounts, ... gold, 5 per cent. allowed 10 " obarged allowed. Accounts current, paper, 5 per cent. allowed. SAVINGS BANK.

Gold, 6 per cent.
Paper, 6
Bills and Pagares discounted at conventional

THE ITALIAN BANK

109-115 CALLE RECONQUISTA. Until further notice the rate of interest will be

M. GOMES DR OLIVEIRA, Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1867.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

APITAL, £1,000,000, | INCOME, £110,000.

LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property. on nearly every description of property.

Rates of promium varying according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as modes

solidity and confidence to the assured.

The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorised by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, 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 Republic.

Apply for insurances and other details from

Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 8 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,

General Agent of the Company. STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 99% CALLE RECONQUISTA. FOR BAHIA BLANCA AND PATAGONES. The National steamer Patagones will leave on the first of every month, at 12 o'clock noon, tak-

the first of every month, at 12 o'clock noon, taking Cargo and Passengers. Cabin, \$600 mjc.; Steerage, \$300 mjc.; Freight conventional.
FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The National steamer Proveedor will leave every alternate Sunday, at 10 a.m.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The National steamer Proveedor every alternate Tuesday, at 0 p.m.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The Uriental steamer Rio de la Plata, Captain Carlos Anavitarte, will leave on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., returning early on Saturday morning. on Saturday morning.

FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The Oriental

day morning.
FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The British The steamers Rio de la Plata and Villa del Salto charge on shipment of money—gold \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent., alver \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent., and paper \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. Passenger fires—Colonia, saloon \(\frac{1}{2} \)., deck \(\frac{1}{2} \). Mercedes, saloon \(\frac{1}{2} \), deck \(\frac{1}{2} \).

PORTS.—British steamer Pollux.—Receives Cargo and Passengers. FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—British steamer Cargo and Passengers.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE

National steamer Lucia.-Receives Cargo and Passengers.
FUR URUGUAY AND CONCORDIA.— Passengers.
FOR CURRIENTES AND PORTS.—Italian steamer Venezia.—Receives Cargo and Pas-

sengers.
For further particulars apply to the Agents,
G. T. Paez, 41 Rivadavia.

22J,xp,xl STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 OALLE 26 DE MAYO. Line between Buenos Ayres and Itapiru, the

Buenos Ayres for the above port, on every SATURDAY, AT 10 A.M., taking Cargo and Passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Agents, Rubio & Foley, 12 Calle 25 de Mayo.

5, xp.83 STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 364 CALLE CHYO PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO.
FOR MUNTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio
Uruguay will leave on Mondays, at 6 p.m., returning on Thursdays.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,—The steamer Rio FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio Parana will leave on Thursdays, at 6 p.m., returning on Sundays.

FOR SALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS.—
The steamer Rio Uruguay will leave on Thursdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Mondays.

FOR SALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS.—

The steamer Rio Parana will leave ou Sundays, to be stander and remain with save our sundays, at it a.m., returning on Thursdays.

FOR MEROKDLES.—Passengers will embark in the Rio Uruguay on Thursdays, or Rio Parana on Sundays, to be transhipped at Laguay to the

FOR PARANA AND SANTA FE.—Passengers will embark in the Lujan, to be transhipped at Rozario to the steamer Ybicuy.

FOR GUALEGUAY.—Passengers will embark in the Lujan on Sundays, to be transhipped at Boca de le Yuellas to the steamer Dolorcitas.

FOR SAN PEDRO, BARADERO, AND PORTS.—The steamer Tala will leave on Tuesdays and Saturdays, returning on Sundays and Fridays. From the Bailway Station Retiro, at 10 a.m.

at 10 a.m.
FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The steamers Emeralda and Espigador will leave alternately on Thursdays, returning on Mondays.

alternately on Thursdays, returning on Mondays.

For all particulars as to freight and passage money apply at the agency of A. Matti & Piera, 36 Calle Cuyo.

No parcels taken on day of sailing except for Montevideo.

NATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA, CAPT. EDWARD DAVIS.

This steamer will leave the Tigre for Rosario, calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Fedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, and San Nicolas, on EVERY FRIDAY, and will leave the Tigre for San Nicolas, calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, and Las Hermanas, on

LIVERPOOL— C. E. Hamilton, The Temple, Dale Street. GLASCOW—
Aitken, Lilburn, & Co., 86 Buchanan Street.

Paris—Pritchard & Monneron, 4 Rue Rossini, Naw Youk—Charles W. West. PANAMA—W. Ct. Sealy. HAVRE—Marcel & Co. 146,xp,11.23

nature of the risks, and will be found as modes rate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for, Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.

This Company, in which Direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and many of the most influential members of the Corporations of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible solidity and confidence to the assured.

The undersigned General Agent of the London

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 6 p.m., returning early on Tuesday morning.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ, 41 CALLE RIVADAVIA. The following steamers will leave Every Week, for said Ports, from the Rischuelo de la Boca:-FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE

Cargo and Passengers.
FOR URUGUAY AND CONCORDIA.—

4 · RUSA, COSMOS,
24 DE MAYO, SUSAN BEIRNE.
One of this Line of Steamers will leave from

steamer Guazu.
FOR GUALEGUAYCHU.—Passengers will s FOR GUALLEGUATURU.—rassengers will embark in the Rio Uruguay on Thursdays; or Rio Parana on Sundays, to be transhipped at Fray Bentos to the steamer Dayman.

