# WEEKLY STANDARD

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

No. 337—SEVENTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1867.

OIRCULATION 2,500

NEWS BY THE HAYTI.

We extract the following items from the English papers of 13th, and 14th of Sept:-

A letter has recently been published in Paris, in which the writer endeathat horses have been extensively Napoleon is to keep up a strong, effective military force as a sort of warning to Prussian ambition and country, it apprehends at any moment that the preparations made are not a generalinsurrection. for war, but for armed peace. "I am sure (says the writer) that the Empethat his Majesty hecitates about permitting Prussia to complete her wide absorbing ambition, because it would result in the creation of military power stronger than France, and thus permanently threaten France" The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says that no information has been received from anyquarter calculated to restore confidence at Paris, Berlin, or Vienna. "Emperors may utter peaceful words, and diplomatists write peaceful circulars; nothing will improve and modify public feeling until a disarming takes place, instead of continual preparations for hostilities, distrusts in the minds of sovereigns and cabinets, and public uneasiness.'

The Paris correspondent of the Globe says that "from accounts which have reached that city from Italy and Genova, it appears that Garibaldi really intends making very shortly an artack on Rome, be the consequences what they may. The news has excited great uneasiness in the financial world, because, if the Italian Government opposes him, it will, the belief is, excite a storm of popular indignation which will endanger its safety; and if it does not prevent him, the French Government, it is thought, will be under the necessity of inter-

The statement that the French and English Governments had addressed an identical note to their representatives at Athens, remiuding the Greek Government of its neutrality obligations, is contradicted by the Daily Telegraph.

An understanding has been arrived at between the Austrian and Hunga rian ministers of finance in reference to the financial quota to be contri-

buted by Hungary.

The only result from the Peace Congress at Geneva, which terminated abruptly, has been the creation of a bad feeling between the Genevese and the foreigners who formed the con-

The Pall Mall Gazette says that Sir G. Bowen, at present Governor of Queensland, has been appointed Governor of New Zealand, in place of abled by exposure to unhealthy in however guilty he may consider them. Sir George Grey.

According to advices from Mexico. Vera Cruz on the 18th of August. It is said that nearly 200 officers have been thrown into prison in Mexico for plotting against Juares.

A letter from Aden, dated the 28th ultimo, states that a heavy rain storm had occurred there on the 20th, lasting one hour and 15 minutes, and completely filled the reservoirs, "which," it is added, "is not only a great blessing to the place, but may be looked on as a godsend to the Abyssinian expedition. These reservoirs or tanks hold 8,000,000 gallons of water -equal under ordinary circunstances to two years' consumption of the settlement."

Accounts from Madrid give a sad picture of the present state of Spain. The Government of that country is in full career of reprisals, and the most rigorous measures are being carried out against all persons suspected of sympathy with the late insurrection. The Paris correspondent of the Times says that Pezuela published unlimited amnesty as a means of putting an end to the insurrection; but Narvaez, unfettered by these pledges, ships them off to the distant Philippines or to Palmira praising our late schoolmas-

no fewer than 10,000 persons to the colonies, and it was abandoned simply because the Treasury finances were insufficient to defray the expenses. A still more alarming account of the condition of Spain is given by a Mavours to explain the policy of the drid correspondent of the *Iudépendance* Emperor Napoleon. It is admitted Belge, who says that executions have taken place at Barcelona, Tarragona, purchased in Hungary for the French Valencia, and other large towns, and cavalry, and that other warlike pre-parations have been made; but the which have been the scenes of late writer of the letter in question asserts that the actual policy of the Emperor Napoleon is to keep up a strong, effective military force as a sort of whilst it boasts of having pacified the

It appears, by a telegram from Florence, that the question of the Antibes ror does not want war; but I am told Legion has been settled, the negotia tions having been concluded to the satisfaction of the Italian Government and in accordance with the spirit of the

September convention. The Orchestra announces a forthcoming work of interest to the musical and literary words—a volume of new songs by Tennyson with music by Arthur S. Sullivan.

The registers of marriage in England in 1865 show the marriage in that year of forty, nine divorced persons. Twenty-three divorced men married spinsters, and four divorced men married divorced women. One divorced man married a divorced woman. Half these marriages took place in London.

It is reported that the body of Maximilian is lying in the Church of Queretaro, and was not delivered to Baron

#### IMPORTANT FROM HIGUERITAS.

Higueritas, Oct. 20th.

About two weeks ago we had a number of arrivals at this place from Buenos Ayres of young natives flying from military service, who alleged that there was a strong levy for men in Buenos Ayres to send to Paraguay.

We have notice also of several families intending to emigrate temporarily to this side from fear of cholera, which they anticipate will visit Buenos Ayres and its adjacent villages, because it already exists to an alarming extent in the allied army.

These two pieces of news seem to contradict each other.

It is not at all likely, it seems to me, that the Government would call out and send off men to the army if the cholera existed to any great extent at the encampment. It would seem cipal authorities at present under the more natural to order the troops altitutelage of one person in each district. ready there to abandon the infected To make the proposed reform yet district, return to a healthy location, more perfect it would be absolutely and hold themselves in readiness to return to the fighting part of the business when health prevails. In all the 10th. A justice of peace in the parts of the world the first condition camp however upright and just he may of successful warfare is a healthy be, cannot always give an unbiassed army. The money and material wasted can be ultimately replaced, but if the soldiers all die off, or become dissome he cannot, dare not condemn

come to an end. movement on the part of the authorities on this side to make a levy, which at this moment would be extremely prejudicial, as the estancieros are all either shearing or preparing for it. Hands do not appear to be so scarce as it was feared they would.

fluences, the war must necessarily

The wool this year promises to be of a most excellent quality, the last three weeks of good weather having greatly improved the condition of the flocks. ; Thus, the want of rain, which keeps back the fattening of cattle, is favorable to the sheep and for shear-

ing operations.

The capon saladero of Don Enrique Zimmermann has been at work for the last three weeks, and appears to be doing a good business, under the able management of Don Pedro Dumas, the former mayordomo of Saavedra's saladero in B. Ayres.

Our schoolmaster has left the town. and ! quien sabe' when we shall get another. For the present the boys are enjoying a holiday, an advantage that the Montevideo Siglo also participates in, since its columns used to be filled with correspondence from Nueva

The municipality here has not yet present these military officers have asserted that they have never bean the municipality here has not yet present these military officers have asserted that they have never bean the municipality here has not yet present these military officers have asserted that they have never bean the municipality here has not yet present these military officers have asserted that they have never bean the municipality here has not yet present these military officers have asserted that they have never bean the municipality here has not yet present these military officers have asserted that they have never bean the municipality here. opened the end of the street that leads the entire control of parliamentary to the new wharf. They have money to dig down streets in the town, but none to remove the sandbank in front of the wharf, and with it to fill in the sluice of back water that exists between the end of the street and said sandbank. Fifty patacons would said sandbank. Fifty paracons would to renect at leasure on the much coast-do all that is necessary to enable carts and passengers to go to and come from the wharf with convenience, to leave the nomination of the justices but it may be years before it will be done, because the wharf was not placed exactly in front of certain property where some of the authorities wished it placed. The little governments in the little towns, just like the big governments in the big towns, are very fond of showing their authority. Luckily for us God made the place healthy, and they can't destroy that blessing with their 'caprichos,' although they may waste the money that ought to promote the convenience and comfort of all. The wharf is nearly finished, and about being paid for. It is useful as a beginning, and also because it will always serve as a model of what future wharves here should not be.

VIATOR.

#### CAMP REFORM.

The provincial prime Minister's Memoir or blue book led us to believe Memoir or blue book led us to believe that he would present a series of Bills to Parliament tending to reform the administration and reorganize the camp authorities; every inhabitant of the camp who cared for law and color funcied that, in the author of the last days of the session there in the last days of the session there. order faucied that, in the author of "Estudios sobre tierras públicas" they had at last got the right man at rolled away and no reform bill had been yet laid on the table of the house; our hopes were almost dashed to atoms and we were ready to believe that our idolized Minister was not one iota more friendly to the camp than his predecessors when, in the eleventh hour, he came to the rescue of his pledged word by the bill introduced to Parliament on the 9th.

This reform bill is tar from being as extensive or as perfect as our fond hopes led us to suppose it would be, but I presume we must accept half measures and thank the donor for having given the camp a thought.

Undoubtedly the country must derive great advantages by the sepacipal authorities at present under the tutelage of one person in each district. necessary to introduce the system of juries as proposed by the Tribuna of

exacting tient of control and above all law as the proudest barons of the days when Warwick's frown made kings tremble -these feudal lords are untitled it is true, we dare not call them by that name in a republican country, but their want of title only seems to add to their overbearing pride and uncon-trollable waywardness. A justice of peace, who perhaps owes his position to one of these many feudal lords cannot condemn the man who helped to put him in office; a jury can, without any fear of making a mortal enemy; consequently a jury would be a boon to the country and to an upright judge. Where a jury exists the rights of the people are safe, freedom is certain of taking root, and that once effected tyranny is ejected from the land. The best school to give the people notions of self-government is the jury box.

Until the present military system is reformed it cannot be expected that the plan proposed for electing the justices of peace will return in all cases the genuine representatives of the people; the election will be entirely in the hands of the military comand even municipal elections; they cite all the native population, oblige them to vote for whomever they propose and none will dare refuse, for he who does well knows he is booked for a march to the frontiers and left there to reflect at leisure on the much boast-

of peace as at present in the hands of the Government until the military system is reformed, which must take place very soon or the Governor must break his pledge to the people.

There is a clause in the Bill prohibiting foreigners from voting at the elections for justices of peace; this is probably an inducement to foreigners to become citizens. Dr. Avellaneda seems to be a great admirer of the liberal institutions of England, America and Belgium; when he holds out to foreigners the inducements the United States officers, no doubt may of them will become citizens, but, while the chief inducement heoffers is a musket, foreigners wil hold aloof, and live and die estranged to the land of their adoption. If he has any wish to encourage immigration he should be a little more liberal, and endeavour to imitate better the institutions of that country he so much admires.

in the last days of the session there are twenty chances to one that it canthe helm of camp affairs; months not be carried through both houses for want of time; no one better than the Minister knows that parliamentary machinery works very slowly; the session may be prolonged for another month but a month is not enough to get through one quarter of the business of the House.

DICK.

#### THE WAR WITH PARAGUAY.

(From the Times. Official correspondence relating to

the hostilities in the River Plate, and the abortive attempt at mediation on the part of the United States, has been laid before Parliament. Paraguay has, it is said, a population of no more than 600,000 souls, and since the commencement of the conflict has had no means of obtaining supplies from abroad. In March the invading land forces amounted to about 60,000 men, and the naval fleet comprised 67 vessels. ten of them iron-clads, while the acout nine aduare miles laid side by side) the bodies of those who had perished from sickness and wounds during the attempt to gain possession of it. A report on the military operations which was transmitted to the Foreign Office of London in April states that the allies could not then place in the field more than 32,000 effective men, a fifth of these being three months' recruits; the whole number of the troops of Lopez was supposed to be reduced to about 20,000, and they were suffering great privations:-"The women and children are made to work for the army, and some of the former are supposed to have fought by the side of the men, as the bodies of several have been found among the heaps of slain. The devotion of the Paraguayans to their leader-whether inspired by love or terror is not very clear-almost sur-

bayonet charges of the Brazilian infantry, and that of late they have shown signs of discouragement. The Brazilian troops, of whom more than fully one helf are parroes and the gradfully one-half are negroes and the greater part of the remainder mulattoes or Indian, appear to be in a very effi-cient state. Although great attention is paid to their drill it is said that, in spite of their individual bravery, which cannot be called in question, when under fire they lose the steadness which characterises European troops, and sometimes become unmanageable. Each soldier is provided with three complete suits of uniform made of good serviceable material. When in heavy marching order weight the carried by the rauk and file, including 60 rounds of ball cartridge, has been reduced from 52 lb. to 40lb. With the exception of one battallion, lately supplied with needle guns the treess are all with needle guns, the troops are all armed with Minié rifles of a large bore. but the grooves of many of these seem to be much worn by constant use. The cavalry are principally armed with lances; a certain number, however, in each corps carry carbines instead of lances. The men have the reputation of being splendid horsemen. and all use both the 'lasso' and the bolas.' Since the Field Marshal has assumed the commands the utmost order and cleanliness are to be found in the Brazilian camps. The officers live in huts and the men in small canvas tents, which hold two in each. The latter are a little larger than the French 'tentes d'abri,' and afford but little protection either from the sun or rain. The great amount of sickness prevalent among the Brazilians may in a great measure be attributed to the use of these tents, as the Argentines, who are both ill fed and poorly clad, but live inare f huts, ar healthier than their allies." In May the Government journal of Buenos Ayres had an account of the capture of a Paraguayan picket of soldiers, three of whom were only 13, 12, and 11 years of age, and they stated that the whole force was under 12,000, and three batallions were made up of boys and one of old men, and that provisions were scarce and ammunition running out. The name "Republic" is adopted in Paraguay, but the Government of that fine country is one of pure despotism, with an espionage extended to all classes; yet there is a real devotion to the service of Lopez, which is said on all sides to be beyond the powers of belief of those who have not witnessed it. Mr. Lettsom, reporting to Lord Simley from Monte Video on the 29th of May. writes:-"I cannot but hope that exe long the voice of some strong and disinterested Power will make itself forces of President Lopez were believed not to exceed 22,000 men. But so energetic was the defence that the whole Brazilian fleet was kept at bay for 40 days by a battery built on a spit of land at Itapiru armed with two spit of land at Itapiru armed with two for younder guns; and after a cam-There in the camp, notwithstanding of spounder guns; and after a cam- Writing again on the 29th of June, our democratic institutions, we have paign of two years the allies held but Mr. Lettsom says:—"What the result of the war will be 1 do not intend yan territory, a space hardly more predict; but it seems probable that than sufficient to contain (were they Paraguay will succumb from exhaus-Paraguay will succumb from exhaus-

#### LAND SALES.

The great estancia auction in the North has proved a most decided success. Mr. Billinghurst has peculiarly good luck in his country sales. The estancia in question, about a league and a quarter of land on the Tala, in the partido of San Pedro, realised 805,000, bought by Don Rafael Cobo. Two English gentlemen hid high for the place—Mr. Upoher and Mr. Hein —but Mr. Cobo, as lindero, was determined to have it. The flocks of Mes-tiza sheep fetched from 20 to 24 by the cut, the flue flocks 35 to 561; the horned cattle, 85; mares, 83; tames horses and mares, 240. The attendance of bayers good. The following is a list of the parchasers of the flocks: passes belief. The body of one was Messes Campo, Lopez, Boer, Guerrico, recovered, who must have been drown. Stegmann, La Plazeta, Viravez, and ed while successfully attaching a tor Depsie Boxille. The whole place pedo to the screw of a Brazilian iron realised about a million and a half clad. They have been repeatedly cut currency. Sr. Casa has good reason down at the very muzzles of the guns to feel satisfied with the result of the pestilential Fernando Po. It is even ter, whose talents and accomplishmaters and will amount to a nomisaid that a proposal was made by Gonzales Bravo and Narvaez to send readers of that happy journal.

Talina plaising out late scale statement of the fine rains sold well manders and will amount to a nomisation of the justices of peace by the deavouring to drag by main force out and were bought by the Irish sheep.

Officers of the national guards. At of the embrasures. It is, however, farmers of the neighborhood.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAYTL The River Plate Steamship Company's vessel Haytl arrived at Montevideo on Thursday afternoon from Liverpool, making the passage from

port to port in 32 days. List of Passengers:-- C. C. Huton James Grime, Neil M'Neil, R. Thomas E. Mark, J. Mathison, A. Mathison, Winn, Abraham Bector, G. L. Cal croft, M. Cooper, G. R. Revell, W. F. Dansey, John Power, H. Newton Robert Candlish, Robert Martin, C. H. Lewis, S. Tudor, Elizabeth Davenport, Joseph Evans, James R. Taylor, A. Curve, D. M. Cookindale, Hugh M'Tavish, John Black, Margaret M'Lachlan, T. Garrett, A. H. Page, M. M. Marshall, Richard Lotz, G. Nicholas, James Ralurson, Mary

The Hayti did not touch at Rio. The following summary of the political news of Europe we take from the

Nacion and Courier de la Plata:-The Peace Congress had assembled The first meeting was stormy in the extreme, little in keeping with the object of the conference. The President of the Congress made the two following propositions-

1. All nations of the universe are

2. War between nations is an absurdity, and should be rendered im-

General Garibaldi was the first who entered the lists to discuss both propositions. He acquiesced in their main principle, but in a very animated discourse he endeavored to show that the peace of the world must depend upon justice, and that there was no hope of peace whilst certain abuses which excited the wrath of the world permitted to exist. The foremost disturber of the peace of the world, he said, was the Papacy: upset the Papacy, and afterwards we can decree universal peace. These words were followed by a frightful tumult in the congress. Several orators attempted to speak, but their voices were lost in the general confusion. It was impossible to restore order, and General Garibaldi silently retired. It is thought that the Peace Congress is at an end.

The King of Italy has entered into negotiations with the Court of Rome, offering to occupy with Italian troops part of the Pontifical States, with the object of protecting them from sudden

The Emperor and Empress of the French will visit the King of Prussia

on their return from Biaritz. In Crete there was a suspension of

hostilities.

The Russian Government had proclaimed a general amuesty in favor of the Poles, but the Imperial ukase ordained that the Russian language be used in all administrative

In Mexico there were conspiracies against Juarez, but they had been discovered, and the conspirators imprisoned.

We extract the following from the

All the sovereigns of the Northern German Confederation will be gathered in Berlin upon the occasion of the

Emperor Napoleon's visit. The peace Congress was about to adjourn to Berne.

Various arrests have been made by the Italian authorities of armed individuals attempting to cross the Roman

Some agitation exists among the and the lower ones are rotting. Some being in the form of an immense hill, German inhabitants of the Northern of the rumours of destruction by the with various strata differing in richdistricts of Schieswig concerning the towns to be transferred to the Danish

from Constantineple to suspend hosti-

lities in Crete for four weeks. Two sailors of the British ship of war Icarus had been assassinated at

Nagaski.

COMMERCIAL NEWS. New York, Sept. 12. Gold 146. Exchange 1091. Cotton, middling uplands 251 cent.

Genoa and Marseilles to Buenos Ayres to the general depression prevailing, land of gold. In the midst of the is defluitively established from the 15th Sept.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 9th. Exchange on London by the Oneida £400,000, rates varying from 203 to 28\$000, Chile 25\$000.

and Co., consignees of the Hayti, for fully more than cotton of late, hence the Economist of the 15th Sept., from producers are getting weekly into a which we extract the following:—
Discount and Money Market.—

There has been a further slight improvement in the demand for money; nevertheless, the discount market still retains a very quiet appearance, and the rates continue to rule extremely easy. During the present week, no

itself in this department; the supply of floating capital continues large, while the demand for accommodation is still on a restricted scale. A considerable amount of Indian and Australian bills mature to-morrow and in the course of next week. The rates charged for the best descriptions of paper, having various periods to run, are now as under:-

#### THE COTTON TRADE

Liverpool, Sept. 12. The cotton market has been very heavy and irregular throughout this week, and closes with a further decline in every description. The great reduction in prices begins to attract more attention from buyers, both for the trade and for export, and yesterday and to-day the demand has been very general, and purchases to a confor consumption and on speculation. In Sea Island the business has been to a fair extent, at the reduced rates quoted last week. American is in general request, but has fallen deper lb. in the current qualities. New York advices to the 12th instant quote middling American 251 cents, costing to sell in Liverpool 141d, per sailing be freely offered, and a decline has been submitted to of about 1d per lb. Egyptian has been depressed, and sales have been made at an irregular reduction of 1d to 11d per lb. Smyrna has given way 1d per lb. The supply of East India has been much in excess of the demand, and prices have gradually fallen ½d per lb.

In cotton "to arrive" the transactions have been few and insignificant. The sales of the week amount to 66,600 bates, including 4,510 on speculeavin 45,310 bales to the trade.

The sales to-day will probably amount to about 12,000 bales, with a steady market.

London Sept. 13. Annexed is a portion of the circular issued this week by the London Cotton

Brokers' Association:-Depression and langour has characterised our market throughout the week; there has been a great desire to sell, resulting in a further fall of 1d per lb on all descriptions but Bengal, which is ad lower than last week. There is a slightly improved tone this below are somewhat less nominal than they have been of late. Telegraphic advices from New York to the 11th instant quote middling Uplands, 26

cents. Gold, 145½ The Growing Crop.—Our advices this week are more favourable. The injury to the cotton plant along the Atlantic coast, anticipated as the effects of last week's rain, has failed to report itself as yet, so we may believe In fact a correspondent of the Charsanguine estimate, even with a continued favourable and late season, and the future city of Mexillones be-As to Southern Georgia, we hear com-came the theme of conversation all plaints that, owing to the luxuriant along the coast. growth, the bolls are not abundant | The guano deposit is described as MOLIT III TORIBIR see contradicted this week, and others exportation. Back of the guano, are stated to be exaggerations, so that among the mountains, are rich copper Omar Pasha has received orders the injury from this cause will not, we mines, long known to have existed, believe, be as extensive as was anti- but unworked in consequence of the cipated. Yet as almost everything difficulties to be met in supporting even now depends upon the future, we life in that arid region and in supplyare unable to make any estimate of ing coal and water for machinery.

the probable yield.
Manchester, Sept. 12. We again reduce our quotations for all descriptions of yarns and goods, and without leading to any increase ing, and the Mexillones region was The line of steamers monthly from of business in any department. Owing expected to become, figuratively, a no feature of interest has occurred during the past week. Spinners and the Baron were discovered to be manufacturers are producing less, as strangely mixed up on the coast, they find no outlet for the usual production, but stocks, nevertheless, conhouse were protested and affairs assu-4. Flour: stock in first hands time to increase, and are likely to do still more, unless a revival of demand contractor, however, expected remits and contractor, however, expected remits and still more, unless a revival of demand contractor, however, expected remits and still further tauces by each successive steamer, and kept his three hundred men at 211. Flour: stock in first hands time to moreove, and are made at 32,657 barrels; Baltimore quoted at still more, unless a revival of demand worse position.

Tallow.—Town was reduced to 45s diately, it at all. The work men were

confidence, no doubt in consequence the present. The whole affair is of the improved harvest prospects, involved in a mystery, of which the to the Atlantic. and, on the whole, the favourable accounts from such quarters where the grain crops have already been secured.

#### CHILE.

The latest sensation here has been the reported failure of the great guano. speculation inaugurated at Mexillones some months since. The vast deposits of guano at Mexillones, between Bolivia and Chile have long been a subject of investigation and of contention between the two republics, each of which laid claim to the territory. Ships venturing to Mexillones for the purpose of loading were seized by Chile, and there are now at our Legation in Santiago several claims of American houses for damages sustained therefrom. Mexillones is in the midst of a desert of sand and rock, isolated from siderable extent have been made both civilization and accessible only by the sea, or by long and weary mule paths over barren mountains and burning plains. The bay is the finest on the coast, large enough for an immense ficet to swing at anchor, always calm as a lagoon, and abounds with fish of the finest quality. The guano deposit is two miles from the beach and two thousand one hundred feet high. It is vessel or steamer. Brazil continues to not as good as the Chincha Islands be freely offered, and a decline has guano, but still is an excellent fertilizer and eventually must become a great article of trade, as the Chinchas will be exhausted in a very few years. Until the recent attempt to open this work, the only means of obtaining the guano was by transporting it on mules to the cliffs and thence runing it down to the beach in sacks slung on cables. Last year Bolivia and Chile made a treaty dividing the disputed territory and forming an agreement by which the exportation of the guano should be lation, ond 16,780 declared for export, shared equally by the two govern-leavin 45,310 bales to the trade. The terms of that treaty were published in the Herald at the time, and it is unnecessary now to give its details. Shortly afterwards there appeared here a certain Baron de la Riviere, who represented himself as being the agent for the French house of Armand & Co,, and who proposed to open the guano mines on a graud scale. The first thing done was to obtain from the Chilean government a large sum of money, variously estimated at from \$200,000 to \$500,000. It is impossible to ascertain correctly how much the Baron did get, as Congress afternoon, and the quotations given has lately been agitating the question, and called on the Minister of Finance for the amount without receiving other than evasive and unsatisfactory answers. This sum was a sort of loan, but was to be repaid in arms, and if possible a couple of small French vessels for the Chilean navy. The Baron speedily concluded a contract with an enterprising American to build the necessary wharves and houses, a shoot six hundred feet long from the cliff to it was not serious. We should judge the beach, and railway from the guano that in all that section of the country to the shoot. The contractor went to the prospects were quite promising. California, purchased vast quantities of lumber, and returning put three leston Daily News, under date of West | hundred men at work. A long stone Point, Georgia, August 23, writes that sea wall was built, the face of the cliffs "Georgia and Alabama are full of cot-cut away, houses were put up, and for ton. Good judges are placing the a time everything went on swiming-crop of Georgia alone at 650,000 bales." It. The Bolivian authorities, with This is undoubtedly an extremely great ceremony, in which the Church bore a prominent part, laid out a town,

> The opening of the guano trade and establisment of a city on the beautiful bay was to have afforded a reliable base of operations for extensive minwork the financial arrangements of work upon promises, until hope failed and the conviction became certain that no funds were to be had imme-

following explanattion will give some idea:—The guano was to be delivered to vessels on the wharf for ten dollars per ton: loading it would have cost a few cents per ton more, but taking all expenses into consideration, the ship would have her cargo on board and be ready to start for Europe without having paid more than eleven dollars per ton for her guano. Freight from Cobija (the nearest port) to France is seventeen dollars per ton, so that the guano, on its arrival at its destination, would have cost about \$27 peton. Guano of no better quality, as shown by the best analyses, was selling in France at from \$45 to \$50 per ton, thus promising a profit of at least \$18 per ton, minus Custom House dues, in France. The export duties here were included in the \$10 paid for the guano on delivery to the ship. Even should guano fall from \$45 and \$50 to \$27 per ton—an event not to be expected at all—the shippers would then be making good freights. The firm which the Baron claimed to represent was to receive half of the \$10 for every ton delivered, and the exclusive privilege for condensing water and selling merchandise in the new city which the guano and copper trade would open, and also received as presents from the authorities a large number of the most valuable building lots laid out in the embryo town. The work of opening the guano deposit was so nearly completed for the delivery of three hundred tons of guano per day on the wharf that only \$50,000 is required to pay off the men, finish the shoot and commence loading ships. The railroad is not yet constructed; but it is not absolutely necessary, as fifty carts can convey to the shoot and discharge on the wharf from two hundred and fifty to three hundred tons per day with ease. There are plenty of ships in the Pacific waiting to load with guano, and it is strange that with the assurance of receiving \$1,200 per day for delivering guano, in which only fifty carts and a few men need to be employed, the Baron or his firm should permit the work to stop for the comparatively trifling sum of \$50,000. This is more singular when the wealth of the house of Armand, and the privileges granted for future profits from copper and merchandise, are taken into consiration.

#### IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

### GRAND TELEGRAPHIC SCHEMES.

General Sullivan, the United States ninister in this republic, only left Barranquilla on the 8th for Bogota, having been detained from proceeding at once to his destination by the late civil war on the borders of the Magdalena river.

The last steamer from New York brought out Mr. W. Lee Stiles, who had gone home for a short spell. Mr. Stiles sets out to morrow for Bogotá, where he hopes to succeed in making further arrangements with the general government and with those of the several States for extending the network of telegraphs which he has established in the interior. Under contract with Mosquera, the Presidents of Cundinamarca and Tolimaf and the Governor of Antioquia (for the chief of the Executive in that State alone has kept the title of Governor), first intelligence of Mosquera's overthrow was received here by the way of Ibague, where it had been sent by telegraph from Bogotá, and whence it was transmitted to us via Cartago and Buenaventura. The dictator ininterfered, as with everything, so also with the wires; but now it is to be hoped that Mr. Stiles will be able to extend his lines as he intends to do. By his former contracts that gentleman has taken, about twenty-five per cent of the shares in the different lines, the respective above named governments taking seventy-five per cent (only two shares in one line are held by a native private individual). He is confident that the same arrangements will be made with the government of Bogotá Santander and Cauca, so as to extend one branch

feature of importance has presented this week, and prices are gaining in and if possible remove them. Thus Cartago back again into Antiquira, firmness, as buyers are shewing more terminated the guano speculation for with a prolongation down to Quidbo, on the Atrato, and in that river down

The laying of a cable in the Magdalena down to the Caribbean Sea is impossible on account of the shallownes of that river, which is always full of drifts of timber, while the Atrato is deep, and has good, hard bottom, so that the cable can be sunk out of the reach of drift wood. The enterprise of this American gentleman deserved more than a passing notice, and when fully carried out according to his plans will be of great importance for the progress, moral as well as material, of the country.

Speaking of arrivals, I may mention also that of General T. Kilby Smith. the long appointed and long looked for United States Consul at this place.

The British ship Mutine arrived here on the 26th from the Mexican coast, bringing some \$340,000 in sinuggled silver, according to the profitable although unlawful, practice of the British yessels of war on that coast. She also had on board four French soldiers, picked up at San Blas, escaped from a Mexican prison.

Cholera is committing fearful ravaes in Nicaragua, according to the official statements published in the government gazette. The route-seems to be comparatively free from it, and in Realejo only a cases are said to have occurred; but in Matagalpa the disease was very violent. In the district of Jinotega whole villages have been desolated. From Managua, Granada and Rivas the accounts are rather better: but in and around Leon the mortality was extremely great. In Leon more than fifty deaths occurred every day. An official list records 794 mortal cases up to the 17th instant at the latter place, and private letters speak now of 1,500. The epidemic had extended to the Mosquito coast, carrying off the In-dians at a great rate, and causing the rest to flee to the mountains. This is the account given by D. Manuel Gross, who was scut by the government to the Mosquito settlements, and who states that about 200 families have been carried off by the cholera.

#### THE ISLAND OF OPARA.

#### THE NEW STATION FOR SIEAWSHIP BETWEEN AUSTRALASIA AND THE 18TH MUS.

The New Zealand papers contain the following particulars about the island of Opara, which have importauce from the fact that the steamers between Sydney and Panama will in future stop there, for the purpose of coaling and renewing their stock of provisions. The attention of whalers and traders in the South Pacific may also be directed to this new harbor of

refuge and place for refitting.

A New Zealand paper of June 6 says:—The departure of the ship Midas from Welliugton, for Sidney and Newcastle, deserves notice as being the first step towards the establishment of a coaling station for the Panama steamers at the Island of Opara. The Midas has gone to Sydney to be docked and fitted up as a coal and store-ship; she will then proceed to Newcastle to take in a cargo of coal, return to Wellington to embark store, buoys for making the channel at this island and other necessaries, and will then sail for Opara, where she will be permanently stationed.

As this Island is little known, a brief description of it may be interest-We may premise that the gotá and Honda, Ambalema and last voyage from Panama, when a loagué, Medellin and Manizales, which lines have so far worked and paid well, and even been of some use to the press, by sending news to a point about 27 deg. 20 min. south latitude and 147 deg. west longitud, and is the press, by sending news to a point about ten days' steam from Welling nearer the coest then Bogoté. nearer the coast than Bogotá. The ton. Its circumference is about sixteen miles. The island lies high, the scenery is pretty; and excellent water can be obtained. One side is formed of a valuable petroleum slate, called "coal" by the natives. The native population, consisting of about 1,5000 persons, are of a friendly disposition and were delighted at the Kaikoura's visit. Although the establishment of a coaling station on the island is important, as being likely to insure punctuality in the delivery of the mails, it will also be a benefit to Australia and New Zealand by opening up the South Sea Island trade, which is yet in its infancy. Opera is only some six hundred and fifty miles distant from Tahiti, and the produce of a large number of the most important of the islands, much of which from its perishable nature requires quick transportation, can be brought to the island, and thence conveyed by the Panama steamers to New Zeland and Austra-

The Sandwich Islands are three

MRXICO.

New Orleans, July 24, 1867. The latest dates from the capital stat that Marquez, O'Horan and other

prominent chiefs were still at large. Generals Andrada, Lacunza, Larez and others were found secreted in the English Minister's house, and arrested on the ground that foreign Powers did not recognize the liberal government; therefore no consideration was due the

The northern army has left the capital for the interior. Corona recently passed through Queretaro with 7,000 men en route for the Sierra de Anca to oppose Lozada. Garcia reports to Diaz that Merida has been taken by

Diaz recently obtained from eight commercial houses two hundred thousand dollars; without interest, to pay

Prominent army officers are offering their resignations every day, but none are accepted.

Diaz has appointed Felipe de Jesus Zerra Governor and Military Commander of the State of Tobasco.

While in Queretaro Juarez issued the order for the convocation of Congress and the election of a President of the Mexican republic. He himself is a candidate for re-election. The election will take place immediately.

Otero, Castillo and ten more generals, according to private accounts, were recently shot at Queretaro. The publication of the fact was prohibited by the authorities.

Canales has proclaimed himself Governor of Tamaulipas, and levied contributions upon Victoria, San Fernando and other places. He is supported by a small force. The people are much excited and call upon the government for protection. Assistance has been promised, and three thousand troops have left . Queretaro to relieve the garrison at Matamoras.

#### IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTH.

THE REBEL MOVEMENTS IN SALTA. Salta, Sept. 15th.

The traitors Varela and Elizondo are sacking the country in all direc-Nothing escapes the lawless marauders-everything portable is swept off to the Chilian markets, and such as cannot be conveniently moved are destroyed on the spot. We live in a perfect chaos. But what else can be expected when the place is entirely in the hands of banditti. The inhabitants are powerless, and the Government takes no steps to prevent the depredations, so that Varela with a dozen men may at any moment take the capital, and then God help the unfortunate citizens, the most resolute of whom have long since learned the utter futility of attempting any resis-

About the middle of August we heard of the arrival of Varela, and the Government at once despatched a force under Don Pepe Frias to confront him. This gentleman spoke in such a very pompous manner of whipping the rebels, even did they muster double their actual strength, that our authorities were content to trust all to his honor, without taking any measures for possible emergencies. On the 31st ult. we received intelligence that a party of 300 montoneras under Elizondo had routed a corps of 700 led by the redoubtable Frias. The disgrace of the defeat was beightened by the shameful nature of the fight: on the approach of the enemy Frias displayed the most cowardly indecision, neither forming to receive or the men were impatient meet the foe, but Frias assured them 'twas no use, as the odds were too heavy against them, and that their only chance lay in flight. Some add that he was bribed to this. Certain it is that he returned to this city without his corps, and endeavored to raise another; but as we had already lost 700 men, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition, the authorities did not like to trust themselves again to Mr. Frias, so seizing all the fighting materials they could lay their hands on, they enrolled all the men. about 400 in number, marched off for Tucuman-Governor, Ministers (with their families and treasures) and all, leaving only women and children in the town. In this way we waited for their return with the Tuoumanos, but they are not forthcoming, and there is for the danger. It is proposed here to nothing for it but that the women and unite the Commission of the Municiinfirm left shall perch themselves on pality with another, composed of rethe house tops, and assail the rebels spectable citizens of the town. It is when they come with broken bottles, stones, boiling water and oil.

#### POPULATION OF PARAGUAY.

Believing it is of general interest, into any discussion with the Tribuna, must possess more extensive means we shall proceed arithmetically to for combatting it. The half-dozen prove that Paraguay has a population philanthropists who worked here last

it is no way impossible for Lopez to have 60,000 men in arms. The stupid error under which we have so long labored, that Paraguay, was unin-habited, arose from a publication of Rosas in the 'Archivo Americano' in 1846, wherein he sought to make the

country appear an easy prize.

The idea of reviving the Viceroy in Buenos Ayres, as expressed by Dr. Elizalde to the British Minister, and which has been subsequently ascribed to Dn. Juan Carlos Lopez, in

reality emanated from Rosas. According to the Argentine Dic tator the population of Paraguay in 1839 was 220,000. As few cared to study the point, and none dared to contradict anything the enlightened ruler said, the grand edifice of popular belief was constructed on this false foundation; now that it has begun to quake, it is high time that we change the site before it opens in a burning furnace under our feet. In plain words, let us view it in the light of reason, guided by past experience and present

In an old Spanish register of the past century, we find it clearly laid lown at 200,000. Colonel Graham followed by Mr. Parish, estimated it in 1837, at 750,000. Acording to a census taken in the same year by Gratti, Paraguay is divided into 25 departments, peopled by 1,337,439. Custom-house returns on imports for the year 1837, 1,000,000 patacons, and the product of the yerba crop for the same period, 1,200,000 patacons.

Now, it must be borne in mind that as far back as 1730, in the wars between Antiguera and Bishop Palos, the armed belligerents amounted to 30,000. Furthermore, in the time of Francia, when Commander Olimpo contemplated taking Matto Grosso, no fewer than 100,000 men flocked to his standard. The father of the present Lopez had a census very carefully taken in the year 1857, and it is from this that Gratti derives his information. Marshal Lopez opened the campaign with 100,000 men, no extraordinary figure, when old Lopez had 12,000 regulars, besides 46,000

Taking this date as correct, and udging by these figures, we may safely take for a starting point the popula-tion at 500,000 in 1830, for out of less Dr. Francia could not possibly pick 100,000 fighting men.

(Siglo)

### IMPORTANT FROM ROSARIO

THE HORNE MURDER

SANITARY REGULATIONS. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

October 15, 1867. The murderer of poor Mr. Horn is still at large, but I am happy to say that the authorities are taking proper measures to secure him. I addressed a letter in my official capacity to the Governor of the Province, and immediately received the following reply.-

"Santa Fé, October 13, 1867.

"I lament in the highest degree the unfortunate and horrible affair that you relate in your letter, that occurred in the Canada de Gomez, and am about to despatch immediately an active agent, commissioned to make all the necessary investigations, and lay the trains that I hope may lead to the apprehension of the assassins. You must not doubt for a moment but that the necessary steps will be taken, and

"I am, Sir,

with the greatest activity, to secure

"Your obedient servant, "NICASIO ORONO.".

The alarming intelligence, in reference to the cholera in the army, has had as great an effect on our society as in Bucnos Ayres. The last steamer brought us down news of the death of some distinguished persons, among whom are General Dominguez and Colonel Sero Ortis, brother of the broker of that name in this city. The Municipality is bestirring itself, and I trust that having sufficient warning the disease will find us prepared, should it unfortunately make a second appearance here. Still I have great fears for the lower orders. It is almost impossible to induce them to take the commonest means to prepare impossible to commence too soon, and to work too hard, in presence of such a danger. This year it is probable that the cholera will not attack only the lower orders. The virus will in all more than for the sake of entering probability take a wider range, and we

of 1,000,000 souls, and consequently year with so much zeal and abnegation, and some of whom were caricatured for their pains, must have their number augmented, and must be in the possession of ample means to carry out their good work. One advantage we shall have, and that is, the medical men will not now be taken by surprise, and their experience of last year will be of vast importance. The National Government ought to have a sufficient fund on hand to be able to remit money at once to any locality attacked, and large stores of medicines and flannel shirts should be prepared at once. I shall urge the Provincial Government to take immediate steps to preserve the health of Santa Fé and Rosario. Possibiy, a merciful Providence may save us from a second visit of the dreadful disease. but in the meantime no possible human efforts should be postponed. I am glad to see that the Standard is taking up the question in a proper way. In this country the worst enemy we have to combat is apathy. No one appears to think it worth while to prepare for any kind of danger, until it is down upon them, and then generally it is too late.

By the by I forgot to correct a state ment of yours in reference to the Banks of Santa Fé. You were misled by the Legislature, and say that the establishment of other banks is prohibited in the Province. This is an error. The law in question only prohibits the concession of any extraneous advantages. All Banks are to be on equal terms-'a clear field and no

The Legislature has had a bill presented to it by the Executive, author ising the collection of a poll-tax of 75 cents per head from all inhabitants of the Province over fourteen years of This is an excellent movement, will shed more glory over our go-a-head Administration. It is some time ago that I suggested the carrying out of another great characteristic of the Education System in the United States: the measuring and laying apart in all the Departments of a few leagues of land, as a School Reserve I am surprised that such a simple and economical plan should not have been adopted before now in this country. By this means the education of future generations would be secured with a very small cost.

The Government has published the reglamentacion' of the Marriage Bill. and it certainly is a very notable document. It appears to leave nothing obscure about the law, and certainly ought to dissipate any objection to this great reform.

The Mana Bank has changed its Manager. Mr. Binns, to the regret of the whole town, leaves Rosario for Montevideo, where, I understand, he will occupy a position of trust and im-portance. His place will be taken by luxuriantly, but, like Jonah's gourd, Mr. Barker.

I beg to rectify you in a point relative to the public bakery in Rosario. I do not want you to make a baker of me yet. All I have done was to ini tiate the idea, and procure subscribers. The society will be managed by a committee of the shareholders.

The propaganda in Australia and New Zealand is already bearing fruit Seven young men have just arrived from the latter place, by way of Valparaiso. They tell me that many more are on the way. By the the bye, will vou have the goodness to publish my letter to Mr. Woods, of New Zealand, that I remitted you. Apart from the good it may do in disseminating intelsuch documents in print. They are always the result of much study, and when people come to me, for information, it saves me a world of trouble to place these letters printed in their ĥands.

I have before given you the intelli-gence of the Fraile Muerto folks taking to agriculture. It is probable that before long this colony will be agri-oultural instead of pastoral. Messrs. Paul and Purdy are getting up a hand-some establishment, and are busy planting. A gentleman told me that he saw there as handsome a field of white clover as was to be seen in England. Messrs. Kemmis and Wheatley, at Totoras, are also putting in large quantities of English grass seeds. The extended cultivation of these grasses in the Litoral is the real key to success in the Argentine beef trade.