FOR CUNUEPTION:—Passengers will be put ashore by the steamer Mini; from the steamers Rio Uruguay and Rio Parana.

FOR RUSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE DOPES.

PORTS.—The steamer Lujan will leave on l'hursdays and Sundays, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays. From the Railway Station Retiro, at 10 a.m. FOR PARANA AND SANTA FE.—Pas-

Las Hermanas, on
EVERY TUESDAY.
Tariff.—To Rosario, \$f.10; San Nicolas and
Las Hermanas, \$f.15, Obligado and San Pedro,
\$f.8; Baradero, \$f.6; Zarato, \$f.4. Steerage nait

Burnos Ayres— Royal Muil Steampacket Agency, 77 Calle Mayo.

PUNCHES-Brandy, Gin, Whisky, Rum, West Indian, Barbadoes, St. Charles, Milk, Ramon, Claret, Sherry, Port Wine, Sauterne, and Champagne.

COBBLERS-Sherry, Catawba, Hock, Claret, iterne, Whisky, and Champagne. BMASHES-Brandy, Gin, Whisky, and Mounts in eer.

JULEPS-Mint, Brandy, Gin, Whisky. MISCELLANEOUS-Brandy, Gin, Whisky, Rum, Sherry, Fort, Claret, Sautorne, Bottles and Hair Bottles of Ale, Draught Ale, Soda and Seltzer, Lunches, Stewed and Fried Oysters, Ice Creams, English, and French Drinks. 51,1m,o10

CHIVILEGY.—We take the opportunity of informing our Friends and the Public that we have opened a General Camp Store in this flourishing town, where every article for Family Use may be had at the same price and quality as sold in Buenos Ayres.
TORROBA BROS.

'STANDARD' AGENTS, CHIVILCOY. 8 pm.

JOHN THOMSON, SHIPBROKER, SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES. OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BARCADO.

OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BARCADO.

RUSARIO.

16,xp,64

BRANDY, WHISKY. AND GIN COCKTAILS.

On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers, AT THE 'EXCHANGE' 53 CALLE ZAVALE, (Bolss Building), MONTEVIDEO. 28,xp,a7 G. CHAS. SEYMOUR,

63 CALLE ZAVALA (Bolas Building);

MONTEVIDEO.

The Choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors constantly on hand, Wholessle and Retail. Hot and Cold Lunch at all hours.

66 | xp J EXCHANGE

AL CARMEN DE LAS FLORES
Y TAPALQUE.
Nuevas Mensajerias de la Invariable Porteña.
Correo Nacional—La Administracion, Rivada-Por Moron, Cañuelas, Monte à las Flores, tren del Ocate. 2, 6, 12, 16, 22 v 26, Regreso de las Flores por Moron y Cañuelas, 6

9, 16, 19, 26 y 29. Por el tren del Sud estacion Jeppener Monte Cuadrado. Puente Terrero, La Castorina, Once de Setiembre à Las Flores, 8, 9, 16, 21, y 27. Regreso de las Flores à Buenos Ayres por el tren del Sud, 6, 12, 18, 24 y 30. NOTA—Los equipajes y encomiendas se reci-ben hasta las 4 de la tarde de la vispera. Empresario— MIGUEL M. LUPO.

TOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL FOR BOARD EB'S AND DAY PUPILS. An English Ledy of considerable experience in Teaching has opened an Academy for Young Ladies at 249 Calle Tacuari, where she will be happy to receive the daughters of respectable English and Argentine families, promising them all the advantages which experience and ability

Languages—English, French, and Spanish, besides Drawing, Music, and Singing.
249—CALLE TACUARI—249. 196] xp,m

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. Englishmen, and others visiting Buence Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charges are most Moderate.

Wines Superb.

Table d'Hote on European Style.

Board, with Room, Grablights, and Attendance.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX

Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquists).

AGUILA

Druggist and Apothecary Establishment, CALLE DEL PUERTO, ROSARIO. The Proprietors of this well-known Establish-

The Proprietors of this well-known Establishment have the pleasure of announcing that they have made extensive additions to their already large stock of Genuine Medicines. Every article in their line of business to be found in Europe is to be had at this House. Foreigners will find it to their advantage by purchasing at the Acuilla-Families, Travellers, and Physicians furnished with Medicine Chests at short notice. Prescriptions filled with promptness and fidelity.

98 | 6m, J20

T A BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION.

Guarant ed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capitals,

annuities, Incomes, &c.

Anthorised by special decrees of the National Government dated May 7, 1864.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.

Bas been entirely renewed, a lowing choice Vintages:

SPANISH Vintages:

SPANISH Vintages:

Do. do.

The company of the National Government dated may 7, 1864.

Superior Montillado...

Do. do. Sr. D. Mariano Miro President.
" Eduardo Lum...... Vocal Enrique Ochés..... Pedro Helterhoff.... José Martinez de Hos

CONSULTING COMMITTER. Er. Don Antonio C. Cambacarea. " Enrique Peltzer.

" Estani-leo Friss.
" Estani-leo Friss.
Dr Don Francisco Alcobendas.
DIRECTOR GENERAL.

Don Francisco F. Moreno.

INSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGENTINE AND ORIENTAL REPUBLICS Sr. Don Jorge Terey. BANKERS. The Provincial Bank, RESIDENCE. Calle Piedad 118 [2nd. altos.]

Capital Subscribed—2,362,098 3e ail Number of Polices—2168. Bonds Purchased—532,68835 ail. For further particulars apply at the office of

Z PONTE DR. N. O. CURNWAL, ARTISTIC AND SURGICAL DENTIST,

82 CALLE RINCON, MONTEVIDEO.
Has the honor to inform the enlightened Public, and particularly the English-speaking residents of this city, that he has his Office fitted up with every facility for all dental operations, and will attend personally to all cases that may be entrusted to his care.

Consultation gratis; and specimens of his work may be examined and explanations given at any hour. our. Safe and pleasant Tooth Powder and astringent Safe and pleasant 100th 10who named Washes for the Gums at moderate prices.

ON SALE, at the ESTANCIA DE LOS ALTOS, four leagues from Gualeguaychú, Entre Rics.—Estancia House, built of brick, containing sight Rooms, a Galpon, Rancho, Sheep and Horse Corral, working Yards, &c., &c., all surrounded by a fence; three Puestos, with the corresponding Corrals, &c., Carts, and other implements requisits for the proper working of an Estancia; also the block, consisting of 7,500 fine Mestiza Sheep, 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 Reconquista; or at the Esancia to Thomas Taylor.

SPLENDID CHANCE.-For Sale, a flock A SPLENDID CHANCE.—For Sale, a flock of first-class Mestiza Sheep, in the Department of San José, Banda Oriental. The run on which the Sheep are at present would also be rented cheap for a year; a good bargain, so apply quick, to Le Bas & Hughes, 109 Calle Piedras, Montevideo.

PILLS,

The Great Curs for all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to keep

IS CALLE ZAVALA,

M. C. N. T. E. V. I. D. E. O.

The Proprietor of the above-named Establishment has the honor of advising his Friends and the Public in general that he has now opened the public in general that he has now opened to supply them with every possible delicacy, in the way of them with every possible delicacy, in the way of them with every possible delicacy, in the way of them to the following list:—

COCKTAILS—

Brandy, Whisky, Gin, and Champegne.

PUNCHES—

PUNCHES—

PUNCHES—

PUNCHES—

PUNCHES—

PUNCHES—

PURCHES—

P

in conjunction with their old establishment in this city, and promise all who may favor them city a safe and profitable depositary for their



RAUNHEIM, CHIROL 170-CALLE CUYO-170, CHIROPODIST Feels great pleasure in again introducing himedf (after an absence of six years) to the respect-able Public of Buenos Ayros, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Tos-Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from £ a.m. to

All operations performed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices Moderate. Consultation Gratis. 126,xp,m8 twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one

inconvenience is derived, or danger incurred

In good health it is a preservative against the Epidemic, and invigorates the whole system.

Dr. Victor Baud was presented with a Gold Medal by the French Government, as a reward for his discovery, and as a testimonial for the numerous cures he effected with this remedy in 1854, and ever since. Large size Bottles ..11/- | Medium size4/6 Small size1/1

Sole Agent for England and British Colonies— CHARLES LANCE, 6 MONKWELL STREET, LONDON.

Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholers Yellow Fever, Dysentery and Diarrhea accompany each Bottle, and bear the Signature of DR. VICTOR BAUD." 52p,1w,Jy36

NAVARRO VIOLA, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW; Office in Buence Ayres—

14 MAYPU, in charge of Dr Susviela

Office in Montevideo—149 CALLE ZAVALA

S H E E P . S H E E P The only cure for rot in Sheep, And a cer ain destructor for Maggots, In all class of snimal.

In all class or snimal.

Let the sheep infected with this disease in the feet be put into a dry place, after remaining an hour, take a brash and clean the dirt from between the class, then shaking the bottle well, dip a stick or feather into the liquid and annoint the diseased part all over, after which let them stand

them, and may be applied, to any cut to prevent the flies from forming maggots. Experience have proved it to be the best preventive that can be applied after castrating stal-lions, and one application of this liquid may cave valneble snimel

D nificent new screw steamer CITY of II-MERICK, 1,200 tons, 260 horse power, owned by Mesers. Tait and Co., will be despatched from the Victoria (London) Docks, on Wednesday, 28th August, for RIO JANEIRO, MONTE-VIDEO, and BUENOS AYRES. recaiving goods till Monday, 26th August. This vessel is fitted complete with every convenience for first-class passengers, &c. Expected to make the volvage from London to Rio Janeiro in 20, and the River Plate in 27 days. For plans of scommodation and particulars of freight and passage apply to the brokers, Alex. Howden and Co., 19. Birchin-lane. London nificent new screw steamer CITY of

48 MAYPU AND 33 RECONQUISTA.

IN order to meet the increasing demand for our Wines we beg to advise our Customers and the Public that we have opened a Branch Establishment at 48 Celle Maypu. Our Stock of Wines has been entirely renewed, and comprises the fol-

Superior Montillado ... Duff Gordon.
Do. do. ... F. Heald.
Table Sherry Duff Gordon. F. Heald.
Permartin & Co. PORTUGUESE WINES. Superior Port ... Officy, Cramp, & Co.
Do. do. ... Sanderman & Co.
Do. Liabon Port Medlicott & Co.

do. Wine }
Do. Dry Lisbon |
1st & 2nd qlty. }
Do. Bucellas, 1st |
and 2nd quality } do. do. and 2nd quality;

FRENCH WINES.