I am sorry to say some blackguards entered the Protestant Church a night or two ago and did some damage, cutting the bellows of the harmonium, and knocking the furniture about. The perpetrators of the dastardly act are unknown,

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly,

W. P.

LATEST FROM CORDOVA.

Cordova, Oct. 4th. Cordova is certainly going a head. Here and there a brick house may be seen in process of erection, and old adohe' walls are patched up, holes punched in them for windows and doors, a few bricks built on top, a new roof, plaster, and whitewash, so that to-day is an old shanty or garden wall to-morrow will be a new house. Side walks are being paved with unpolished marble from the Sierra.

Talking of improvements here re-

minds one of the French pedlar who had to pass a night in a Brazilian forest, with his ack full of red nightcaps; awaking in the morning what was his surprise to see the forest full of monkeys in red night-caps, those imitative animals having covered their heads as the pedlar had done himself; in a rage the pedlar threw his capon the ground, and the monkeys did the same, so our friend had nothing to do but gather up the caps, and continue his journey. The people of Cordova are the same in their imitative dispoposition. Some time ago a German opened a Beer-garden: now the quintas are fast being turned into beergardens; an enterprising stranger opened a Bank: now we have a swarm banks, with several men in each, by the wording of a law sanctioned and a tew bolivian dollars rattled chink-chink all day like mock auction shops to attract customers; a Yankee schoolmaster commenced business here, but in a few months he saw new schools springing up in nearly every street; someone proposed to publish a new paper, and now the printers have all they can do preparing new papers, so that we shall soon be fully enlightened. One or two native Cordoveses have been known to imitate the foreigner so far as to give up their siestas,' while some young ladies have actually walked around the square in which they live. promised wonderful things when the Railway comes: but when will that be? One would imagine by the irregular manner in which the correspondence comes that the railroad is now getting further away instead of nearer. Formerly the diligence required three days to come from Rosario, when the railroad was opened to Frayle Muerto it came through in four days, and now that it is finished to Villanueva it takes six days. •The cause of this probably is that the Diligence Co., knowing that their business will soon be at end, do not go to much expense for horses, &c., taken away or destroyed during the revolution.

We have peace here now, and will probably enjoy it so long as the National troops remain. To say that Dr. Luque has no friends is only to express the character of the Cordovese people. Friendship, in the true sense of the word, is not a plant that flourishes in the air of Cordova, but there it grows in a night and withers in a night. No matter who is Governor here, he will have no friends after the first change of the moon.

We notice considerable difference since the cuartels have been filled with Porteño soldiers: they are civil and gentlemanly.

There has been a report circulated that some two thousand Chilenos had taken Mendoza, but it needs confirmation.

We have had some rain, and now the camp begins to appear green once more. This is a very unhealthy time of the year here, and there is now considerable sickness: several sudden deaths have occurred, persons dropping dead in the streets. In two or ligence, it is important for me to have three weeks more the weather will be settled, when we have a fine season. Yours, &c,,

N. E.

GREAT SANITARY INSTITUTION.

Many times have we heard spoken of this beautiful establishment now in construction, as being a monument destined to honor the whole South American continent: but as we had no idea, not even relative to the building and much less of its inner arrangements: we thought it wiser to keep a prudent silence than to emit description which might lack exacti-

To-day after having looked minutely over the works and listened to several explications as to their future march and administration: we think tour duty to give the public a full description thereof, though convinced that the columns of a newspaper are not sufficiently large to give as clear and extensive an idea as it was our wish; and much less to give the due praise to the two intelligent and high spirited proprietors of this establishment, Messrs. F. Lassconce and Clausolles.

Let us now give a brief idea of this of sickness.

institution and its object, holding over for some future date, when its doors will be opened to the public, a descripwill be opened to the public, a description of all the beautiful and sublime which it contains.

The building which we now describe consists of two bodies, of which the largest one is completely circular, the other standing transversely behind

The spot chosen for this establishment is the most appropriate, picturesque and healthy in Buenos Ayres; it is situated on the top of the barranca known as the Barranca de Sta. Lucia, in the calle Larga.

Fancy to yourself a wide circular line of pretty apartments, with large windows and balconies, facing beautiful garden abounding with flowers plants and fountains, and with outlets into a grand gallery paved with black and white marble, giving a view upon six triangular yards with marble statues and urns full of beautiful flowers; succeeded by as many saloons destined for the infirm of the working clases, and you will have an idea of how agreeable it must be for the sick to live in this much required

These six saloons and yards conrerge like the spokes of a wheel toward the central point, which is formed by a very handsome rotunda with marble floor and covered by a splendid dome resting upon twelve elegant pillars.

A circular gallery separates the lower saloons from the chapel, and another at mid-height of the chapel, being a continuation of the upper saloons permits the occupiers of these to assist at the ceremonies.

There will be no want of marble fountains distributing hot and cold water in all the saloons, and the arragements for due ventilation and circulation of atmospheric air are idmirable.

The higher and lower saloons are at their extreme ends shut by large doors of iron and beautifully stained glass these doors may be opened either way, and shut without the slightest noise.

The windows are provided with shutters, which, not to be an obstruction to the beds, ere made to slide into the casement of the walls.

The higher saloons lead upon a circular 'azotea,' corresponding to the line formed by the larger building, wherefrom a beautiful panorama presents itself to the view, and tends to elevate the spirits of the infirm.

The altar is circular in form of a tabernacle, a master work of architecture, constructed by the able carvers, Messrs. Clusellos and Garcia.

This tabernacle stands upon a moveable floor, which during the ceremony turns round inperceptibly, and allows all the sick in the lower saloons to hear Mass without moving from their beds.

The second body of the building stands transversely behind the first. One extremity looks toward the North the other towards the South, its front towards the West and back part towards the East.

In this second building are all the various dependencies of the estabishment; a large and commodious store-houses, wash-house, kitchen, stables, a beautiful hydropathic establishment provided with the best modern aparatus; Russia vapor baths on an entirely new system, invented by the intelligent Director Dr. Clausolles; and many other instruments recently invented for the cure of maladies which had been though and lastly, habitations for lunation patients.

Four beautiful exterior gardens full of flowers and fountains, and illuminated with brilliant gas lamps; a large kitchen garden with all kinds of fruit and vegetable, a steam engine for various uses, telegraphic communication within the establishment and with the centre of the town, permitting the friends of the sick to inform theselves gratis, at all hours, about their state. Coaches to take the invalids to the establishment gratis also; in a word; the working man who can subscribe himself to this establishment, expend ing the moderate sum of \$30 (paper). receiving during his illness that special treatment which allows the luxury of an establishment that has cost millions; all this we think cannot fail to call the attention of the public to the great advantages which this establishment offers to its subscribers.

In conclusion we take a great pleasure in congratulating the enterprising owners, hoping that the public of Buenos Ayres will know how to patronize an establishment which will be of the greatest utility to a population in which abound so many persons without kindred to nurse them in case

Wo the Weekly Btanbard. \$ 20 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding 6 lines inserted for \$20

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can betaken of anonymous com munications: Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good fuith.

## THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

"Mil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1867.

#### THE SALADERO INQUIRY:

Finding that a Decree of Government has been published, naming a new Commission of Inquiry into the working of the saladeros, we have taken some pains to ascertain what has been already done on the subject, and we find that the treatment of it, though not quite up to the Municipal mark, has been sufficiently tedious. At the end of April last Government ap-pointed a Commission to report on any plans which might be adopted for permitting the resumption of work (then suspended by special decree) at the saladeres, without prejudice to the public health. The result was a recommendation that the working should be allowed, on the conditions that no blood should be discharged into the Riachuelo, and that the 'agua de cola' (liquid running from the steaming vats) should be treated with disinfectants. The saladeristas accepted those conditions, which have since then been observed.

In the course of discussion, various plans for treating the objectionable matters were proposed, and in consequence a Commission of Saladeristas was named to call for propositious, of which several were received and submitted to Government, with the report of the Commission, recommending that that of Mr. Coghlan should be preferred, and speaking favorably at the same time of a system proposed by Sr. Herrera, if the execution of it was found practicable. A short time afterwards Dn. A. Cambaceres, seu. the acknowledged leading scientific and practical man amongst the saladeristas, returned from Europe, and the whole matter was submitted to him by the Government. He, we were informed, recommended the adoption of Mr. Coghlan's project, as the only one that offered a radical remedy to the evil complained of; and it was believed that Government would have ordered the immediate execution, but we find, as we have stated, that after an interval of some months a new Commission has been appointed.

The substance of the various propositions, as far as we can learn, is as follows :-

Mr. Coghlan proposes to collect the liquid refuse matters from the various saladeros, through a system of pipes, and to drive them, by means of ateam pumps, through a main tube, to a reservoir, near the Ranchos de los most part negroes or mulatoes, with a Pescadores, nearly five miles below the mouth of the Riachuelo, from of the officers were blacks. It was which they would be allowed to flow into the rivers at the most suitable that they were newly enrolled, not a periods of the tide. He considers that few of their numbers were observed a large quantity of the liquid, if not to have very crooked legs, doubtless all, might be used with advantage to arrigate and fertilise the lands along on their heads; this defect would attention to cleanliness and sanitary the course of the main tube; but even have incapacitated them from serving if the whole should be conveyed into in any other army. They were dressthe Plate at that distance, and with an ebbing tide, it could have no deleterious influence on the waters used.

An Argentine steamer from Rosario for the town. The whole quantity of came up with two tows, steamer and liquids from all the saladeros is esti tows were laden with mules or horses. mated at one thousand pipes a day, whilst the sewerage conveyed into the Thames below London, by the new system of main drainage, amounts to fourteen millions of cubic feet, or about 670,000 pipes daily.

cities for the disposal of sewage. In Paris the solid mutters from the drains, from which the liquids have been separated, are driven by steam power, a distance of seven miles through an attack upon their rear, which is ex-

and twenty-seven thousand hard dol- to-day she returned; the Commander

Sr. Herrera's plan is to crect somepress,' or dam, across the Riachuelo, tresses. Soon after the gunboat's refitted with sluices. At high tides the water would be retained behind the dam and let flow through the sluices march from Tuyuty to Tuyu-Cué has 200 pieces—commencing at the battown reaches of the march from Tuyuty to Tuyu-Cué has 200 pieces—commencing at the bat-

Without discussing the feasibility harassing duty of escorting herds of of executing in the shifting sands of the Riachuelo a work of entirely novel the mouth of the Rhine. consider that its successful completion would materially abate the saladero nuisance, as all the noxious iquids would still flow into the Riachuelo to wait, perhaps for days, for the action of the sluices, and would then, as now, be sent into the Plate right in front of the city.
All the other propositions are found-

ed on the chemical treatment of the refuse matters, and the manufacture from them of animal guano and other substances.

At first sight any proposal for pro ducing useful materials from waste seems worthy of encouragement, but the saladeristas unanimously reject the interference of the chemists, saying that the experiments have been tried repeatedly by skilful operators (Cambaceres and others), without success; that a central deposit, in which the various substances would be manipulated, would be an intolerable nuisance, and that the best proof of the uneconomical features of the various proposals is, that each of the projectors required the payment to killed, which would amount to about a million and a half dollars currency per annum, a sum certainly sufficient to pay for a large amount of fancy chemistry. It appears to us that any substances which can be obtained at a profit from the refuse matters of the saladeros, are sure to be utilised by the saladeristas themselves, an intelli gent body of men; and as for the re mainder, better employ them directly for manure, without manipulation, or get rid of them at once in the least offensive manner; and we do not wonder at finding the saladeristas prefer the mechanical to the chemical pro-

A word as to the composition of the new Committee. We regret to see that Sr. Cambaceres has declined to act, so that the saladeristas are unrepresent-Sr. Olivera is a distinguished agriculturist, who can bring much valuable experience to bear; but all the remaining members are doctors and chemists, men high in their profession, and as such unexceptionable; but, we confess, we should prefer to see the practical, industrial element more strongly represented.

## WAR IN THE NORTH.

Itapiru, Oct. 18th, 1867.

Gentlemen. Since my last nothing of moment respecting war movements has occurred; in fact, the weather of late has been too stormy for military opera tions, raining copiously for a week past, while at times it is insupportably warm, which has given the coup de grace' to a large portion of the remaining stock of hay. On the 14th a Brazilian transport came in with a numerous contingent, said to be composed of 600. Some of the recruits were patriotic donations given by Brazilian planters to aid in the conquest of Paraguay. Like other contingents that have lately arrived, they were for the sprinkling of Caboucle indians: many evident from their style of marching weights un Notwithstanding the raging storm a cannonade was commenced in the didirection of the Paraguay river on the 15th at 1 a.m. which lasted without a minutes intermission till noon of the 16th, being a continued roar of heavy The system proposed by Mr. Coghlan artillery in the interim. The firing is is that generally adopted in European understood to have been caused by the understood to have been caused by the Paraguayans disputing the erection of earthworks which the Brazilians are endeavouring to raise in the neighborhood of Laguna Piris, to prevent an posed at that point, since the river The proposed contract paid for executing the work is 127,000 (one hundred here three days ago bound to Curuzu; reports the ironclads to be midway between Curupaity and Humaita, out of where above Barracas bridge a 're- the range of the guns of either for-

cattle or convoys of supplies, wearing horses while they are much needed character and of greater magnitude for other purposes. Insalubrious as than those of the first Napoleon at are the swamps which surround the the mouth of the Rhine. We do not Estero Bellaco, those of Tuyu-Que are pronounced to be more so, this at once explains the cause of pestilence to which its sojourners are liable, and must exhale, particularly during the heat of summer, as unwholesome vapours as those which arise from the worst fens of Italy. On the 17th two gunboats came down from the Upper Parana, each had chatas in tow filled with fat horses brought from Rio Grande. An Argentine steamer left with provender bound below, to suc-cor grounded mule laden vessels. The river is low, and continues to fall; in its present state craft drawing over eight feet of water cannot pass; quite a number of steamers and sailing vessels are reported to be on the sandbank, in some instances lying high and dry, where they will remain until the periodical rise of the stream floats them off. I have just seen a requisition from Caxias ordaining the purchase of fowls at any price, even if they should cost a doubloon each. All exertions were made by Mr. Lanuz's agents, however but a small number were obtainable at the moment, which him for ten years of a tax on the cattle cost from two to four patacons each pullet. Here there are no new cases of cholera reported other than persons brought in from the army, who in most instances die upon the roador soon after their arrival at the hospitals. The pest is declared to be diminishing at the allied encampments, The Paraguayans are said to be suffer. ing sadly from its ravages; be it as it may, there are still enough of them in existence to keep the allies in uneasiness, causing Caxias to dig formidable ditches around his camp to protect it from their insulting raids. Query? it the foemen are such a runagate rabble as they are represented to be, would it not be better for the Visconde to put himself-

At the head of his remaining troops, attack the foe, Break through the thick array of his thronged

legions,
And charge home upon him."

On the contrary, it is confessed that 10,000 additional troops are necessary to invest Humaita; meantime matters are to remain in statu quo till the arrival from Brazil of the aforesaid numbers. The Argentino troops have received a months pay, they still have an arrearage of eleven months due. The authorities of Corrientes have been discussing the propriety of establishing quarantine regulations, vain measure; the Brazilians would not tolerate them for an instant, as they are virtually masters of the city; besides there are not wanting in the town persons of influence who prefer gold to every other consideration. In conclusion I will note that a Standard printed on the 12th came to hand at Itapiru on the morning of the 16th. Gentlemen, if you are remarkable as being the first to establish a daily paper printed in English on this continent South of the Equator, you have likewise a claim upon its readers for the promptness it is placed within their reach.

With respect, SINBAD.

GENERAL NEWS BY THE CISNE.

No military events of importance have occurred at the seat of war since our last dates. The cholera appears to be decreasing in the Argentine army, but continues among the Braarrangements in the camp and neighborhood of Itapiru,

The reported expedition to the in-terior under Col. Correa has resulted

The allies have a cavalry force at San Solano, but are not in possession

of Pilar. According to the Tribuna correspondent the extreme right of the allies is on the Rio Hondo, and until a position can be held and fortified on the river Paraguay, the enemy's supplies and means of forage in the neighborbood cannot be cut off. He calculates which 7,000 are Argentines, and 700 ventilation, and cleansing are required.

Orientals. To complete the lines of All this is to be done under the inscircumvallation would require 10,000 men more. 'The Paraguayans on the other hand may number at the most 20 or 30,000 men; quite insufficient to guard both their line of entrenchments on the land side of Humaita, and the quadrilateral menaced by the Brazilian iron-clads, much less to make any serious attack on the allies.

dam and let flow through the sluices march from Tuyuty to Tuyu-Cué has at low stages of the river, when, it is suggested, the rush would be sufficient to effectively leads its had some complexity of the sluices and capitalists to the above conditions, or can be sufficient to effectively leads its had some lead-quarters at the make arrangements to comply with no data upon this subject which merits them without great difficulty. It will so much confidence.

across 15 cartloads of Paraguayans, chiefly women, and children, emigrat ing to the north of the river Tibicuari. The colonel, of course, allowed them to proceed unmolested.

The correspondent of the Nacion informs us that the Paraguayan troops are at present running naked, whilst their suits of leather garments are undergoing the operation of being dried after the late rains.

#### ON THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE, AND THE PRESERVATION OF EUROPE FROM CHOLERA.

BY. E GOODEVE, M.B.,

The quarantines recommended are of two kinds—quarantine of observa-

tion and strict quarantine. 1. Quarantine of observation consists in keeping separately and under serveillance a ship, its passengers and crew, for a period of some days from the time of the admission on board of the health guardians, the time to be regulated by the local sanitary authorities. It does not require the disembarkation of the passenger, nor the discharge of goods or merchandise, unless they be injured or in descomposition. It enjoins tree ventilation of the ship and general measures of hygiene, but not its disin-fection. It may be gone through at any port in which a sanitary establisment exists. In some special cases the passengers may be disembarked and lauded at the lazaretto. It is applied to ships in good sanitary conditions, which have not suffered from cholera.

2. Strict quarantine is the isolation for a fixed time of the ship and persons, with disinfection of all that may contain the seeds of the disease. It demands the discharge of all the merchandise into the disinfecting houses, the disinfection of certain articles or goods, and the landing of passengers at a lazaretto. It is applied, I. ships from an infected port with a foul bill of health, with certain exceptions; 2, to ships which have had cases of cholera on board during the oyage, although they may have a clean bill of health. Strict quarantine begins with ships in ballast when the quarantine officers commence their watch on board; for other ships, after landing of the goods; for persons, immediately that they enter the lazaretto.

Thus, according to the Conterence, quarantine of observation is a term of probation, of simple watching; while strict quarantine consists in the landing of passengers at a lazaretto, with the use of disinfection and of every measure of precaution that cau be applied to arrivals from infected ports.

Time of separation of suspected persons.—The Conference has recominended by a majority the period of ten days as the time of separation or isolation of arrivals from infected places both for land and sea quarantines. This term has been fixed upon because, while it seems likely to accomplish all that we expected from quarantine, it will not be so onerous to the interests of commerce as the periods of sequestration adopted by some nations during the present epidemic. The Conference in this matter has endeavoured to regard both the demands of commerce and the

interests of science. decided that in certain circumstances it may be safely allowed. The circumstances which will permit a ship sailing from an infected port to have this advantage are—first, the presence at the port of departure, during the passage, and at the port of arrival. inspection of the persons embarked, and absence of crowding, During the the allied forces at 47,700 men, of passage, measures of disinfection, free pection of the medical officer, who will keep a register of sickness occur ring on board, and submit it to the Under these conditions, and with the rhea during the passage, the Confervoyage may be taken as part of the quarantine, and the ship will be submitted to twenty-four hours' surveil. lauce only at the port of arrival.

Col. Correa in one of his raids came be obvious that ships under these conditions making long, voyages will suffer but little delay, but the reverse is the case when the voyages are short. The scale of quarantine runs as follows:-

A voyage of 24 hours .. 9 days of observation.

For those beyond nine days, twentyfour hours of observation should always be required.

STATISTICS OF RIVER NAVIGATION

Extract of the Annual Report, read by D. Marcos Costa, Director of the Italian Fluvial Mutual Insurance Company, to the General Assembly. held n the Exchange on the 6th October, 1867. To show to the general meeting the importance of the fluvial navigation of the River Plate, inside of the Capes Santa Maria and San Antonio, your director has taken the followng figures from official sources:-

On the 30th of September last this commerce required by absolute register-

52 Steamers.

41 Polacres.

1185 Pilot-boats, schooners, ketches, and smacks.

966 Sloops, whale-boats, and other small craft. 2244 Vessels of all classes under

the Argentine flag. 40 sloops and schooners under the

Italian flag.