Chateau Laross ... James Violet & Co.,
Bordeaux.

Saint Jullien Star Claret
Haut Sauterne
Chateau Iquem
Do. Margeau
Do. Lafte do. do. do. ALE AND PORTER.

An assortment of the following marks, in Pints and Quarts: Ind Coope, Wm. Younger & Co., and Bass, always on hand BRANDIES.

Besides the above they have always a supply of Real Hollands, Marmalade, Preserved Fruits, lams, Vinegar, and a large variety of other

BUENOS ÁYRES— 33 CALLE RECONQUISTA, 48 CALLE MAYPU IN MONTEVIDEO-104-CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO-104.

BRISTOL'S



BANK MAUA AND CO. 101--Cangallo--103. BUENOS AYRES.

Terrids, moderate. For particulars apply at the quints at any hour.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporisums of the River Plate, Monto-reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

Totice—Messrs. Natta, Wilkinson, & Co., respectfully inform the Public that they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mank & Co. in Montovideo has already provided for the working classes in that this city, and promise all who may favor them with their retrogram that the same and promise all who may favor them with their retrogram that the same and promise and promise all who may favor them with their retrogram that the same and promise and promise and promise advantages of Accounts Current of the Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank of Mank & Co. in Montovideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitch that they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mank & Co. in Montovideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitch that they have opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The deposition of the classes already mentioned savings of the classes already mentioned savings of the classes already mentioned savings and holidays excepted.

The Bank of Mank & Co. in Montovideo has already provided for the working classes in that continue the continue that the continue th

this city, and promise all who may favor them with their patronage that their orders will receive savings.

The sums deposited in that very important inthe utmost care and despatch.

Stitution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been en-Incee advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mana & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has

The depositor is permitted at any time to with-draw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up

The Bank of Maua & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mana & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P.P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DB FREITAS AMORIM.

COMDITIONS.

SAVINGS BANK.

p.2) per annum, which is liquidated every Third-The depositors can at any time retire

First-The Bank receives at interest any sum | thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishe from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver can open an account current, according to the Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent.

Fifth—Iu case the depositor loses his pass book,



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS. MENDOZA (new). LA PLATA (new). URUGUAY, OORDOVA ADA,

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayred on the 10th of each month. Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Com-

pany, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions. As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be erv moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows --

1st Class....£35. 2nd ,,£25. 3rd£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates— 1st Class....£65. 2nd ,,£45. 3rd ,,£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe.

more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess. H. A. GREEN & CO

85 RECONQUISTA.

LARGE ASSORTMENT

WINTER GOODS, ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT 61-CORRIENTES-61.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER

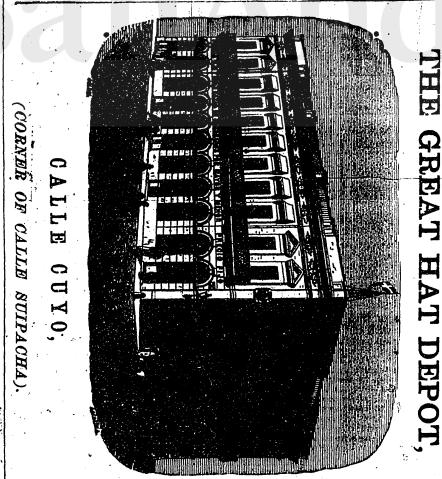
ARE NOW SHOWING AN ASSORTMENT SUPERIOR BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR,

WHICH THEY INVITE INSPECTION 49 & 51 Calle Defensa 49 & 51.

GENERAL CAMP STORE. OALLE PROGRESO, CHASCOMUS.

A. FULTON & CO.

125-xp,d 3



M. P. PERISSE

HAS JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS
A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

fine Black Silk Hats, Jonyin's Patent Kid Gloves, Chamois Gloves, Superior Casimir Gloves, Ivory-handled Walking Sticks, Do. Umbrellas, Handsome Opera and Field Glasses, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Flannel Vests, Fine Woollen Bocks, First-class Felt Hats. Choice Collection of Cravats,

And a job lot of Fifty Thousand Hats

CALLE CUYO (CORNER OF CALLE SUIPACHA

For Sale.

Pure Linen Shirts and Drawers,

quick, to Le Bas & Hughes, 109 Calle Piedras, 42,3pd,2pw,09

Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, More and More and More and More and the continuous of these two 'great remedies,' maladies in marriance of these two 'great remedies,' maladies in the following diseases these Pills are the safert, such that have herotofore been considered utterly incomes; le segund couts (25 pg) de cada accion suscrita segun los articulos 5° y 6° de los Estatutos; lo que podrán verificar en la Oficina de la Scciedad, casa del Sr. Augusto La Boche, moron, o en la de los Srs. F. B. Coffin é hijos, Emmeralda 86.