46 Merchant steamers under English, Italian, Brazilian, and Oriental flags. The number of sailing vessels under the Oriental flag have been taken at only 150, without counting the vessels from beyond sea, which now navigate the Paraná, performing a transitory service in the coasting trade, on account of the war with Paraguay, and which exceed 80 in number, of from 400 to 1,000 tous burden. We have thus (2,490 two thousand four hundred and ninety vessels of all kinds, permanently engaged in the coasting trade of these rivers. These vessels represent 114,000 tons, requiring 14,544 men for their crews, and are valued at 12,000,000 hard dollars. There are more than eighty vessels now in construction in the ship-yards of Buenos Ayres, Santa F6, and Corrientes; and constantly vessels and steamers arrive here from the United States, Italy, and England, which are destined for the Inerior navigation of the River Plate. 92 per cent of all this property, of the crews, as well as of the ship-yards, is Italian; the remainder is Spanish, Argentine, and other nationalities.

On examining the official data, for the purpose of drawing up this report, it was consolatory to see the progress of this river trade during the last ten vears: a progress constant, and yet always increasing; and yet, if at the first view, the estimated population of the immense extension of coast bathed by the tributaries of the Plate, appears to be, as it really is, relatively insignificant to the enormous quantity of land under a most excellent climate, still calling aloud for inhabitants, and as if it could not nourish so large a merchant service; nevertheless, not only does this small population give continual occupation to The Conference has considered the but it is not sufficient for the demand; question as to whether the time of and the proof of this assertion is found sage may in any case be reckoned in the fact that during the last fifteen as part of the quarantine, and it has months the general increase in the value of vessels and of steamers, as well as in crews, has been more than 25 per cent.

On presenting those statistics to of a surgeon on board appointed to the duty; and secondly, the submission to a series of precautionary measures actually being made to improve our riverine communication with the In-The measures at the port of departure by the Urnguay. After the wharf is will be mentioned further on, the finished in San Fernando, the opening terior, whether by the river Parana or object being to ensure a clean ship, of the Aorroyo de Capitan will naturally follow. Then, and only then, can we say that we have a secure, punctual, and cheap communication with that vast interior, which must All this is to be done under the ins- come to our port with its raw products on their way to the factories of the external world. Then the Umper Parana sanitary officers at the port of arrival. branch, and a navigable stream between will send its commerce by the Palmas it and the Guazo north, communicating absence of cholera or choleraic diar-directly to the Uruguay river, will be the preferable road for the Uruguay ence is of opinion that the time of the commerce of Entre Rios and Corrientes, thus avoiding the banks and gales by the old and dangerous route of Martin Garcia.

We particularly call the attention

#### MARITIME INTERESTS.

A petition lying on the Bolsa table praying of the Minister of Marine to adopt some regulations respecting the navigation of the Riachuelo, has awakened our attention to the subject of maritime interests-interests, we confess, very much neglected for although the nation pays twelve thousand paper dollars a month to a Minister of Marine, the Port Captain at the mole head, is the only party who has the slightest concern for such matters. True some slight effort is now being made to clean what is technically termed the port; two proposals are now before the Government neither of which have as yet been accepted) to blow up the sunken wrecks and haul ashore some scores of anchors, is the sum and extent of this proposed improvement, and there is as much noise about this business as if we were to have granite piers run out, and a proper harbor like that of Kingstown, near Dublin, contracted

The trade of Buenos Ayres is in creasing so fast that possibly it may be reserved for the next Argentine administration to attempt such necessary works. For the present we must be content with small mercies, and if the actual Executive clean the port and open the mouth of the Ruchuelo, we shall permit them to float out of power without the full ineasure of censure which they merit.

There is probably no branch so neglected by the Argentine Cabinet as been the neglect that even the natural highways of commerce are gradually becoming unserviceable; the state of the Parana is such that at every bend of the river costly steamers, fine schooners and foreign barques lie hopelessly stuck in the mud. From Martin Garcia to Curuzu not a single buoy is to be found in the river; the most experienced pilots are at fault the current, and as if the moving sand our river trade, we have the coastwise trade in the hands of men apparently above the law and destitute of responproof of this in the case of Mr. Boothe, who shipped his wool in San Nicolas, consigned to Buenos Ayres, and to this day has seen neither the wool nor the ship in which it was laden-all gone to the bottom, but to a bottom that never yet could be discovered. We have no river police, no cutters guarding from port to port. The trade in the river Parana is a question of hap hazard. It is a mere chance whether a vessel arrives at the mouth of the Boca or is stranded and the cargo robbed if not lost in the river. To remeour public men; merchants and traders appear to acquiesce in this, and hence the humility of their present petition.

The state of the Riachuelo is even worse than that of the Parana; and the abuses have become as it were a chronic buisance; right in the mouth of the stream the mud so accumulates that at low water the boatmen can almost walk across the bar; when it rains heavily outside, and from the green hills of Matanzas the torrents rush into the Riachuelo, then this mud bank owing to the powerful current gets cut away, and a good canal opened for the vessel. The rain storm is the only drag which the Government uses to clear the bar, but another and of the proposed extension would be a still worse nuisance has of late £3,000 per mile, so that with the size the utter and absolute want of all annually. But in proportion as the again paid us a visit for the same purorder and regularity in the anchorage line advanced the returns would indrop anchor in the very middle of the known resources which would natustream, jam up against other vessels, rally be developed once any part of lay hold of private moles, swing at the line was in operation. The line effectually barring up the river, shutting lighters out, and river vessels in. Might is right in the Riachuelo, and the edict of the river boatmen is lie to or fight.

Now it does seem to us the very acme of absurdity that this Republic should be fighting a tremendous war up in Paraguay for the free navigation of the rivers, when here under our very nose no such thing exists; we spend millions to get rid of Humaità yet down at the Riachuelo how many Humaitas are tolerated. Is it any wonder therefore that the merchants and brokers should all so readily affix their signatures to the petition in defeation to Mendoza. The report man generously contributing not only question, when that document is in alludes to the fact that the Bank holds the half of said flock, but also the netruth a serious remonstrance against in deposit upwards of 55 millions cessary camp and house. It is needless the grossest administrative neglect?
The Minister of Marine, is but ma-

ring in name he knows as much about directors of selfish policy, reminding record the disinterested exertious of Mr. Tigre and Martin Garcia the Governdocks and harbor management as he them that the institution was in a very Smith whose christian deeds are not ment is about to establish quarantine does about splicing the main brace; different situation to what it is now confined to the knowledge of the few. establishments, Ensenada being deem-we doubt even if this high official when the privilege of receiving judi. It is by noiseless enterprises such as ed too far off. knows how to swim. His education cial deposits was granted to it, and it these, that the great work of civilizaand training are more terrestrial than might now when in better circum- tion is carried on, and while native rumoured that advices had been re- of laud sold, but a reserved price.

aquatic; he may be a very excellent war minister, and fully competent for for such a portfolio, but as a Minister of Marine he has as yet displayed no qualifications. For such a post we require a man intimately acquainted with our trade, who aware of the abuses which exist and the evils which sping up, can point to the proper remedies to be applied and reforms effected; such a man would render the most invaluable service to our maritime interests, and the right man for such a place we most unhesitatingly say is Don Mariano Casares.

#### OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE MEN DOZA RAILWAY SCHEME.

A Finance Committee, and a Committee of Legislation have made their reports to the Senate on the extension of the Western Railway to Mendoza. The two committees are not agreed. That of Finance, composed of Messrs. Esteves, Haedo, and A. Lezica, recommends that the Government should at once proceed to the construction of the railway, creating for that purpose 50 millions of public bonds, to be issued at 75, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

The Committee of Legislation, composed of Messrs. A. Somillera, E. Agrelo, and J. A. Acosta, propose on the other hand that the sum of 1 million dollars should be voted, and applied only to the preparation of plans and survey of the line. When these preliminaries are concluded, the Government, in the opinion of the committee, our maritime interests; so studied has will be able to judge if they are possessed of the necessary means for carrying ont the scheme.

The Finance Committee in their re port seem to anticipate the objections of their colleagues, for they say that once the project is sanctioned by Government the survey's and plans follow as a matter of course, but not necessarily for the whole line; so that if the direction of the line is to be owing to the never ending changes of altered, or pecuniary resources fail, neither time nor labor will be lost, as banks were insufficient to weigh upon so much of the road as may have been surveyed will be in progress or completed. Moreover, they riducule the idea that the proposed extension Moreover, they riducule sibility. Last year we had a painful is to be carried through unknown regions, like the military roads of the Romans in Gaul or Britain. They tell us the road from Chivileoy to Junin is well known to everyone, and that by Melincué and Las Tunas to San Luis was the old post road, but abandoned on account of the proxi mity of the Indians.

The previous survey thus not being any difficulty, the committee at once go into the question of finance. On the supposition that funds became scarce and that the enterprise already commenced should remain uncompleted. dy this seems beyond the calibre of of what consequence would it be, the committee asks-would it be a disgrace that a great idea remained incomplete? A far greater disgrace, the m comittee thinks, would be that an idea so prolific in material benefits to the country should have been left unattempted. A nation is not like an individual limited in force and years, only give the first impulse to a national undertaking, and the people will complete it one day or another.

The financial basis of the project was to apply to the work the net proceeds of the part of the Western Railway already in existence. Last year these amounted to \$6,000,000, and this year they will probably be more. Judging from past experience the cost tical law of progression—say 16 miles in the first year, 20 the second, 30 the third, and so on. The total length of the proposed line, we may here remind our readers, is 500 miles.

The committee appear at a loss to cial Bank, being already a creditor of 52 millions, should object to increase that amount, seeing that it was contemplated in the original project to give the line to the Bank as its absoit devoted the annual net proceeds to

general good, when the securities offered are material and national.

Failing the assistance of the Bank, the committee again refer to their them to deeds of peace and good will proposed means for at once launching to all. It is gratifying to the people a scheme so vital to the well being of here, that this district has been the the country. At any cost they seem first to set the noble example, and it to think the work should be at least is to be hoped that it will be followed commenced—with all the enthusiasm in all the departments of the province, it deserves, and with a humble faith till churches become as plentiful as in Providence for its ultimate completion.

#### INAUGURATION OF THE COLEGIO PARANA.

On Tuesday the 1st of October took place in this city the long expected event—the inauguration of the college Parana, One universal feeling seemed to animate all on the occasion. the rich ble all in fact regarded it as a duty to. add solemnity to the act, and celebrated it in a manner suited to its importance.

At an early hour, under the direction of Don Domingo Comas, our Gefe Politico, the splendid ediffice was decorated with the provincial standards—the National as well as the flags of all nations, which presented a gorgeous sight, as they floated gracefully in the morning breeze, Long before the specified hour for the commencement of the ceremony, the spacious patios' porticos and corridors were crowded with the fashion and beauty of Parana, eagerly awaiting the opening of the great saloon. On arriving at 12 o, clock the appointed hour, I found it difficult to make my way up the imposing—every available spot was ches it will have become general. filled-verandahs and halls leading to it. I noticed many English families have been informed that from the present on the occasion, Captain and Mrs Russel from Limerick, the Messrs. Boyd, Capt. Forrester and Capt. Bain, Don Lorenzo Meyers and lady &c. At the extremity of the great national hall sat the President under the Argentine flag, the members of the commission on his right Dr. Fitzsimon in full academic costume with the professors and students on his left, punctual to the minute,

After the speeches of the President and professors " ere concluded the large folding doors leading to the council chamber were thrown open, where a sumptons lunch was prepared, to which it is uscless to add ample justice was done-everyone was determined to be happy and really was so.

It would be unfair to omit saying that all the arrangements were carried out under the direction of Don Salus tiano Puente, who both by pecuniary and personal sacrifices, has contribut ed largely to the realization of this great design. During the night the spacious front of the college was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lamps The plaza was crowded up to a late hour with ladies and gentlemen enjoying the music of an excellent

Since the days of official ceremonies and the meeting of foreign ambassa dors in the great saloons of the Go vernment-house of Parana, this old city has not witnessed such a day as the 1st of October 1867.

## BANDA · ORIENTAL.

Carmelo 19th Oct. 1867. The news from this district are of a very pleasing and satisfactory nature. The Rev. Mr. Smith of the Scotch. Church in Buenos Ayres, who three as yet, there is, we are happy to say, now turned into a Custom-house derears ago unsuccessium endeav sprung up in the Riachuelo, namely, millions 16 miles could be constructed to establish a resident clergyman here pose. After preaching an excellent of vessels; the river boats come in, crease, and this without counting un- sermon applicable to the occasion, a general meeting of the English inhabitants of the district was held to hear Mr. Smith's statements on the subject. times athwart the very channel, thus thus, in the opinion of the committee, and, if approved of, to adopt his reflectually harring up the river. shut-would continue by a certain arithme-commendations. Mr. J. W. Bell from Buenos Ayres, who was present, was elected Chairman. I am glad to say that it appeared to be the unanimous desire of the meeting, that a clergyman be permanently settled in our midst, and from the liberal spirit discomprehend how it is that the Provin- played by the Chairman, there is no doubt that the wishes of the people Oca, on the barranca near the church, the Western Railway for the sum of will be carried out. A committee was formed to act as the Executive to consult with the Rev. Mr. M'Neill the proposed clergyman, and I believe it great bargain. has ultimately been arranged; that a lute property, on the condition that flock of sheep be handed over to him ed the Prussian schooler Elba which in lieu of stipend, Mr. Bell the Chairupon which it pays no interest, and to eulogise conduct so evidently praithe committee appear to accuse the seworthy to all, or to do more than

the still small voice of the gospel, in spite of the noise and din of the battle. reaches the hearts of men, inciting pulperias. As a set off against the attractions of the drinking bar and rrce very little extra expense would be ne- Fé protests against it, and will refuse cessary to furnish eading rooms and libraries, so that young men coming National Government unless the capi-from home, may have some encouratal be at once removed to Rosario or gement to continue in its innocent pleasures, and less inducement to fall into the customs and vices peculiar to this country. It may be objected and the poor, the great and the hum- that, owing to the prolific nature of sheep, rendering long leases at present impracticable, the establishment of Churches in the camp can effect little permanent good, yet though true to some extent, the objection loses much of its stength when we consider that if the example were followed and churches erected through all the province, people on removing would still be brought under their influence. And when they were obliged to migrate to a greater distance where the country was less populated, every man by h s former training would become a missionary carrying with him a spirit that would prompt him to seek the same advantages which he had enjoyed in his former neighbourhood.

The weather continues very dry, so that fears are beginning to be entergrand staircase, and on entering the tained for the Summer. The shearing saloon the sight was truly grand and is going on, and by the time this rea-

> P.S.—Since writing the above, I probability of some of the neighbours removing at the expiration of their contracts which have not long to run it has been arranged that a money stipend be paid to the clergyman at least for another year, and that a house in the centre of the district be prepared in which to hold Divine Service. Mr. Bell has kindly undertaken to pay the whole salary himself the residents paying only the expenses of converting an unoccupied house into a temporary Church.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Water at last! We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Emilio Landois has received permission from the President of the Municipality to commence at once laying pipes for the conduct of water from the river. The districts of the city to be immediately sunplied are in a line from Mr. Landois's establishment in the 11 de Setiembre, to calle Bolivar, No. 320, and to the corner of calles Rivadavia and Catamarca. We have at present no idea of the details and comprehensiveness of Mr. Landois's scheme, but it is something that the Municipality has made a move in a question of such vital interest.

The flag-ship Narcissus, it was thought, had already arrived in Maldonado from Rio Janeiro. The gunboats Deterel, Spider, and Gleaner had gone to meet the Admiral.

The news from Paraguay this week Cholera is amounts to very little. still very prevalent in the army, and it was rumored in town yesterday that another officer of distinction from Telegrafo Maritimo Buenos Ayres had fallen victim, but no connrmatiou port.

Several of the principal families of Buenos Ayres are now preparing to migrate to Lujan, where rents are extremely moderate, and good houses easily obtained. Lujan is considered by physicians as the most salubrious spot about Buenos Ayres, and but for its great distance from town would long ere this have been the great summer retreat for fashionables. Belgrano being more convenient is already crowded, and scarcely a house or room to be had: we hear of another sale in this charming little town-the delightful residence of Dr. Moutes de which has been sold with household furniture, carriage, &c., in the round sum of \$180,000, and considered a

The National Government has orderhas arrived from Corrientes, out to the Ponton to undergo three days of quarantine. All vessels now of every description arriving from Itapiru, are at once placed in quarantine for three We understand that at the days.

Yesterday it was very currently

stances disburse its profits for the chiefs are fighting for place and power, ceived from the upper provinces, announcing the sudden death of Felipe Varela: it seems however to be mere rumour, in Rosario they know nothing about it.

Governor Oroño, and if we are to credit the general rumour, most of the other provincial Governors protest against the National Government remaining as it is in Buenos Ayres without jurisdiction. Oroño goes so far as to say, that as such a state of things is unconstitutional, the province of Sauta to recognize the sovereignity of the tal be at once removed to Rosario or Cordova. That there is a storm brewing about the subject there cannot be the least doubt; but the Government must nolens volons remain here until the next session of congress, which as no other place has been named must meet in Buenos Ayres.

Mr Green of the River Plate bank is expected out next mouth. The Riestra quinta in Flores about which there has been so much talk, will be tenanted by Mr. Green during the summer. It is one of the sweetest places about the city and now owing to the numerous families who have taken quintas out at Flores is a highly fashionable quarter.

Col. Lamela, a man who on various occasions figured in the political and military arena of his country, was interred last Sunday. The Colonel belonged to the old federal party, and about six years ago created much excitement in the Fortin de Areco by attempting a revolt, but which at

once collapsed. Gen. Martinez is at last fairly out of the Government-house. We mentioned the fact of his having resigned about a month ago, but of course some of our colleagues contradicted the news; now, however, as his formal

resignation has been published we suppose there can be no further question. The portiolio has been offered to Sr. Moreno, who refuses to be our new Minister of War, and has resign-

ed his present post. Orders have been sent to all the

ports along the Parana to compel every vessel coming down the river with any sickness on board to lie to and hoist a yellow flag. We highly approve of this most necessary measure. The Municipality in town also seems about to stir itself, and several sound measures have at last been adopted. The flying rumors through town yesterday of the existence of cholera in this city are without foundation: some cases of dysentery are in the hospital, but of cholera thereare none as yet. Still the greatest precautions are necessary, and the first step is to see to the meat and vegetables selling in the markets, as tired meat in this season is nothing short of rank poison: vegetables unsold on the day brought to town are kept over to the next, and so on until soldthis should at once be stopped, and only fresh vegetables brought in each. day allowed to be sold.

We have been requested by a leading shipbroker in Montevideo to contradict the statement which appeared in one of our late numbers, that the treaty between France and the Republic of Uruguay had expired. According to the authority quoted, it remains in full force. Our original authority for the statement was the

The old barrack in Calle Mexico is posit. It appears that half of the premises have already tumbled, but as the Government had no fund set apart to rebuild them, the only alternative is to pay a much higher rent, and let the owner be at the expense of the repairs.

The members of the Philharmonic Society are notified that the next rehearsal will take place this evening at the Coliseum at 7.30 p.m. punctually, instead of Wednesday, the customary

evening.
The Hayti from Montevideo was expected up yesterday, but she will

probably be up this morning.

Respecting Don Norberto Riestra's quinta in Flores, we hear that it is not yet certain whether Mr. Frank Parish will take it or not, in the event of his declining, it will probably be occupied during the summer mouths by the Provincial prime Minister, Dr. Avel-

Yesterday we received advices from the Guardia del Monte. Shearing is going on at most of the estancias, and some of the small farmers already. fluished. Price paid to shearers \$40 per hundred. Good wool tyers are very scarce; they refuse to keep the belly wool a part. Some large sales of sheep with the wool on have been effected, about 7000 at \$15 by the cut, cash; a quarter of a league

of War, is expected hourly in town. When last heard of he was at Villa

Governor Oroño has written a letter to the partner of the unfortunate Mr. Horne, assuring him that although the murdererihas not yet been caught, he will use his utmost to have him ar rested.

We regret to say that some burglars entered the Protestant Church in Rosario the other day, and besides robbing the temple, committed great depredations. So scandalous an act ealls for the most searching inquiry by the authorities. Happily these outrages are few and far between in this country.

A grand question, incidental to the choleraphobia, will assuredly be the stoppage of the saladeros. This is a This is a may be thought of the urgent necessity of such a measure, the interests, are interfered with by an arbitrary regulation of this kind, are enormous. If the members of the Provincial Government are unable individually to litary tactics and capacity. decide upon the merits of the different proposals placed before them for the disposal of the refuse of the saladeros, they should at once appoint a have been done six months ago. If the saladeros without an opposition not pleasant to deal with.

The Messrs. Mackern have just received from the United States a collection of pamphlets and works on the origin and treatment of cholera.

To show the decline in real property, which is taking place in this country, or so far as estancia property is concerned, we may mention that an estancia situated near the Estacion Rodriguez which was sold some five years ago for \$1,300,000 currency, has lately been offered at \$700,000, with out finding any bidders.

We have received a copy of the "Anales de la Sociedad Rural Argentina,," and shall review it at leisure.

At the last meeting of the Municipal Board permission was granted to the new Gas Company to lay pipes in the streets, on certain conditions being complied with.