Octubre 4 de 1867.

NEWYORK

Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, hour content to keep in any Climate, translation operate in any Climate.

The Property of Messrs. Awdry & Kirkpatrick, four Pure Merino Rams just arrived from Engrance in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, land, of the celebrated flook of the Messrs. Sturgeon & Sona, Essex; they are directly descended from the pure flook of his late Majesty King George III., purchased by the late Mr. T. B. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for mest la segunda couts (25 pg) de cada accion suscrita segun los articulos 5° y 6° de los latest may be purchased by the late Mr. T. B. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for mest la segunda couts (25 pg) de cada accion de la Scciedad, casa del Sr. Augusto La Boche, constipation, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Hendache, Dropsy, and Piles.

LANNAN & KEMP,

Wholesale Druggists,

Calle Libertad, Rosarie,

Calle Libertad, Rosarie,

The Property of Messrs. Swdry & Kirchants, Tome the celebrated flook of th

CHIRTS, AT \$450 THE DOZEN Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at \$400 per Dozen, or \$374 Each.
Crimean Shirts, all Wool, from \$35 to \$65

Each. Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at \$550 per Dozen, or \$46 Each.
Ladies' Chemisos, very pretty, at \$420 per Dozen, or \$35 Each.
Not less than Hulf a Dozen sold. Reasonable reductions made on large sales, but all transactions for Cash only.

EDMOND DUMAS. 107 CALLE PERU, BUENOS AYRES, Between Victoria and Potosi, Next the Corner of Peru and Potosi.

CHATWOOD'S SEXTIFLE-

STEEL SAFES CHATWOOD'S PATENT BAFE AND LOCK COMPANY, IMMITED,

In calling the attention of Public Companies, Bankers, Solicitors, Manufacturers, Meachants, Tradesmen, and the general Public to their Safes and Locks, have the pleasure to announce that they have purchased from the Patentse the exclusive License to Manufacture Safes and Locks ander the important Patents manies, Bankers, Solicitors, Manufacturers, Megobants, Tradesmen, and the general Public to their Safes and Locks, have the pleasure to announce that they have purchased from the Patents and Locks ander the important Patents granted to Mr. Samuel Chatwood, of the Lancashire Safe and Lock Works, Bolton, and have succeeded in making such arrangements with him that they will have the full benefit of his experience as General Manager of the Business.

Idd, of the unrivalled breed of the Latham Cabana mares, &c.

Also, will be sold three Sucres and a third of an Estancia, in the Department of Colonia, Banda of Estancia, in the Department of Colonia 12 leagues, and from Villa del Rosuro 3 leagues.

Both Camps are good and well-watered, splendid pastures; they posses excellent farm residence, whose best qualities are reproduced in Medico, between 2 and 6 p.m.; and in Mossevideo at 105 Calle Ytursungo, altos.

110,15p,s15

ommunity, to point out:—

1st.—They are Fire-proof, on the principle of Steam-generation and Non-conduction.

2nd.—They are Drill-proof, on the principle of the "intersection" of hard and soft metals so arranged that neither the hard nor soft metals. can be acted on separately. In practice this is found to be the only plan thoroughly efficient against the "Ratchet Lever Drill." Secared by Chatwood's Patents of 1860, 1862, 1865, 1866, 3rd.—They are Sciew proof. As being proof against dilling, no hole can be made in which to insert the screw. Patent dated 1860, 1862, 1866, 1866, and 1866. 1866, and 1865.

thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauå & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

1865, and 1866.

4th.—They are Wedge-proof. 1st—The curvilinear edge of the door prevents the wedge being driven in, as it will not follow the curve. 2nd.

—The holding power of the lock fastenings is greater than the forcing power of the wedge, even should it be inserted. 3rd—The blade of the T-frame will resist a far greater amount of lateral strain than can be plied with the wedge. Secured under Chatwood's Patents, 1862, 1865, 1865, 1865, and 1865. oth.—They are Crowbur-proof, because, being Wedge-proof, the Crowbar cannot be applied. Secured under Chatwood's Patents, 1860, 1862,

Secured under Chatwood's Patents, 1860, 1865, 1865, 1865, and 1865.
6th.—They are Gunpowder-proof, on the principle of the "safety valve," which, instead of resisting the explosive force of gunpowder, allows it to escape harmless. Protected by Chatwood's Patents, 1860, 1862, and 1865.

Patents, 1860, 1862, and 1865.
7th.—They are Acid-proof, under Chatwood's Patents of 1860, 1862, and 1865.
8th.—They are Picklock-proof, under Chatwood's Patents of 1860; 1862, ard 1865.
9th.—The Locks are inaccessible to the Burglar. Secured by Chatwood's P. tents, 1866.
While our Safes possess all the advantages of the best Safes of others makers, the above are peculiar to our own Safes, and are accured under Mr. Chatwood's Six Patent, the exclusive license o use which has been granted to this Company 10th.—The inside of the chambers is pressived from oxydation by being coated with a composi-tion which effectually resists the chemical section of the water of cristalization.

Chaspest extant.

Extracts from Official Descriptive Illustrated Catelogue Dublin International Exhibition, 1885.