The parties who have contracted to remove the refuse of the city have petitioned the Municipality to have the contract rescinded. After some discussion this was agreed to, the parties continuing to fulfil the present contract until others are found to undertake the duty.

The criminal process against Juan Gay and others, concerned in the murder of Ogilvie, commenced on Monday last, by the examination of wit-We have no doubt the proceedings will be watched by those who have kindly interested themselves in bringing the criminal to justice.

By the last accounts from Montevideo the Tevere was filling, and there were little hopes of getting her off.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held at the British Library to consider the best means of establishing an on the subject.

We are glad to see that the Athletic Club prospers, and that they announce a very attractive meeting on the 1st prox. at Palermo. The objects of this association are year by year more recognised in civilized places, and the example it sets in this country will not be lost on the native youth. We should not be surprised to see the meetings of the Athletic Club among the most successful fetes in B. Ayres. The entries for the coming meeting close on the 18th inst.

The Esperanza of Corrientes calls attention to a suspicion that the Paragnayans draw their supplies from Calá caty. This place now imports large quantities of provisions, quite ont of proportion to the ordinary consumption of the neighborhood. The commercial speculators engaged in the traffic will be open to grave respon-

sibility.
The Montevideo papers inform us that the new organ at the Matriz was Martin Garcia granite. marking new organ at the Matriz was publicly tried, proparatory to its inauguration, by Mr. Round, the organist of the English church. They give us in full the programme, which included a composition of Mr. Gott-schalk, who was present and played schalk, who was present and played should be appropriate to the same article for the last alarming news from the shrill whistle of the locomotive is destributed, and yet these are places where ere long the shrill whistle of the locomotive is destributed to call into life, to create population, trade and commerce. The proposed Mendoza Railway as far as we schalk, who was present and played should be appropriately for the last alarming news from the shrill whistle of the locomotive is destributed to call into life, to create population, trade and commerce. The proposed Mendoza Railway as far as we schalk, who was present and played should be a commerce. The proposed Mendoza Railway as far as we located a committee to call into life, to create population, trade and commerce. The proposed Mendoza Railway as far as we located a committee to call into life, to create population, trade and commerce. The proposed Mendoza Railway as far as we located a committee the committee of Finance at the disposal of the Municipal Railway as far as we located a committee of the committee of Finance at the disposal of the Municipal Railway as far as we located a committee of the committee of Finance at the disposal of the Municipal Railway as far as we located a committee of Finance at the disposal of the Municipal Railway as far as we located to all the committee of Finance at the disposal of the Municipal Railway as far as we located to all the committee of Finance at the disposal of the Municipal Railway as far as we located to all the committee of Finance at the disposal of the Municipal Railway as far as we located to all the committee of Finance at the disposal of the Municipal Railway as far as we located to all the committee of the call the committee of the call the committee of the schalk, who was present and played in Montevideo have received immense can see will plunge though the path- The Government has officially nomiland on the organ. There was a very orders for the same article for the less wilds of the open pampa for lea- nated a committee to examine the men.

General Conesa, the new Minister large attendance of English, who very much relished Mr. Round's performance of "God save the Queen" with rariations.

The Municipal authorities in Mon-tevideo are taking urgent measures to protect the city against the possible

approach of cholera. We learn from Messrs. Balbin and Plowes that they had an offer of \$30,000 mic. for the Emperor, a two year old Rambouillet ram, bred by Mr. Latham at his Cabaña de los Alamos, Quilmes; also an offer of \$30,000 m<sub>[c, for El Gaucho, the sire of grant of the sire of grant of the sire of the sir</sub> the Emperor, whose offers were de-clined. Every judge of sheep that we have conversed with report that these animals are by far the most perfect ever seen in this country.

Tourlourou, the war correspondent of the Tribuna, indulges in a presentivery difficult point for the Provincial ment that the cholera will abate in the Government to decide. For whatever camp. He insinuates that the deaths among the officers which have taken place have been the result of intemboth individual and collective, which perance. The same correspondent vigorously defends General Mitre against the aspersions of certain of the Brazilians unfavorable to his mi-

The Municipality of Quilmes has at last taken up the repairing of the road, an inspector has been named, and a very good staff of peones placed on committee, 'ad hoc,' composed of the road; this looks like business. scientific men. This, in fact, should Mr. John Clarke, who kept the road in repairs during the winter, has received sickness comes, it is now very doubtful the thanks of the corporation, and if the authorities will be able to close been refunded some \$2,000 expenses incurred. The Quilmes road has many attractions in summer, the quintas and chacras in the neighbourhood are each season crowded, many of our readers will therefore be glad to hear of the proposed road repairs.

The Provincial Senate has at last passed the Mendoza railway bill, which now goes before the Deputies, where it is rumoured the measure will possibly meet with some opposition. The funds for the building of the road will be raised by the emission of 6 per cent Provincial bonds at 75.

There is now no longer any doubt as to the great Custom-house fraud which we mentioned the other day. The only question it seems is to the actual amount of the defalcation; one of our colleagues states that the total amounts to only 4000 pats., but on the Bolsa it is said to be immensely larger, and that no less than 9 manifests of ships are missing.

We are in great hopes that bakers will have soon to increase the size of their loaves. At present the bakers of Buenos Ayres adopt the same plan as the brickmakers are doing in Montevideo, who make three bricks out of the material which formerly served only for one. The Montevidean Government contemplates decreeing that bricks should be sold by the weight, instead of by the thousand. We understand that owing to the latest news from Chile, where the prices of wheat and flour are exceptionably low, and the good prospects of the wheat harvest in this country, breadstuffs in Buenos. Ayres are at this moment

quoted at merely nominal prices. The proposal to erect a splendid edifice as banking premises for the Provincial Bank is now before the Government,—the building to be the finest in Buenos Ayres. day's Tribuna the specifications, which English Club in connection with that are very long, were published. We institution. The idea is admirable: advise the directors, since they are the union of the two would very much about to build a new bank, to conenhance the attractions of both: We struct it of Martin Garcia granite, as earnestly hope that the English residents will prove their sociability and dents will prove their sociability and the struct that the durability of the building will still it is our pleasing duty to inform full account of the fighting at Curumba. Source Religion may bare box, and our friend having appealed to take his seat in good taste by carrying out the project. lay. It is rather remarkable that al-We are at all events beset with letters though with such fine granite quarries most experienced medical men in this rived at Asuncion with goods. Since so close at hand, we have not a single building in this city built of stone. A miserable make-shift for bricks, manufactured in the very rudest manual the stull nod in the stul uer, is the stuff used in buildings in precautionary measures, the doctors and not sent on to Humaita. We this town, and it is not surprising think that we shall have no cholera at purpose publishing the letter in Engtherefore that the place should have such a tumble down appearance; 20 years is the average lifetime of a good house in Buenos Ayres, and some do not last even half that time. Mad, mortar, and soft red bricks which crumble at the touch, are the elements of our architecture. When Mr. Green commenced the new River Plate Bank | raid of the montoners in Cuyo has building, at the corner of Piedad and Reconquista, we called his attention villages never before familiar to our to the matter; but although be fully ears: whilst the proposed railway coincided with us, the bricks had al- to Mendoza strikes right through terready been contracted for, and it was too late to interfere. Now, however, lie as Abyssinia or Timbuctoo: who for there is time to discuss the subject in this case, and we call on Messrs. Fol-Binco Lob, Rancoche or Buta-cura lie ed to pay \$25,000 monthly to medical mar, O'Shee, Camman, and the other on the Argentine map. We question men who will volunteer for the care of

there is an effort to get up a charity lottery once a week for the wounded. and application has been made to the Government on the subject.

It is rumoured that H.B.M.'s Plenipotentiary, George Buckley Mathew Esq., C.B., will shortly leave for Maldonado, to have an interview with Admiral Ramsay: 'on dit,' another British gunboat is about to be ordered

up to Paraguay.

The steady arrival of Brazilian transports in Montevideo with reinforcements for the army, shows that the Rio cabinet is straining every nerve to carry on the war with redoubled vigor. Within the last few days four transports have arrived: we hear nothing as to whether these vessels had any sickness on board or

In Rio Grande there seems to be the greatest alarm, and all the male population called to arms, in consequence some 'chasques' from the Upper Uruguay having arrived with news that Urquiza meditated an invasion, at the head of some 5,000 men. From other sources, however, we hear that it is a Paraguayan force which is rumoured to be on the march for the Rio Grande frontier.

The new steamer City of Limerick Captain Green, will leave to morrow; we have received a plan of the cabin and state room which are fitted up on the most expensive style; parties anxious to secure state rooms can see the plan at our office, already several first class passengers are engaged. The staff of the steamer is on a par with the mail: she carries an experienced surgeon. For the accommodation of ladies she has a separate cabin, bath rooms, &c., also a qualified stewardess. The steamer is provided with a capacious bullion room sufficient to meet the most severe export demand of the Plate; she will be due in London on the 21st November.

The Liverpool steamer Hayti has arrived opportunely. She brings us 6 days later from England. Owing however to the mail bags in Montevidechaving been placed on board the Lady Lang instead of the Edward Everett, we did not receive our papers until late; it appears it was a very rough night in the river, the Lady Laug left Montevideo at 6 o'clock, and until late in the night followed in the wake of the Edward Everett. We would suggest however to the Montevidean Postmaster the propriety of henceforward sending the mails by the Everett in preference to any other steamer leaving the same night.
We received advices from various

parts of the camp yesterday; it has ained North, South, East and West. In Entre Rios where the rain was so much required the whole country has been deluged; out towards Parana and Nogoya it has rained in torrents. In Rosario the rain has lasted several days; in fact, it seems to have rained copiously everywhere save in Buenos Ayres, and few places require it more than this city; most of the algibes in town are empty, and the few that have water people complain that the water has a brackish taste; but even supposing that the algibes were full, the state of the streets calls for rain; for more than a month now the streets have not been washed clean owing to the most scandalous Municipal neglect. from Heaven.

think that we shall have no cholers at all, it is possible however that cholera may break out in places which hitherto escaped.

It is becoming now obvious to all that we require a new Argentine geography. New Railways, even new civil commotions call into notice places hitherto unknown; for instance the brought under our notice towns and ritories as unknown to the general pubinstance knows where Blanca Manca, mar, O'Shee, Camman, and the other on the Argentine map. We question bank directors to vote with us for much if their latitude and longitude have ever been ascertained, and yet

Brazilian hospitals. We notice that gues and leagues: indigenous names plans presented for the disposal of the have a charm for us, they should be preserved and respected. But it is really unfair towards the unsophisticated public, to propose Railway stations and depots in such outlandish spots, without first publishing a new geography or a pampa handbook-

General Gregorio Suarez has written to the Minister of war in Montes video, indignantly complaining of the Gefe Politico of Mercedes, who in a late decreé included him in the catagory of common culprits. The general thinks that 27 years of service and 21 wounds, might have saved him from

that disgrace.

The celebrated pianist Mr. Gottschalk is now in Buenos Ayres. heard yesterday that since his arrival he had met with some slight ac-cident resulting in a sprained wrist. We shall be glad to learn that no such misfortune has, occured to prevent the public having an early opportunity of hearing his masterly performances on the pianoforte.

One of our subscribers from the Fontesuelas (Partido de Arrecifes) says that it rained there eight hours on Friday night last; the weather mild, and out of six flocks shorn only about a dozen old sheep had died. This rain was a great blessing to the flockmasters there.

Sr. Alberto Suserna an ex-naval officer in the Italian service, is endeavoring to establish a company for the construction of floating salt water baths and a hydropathic institution at Montevideo. The capital of the company is to consist of 500 shares of \$250 each.

The Municipality it appears has at last made a stir, and the parish committee have been ordered to begin their regular inspections. The move is a good one, and since it costs the Municipality nothing has as a matter of course been ordered. But what about the Corrales and the Recoleta, what, about the water-carts; these fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the municipality, and ergo must be neglected. Probably on the face of the earth is not a more active body for fining and ordering than the municipality, but we must turn the tables on these gentlemen and begin to fine them for the scandalous state of this naturally healthy city.

Marshal Caxias offered to the last Paraguayan prisoners to send them back to Humaita if they so desired; only one of the prisoners signified a the correspondent of the Republica, he

refused to go. The American steamer Regulator arrived yesterday; this steamer has five days. A gentleman connected with the river navigation has called our attention to the fact that as there place many of the losses in the rivers pilots; it is right however to say that so neglected is the state of the Parana that no matter how good the pilot at times they run aground, so shifting are the banks and the current. hear that some buoys placed at the Palmas by the Captain of the Regulator have been stolen. What does our

We find in one of the Montevidean The only scavenger the people of papers a lengthy letter from a mer-Buenos Ayres can boast of is the rain chant in Asuncion to a friend in Rosario; the letter gives a great descriprived at Asuncion with goods. Since

Minister of Marine think of this?

lish in a few days.
Our own advices from Paraguay are of a character which inspires a conviction in the immediate termination of war. The great want in Paraguay is salt; some of the English Doctors in Paraguay have now a splendid opportunity of gathering the most interesting data in this respect; salt seems to be as necessary to life as air; disease and sickness defeat all skill owing to the primary want of salt-Extraordinary diseases are said to exist in Paraguay owing to the want

of salt.

The Philanthropic Society has offer the sick and wounded in the army.

The 10 per cent. 'contribucion di-

refuse of the saladeros.

The Noticias aunounces that quar-

antine is to be immediately imposed on all vessels arriving from Corrientes. The vessels during quarantine will remain in Martin Garcia.

The appointment of Dr. Moreno to the Ministry of War is definitively arrangéd.

The Zarzuela 'Jugar con Fuego was given at the Colon on Friday night, to a full house. This evening the 'Juramento' wil be repeated. The opera of 'Norma' was announced by the Italian Company for yesterday evening, the performance being in aid of the funds

of the Philanthropic Society.
We hear a great deal of the new rifle invented by the United States General Roberts. The arm is supposed to have reached perfection in the way of a breach-leading weapon. The principle besides being simple and efficacious possesses the advantage of being easily applied to the old musket.
General Goiccorrea, a distinguished
officer in the United States service, and who is now on a visit to this city, has, we believe, specimens of the Robert's rifles in his possession.

We received yesterday, by the mail from the West Coast, the first numbers of a new English newspaper, published in Valparaiso, the Valparaiso and West-Coast Mail. We salute our young contemporary, and sympathise with it in the attacks it has already commenced on the Municipality and Police of Valparaiso. But in that more favored spot the Municipality has at last commenced a new cemetery, and is about to provide the city with public drinking fountains. The air from the Andes is evidently more bracing than that from the Pampas, and the Valparaiso people will go a-head of us.

A correspondent from Fray Bentos complains of the irregularities in the transmission of newspapers from this port. He informs us that his last batch of Standards came to him, via

Montevideo -

We must call attention to an abuse committed by the authorities at Colonia, which can have no other object save that of annoying visitors from Buenos Ayres, and being wantonly injurious to the interests of a place that at no distant day and under different management may become one of the most flourishing ports in the River Plate. The abuse we refer to is that when the packet-boat Veloz arrives wish to return, but when the hour after dark, generally speaking passencame for his departure, according to gers are not allowed to land, and even if they are, under no circumstances can they take with them the smallest possible parcel. A few days ago the Veloz after a very stormy passage arbeen aground in the Palmas four or rived in Colonia at 10 o'clock at night; some ladies who were on board were not permitted to land and had to pass the whole night tossed about most is no examination of pilots in this mercilessly in harbor. One of our place many of the losses in the rivers subscribers went over on Tuesday last may be attributed to inexperienced in the Veloz, and arrived at Colonia about eleven at night; as he intended to come back next day, he had only provided himself with the most diminutive of carpet bags, but the officer of the 'resguardo' would in no way allow him to take it with him ashore. Fortunately for our friend Sr. Herrero, Receptor de Aduana, Captain of the Port, and President of the Junta Economica, happened to be a fellow passenger, and as he certainly was not of opinion that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, even his to him was allowed to take his seat in the boat, carpet bag and all. In the interest of the public we call upon Sr. Herrero to repeal so absurd and obnoxious a regulation.

Although we make it our general rule to abstain as much as possible from taking any part in local politics, we cannot avoid noticing with sincere regret the very unbecoming manner in which the leading organs of the liberal press here treat our distinguished Minister, Dr. Rawson. We must emphatically deprecate the disparaging insinuations touching the private motives of a gentleman who is not only devoting his time and energies to the service of his country, but whose character has ever enjoyed a spotless reputation . Dr. Rawson's chief fault in the eyes of his countrymen is his pedigree, and this alone would entitle him to a prior claim on our support, but independently from this we can assure him that whilst we are ever fearless in denouncing abuses, we also pride ourselves in being foremost in doing justice where justice is due.

#### COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.

We have no object, still less any de sire to keep from our readers informa tion derived from the most authentic source respecting the state of things in Paraguay; but there are times when a species of editorial reserve is essential, and with a view to rescue from the slightest particle of responsibility our fellow countrymen who are residents in Paraguay, we have abstained from publishing various items of interest which have come under our notice. Yet it must be obvious to even the casual observer that the beginning of the end of the great Paraguayan campaign is approacing, the war is drawing to a close, and probably for the first time in the worlds his: tory, victory has been achieved by an angency hitherto unknown.

All is fair in war, and President Mitre and Marshall Caxias may have said to have stumbled upon victory. The fortress-of Humaita still mocks the most powerful fleet that ever rode at anchor in south American waters. The shoeless half starved suffering Paraguayan soldiers stand knee deep in their muddy trenches imprecating the wrath of heaven on the invaders, and with attenuated frame and exhausted constitution. hold their ground whether through patriotsim or fear, or both, against odds which commands sympathy, even from their very foes.

The struggle of the Greeks in 1830 against Turkish sway, their sufferings and their daring is surpassed by a race that boasts of neither the pedi gree of Homer nor the example of Epaminondas, and casting aside every political bias, viewing the conbatants on the battle field of Tuyu-Cue and Tuyuti, as man ranked against man it is difficult to say whether the dogged impassive resistance of the Paraguayans can be attributed to aught save the most unblemished patriotism. We search through history for a counterpart, and save the fitful resistance of the peasants of La Vendee we find none. Fear may have, and doubtless has immense influence amongst such a people as the Paraguayans, but it never could arm them with the fortitude necessary for such an unequal struggle; it is, but in the attributes of the sublimest of all virtues, that we find motives for such constancy and attachment on the part of a whole people, a whole race.

No task could be more ungenerous, on the part of a free and enlightened people, than to rob from conquered fellow man the faint balo which patriotism sheds round a sturdy resistance. The allies are about to enter Paraguay, let them take all the cities and towns level their fortresses, strip the country of every element of resistance; but let them have the greatness and the magnanimity to admit that they fought a brave, innocent, and patriotic people,-let them not seek to diminish the lustre of their own victories by ascribing the most sordid motives to the protracted defence of the enemy. The Paraguayans have fought with a bravery and heroism which command respect, nay admiration; and even now, at the eleventh hour, they are as indomitable as when the war began.

With all our correspondents, army letters, &c., there are few after all in Buenos Ayres who comprehend the real state of affairs in Paraguay. The farms are tilled, the mandioca crop was never more abundant, women and children work in the fields, the shops are open in the towns, the railway າຂາງຂາ ie arsenal was neve busier, the noise of the sledge-hammer echoes through the streets of the capital. But all this industry is artificial: there is a canker at the bottom, which, more powerful than the allied army, eats into the vitality of this extraordinary nation, and following out the inscrutable ways of Providence accomplishes some wise purpose, of which humanity reaps the advantage.

Let warriors and philosophers sneer as they will, the sequel of the Paraguayan war is about to establish the supremacy of salt over gunpowder. Paraguay cannot hold out much longer, but she succumbs less to the power and strength of the allies than to the undiscovered agency of salt. Salt has triumphed over Lopez and his country,—Salt is the great victor of the day.

The utter absence of salt in Paraguay is now beginning to tell on the country; the men at headquarters, no matter how well fed, are weak and try towns, even the children, all bewhich without the slightest premonitophysician and invariably terminates fatally. For more than six months

that the mandioca has lost its nourishing qualities, others that the tobacco which the people smoke is diseased. but the utility of salt has been overlooked and it is rather a strange circumstance that neither in the Gran Chaco nor in Paraguay is there a particle of salt to be found. Salt is generally said to be the most abundant substance of the Globe; it is universally diffused and inexhaustibly supplied it is a necessary of life like air, water and food. It is found in every climate and in the most varied forms; the waters holds it in solution, the earth contains it in solid masses, every sea contains it; many inland lakes and ponds are impregnated with it. Such is the beautiful and cheap supply of of this article, which a beneficent Providence has provided for man; strange therefore that in so rich a country as Paraguay there should be nosalt of any destription, yet it is beyond all question there is not the slightest particle of salt in the whole country.