"The recent improvements in the manufacture of Safes and Locks Engineer, of The Chatwood Petent Safe and Lock Company, Limited, have at last baffi and defeated all the cunning and the contrivances for burglariously opening Safes that successfully employed upon the Milner's Strong Holdfast," at Mr. Walker's premises, Cornhull, London, appears by far the simplest and most effective, namely, by inserting a series of 'serrated' or file cut 'steel wedges' between the edges of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilineer form of the edge of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilineer form of the edge of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilineer form of the edge of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilineer form of the edge of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilineer form of the edge of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilineer form of the edge of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilineer form of the edge of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilineer form of the edge of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilineer form of the edge of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilineer form of the edge of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilineer form of the edge of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilineer form of the edge of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilineer form of the edge of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilineer form of the edge of the door and the sides of the Safe. The safe and the safe of the Safe. The safe and the safe of the Safe. The safe and the safe of the Safe. The safe and the safe

TESTIMONIALS.
Copy of Document placed in the Safe tested on the 13th of February, 1865.
We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Bolton, have subscribed our names to this Document, for the purpose of its being deposited by the Town-Clerk in one of Chatwood's Fire-Resisting Safes, to be tested by Fire in the Public Market-place on Monday, the 18th day of February instant. The Fire to be lighted at One o'Clock, and the Safe taken out of the Fire and opened at Four o'Clock in the afternoon.

flernoon.
RICHARD STOCKDALE, MAYOR. Willian Makant, J.P. John Orton, J.P. Richard Harwood, ex-Mayor. Rd. Dunderdule:
John Harwood, J.P.
J. R. Wolfenden, J.P. John Brown. Robert Walsh, J.P. F. Ferguson. Robert Heywood, J.P. councillors.

John Hodgkinson. George Salt. James Best. Charles Heaton. James Barlow. John Thirlwind. Thomas Wilkinson. John Heaton. William Walter Cannon. George Mason. T. W. Redhead. Peter Foster. Jeremiah Marsden. John A. Haslam. John Hiton. Samuel Rawsthorn. James Taylor. William Kenvon. John Marshall. Rowland Hall. Matthias Gorse, Dan Wood Latham.

Thomas Hopo.

We, the undersigned. Robert Gudgeon Hinnell,
Town-Clerk, and Charles Naylor, Treasurer of
the Borough of Bolton, do hereby certify that
the above Document, together with a £10 Bank
of England Note, a Valuable Gold Watch and of England Note, a Valuable Gold Watch and Chain, a Quantity of Chatwood's Show Bills, Trade Lists, and Writing Paper, were, on the 13th February, 1865, deposited in one of Chatwood's Fire-Resisting Safes, as above mentioned; and which Safe was then subjected to the direct action of an immense fire for three and a-half hours. And we further certify, that such Safe was immediately afterwards publicly opened, and the contents thereof were found perfectly uninjured, the watch having, in the meantime, kept correct time. As witness our hands this 17th day of February 1865.

R. G. HIFNELL, TOWN-CLERK.
CHARLES NAYLOR, BOROUGH TREASURER.
Corporation Offices, Bolton:

And a job lot of Fifty Thousand Hats
with some Twenty-five Thousand
Caps for Youths, selling much below cost price.

N.B.—The reputation of this Establishment for cheapness and good
value renders it superfluous to express here the price of each article,
and parties desiring such information
are cordially invited to make a personal inspection when they will find
their curiosity amply satisfied.

TERMS CASH.

Now we, the undersigned, Richard Stockdale,
Esq., Mayor of Bolton, and John Hick, Esq., of
Bolton, Engineer, do hereby cortify that overy
facility was offered by the Patentee to all persons present to have the above-mentioned Safe
tested in any way they might deem fit; and that
such Safe was thereupon fairly tested in our
presence, the result proving perfectly satisfactory.
And we further hereby certify, that in our opinion
no burglar can open "Chatwood's Double Patent
Gunpowder Escapement Hermatite Intersected
Safe" with the facilities and time that can be at
his command; and also that the same, as we
believe, is the best Safe in the market; and we
would strongly urge its adoption by all persons
desiring immunity from the depredations of,
scientific burglars.

BICHARD STOCKDALE, MAYOR.

JOHN HICK, C.E. Now we, the undersigned, Richard Stockdale,

Sole Agents in the River Plate—
ASHWORTH & CO.,
116 Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.



For sale a nice selection of the way best Rams.

For sale a nice selection of the way best Rams ever imported into this country. The animals can be seen at the Barraca Defensa, Sr. Soubiron; or application to be made to the proprietor of the Casine alongside the Bolsa, Mr. G. Josué.

Office Calenders, two sizes, large and small.

MACKERN BROS., LIBRERIA INGLESA, 44 SAN MARTIM.

AUCTION SALE.

him that they will have the full benefit of his experience as General Manager of the Business.

Particular notice is called to the advantages of "Chatwood's Double, Treble, Quadruple, Quintuple, and Sextiple Patent Fire and Burglar-proof Sufes," which, while having no wish to despreciate the productions of other houses, we feel called upon, in the interest of the Safe-using community, to point out:—

serviceableness derived from their being reserd in the requirements of this climate.