As to the position of the ironclads

we have little to remark-the balls and shells have created some damage, the hospital had to be removed, the quarters of one of the doctors were knocked down, and immense quantities of shells were thrown into the London Battery The Brazilians keep an eternal watch, as one regiment volunteered to jump into the river with knives in their mouths and board one of the ironclads, but one vessel always remains with steam up, and desperate as such an attempt would be it would fail, as the other vessels would fire on the vessel

The little Paraguayan river steamers ply only at night, and land their cargo and passengers noiselessly somewhat above Humaita; but such is the watch kept by the Brazilians that not a cart or a man can escape their fire, which they keep up night and day The Paraguayan trenches extend for 14½ miles, to guard which our readers can form some opinion of the number of men required: moreover along the river side Lopez has a strong guard to drive back the Brazilians should they attempt to land, to put up a battery. The total number of English all told is 96, there are some few Germans, some in business in Asuncion, they all prefer to remain in that country where they have all their property to leaving in gunboats. The magnificent palace of Lopez in Asuncion is finished, and is a stately pile which can rival anything in South America. Madame Lynch the Catherine of is living in Asuncion Authority holds the same sway as ever; but the upheaving is at hand, all the country clamors for peace, the Semi nario holds out hopes, peace is talked of in every circle, from the camp of Paso Pucu, to the lonely hamlets in the Interior. Lopez is still fixed in his determination to yield in nothing, and to conquer à peace. His threats and his promises are but the delusions of the moment: he has played his art. Physical debility has crept into his camp; every man taken to hospital dles; there are few medicines; the doctors can do nothing; common humanity clamors for peace, and Providence seems to ordain that the appeal shall be heard.

WOOL IN THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

Now that the jubilant click of the sheep shears, the cry of the shepherds driving their flocks up to the 'galpon,' and the incessant shout of 'medico,' calling the assistant youth to stanuch with tar the ugly gashes inflicted on the 'silly sheep' by unskilful shearers, are heard over all the region bathed by the waters of the mighty La Plata, we consider it our duty to abandon for a season the ungrateful task which the daily turmoil of political strife and Municipal incapacity imposes upon

The clip now expected (1866.7) us, and turn our attention to what, after all, is the true source of vitality in these countries, and compared to which all the silly attempts at lawgiving, all the windy speeches about libertad y democracia' are but as dust in the balance.

It is well for these countries that while the favored few who batten upon the honey, amuse themselves in attempting to govern, there are others (the real backbone of the country) who labor unceasingly towards our material progress. Fortunate it is for the future of these regions that its population is not confined to those parties who, 'wise in their own conattenuated. The women in the county ceit,' consider themselves 'la patria,' and flatter themselves that any one tray evidences of some generic disease, without their charmed circle is nothing to Buenos Ayrean quotations, if we but a helot, destined by Providence to take 65 and 75\$ as the true rates, ry symptoms defies the skill of the minister to their wants and provide when we consider that the Banda

for their extravagances. the country has been without salt, and to cast aside the pen and rush far from per cent. less than those of this side, each day this physical debility is said the daily task, which binds us like a besides being of a longer staple and to be on the increase. Some opine galley slave to the oar. With what more elastic fibre.

pleasure would we not, after sharing in the labors of the day, enjoy our paper cigar and our 'maté amarga sub tegmine fagi.'

We seem to hear the distant bleat ing of the sheep, the sound of the indefatigable 'guitarrero,' and the merry shouts of the 'paisanitas,' who applaud with silvery laugh the 'gracias' of their attentive swains. Alas! we can only regret our inability to join in the merriment, and thinking of the happy days we have passed in their guileless company, re-echo Dante's wail-

'Nessun maggior dolore che ricorda dei tempi felice nella miseria."

Still, though we cannot indulge our desire to mix with our fellow-country. men in the festivities of what may well be termed their harvest home, we drink to their health in a 'sherry cobbler,' and wish them every success, hoping that they may obtain a good price for their wool.

We trust they may have a fine clip r clean wool, and a long staple, and that appreciating customers may grant them a long price. It would be a sorry matter if, after a long year's constant care, after baving maintained 'pues teros' and 'peones' on the fat of the land, and helped by their example to introduce civilisation over the face of the land, their expected profits should disappear, and that they should be constrained to cry out to each other, like the bees and sheep of old, 'sic vos non vobis.'

We are very sorry to be under the necessity of stating here, what even those most interested in sheepfarming must confess that the present position of estaucieros, who years ago invested large sums in sheep at the then high prices, is anything but a satisfactory one. Since the year 1863 they have experienced a fall both in stock and wool which must have told heavily upon their gains, and produced a most disheartening effect, for not-withstanding the rapidity of increase, which doubles a flock in a couple of years, their effective capital in specie is not larger than it was five years ago, and a larger extent of camp, and a larger amount of outlay are required for working it.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, had the wool kept in price the farmer at the ond of the year might have been able to show a good balance at his bankers, after paying all ex-penses, but unfortunately a steady decrease in the value of wool has, year by year, been experienced; at the same time that the article itself has been improved beyond conception by the introduction of fresh blood from Europe, and by a useful and judicious selection from their descendants born in the country.

It must not, however, for one moment be supposed that we think it necessary to lavish our pity upon these gentlemen, nor to throw away upon them a lot of needless and unsolicited sympathy. We happen to know many of them, and, we must confess they look 'particularly jolly under the circumstances,' as Mark Tapley would say, and although the business is not now such a gold mine, as it was some few years ago, when a year's increase could be disposed of at a moment's notice, for three patacons each, 'al barrer;' there is still a good result to be obtained by a farmer who attends to his business, while those who invest at the present low prices must reap a large reward.

It is singular to observe the fluctuations that have occurred within the last faw prime necessity as wool.

In the year 1863 the market price in

Montevideo ruled from 44 to 45 rls. the arrobe; in 1864 from 40 to 42 rls.; in 1865 the opening rate was 38 rls., and it closed at 34; in 1866 buyers opened

The clip now expected (1866-7) promises to furnish an article of most superior quality. The staple is longer than has been known for years, and on account of the comparatively dry winter the flocks have been perfectly free from scab, while the now approaching heats must tend to the development of yolk and the preservation of elasticity and strength in the fibre.

Notwithstanding these good prospects, it is an extremely difficult matter to form a correct estimate of the prices likely to rule at the opening of the Montevidean wool season, but we think we are not far wrong in predicting that fine lots will be placed at prices varying from 33 to 38 rls. the arrobe,

Even these figures do not come up Oriental wools pay much less export What would we now give to be able duty, and weigh from 10 to 15 per

The low lands of Buenos Ayres make it extremely difficult to keep the wool in clean marketable condi tion, and the points are often found to be burnt or carbonised and almost useless to the manufacturer, while on the left margin of the River Plate the frequent undulations of the ground, and the rocky sides and bottoms of the rivulets to which the sheep repair to quench their thirst, prevent that disadvantage.

The monthly prices current testify to the fact that the Banda Oriental wools are much sought for in the Antwerp and Havre markets, Last year they have again fetched much higher prices than Buenos Ayres wool; and it is not at all to be wondered at, while such a difference exists in their weight, colour, and general appearance.

The Montevidean fleeces look like lumps of "Yell! O!" butter, such as the notorious Liverpool Kelly would approve, while those from our side unfortunately too often bear a not indistinct resemblance to a Dutch cheese or cannon ball. This defect, we infer, will be found very difficult to remedy, so long as flocks are crowded together as at present, thus rendering the use of the 'chiquero' a perpetual neces-

Our farmers had better look to it. Our neighbours in the Banda Oriental are quietly placing themselves in a position which we are losing from want of due care and attention, and as they are better off than we are, inasmuch as they experience no losses from periodical epidemics, inundations, or 'secas,' it is difficult to say to what extent they may yet command the foreign markets, as Australia now does; while our wools may be but little sought for, and only bought up as a last resource.

But a few years ago the Banda Oriental wools were unknown in Europe, and the small supplies that went forward were swallowed up under the generic designation of Wools from Buenos Ayres, or at farthest River Plate Wools.

Now they have established a character of their own, which their growers are every day making new efforts to enhance. Much of this progress is to be accounted for by the fact that the British and German sheep farmers in the Banda Oriental are of a different class from the majority of those on this side. There the principal estancieros are young men of education and intelligence, whose means allow them to include in what many of our friends in the Buenos Ayres camp might term fancy farming. Their experiments may perhaps cause an immediate diminution of the tanto por ciento, but they undoubtedly produce a wonderful effect in advancing the quality of the stock, and in obtaining in the long run a name and character for their produce not to be looked for on the principle of allowing the flocks to run to seed. It might as well be attempted to produce for a length of years a first-rate wheat crop from an exhausted soil, without manure, as to expect a good quality of wool in spite of a continual breeding in and in, or by using rams of an inferior or weedy character.

It has cost us some trouble to obtain the following data, but we guarantee their correctness. The figures leave us no longer in doubt as to the principal cause of the prosperity of the B. Oriental.

The exports of wool from Montevileo, since the year 1863, are as fol Юws:—

7110.—		
<sup>-</sup> 1863.		
England	. 2,405	Bales.
Continent :	. 2.102	"
France		**
Mediterranean	324	66
United States		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,200	
	14 910	Bales.
1864.	14,210	Dates.
	4 0 4 0	Dalas
England	4,210	109766*
Continent		
France		
Mediterranean		"
United States	3,816	"
•	18,662	Bales.
· 1865.	•	
England	5.793	Bales.
Continent	6.418	46
France	11,403	"
Mediterranean		"
United States		es .
Cuttor ptares	1,007	
	25,610	Bales.
1866.		
England	8,209	Bales.
Continent	12,213	"
France	14,186	"
Mediterranean	941	**
United States	4.167	"
Outive States 111111111	-,,	
•	39,706	Rales
1000	00,100	2744,004

1867. | The content of the

35,524 Bales.

The increase has been remarkably steady: in I864, 313 per cent. upon the preceding year; in I865, 374 per cent.; in 1866 over 55 per cent.; so that in the year 1866 there has actually been an increase, as compared with the exportation of 1863, of 180 per cent.

10

Does not this speak volumes as to the future of the Banda Oriental for sheepfarming purposes?

We must state that these figures refer solely to vessels despatched from the port of Montevides, with complete exclusion of all those lots shipped from the Uruguay and River Plate ports direct for Buenos Ayres, which, as every one connected with the trade must allow, amount to no despicable figure.

But so as to be able to get an approximate estimate of the number of sheep in December, 1866, let us take as a basis only the number of bales exported as per above return: 39,796 bales, each on an average weighing 35 arrobes, give us an export of 1,389,710 arrobes for the year, let us then take the very low estimate of 21 lbs, yield for each sheep, or 10 to an an arrobe, and we have a result of 13,897,100 sheep in the Banda Oriental.

At the lowest calculation then, there were in that country at the end of 1866 15,000,000 of sheep. Should this increase continue, and there is no reason why hashould not, Buenos Ayres may well look to its laurels, and our cry of alerta' may not be misplaced.

From the above statistics it may be seen at a glance that the exports to Great Britain are very insignificant as compared with those sent to Havre and Antwerp, a fact which shows that the Banda Oriental farmers are falling into the same pernicious errors as those on this side.

Many are evidently holding on by the worthless Negretti, forgetting that what they produce in fineness they are losing in length of staple, and are confining themselves by so doing to already overdone markets. The weight of wool employed in fine merinos, woollen laces, and other fancy fabrics, is an almost imperceptible item as compared with the labour bestowed upon their manufacture, so that the material employed becomes a most insignificant part of their cost.

On the other hand, the West of England and Yorkshire manufacturers are crying out for long stapled combing wool-wools which are worth more than Merino, and which may be produced in fleeces of a much heavier weight.

Is there no one public spirited enough, or, we may well say, knowing enough, to put himself in correspondence with the members of the Bradford Chambers of Commerce, who will at once forward samples of the wools wanted, and who offer besides to select proper rams for shipment for any one who wishes to invest in the same.

The splendid lustre wools of eight or nine inches in length, samples of which they forward for inspection, are our great desideratum.

Until rouefforts set in that direction our farmers are only making a rope of sand, throwing away their time and intelligence to sorry purpose.

#### LATEST FROM CHILE.

We have received dates from Valparaiso to 21st. ult. We take the following items of news from the 'Valparaiso and west coast mail."

Since our last, trade has been inac-ve owing to the approximation of 10 approximation the national festivities. They commence to day at 12 o'clock, and as all the Banks will be closed until the 23rd inst., business will not be generally resumed before that date.

Custom house.—It is calculated that the duties received by the Custom House, during the last month, will reach the sum of \$700,000. Assuredly, August will be a red letter month in the Minister of State's, Almanack.

The discovery of gold still continues in Cachiyuyo, and we hear gold has been found at Cerro Blanco, near to Carrizal Alto. Little importance, however, is attached to the latter discovery. Meillones continues to attract

considerable attention, not only on account of the guano deposits which exist there but also because it is believed to be a rich mineral district. Several experienced miners have already gone there for the purpose of explor-

ing.
George Petrie, Esq., general agent
of the P.S. N. Co. has arrived and will
Sentiago shortly for the proceed to Santiago shortly for the purpose of adjusting a contract between the government and the Company for the establisment of a line of Steamers through the Straits. We have been informed the Company ask for a subsidy of \$150,000 which is a very moderate amount if we take

into consideration the advantages to be derived by this country from the establishment of the proposed line.

New fountain.—It is confidently expected that the new fountain in 18th inst., anniversary of the independence. We are informed a proposal It appears from the L tion for the purpose of erecting orna-Supply Company or not.

last, at about half-past nine o'clock, one of these most unwelcome visitors and for some time frightened a numdone to the city by earthquakes, yet we cannot refrain from uttering a word of warning against the present will certainly suffer considerably in tion. the event of the occurrence of a serious

Heres," situate at a place called Cabeza de Vaca, is, on account of its exthat if its present rate of yield continue up to the end of the year the production will be equal to 100,000 marks of

Cachiyuyo—The gold fever is at its height. Quite a village is springing There are more than 150 mines in full work. On Friday last (30th ult.) Messrs. Espoz discovered a vein which bids fair to eclipse all those found up to the present time.

CRIME IN LONDON. The alarm which some time ago was expressed with regard to outrages and robberies with violence, seems to have subsided; but the cause which led to the outbreak of alarm has not by any means passed away or diminished. A single glance at the records of any one of the metropolitan police courts for any morning in the present week will show that there is great reason to tear that the lower and more savage instincts of the people are gaining an ascendancy which is equally serious and inexplicable, or that the present organisation for the preservation of the peace is not equal to the growing requirements of our mammoth city. A thoughtful friend, whose long experience and constant habit of comparative observation give force to his opinion, said to me the other day that so far as his recollection could guide bim, the state of our streets by day and by night is now pretty much what it was before the formation of the new police. Indeed, the thousands of officers in and out of uniform who now patrol the streets are scarcely better able to cope with the "dangerous classes" than were the decrepid watchmen of 30 years ago. It is difficult to see one's way out of the present state of thing; with which, unhappily, the irregular and uncertain administration of justice has something to do. When, in a given year, only two per cent. of the convicted murderers in the country suffer the punishment allotted by law for their crimes; when the execution of the heavy sentences is rather the exception than the rule; and when the bright secundral when the secundral when th When, in a given year, only two per and when the brutal scoundred who jumps upon the chest of his victim and leaves him lifeless receives at the brutal sessions indeed the property of a metropolitan sessions indeed the present the largest helder of wool. Each day hands of a metropolitan sessions judge a lighter sentence than the woman who uses for her own purposes a tew shillings belonging to the man with whom she has lived as his wife for years, it is not wonderful that badlydisposed men and women run risks from which they would shrink in fear were justice less a lottery. At the same sessions, an equal sentence was passed on two men, one of whom had committed a petty larceny, and the other had kicked a man's eye out. With regard to the case of the woman I have mentioned, I saw an amusing letter last night in the Pall Mall, reminding Judge Payne that time was when a pretty ballet girl affected him almost to tears; and contrasting his gentleness to the deliquent danseuse with his severity to the woman who had already suffered enough at the hands of the man who had seduced and ruined her and then thrown her into gaol. Great uneasiness pervades the public mind and finds its expression in private conversation; filling as large a space in the thoughts of the apprehensive as the trades-union reve-Tations or the mischievous combinations of workmen and capitalists, and far more than the based question, the dining question, and the social evil and a Scotch clergyman. The second examinations of workmen and capitalists, and knocked down to a British merchant at 1,460 pats per league. The bidders were mostly brokers and a Scotch clergyman. The second examinations are supplied to the second examination of the second examination o lations or the mischievous combinadining question, and the social evil question, which just now occupy so deeds. large a portion of the daily papers.

PROSECUTION OF MR. LINAY. To the Editors of the Standard,

Gentlemen, I read with much interest your excellent article on the imprisonment of course of erection in the "Pluza de la Mr. James Linay, the English gun-Victoria" will be completed by the smith, for exercising his calling under

It appears from the Republica of will be made shortly to the corporal yesterday that the Fiscal has also cast his learned and intelligent optic mental drinking fountains in various over the same article; and both of us parts of the city, we do not know if in are so penetrated with the justice of connection with the Valparaiso Water your remarks that the latter appeals against the order for Linay's dis-Earthquake.—On Wednesday night st, at about half-past nine o'clock, demned per fas aut nefas, solely, as the made its presence known in Valparaiso, Fiscal has no hesitation in declaring, to prevent your suggestions being ber of the citizens from their pro-priety. Although several years have so he plays his part." As for mine it passed since much damage has been is necessarily limited to reminding you of an occurence which has escaped take some precautionary measures.

your memory, or otherwise you would in Exchange we heard of two transactions by your memory, or otherwise you would have brought it under the notice of H. rage for high brick buildings, which B. M. Minister in the article in ques-

When the late Monsieur Bertonnet shock, to which this continent is so French gunsmith of calle San Martin liable. Copiano.—The mine "General Las in consequence of selling revolvers and other ingenious implements of destruction to the members of the traordinary richness, the theme of Anti-Cachiporra club for electioneer-conversation here. It is calculated ing purposes after the manner and customs of the country, in 1865 and 6 (I speak under correction) a little judicious pressure on the part of H. E. the Marquis of Forbin Janson (lineally descended from the Forbes Johnson an ancient Scotch family, which I mention that you may not claim this energetic Minister as an Irishman) induced the Government of Don. Domingo Sarmiento or Don. Pastor Obligado (or names to that effect) to enter into a very hasty compromise with M. Behrtonnet, by paying to him three hundred and odd thousand dol-

You can see full particulars of the case by reference to a file of the "Reforma Pacifica" of that period. .

With this precedent Mr. Linay's case resolves itself into a simple rule of three question.

If a French gunsmith is entitled to three hundred thousand dollars compensation for one weeks false imprisonment, what is an English gunsmith entitled to for 9 months incarceration under similar circumstances? Verbum

I remain your obdt. sevt. CIVIS ROMANUS. Buenos Ayres, Oct. 13th 1867.

#### ON 'CHANGE.

V 21		
	Octo	ber 16, 186
Ounces,		\$400
Sovereigns,		1221
Patacons,		25
Nation	al Bonds, 59	1

Nothing whatsoeve done in Bonds to-daynot a single sale on time or for cash. National Bonds have ceased to be a subject of speculation and the principal brokers now employ themselves

and the principal brokers now employ themselves outside the Bolsa in selling real estate, negotiating discounts and mortgages.

In Exchange nothing done, and as yet no opening rate established. Gold still continues to be exported. The Galileo has some £50,000 sovereigns engaged: it was thought on the Bolsa that the will not get away this avening.

she will not get away this evening.

The wool market is the chief subject of attenlots are sent into deposit, and at the rate things are going on it will be difficult to find storeage for the wool this season. The following sales were effected in the North Plaza this morning:— 250 ar. Mestiza, regular, belonging to Basigalupo. at 51. This wool is said to be heavy with car-

retilla. 100 ar. Mestiza, but light, native owner, 56.

600 ar. Mestiza, regular, three piles, at station, helonging to Robbio, at 58. Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives

the following:—

In dry hides some animation, and an upward appearance in the market. Arias sold 8,000 at reserved price, supposed to be 127: Luis Martinez buyer. Another large lot, from the Marchiquita district, at 126.

· 100 bordalesas tallow sold by La Plave at 141

rls.
About 2,200 arr. wool arrived to-day by train, A troop of carts from Sr. Alzaga's estancia, 70 leagues from town, arrived to-day, and caused much notice; the highest price offered for the wool was 64, not sold. It was stated in the Plaza to-day that Mr. George Temperley, barraquero, had bought all the wool from the Thwaites Estancia at 65, deliverable at his barraca on the

Riachuelo.

Horse hair—A small lot sold by Couze at \$30. Lambskins—One lot at \$15 per doz,
The chief buyers at present in dry hides
Villanueva, Ruiz, and Martinez.

Villanueva, Ruiz, and Martinez.

200 arr. mest za wool, Mr. Barclay's, at 63;
this wool good quality, but his 'carretilla.'

Thouction of estancia lands at Finyle Muerto
to-day was well attended, and the bidding spi-

It was said on 'Change to-day that Mr. William | market looking up.

C. Thompson's magnificent country seat at Belgrano, has been sold for three thousand pounds The purchaser, an English export

The Manager of the Maus Bank in Rosario; Mr. Binns, has been changed to Montevideo to a higher position, and his successor's name, Mr.