Special attention is called to the points of merit which Mr. Letham's breed of Rambouillet "Imperiales" present in a higher degree than any other, viz., their compactness and roundness of body, breadth of chest, general levelness and abanda Oriental, consisting of 10,000 Sheep, Cattle, Horses, &c. The Camp, measuring on the periales" present in a higher degree than any other, viz., their compactness and roundness of body, breadth of chest, general levelness and abanda Oriental, consisting of 10,000 Sheep, Cattle, Horses, &c. The Camp, measuring on the periales provided in the Department of Colonia, and absence of excessive heighth, thin well-woolled heads, bellies, and lege, neat "set of horns," dences. &c. For narticulars analyses 121 Electrons and absence of excessive heighth, thin well-woolled with the requirements of this climate.

On SALE.—The Stock of an Estancia in the Banda Oriental, consisting of 10,000 Sheep, Cattle, Horses, &c. The Camp, measuring on the periales of the Banda Oriental, consisting of 10,000 Sheep, Cattle, Horses, &c. The Camp, measuring on the periales of the Banda Oriental, consisting of 10,000 Sheep, Cattle, Horses, &c. The Camp, measuring on the periales of the Banda Oriental, consisting of 10,000 Sheep, Cattle, Horses, &c. The Camp, measuring on the periales of the Banda Oriental, consisting of 10,000 Sheep, Cattle, Horses, &c. The Camp, measuring on the periales of the same of the absence of excessive heighth, thin well-woolled substitutes, permanent waters, farm resi-heads, bellies, and legs, neat "set of horns," denotes, &c. For particulars apply at 171 Piedad, handsome collars and dew laps, which are very or in Montevideo at 181 Calle Rincon. striking in the mature animals, and sufficiently well pronounced in the young ones. (Rams are not fully furnished in these respects until over

two years old).

The necessity for this class of vigorous acclimatised stock is paramount in this country when increased yield per head of strong wools, of good length, and increased yield of carcase products—grease and flesh—will alone reinstate sheeplarming in the profitch profits which it has been acceptable position which it has been acceptable positions and the profit of the pro ing in the profitable position which it has lost, owing to the small yield of wool and grease for the prevailing varities.

262,8p,02

at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor pt pd. 44 Rue D'Angouleme St. Honore, Paris. Prices 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 france the pair in silver gilt.
Wholesale and Retail Agents—

W. CRANWELL



Dr. P. Bourse, Surgeon Dentist,
230 CALLE 26 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.
N.B.—My old number, 200, has been changed by the new numeration of the streez; the office ance with instructions received from the Board of Directors in London. s always in the same place.

RAMBOUILLET RAMS.—For sale, a mag-nificent lot of these animals, whose race is very well known in this country, born in the famous Cabaña of Mr. Wilfred Latham, Chacra tion which electually resists the chemical action of the water of cristalization.

11th.—The small key cannot be taken out of the Lock without locking the bolts of the large Lock; consequently they cannot be thrown and the key extracted without leaving the Safe securely locked.

12th.—Duplicates of the true keys cannot be made from wax impressions.

13th.—They are the only Safes in the world in which there is any provision for the escape of the explosive force of gunpowder. consequently the only Safes really secure against being opened by Gunpowder. Secured by Chatwood's Patent, May 28th, 1860, and 1865.

14th.—The centres on which the doors hang are all hardened, and fitted into hardened sockets.

16th.—They are the best finished Safes in the market, and are, in all respects, the best and cheapest extant.

Extracts from Official Description Hilpstrated.

-Flat Race, 440 yds. (and Challenge Cup). -Sack Race.

INTERVAL. -Flat Race, 220 yds. (open only to Pupils of the Military School at Palarmo).

There are two Prizes for Vaulting (single), one for the greatest height cleared, and one for the greatest height cleared above the vaultor's head. If six entries be made for any event an extra prize will be given.

Three entries are necessary or the event will not take place.

Entries will be received at Mackern Bros., 44 San Martin, on Tuesdays and Fridays, between δ and δ p.m., and will be closed on the 18th Oct.,

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Nos. 1 to 6; first-mounted and ornamented; also, Prince of Wales' self-closing Rubber Tobacco Pouches, Mackintosh's Double Tobacco Pouches, Cigarette Cases in Tortoise-shell, Leather, &c.; Cigarette Holders, Fusce and Match Boxes in Ivory, Tortoise-shell, Russia Leather, &c.; tory and Spring Leather Cigar Boxes and Cases, Smokers' Friends.

MACKERN BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN.

O H N J. J. K Y L E,
CHEMIST,
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public
that he has just received, ex Cordova, a large
supply of English Drugs, Patent Medicines, and
Household Requisites, of the best quality.
Attention is particularly called to the following:—

Pure Cod Liver Oil, in bulk and in bottle Chlorodyne-Dr. Colli's, Browne's, and Freed-Fluid Magnesia—Dinneford's and Murray's.
Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.
Parriah's Syrup of Phosphates—Savory's and

Moore's.

Peppermint Lozenges, extra strong.
Black Currant Lozenges. Acid Fruit Drops.
India Curry Powder. Best Arrow Root.
Distilled Rose Water. Toilet Scaps.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar. Tooth Powder.
Flavoring Essences for Culinary Purposes.
Bond's and Letchford's Marking Inks.
MacDougal's Disinfectant Powder, the most efficacious known for Out-houses, Stables, &c.
Rat Poison, for the destruction of Vermin.
An extensive assortment of Enema Apparatus, of the most improved forms; Breast Glasses, Children's Feeding Bottles, Trusses, &c., &c.