The petition to the Minister, respecting the Riachuelo abuse, was presented to-day, and at once sent by H.E. to the Port Captain.

October 17, 1867.
There was a slight reaction in Bonds to-day. The market has suddenly stiffened. This is at tributed to the necessities of some parties, who sold short last month, and these sales now maturing. Brekers who seem to know how the market is insist that Bonds will close this month at 54;

and it was rumored amongst the brokers that some large amounts had been taken up to-day for the purpose of speculating for a rise. The general feeling on the Bolsa to-day was that Bonds had taken a sudden look up, some new parties having entered the market as buyers.

The question of quarantine was much discussed on the Bulsa; the general wish being that Government, consulting public safety, should at once

an English broker; the rate was not stated on the Bolsa, but is supposed to be either 488 or the Boisa, but is supposed to be either 48g or 48g. About 20,000 sovereigns taken up to-day for export per City of Limerick. As the conveniences for shipping gold direct to London are now being appreciated, it is thought that probably she will take £100,000 storling.

In the wool market to-day there were some soles and a very choice let in the South Place.

In the wool market to day there were some sales, and a very choice lot in the South Plaza sold for 72, which is the highest price paid this season. The wool was clean, light, good conditioned, and free of carretilla. M. Hinrichs was the buyer. The wool is said by judges to be the best that has as yet come to market.

There are about 10,000 ar. now in the North Blaze. The coll. English bein here sort to

Plaza. The only English lot in has been sent to deposit, the owner refusing to sell until the remainder of the wool comes in, and then dispose of

The principal sellers in the market to-day were Unzue and Lynch & Knapp, but all complain of the fearful depressed state of the market. The following were the sales made to-day at the Once: 300 ar. mestiza wool, native owners, carretilla,

5, sold by Unzue.
400 ar. do. good wool and good color, sold by ynch and Nupp, at 60.
1,000 ar., in small lots, native owners, from 58

400 ar. good mestiza, good condition, sold by

Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives

the following:

Sheepskins—Arrivals to-day very heavy, market looking down; one lot sold by Cornet at 130 per doz., desectos 32.

Hair—One lot horse at 130, and cow 60.

Hair—One let horse at 130, and cow 60.

Dry Hides—The market to-day fully bears out our remarks yesterday: prices rising, some good hidss sold to-day at 129.

1,200 good hides, by Cornet, 128.

200 "Bonnewent 125.

Wools.—New wools keep ariving. Some excellent wool from Sr. Juan Fernandez's estancia Munantiales, 62 offered yesterday, refused; to-day offer withdrawn, and wool sent to denosit in

offer withdrawn, and wool sent to deposit in Bardiwick's barraca.

Bardtwick's barraca.

The wool from Sr. Alzaga's estancia, a sample of 25,000 ar., fine and in good condition, highest offer 64. A sample of this wool in our office. It was said in the market that this wool last year sold for 90. The wool is consigned to Trelles. Some small sales by Patino from 53 upwards.

Bond sales to day.

Bond sales to-day .--For cash 2,300 31st October 75,000 2.300 31st Dec. 30th Nov. *6*,000 30,000

The Galileo is despatched, and leaves this evening, with £42,000 in specie, and 18 passengers. The next steamer of this line to arrive is the Tycho Brahe, a fine new bout, of 1,800 tons register, with improved machinery and every modern convenience. She is due at Montevideo about 1st Nov., and comes under command of Captain Poel, late of the Copernicus.

> October 18, 1867. National Bonds, 631

National Bonds, 63‡
National Bonds took a sudden jump up to-day, and ruled extremely firm during the day, but at after hours rather weak. The cash sales amount to 20,000; for October 31st, 30,000 at 53½, closing ag 54½; for Dec. 21st, 60,000 at 53½. Some parties connected with the present speculation give out rumours respecting Paraguay, and many opine that as the war is drawing to a close that there are prespects of improvement in Nathat there are prospects of improvement in National securities; but these for the most part are but the mere sentiments of speculators. There is nothing authentic from the seat of war.

The commercial advices per Hayti were discussed on 'Change. As usual, those respecting wool are said to be unfavorable: hides looking up, and tallow down 3d. The Hayti made a splendid run out in 31 days: she has a large list of passengers, and a full carge of fine goods. of passengers, and a full cargo of fine goods. She will sail from here on the 2nd Nov.

Exchange for the packet has at last opened, and bills were passed to-day on London at 48%, and on France from 5.10 to 5 12.

In the wool market there was a little more

activity to-day, at least in the North Plaza. The sales were on somewhat a larger scale, but wools keep arriving now very fast. In the railway station there are over ten thousand arrobes, and in the Plaza the troperos are hourly increasing.
The following sales are reported in the Once—
200 ar. fine mestiza, light and clean. native

160 ar. do., bad color, 62. 150 ar. superior wool, Vallete, 65. 3 carts good wool but heavy, bought by Guerin,

Unsue sold about 2,500 ar. from 55 to 60; this

morning also 1,000 ar. at 65. Messrs. Lynch and Napp sold 1,000 ar. at 60. Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives

the following:—
The market is getting filled up with sheepskins. Prices range from 55 to 200 for best Matadero skins, which sell roudily, but other skins are diffiskins, which sell reddingly, but other skins are diffi-cult of sale. The abundance of sheepskins in the market is extraordinary. Wools keep arriving steadily; some very good lots sold at the stafion, r. served prices, but some have realised 72. The sale of all the wool of the Gandara estancia, to a sale of all the wool of the Gandara estancia, to a Riachuelo barraquero, is spoken of, some 30,000 art, price rumored to be 67. The contract was not finally concluded this morning, owing to a dispute about belly wool. Principal buyer in market to-day Mr. Beckhaus.

Dry Hides—One lot sold at 124. Horse hides 32 and 37. 400 ar. hair at 130.

Some large sales of good first-class sheepskins sold from 180 to 202.

Matadero cow hides, one lot at 130. The hide

Tallow and Grease-Manay sold one lot bor-

dalessa, 143 rls.
Four carts more of Alzago's wool arrived.
Sent to deposit of Trelles. M. Nougier in Plaza
this morning, and buying first-class wools. Market dull, and as yet very few buyers. rivals to-day per train 1.000 ar.; in casts, 2,358.

October 19, 1867.

National Bonds: 53;

National Bonds roled weak: opened and closed weak. Some Provincial Bonds, 9 per cont., were offered at par, but no bids higher than 90.

In Exchange an active business at 483. Owing of the non-departure of the City of Limerick, this teamer got more specie to-day. She took in all about £45,000 sterling.

In all about 220,000 sterling.

There was a very active demand for money today, and it was said on 'Change that the Banks
are about to raise their rates. The current rate

day, and it was said on 'Change that the banks are about to raise their rates. The current rate for money at present is 9 per cent.

In the North Plaza wools are now arriving fast. All the wool in the station has been sold, but in the Plaza there are about 45 carts unsold. The following were the sales to day:—

1 cart fine wool clean and light, Unsue, \$70.

2 do., Amdeo, \$68.
4 do., Lynch and Napp, \$62.
200 ar. fine wool, beautiful color, but with bellies, Irish owner, \$63. Sold by Wilkinson.
500 ar. fine wool, bellies apart, 64.
3500 ar. various lots, native owners, 55 to 61.
Our Special Reporter in the South Market

gives the following:—
SOUTH PLAZA

The following is a summary of the week's transactions.

Wool—Arrivals small, prices from 61 to 72. The best quality, such as that of Messrs. Fair, Alzaga, and others, have not been sold, and remain on the market as samples.

Sheepskins—This article was very depressed during the week; notwithstanding the enormous stock and constant arrivals come areal sales.

stock and constant arrivals some small sales were effected at 40 to 200, according to quality. First class mataderos readily fetch the latter price, or even a couple of dollars more; no de-mand for inferior skins.

Dry Hides—The demand for this article increased somewhat during the week. Heavy sales were noted, but reserved. Matadero 125 to 130, camp 123 to 126.

130, camp 123 to 126.

Grease—Within the last few days the price fell off: superior in bordalesas 14½ to 14½ rls., silver do. in panzas 33 to 36.

Huir—In little demand. Cow, with marlo, 52 to 57; horse, mixed, 130 to 135½.

Venado—\$55 per dozen.

Nonatos—90, 125, and \$129.

Nonatos—90, 125, and \$120.

Potros—At 32 to 35).

Corderito—At 8\frac{1}{2}, 9, 11, and 13 per dozen.

Feathers—At 35, atado de Indio.

Messrs. John P. Boyd and Co. have chartered the British schooner Mary Anne, to load in the Uruguay, salted hides, for Liverpool, at 30s.

Italian brigantine Giacomo. French barque Harriet cleared for Bordeaux,

by Christophel, wool, hides. &c.
Dutch brigentine Anna Maria Henriette, for Parnagua, by Lennyeux.
Dutch schooner Diana, for Parnagua, by Chris-

tophel.

For Cash

24,000 at 53} Oct. 31st 50,000 Dec. 21st 15,000 535

October 21, 1867.

National Bonds, 63
National Bonds ruled very weak to-day, and only one small sale to report. There are no buyers, and few sellers; in fact Bonds command no attention whatever on the Bolsa. The Provincial per cent. Bonds, offered the other day on sale at par, we understand were originally issued at 75. and consequently when 90 offered shows a rise in those securities of over 15 per cent.

The late fraud at the Custom-house is much

spoken of. Had the Custom-house authorities, or the Government, taken the precautions suggested by some exporters, to give a receipt for the duties, it never could have been perpetrated, but it seems the mere initials on the bill for the duties were deemed sufficient by the Custom-house people, and hence the fraud. It was hinted on Change that the Government intended to collect the duties s second time; but of course this is preposterous.

Exchange ruled to-day at 48½; the River Plate Bank rate is at 48½, at which rate other paper is offered; on France 5.11, looking upwards. The total amount of gold taken by the City of Limer-

ick is £39,000 sterling.
In the wool markets there is the same depression-prices low, few buyers, and wool accumu-

lating.
In the North Plaza to-day the following sales: 4 carts good mestiza
3 do. do. Lynch & Napp 55 do.

do 60 to 62 1,000 ar., various lots, 60 to 62
About 40 carts wool in Plaza, and 4,000 ar. in station, 2,000 of which belongs to Mr. Allen, not yet sold.

Our special reporter, South Plaza, gives the following:

1 cart mestiza wool, heavy, 63, from deposit.

2 carts do., sold by Wells and Youens. 62; this wool is from Chascomus.

5 carts Ochoa's wool arrived, not yet sold. 1,500 ar. in the station, and about 2,500 in the

Plaza.

Arrived—4 carts from Sr. Afaro's establishment in Canuclas; this wool is held in high repute, having fetched 81 last year, to-day the highest bid 63, not accepted; Messrs. Spuring and Co. have the entire lot, about 14,000 ar., in deposit, and a sample of it is on exhibition at the 'Standard' office.

Ring Wools—'Conneisours' award the ralm

the 'Standard' office.

Fine Wools—'Connoiseurs' award the palm
this year to the Magdalena and Ensonada
samples.

Sales—270 ar. from Chascomus at 62, sample
at the 'Standard' office. 300 ar. old wool, at
50, and 200 ar. at 59. Capones de Grasa—Mr. Pettigren, of Chasco-mus, sold 400 at \$40.

Sheepskins-200 doz. 1st class matadero, \$200,

Sheepskins—200 doz. 1st class matadoro, \$200, by Sr. Llavalle, 200, \$187; small lots at \$90, \$160, and desecho, \$30\frac{1}{2}.

Hides—Sr. Arias sold 4,000 at reserved price; 350 sold; do campo, \$123-4.

Tallow and sheeps grease—20 bordalesas, at 14\frac{1}{2} fts. In Panzos 240 ar., at \$30.

Hair, by Cornet—(Congarra)—Some sales

Horse, \$130 per ar. Borrega—\$60 do. Corderito—\$15 doz. Nonato—\$11 doz. Feathers—\$34.

Low prices continue for wools, and market extremely dull.

In discounts a very active business to-day.

good deal of Government paper done to-day at 9 and 10 per cent. per annum, and this with firstclass indorsements.

Cleared to-day :--

French barque Amelie, for Bordeaux, by Len-nuyeux, with sheepskins, hides, and wool, 6 bales

of new clip.

British barque Justine, for Marseilles, by Len-

nuveux, tallow, wool. and hides.

American barque Emma F. Herrimann, tor

Boston, by Hale & Co., dry hides and sheepskins.
The American steamer City of Providence, and transport Vassinon from Rio, arrived at Monte-

Some new wools have arrived in Montevidee from Durazno and other departments. All these wools go straight into the barraca, not being exposed in the public market for sale as in Buones. posed in the public market for sale as in Buenos Ayres. The wool market in Montevideo is, however, very much depressed, even more so than in Buenos Ayres. The first sale of new wool is reported, 2,000 ar. fine Mestiza, classified, at 2.90, deliverable at the estancia. Unlike the Buenos Ayres markets the barracas still have a no-unimportant stock of old wool on hand, and the failure of the great wool haves I-scarred will it is feared. portant stock of old wool on hand, and the failure of the great wool buyer Iragaray will, it is feared, be greatly felt in the wool market this year. There is some talk of the establishment being carried on this year by some of the principal creditors, but as yet this has not been finally arranged, and many of the principal wool men see difficulties in the way. The largest lot of wool in the Banda Oriental is that of the Jacksons: this wool is always wished and belied on the estancia, and sent into market ready for abitment: we have no sent into market ready for shipment: we have no lot in Buenos Ayres to equal this, and it is well known in England. Messrs. Le Bas & Hughes have recently started as wool brokers in Montevideo; as yet they have reported no sales, but now that the new wool has begun to arrive, we expect to be able to give our readers regular reports on the markets by these brokers. No wools from Entre Rios have arrived, either in Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, as yet, although in some estancias shearing is now concluded. In Gualeguaychu there are one or two buyers, but at very low prices. It is probable that the bulk of the Entre Riano wool will come to the Boca this year, in preference to Montovideo, owing to the depressed state of that market. Prices are much better here.

October 22, 1867.

National Bonds, —
Exchange ruled active to-day—48½ to 48½—
about £170,000 passed; the rate, however, seems
weak, and some think that it will close for the
packet at 48½.

packet at 4%.

In the wool markets business at last seems to have fairly commenced. Mr. M. Duggan sold from 30 to 40 carts to-day, at prices averaging from 60 to 68, principal buyers Messrs. Smith, Sivori, and Durand. With the exception of a small lot at the station, all the wool in the North Plaza is now sold, and buyers for the first time since the season opened seemed liberal to-day. Several very excellent wools from the Capilla and Pilar districts have arrived.
5 carts, Culligan,

5 carts, Capilla. Maguire, Mahon, Carrey, Flanagan,

6 "Finagan, "Casey, Navarro.
7 "Casey, Navarro.
Yesterday, Vilas' wool from Mercedes, was sold by Unsue at 72. This wool, we hear, was in splendid condition, bellies apart and no carretilla. Some splendid wools from Mercedes are expected in a few days. Piran's wool is on the road in, and goes to the Barraca Feria. One of the best wools in the Lujan district, it is rumored, has been bid for by private offer.

In the South Plaza, Lucombe's wool, a fine lot, 1,500 ar., sold at reserved rates.
Ochoa's wool sold at reserved rates.

Ochoa's wool sold at reserved rates.

Ochoa's wool sold at reserved price, supposed to be 55 or 59. This wool has bellies in fleeces.

Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives the following—

Wools continue to arrive. Several sales effec-

ted: Sr. Ochoa's, with bellies, sold by Lavalle, at reserved price; Poyredieu and Bradley also sold 1,500 ar. at reserved rates; 2 carts from Moncalvo at 52; several minor transactions from 53 to 56, poor wools; many superior lots are placed in deposit.

placed in deposit.

Cow Hides—The regular demand continues: some noteworthy transactions have taken place.

Sr. Garcia sold 1,000 at 128

Do. 400 124

1 superior lot of 500 128

Sheepskins—The market still paralysed.

Sr. Mañay sold 120 doz. at 117

A four smaller paralyse of 40 A few smaller parcels at Desecho de matadero

Hair-

60 ar. at 32
7 "superior 37
Grease in panzas—One lot at 35, good class.
Arrivals of wool to-day—By train 1,080 ar.

r carts 1,500.

The fine American steamer, City of Providence, came up to-day from Montevideo. She bolenge to Captain Manton's line of American steamers, and is, we understand, a magnificent

The Liverpool steamer Hayti also arrived to-day. Her passengers came ashore in the afternoon.

In charters nothing done to-day. We understand that cargo for Antwerp is of and that it is probable the agent of the Astro-nomical line will put on two steamers for Antwerp next month.

In discounts a very active business. Paper noney is coming into great request, and Plasa paper done at 9 per cent.

Sheep—7,000 sold, Guardia Monte, at 16,

from a native estancia.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst. of cholera, at the allied camp, Paraguay, Dr. Robert Liddell, of Leith, in the 31st year of his age.
On the 9th October, at the Estancia Sajones, Mr. Walter Hickey, aged 56 years, a native of Westmeath, Ireland.

SHIRTS, AT \$450 THE DOZEN.

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at \$450 per Dosen, or \$371 Rach.
Crimean Shirts, all Wool, from \$35 to \$65

Each. Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at \$550 per Dozen, or \$46 Each.

Ladies' Chemises, very pretty, at \$420 per Dozen, or \$36 Each.
Not less than Half a Dozen sold.

Rossonable reductions made on large sales, but all transactions for Cash only.

EDMOND DUMAS,

107 CALLE PERU, BUENOS AYRES,

Butween Victoria and Potosi,

Next the Corner of Peru and Potosi. 204.xp.a7

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

# MAUA BANK. 161-103 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 infusional that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:

First—Hills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional torms.

Second—Money is advanced on marcantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endured and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such slags of operations.

envened under conditions established for such eless of operations.
Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accountated in favor of the parties every three sandths, 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 thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight 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 Montsvideo, Rosario, Sta Ff. Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazile, England and France, as also on ether places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

after.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of benk-

ing operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. P. P. MARA & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

# January 1st, 1867.

## MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, BFECIE.
For balances in our favor,
For balances in favor of Customers
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in favor of Customers
For balances in favor of Customers
Deposits on 16 days' notice, paper
Do, do. do. gold
Do. 30 days' do. paper
Do. do. do. gold
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Do. do. do. gold
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The deposits from

Do. do. do. geld "
Fixed deposits from P. P. MAUA & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM. May 1st, 1867. The Argentine Marine Insurance Company. and in this City, insure at mederate premiums all ricks by see or on the river.

Office-118 CALLE PIEDAD DIRECTORS. DIEECTORS.

Temas Armstrong, Prosident.
Jacob Partviant, Vice-President.
Antwosto P. Lesica.
Enrique Tomkinson.
Mariazo Casares.
Bermardo Tturzespa.
Antonio Detsarchi.
Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BIGHT DRAFTS. Drafts at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts een be obtained from WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN, the following places:—
LONDON,
UNITED STATES,

UNITED STATES,
ANTWERP,
PARIS,
GENOA,
AND ALL BRANCHES OF
BATIONAL BANK, IRELAND.
WANKLYN & CO.,
114 San Martin.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

MERCEDES. THE CRETRAL HOUSE TORROBA BROTHERS Has just received a Large Assortment of s v **B**.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

For the Coming Season, which will be BOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES.

F. Sprunck & Co.

103—CALLE ZAVALA—103.

Agents for the 'Standard,' have constantly on hand,
Pisnos of Pleyel, Wolff & Co., Paris.
Do of Edward Westermayer, Berlin.
Do of J. Brunck, Herlin.
Do of J. Buthner, Leipnig.

Music of all classes. Basis in English, French, Spanish, German, Basks in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Swedish. A large assortment of Engraving and Pho-

tographs,
Charts and Maps.
Eaglish songe and secred musis.
Eaglish songe and secred musis.
Books for Children, &c.
T. SPRUNCK & Co.,
Montevideo, Calle Zavala No. 183.

BARTHOLENEW PARODY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has always on hand a large stock of
READY MADE, CLOTHES,
FANCY PATTERNS

MELTONS,
T W E D B, Å N D
PRENCH & ENGLISH CLOTHS,
READY-MADE
YOUTHS' KNICKERBOCKERS, SCARFS AND SHIRTINGS. B. PARODY, 228 CALLE BIVADAVIA. 71,xp,e12

TOB CORRIENTES AND INTERMEDIATE THE GUARANI, CAPT. DOUGLAS PLATER, the Factor and Best Steamer in the River, will cail on For further particulars apply at the Agency, 80, mp.n is 20 Calle Reconquista.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.

FESSRS. SPRUNCK & CO. respectfully advise the Foreign Residents in the River Piste their receipt of a large consignment of valuable Literary Works, comprising many productions of the best English writers. Always on hand a large stock of the best French and British Englishers. Stationery.
163 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO.