ESPINOSA & KYLE,
Formerly Botica de Marenca, ESPINUSA & ALLL,
Formerly Botica de Marenca,
Calle Florids, corner of Calle Tucuman.
20,1m,05

Cunningham & Pearson, Commission Agents,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
General Grocers, &c.
115 Calle Advana, and 96 and 98 Calle Rioja, R. O S A R I O.

ON SALE. SPLENDID CAMPS IN THE REPUBLIC ORIENTAL. Four or five Sciences of an Estancia, situated on the left bank of the Bio Negro, in the Department of Durasco, Banda Oriental, and dietant from Montevideo 45 Auction Sale, of Rams, by Messrs, Balbin & REPUBLIC ORIENTAL.—Four or five Plowes, at their Auction Mart, 16 Calls del Peru.

N'HONDAY 16 HOCTOBER, at 11 o'Clock, Messrs. Balbin & Plowes will sell, without reserve, 30 young Rambouillet Rams, 16 months old, of the unrivalled breed of the Latham Cabana de les Alamos. Onlines

mares, &c.
Also, will be sold three Sucress and a third of

TOE SALE.—Port Wine, superior quality, D.
M. Feubrheerdje & Co.; Pale Brandy, superior quality, Roullet & Delamain.
ALLEN D. BAILEY & CO.,
147,15p,s19

... 86 Calle Parque BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. (LIMITED).

of the prevailing varities.

DEAFNESS

ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.

49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré a Paris.
Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.

Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the lowest and the Register of Members of the Company.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Resolution passed at the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, numbered 1.10 4,130, and 4,156 to 30,000, inclusive, be, and the same is hereby declared, and that the same to the moneys received, and to be received by them on account of the Company's profite, and to the engagements of the Company.

"That in the meantime the amount of said Dividend shall be credited to the Shareholders now on the Register of Members of the Company.

"That the Directors may issue to any Shareholders, willing to accept the same, Debentures of the Company to the extent of £19,600, Bearing interest at 7 per cent. rer annum, and playable at such time, or times, as the Directors think fit, for and in payment of the amount of Dividend due to such Shareholders respectively, such Debentures to be distributed rateably and equally amongst the Shareholders who may be willing to take the

Directors in London.

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA.

Pro-Chairman of the Local Committee. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 14, 1867. N.B.—All Shareholders who have not received Circulars in reference to the above Resolution will receive same by the next packet from Europe. 142,15p,s19

Petroleum, or Kerosene Lamps. TO DEALERS IN LAMPS, SPECIAL NOTICE.

DIRTZ & CO. 17 CARTER LAME, LONDON, R.O. From our London House we are prepared to supply American Lamps at American Prices French and Bohamian Lamps, with American Burners, at a saving of 30 per cent to Buyers, Catalogue and Photographs, 650 illustrations. 182 AND 134 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

Orden de salidas de Buenos Aires los días 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 25 y 30.

Regresos los días 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 y 1. Precio los establecidos anteriormento, Administración en la Magdalena en lo de D. Félix Domas se reciben cartas, encomiendas y dinero a comisión mio. I por ciento, encomiendas y dinero a comisión mio. I por ciento, encomiendas un peso por libra, cartas precio convencional respondiendo de todo lo que se mande por dicha galera, se previene al publico que todo pasagero deberá tomar boleto en las administraciones respectivas de lo contrario pagarán 20\$ mjo. mas del precio establecido esto lo hago por muchos trastornos y perjuicio que diariamente he estado recibiando.

1 12,12.

Regresos los días 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 y 1. P. A. P. J. C. T. E. P. G.

of the Military School at Palarmo).

1 Prize—Length Jump, Running.

1 "—Length Jump, Standing.

1 "—Hurdle Race, 150 yds., 10 flights, 3ft. 3in.

1 "—Throwing the Cricket Ball.

1 "—Hop, Skip, and Jump.

—3 Legged Race, 100 yds. (double Prise).

1 "—Consolation Stakes, 200yds. flst.

The Prize for the 440 yards will be a Silver Cup, which, if won at two successive meetings by one person, will then become the property of the same.

Way be taken with like gdvantage at any hoar of the day. Sold in small bottles, with instructions, by G. Charles Seymour, Bolsa Salcons, Montevideo.

169 | xp, 128

TMPORTANT TO SHEEPFARMERS AND OTHERS.
REDUCTION IN PRICE TO 40 DOLLARS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE TO 40 DOLLARS.
The States of the River Plate: their Industries and Commerce. By Wiltrid Latham. 8vo Cloth, 1 vol., 20vpp
Contents: General observations—Sheep-Farming—Diseases of Sheep; their Troument—The Science of high-class Sheep-Breeding—Dotails of Management—Observations on the Utilisation of River Plate Beef—Proper Condition of Animals of Killing—Agriculture—The Thirtle. Sepo Caballo, Abrojo, and Poisonous Herbs—The River Plate as a Field for the Employment of Capital and Labour. and Labour.
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