> NOW OPEN. BOWLING BILLIABD BALOON, 68 AND 70 CALLE 26 DE AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO. NOW OPEN. OPEN. 234,1m,s3

RUFINO DE ELIZALDE, L.L.D., Has opened his Office of Lawyer and Advocate At 27 CALLE PERU. 93,3m,s13

W E L L S & Y O U E N S

# ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1867.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80-UALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80

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 rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

papers.
Bill of Exchange—issued on the following Hamburg, Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Liverpool, Montevideo, 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 on deposite in total currents are as a specific count current,
On do. do. for 90 days fixed,
On do. do. subject to 30 days

notice of withdrawal,

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

A. E. SMITHERS,

Buenos Ayres, April 15, 1867. LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY. 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 practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the Laws and country, and thoroughly acquaints ed with the nature and qualities of the pusture in the different localities.

Parties holding Title Deeds with any sort of flaw are hereby requested not to apply at this office—those who wish to sell lands through this office will be required to present their title deeds for examination, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to lawsuits. Lands can be purchased at this office from Government or 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 Last ploning the directors residence in the town of Last ploning the represently may be made. The city office

Joining the directors residence in the town of Lass 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 Setiembre. 0 58..xpw d ml

ENGLISH TAILOR, 89-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, 194, xp--s29

KEAR & SOAMES, Grocers, Provision Dealers, Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, whip Changers, 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. 76, 78, AND 80 CALLE ADUANA, (Opposite the Hotel Colon), R O S A R I O.

Sheep! Sheep!! Sheep!!! To be sold Cheep, in the Province of Sants Fé, and within two leagues of the town of San Nicolas, 3,000 fine Meetiza Sheep, three parts of which are Ewes, and among which there is a small flock for breeding purposes of 250 picked owes, running with rams of the purest Negretti blood.

A lease of three years from last January can 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 gramillis and trafoil, and in the worst years has been entirely free from seca.

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

Horses, cattle, house furniture, &c., will be sald at valuation. and at valuation.

For full particulars apply to Messrs. Dolan & M'Craith, Commission Agents, Caballeriza Ingles, Calle Libertud, Rosario. 181 | xp,m29

ENUG. | SNUG. NUG. | NUG. UG. | UG. G.

NEW CAFE AND BILLIARD ROOMS! 113 CALLE 26 DE MAYO.

(HARLES MULVANY begs to advise the Public that he has opened the above "Snug," where every attention will be paid to the comfort of his Customers. A large assortment of Liquors and Cigars of the choicest quality.

THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL, BEST ASSORTED STOCK GROCERY, DRAPERY,
IRONMONGERY,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENERAL CAMP STURES,

WILL BE FOUND AT THE
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, 68—CALLE PIEDAD—64, 66, 68.
10up,xp,dw,o12 T ESSONS AT BELGRANO AND ELORES TEFFREY'S BITTER ALE;

SAYER'S PALE BRANDY;

BUPERIOR PORT.

WH. R. GILMOUR & CO., 108 PIEDAD

189,xp,s22

RUFINO DE ELIZALDE, L.L.D.,

TESSONS AT BELGRANO AND ELORES

— A Lady, is desirous of making her arrangements for the summer months. She gives lessons in English, French, Spanish, Latin, and Music, a good handwriting. She can offer the highest references to those families who may require her services. Cards left at 79 Tucuman, addressed A, will meet with prompt attention.

189 | xp s22

W. Leslie, OFFICE, 97 CALLE CORRIENTES

WOOL BEOKERS

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,

172—CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS—173.

Don Lorenzo Avelino Diaz, Professional Auctioneer, will dispose by Public Sale,

FRIDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, at 12 o'clock

Sharp, the Land known as the Estanzuela,

situated between the river Las Conchus and the

Coasads de Moren, one league north of the town,

Piedras, second door from the Sals de Comercio,

Piedras, second door from the Sals de Comercio,

Say kind can get every information they require

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# PROVINCIAL BANK FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

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

Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c. and \$6.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All ideposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit. 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 six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:— Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c. and \$6.16

CHIVILCOY, DOLORES, MERCEDES, SAN NICOLAS, robos. The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the ret discounting of bills and promissory notes. LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. The Bank lends to artizans and operatives nums from three to twenty thousand dollars on their own signature, taking as accurity a document with any well-known signature

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

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

60 days.

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

"favor of customers, 2"

RATES OF INTEREST. ALLOWS-

To private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do., 4 do., do., specie. Do., do, 4 do., do., specie.
To private depositors,
in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do. do., 2 do., CHARGES— Discounts in currency, 6 per cent. per annum.

Do., specio, 6 do., do.,
E. V. ZAMUDIO,

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867. NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,

Securtary.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29 ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

PRESIDENT—
Sir Moses Monteflore, Bart., F.R.S. Directors— Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart. Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Dar Sampson Lucas, Esq. Samuel Gurney, Esq. Thomas Charles Shith, Esq. Joseph Mayer Montafore, Esq. Elliot NacNaghten, Esq. James Flotcher, Esq. Charle George Barnett, Esq. James Alexander, Esq.

James Helmo, 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:—

1st. Security

lst. Security
2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the
Company, in whose hands they place their
interest; and
3rd. The purchase of these advantages at a moderate isto.

It will be found that all these are presented by

moderate 1810.

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.

It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Alliance, 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., GUINNESS'S

Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—97. 166-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 Rosario. Hours of Consultation from three to five in the afternoon. 116 Calle de Comercio, Rosario. Снармам,

CALLENDER, & Company, English Warehousemen, INTES 210 CALLE MISIONES,

91-rp O 10. 40,1m,06

# "THE QUEEN" COMPANY.

OAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warchouses, 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 property.

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

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses 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" enoys 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 clarks and other officials. master-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay lossos 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 Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,

General Agent of the Company 1y—a8

The Central Argentine Railway. On and after the 27th September, 1867, the

From Rosario, at Cacaranal. 11 6 Cañada Gomez, Tortugas, Leones, Fravle Muerto, 2 15 P.M. Ballusteres, 4 50 , Villa Nueva, From Villa Nueva. Ballusteres,

9 20 Frayle Muerto, 10 55 12 55 Leones, Tortugas 2 15 P.M. Cacaranal, . 4 15 Rosario

Trains meet and cross each other at Tortugas ROBERT OGILVIE, General Manager

350 5 8 8 5 20 25 55 Frast Days only.

12 ...
12 15 ...
12 35 ...
12 50 ...
12 50 ...
12 50 ...
12 50 ...
12 50 ... S 20 25 Feast Days only.
2 10
2 26
+2 45 

Feast Days only. 87: 7: 7766 58: 8: 2656

+ Signifies when the Trains cross each other.
The Trains will stop at Palermo and Rivadavia in case there be passengers for those stations. Passengers wishing to got out at them should advise the guard of the train—without this precaution the trains will not stop.

The Guards of the Trains are not allowed to the guard of the trains are not allowed to the form Passengers either for being The Guards of the Trains are not answed to receive money from Passengers, either for being without a Ticket, going farther than they paid for, or travelling in a higher class than specified on Ticket. In all such cases Passengers should notify the Guard, who shall inform the Station-Musicr, and thus they avoid all unpleasant discussions.

LA ADMINISTRATION. Steamers from the Tigre in connection with the Northern Railway. Trains will leave the Retiro for the following up-

36 Calle Cuyo.

JOHN GEOGHEGAN begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has changed his residence from 105 Calle San Martin to 21 Calle Corrientes. He takes this opportunity of returning thanks for past favors, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort and accommodation of his customers to merit a continuance of same. 5 30 6 6 6 6

160 CALLE SARANDI, GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

# LA ESTRELLA.

AT FIXED PREMIUM.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

incial Governments.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

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

Samuel B. Hale, Vice President.

Samuel B. Hale, Vice President.

Eduardo Lumb, José Martines de Hos, Ambrovão Demarchi, Jorge Drabble, Manuel S. de Zimaran.

Manaora—St. D. Francisco P. Morro.

Inspector-General—Dr. Guillerms Schindler.

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 responsible for losses occasions are remained by insured parties.

The Insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten year. 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 6 to 10 years, payment in advance of ten year's premium in indivance of the reimbursement of one year's premium; with a further abatement of 10 premium; with a further abatement of 10 premium; with a further sabatement o

de los Trenes sera como sigue:-

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Gran Martin
Moron.
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Morono.
Moreno.
Gral Rodri
Lujan.
Marcedes.
Freire.
Gorostiage
Chivilooy. 2.760 3.980 6.400 8.420 9.890 17.780 12166998887777777 From 15th October, 1867, until further notice.

1 Cls. 2 Cls. 1 Cls. 2 Cls. 2 Cls.

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Nota.—Los † indican que un tren as crusa con otro.

La Administracion previene al público, que, para evitar los desagrados que continuamente tienen lugar, las personas que se presenten à tomar boletos lo hagan con el valor justo de él, por las dificultades que presente el cambio, tanto mas que para obtenerlos, tódos courren à última hora. La Boleteria de la Estacion Central comensar à despuchar 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 pasara por ella.

No se permite en los coches de primera clase subir con perros, pero si podrán llevarlos en los de segunda tomando un boleto para el porro. Los guarda trenes no pueden recibir dinero de los pasajeros, ya sea por haber subido al tren sin boleto o por diferencia por mayor distancia recorrida 6 por viajar en primera con boleto de segunda, pero deben prevenirlo al guarda con anticipacion à fin de evitar discusiones y para que este de cuenta al Gofe de la Estacion à donde se dirije.

No se darà de pasaje à ningun individuo en No se dará de pasaje à ningun individuo en and cue de la fin de evitar discusiones y para que este de cuenta al Gofe de la Estacion à donde se dirije. Nota.—Los + indican que un tren se crusa

I,

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

From the 1st of October the Summer Tariff of "Freights on Goods" will be in force, until further notice.
For particulars see the Company's printed ther notice.
For particulars see the Company's printed assessments will be gare as the there are the seed of the second class passengers will pay, as at present, fire dollars, children two dollars.

THE ADMENISTRATION.
Buenos Ayres, Sept. 28, 1867.

241,1m,229

RICHARDSON & CO.'S/ of London,
BOITLED PALE ALE AND PORTER,
The best imported in the River Plate,
Sold Wholesale by
OARBONE, LESPERON, & CO.,
40,1m,06

118—Calle Bolivar—118:

The best imported in the River Plate,
Sold Roone, LESPERON, & CO.,
40,1m,06

118—Calle Bolivar—118:

To Buenos Ayres, Sept. 28, 1867.

And Bolivar—118:

The best imported in the River Plate,
Sold Wholesale by
OARBONE, LESPERON, & CO.,
40,1m,06

The Calle Bolivar—118:

The best imported in the River Plate,
Sold Wholesale by
OARBONE, LESPERON, & CO.,
40,1m,06

THE ADMENISTRATION.
HARRY SIMPSON, Manager.

The best imported in the River Plate,
Sold Wholesale by
OARBONE, LESPERON, & CO.,
40,1m,06

The Calle Bolivar—118:

The best imported in the River Plate,
Sold Wholesale by
OARBONE, LESPERON, & CO.,
40,1m,06

The Calle Bolivar—118:

The best imported in the River Plate,
Sold Wholesale by
OARBONE, LESPERON, & CO.,
The Calle Bolivar—118:

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Sold Wholesale by
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The best imported in the River Plate,
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OARBONE, LESPERON, & CO.,
The Calle Bolivar—118:

The best imported in the River Plate,
Sold Wholesale by
OARBONE, LESPERON, & CO.,
The Calle Bolivar—118:

The best imported in the River Plate,
Sold Wholesale by
OARBONE, LESPERON, & CO.,
The Calle Bolivar—118:

The best imported in the River Plate,
Sold

THE ITALIAN BANK, 100-115 CALLE RECORQUISTA.

Until further notice the rate of interest will be

Accounts current, paper, 5 per cent. allowed.

BAVINGS BANK. Gold, . . . . 6 per cent,
Paper, . . . . 6
Bills and Pageres discounted at conventional

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$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.

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

Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1867.

M. GOMES DE OLIVEIRA,

na follows:-- -

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. Authorized by decrees of the National and Prov

leave on Wednesdays at o p.m., returning extry
on Saturday morning.

FOR SALITO AND PORTS.—The Oriental
steamer Rio de la Plata will leave on Saturdays,
at 10 a.m., returning on Wednesdays.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The British steamer
Villa del Salto, Captain B. Magnasco, will leave
on Saturdays, at b p.m., returning early on Tuesday morning.

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Offices. 93 xp n15 0

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Desde el 1 de Setiembre de 1867 el Servicio 1ERN 1867, th

Venezia.-Receives Cargo and Passengers.
For further particulars apply to the Agents,
G. T. Paez, 41 Rivadavia.

22J,xp,s1 STEAMBOAT, AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.
Line between Buenos Ayres and Itapiru, the

ROSA,
24 DE MAYO,
One of this Line of Steamers will leave from
Buenos Ayres for the above port, on every
SATURDAY, AT 10 A.M.,

day morning.
FOR BALTO AND PORTS.—The British

steamer Villa del Salto will leave on Tuesdays, at to a.m., returning early on Saturday morning.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The Italian steamer

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The Italian stamer Tevere will leave on —, at 6 p.m. Thus favorite boat has room for 170 tons cargo.

The steamers Rio do la Plata and Villa del Salto run in combination with the steamer Mercedes from Iaguary to Mercedes, and with the steamer Gualeguaychá from Fray Bentos to Gualeguaychá. The diligences from Nueva Palmyra to Dolores, B.O., ply in combination with the above, starting from Dolores for Nueva Palmyra on Wednesdays and Sundays.

The steamers Rio de la Plata and Villa del Salto charge on shipment of money—gold & per

Salto charge on shipment of money—gold a per cent., silver a per cent., and paper a per cent. Passengur fares—Colonia, saloun \$1.0, deck \$1.4; Mercedes, saloun \$1.0, deck \$1.6.

TEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ, The following steamers will leave every Week, for said Ports, from the Riachuelo de la

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE

PORTS.—British steamer Pollux.—Receives

Cargo and Passengers.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE

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

PORTS.—Italian steamer Venezus.—Receives

Cargo and Passengers.
FOR URUGUAY AND CONCORDIA.—
National steamer Lucia.—Receives Cargo and

Passengers.
FOR URUGUAY AND CONCORDIA.—
National steamer Elena.—Receives Cargo and

Passengers.
FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—Italian

taking Cargo and Passangers.

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

5,xp,e3

Rubio & Foley, 12 Calle 25 de Mayo. 5, xp. 83

CITEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rie Uruguay will leave on Mendays, at 6 p.m., returning on Thursdays.

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

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

FOR SALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS.—The steamer Rie Parana will leave ou Sundays, at 10 a.m., returning on Thursdays, or Rie Parana on Sundays, to be transhipped at Iaguay to the steamer Guasu.

on Sundays, to be transhipped at laguay to the steamer Guasu.

FOR GUALEGUAYOHU.—Passengers will embark in the Rio Uruguay on Thursdays, or Rio Parana on Sundays, to be transhipped at Fray Bentos to the steamer Dayman.

FOR CONCEPTION.—Passengers will be put ashore by the steamer Mini, from the steamers Rio Uruguay and Rio Parana. Rio Uruguay and Rio Parana.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,—The steamer Lujan will leave on Thursdays and Sundays, returning on Wednes-days and Saturdays. From the Hailway Station

Retiro, at 10 s.m.
FOR PARANA AND SANTA FE.—Pas-FOR PARANA AND SANTA FK.—Fassengers will embark in the Lujan, to be trananipped at Rosario to the steamer Ybicuy.

FOR GUALEGUAY.—Passengers will embark in the Lujan of Sundays; to be transhipped
at Boca de le Vuellas to the steamer Dolorutas.

FOR SAN PEDRO, BARADERO, AND
PORTS.—The steamer Tala will teave on Tuesdays and Saturdays, returning on Sundays and Fridays. From the Railway Station Retiro,

and Fridays. From the Hallway Station Retiro, at 10 a.ms.

FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The steamers Esmeralda and Espigador will leave 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 Chyo.

No parcels taken on day of sailing except for Montevideo.

118, zp, f.20

NATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA, CAPT. EDWARD DAVIS. This steamer will leave the Tigre for Rosario,

and Australian Royal Mail Company (Limited) run monthly between Panama, New Zoaland, and Bydney, in connection with the Steamers of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, taking l'assengers and Cargo for all ports in New Zealand, and for Sydney and Melbourne. Handbooks, containing full particulars, may be obtained on application to the AGENCIES: LIVERPOOL-

O. E. Hamilton, The Temple, Dale Street. GLASGOW— Aitken, Lilburn, & Co., 86 Buchanan Street. Burnos Ayras—

Royal Mail Steampacket Agency, 77 Calle Mayo. Paris—Pritchard & Monneron, & Rue Rossini. Naw York—Charles W. West. tout, in Cask.

Hencesy's Pale Brandy.

HAVER—Marcel & Co.

Brandy, Gis, Whisky, Rum,
West Indian, Barbadoes, St. Charles,
Mill, Ramon, Claret, Sherry,
Port Wine, Sauterne, and Champagne.

COBBLERS- • Shorry, Catawisa, Hock, Claret, sterne, Whisky, and Champagne. SMASHES-Brandy, Gin, Whisky, and ount aineer.

JULEPS-Mint, Brandy, Gin, Whisky. MISCELLANEOUS-Brandy, Gin, Whisky, Rum, Sherry, Fort, Claret, Sauterne, Bottles and Half Botsles of Ale, Draught Ale, and Half Hottles of Ale, Draught Ale, Sods and Seltzer, Lunches, Stewed and Fried Oysters, Ice Creams, And all latest American, English, and French Drinks.

61,1m,010 CHIVILCOY.—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 PROS.,

'STANDARD' AGENTS, CHIVILCOY

JOHN THOMSON,
SHIPBROKKE,
SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF
GENERAL AVERAGES. OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BARCADO.
RUSARIO. 16,xp,s4

RRANDY,

WHISKY, AND GIN On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers,
AT THE 'EXCHANGE,' 53 CALLE ZAVALE

(Bolsa Building), MONTEVIDEO.

26,xp,a7 EXCHANGES SALOON,
G. CHAS. SEYMOUR,
53 CALLE ZAVALA (Bolss Building),
MONTEVIDEO.
The Choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors
constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail. Hot
and Cold Lunch at all hours.
66 | xp J

AL CARMEN DE LAS FLORES Y TAPALQUE,
Nuevas Mensajorias de la Invariable Portefia. Correo Nacional-La Administracion, Rivada via 441 y 448.

via 441 y 445.

Por Moron, Camelas, Monte à las Flores, tren del Ceste. 2, 6, 12, 16, 22 y 26.

Regroso 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, 3, 9, 16, 21, y 27.

Regreso de las Flores à Buenos Ayres por el tren del 8ud, 6, 12, 18, 24 y 30.

NOIA—Los equipajes y encomiendas se reci-

NOTA—Los equipejes y encomiendas se reci-ben hasta las 4 de la tarde de la vispera. Empresario— MIGUEL M. LUPO.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL FOR BOARD EBS AND DAY PUPILS.

An English Lady of considerable experience in An English Leay 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 can give.

Languages—English, French, and Spanish, besides Drawing, Music, and Singing.

249—CALLE TACUARI—249.

196 | xp,m TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos 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.

Roard with Roam Gasalights and Attendance

Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista).

AGUILA
Druggist and Apothecary Establishment CALLE DEL PUERTO, EOSARIO.

The Proprietors of this well-known Establish ment 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 Acutta Families, Travellars, and Physicians furnished with Medicine Chests at abort notice. Prescripwith Medicine Chests at anorthogonal tions 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.
Authorised by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.

Sr. D. Mariane Miro President. Pedro Helterhoff.....
José Martines de Hos

Sr. Don Antonio C. Cambeocres. Enrique Peltzer. Estanisho Frisa. Edmundo ven Seutter. Dr Don Francisco Alcobendas.
DIRECTOR GENERAL. Don Francisco F. Moreno.
INSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGENTINE AND ORIENTAL REPUBLICS Sr. Don Jorge Terey. BANKERS.

BANKERS.
The Provincial Bank.
RESIDENCE.
Calle Piedad 118 [2nd. altos.]
Capital Subscribed—2,362,098 3e sil
Number of Polices—2168.
Bonds Purchased—622,68836 sil.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company.

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 Safe and pleasant Tooth Powder and astringent Sale and pleasant Tooth rowness and Washes for the Gums at moderate prices. 10 | xp,Jy3

ON SALE, at the ESTANCIA DE LOS ALTOS, four leagues from Gualeguaychú, Entre Rios.—Estancia House, built of brick, containing eight Ruoms, a Galpon, Rancho, Sheep and Horse Corral, working Yards, &c., &c., all sufrounded by a fence; three Puestos, with the corresponding Corrals, &c., Carts, and other implements requisits for the proper working of an Katuncia; also the btock, consisting of 7,500 fine Mestiza Sheep, 60 Rams, 35 Horses 3 Bullocks. The Ground is well watered, and one league in

Mestiza Sheep, 50 Rams, 35 Horses 5 Bullocus. The Ground is well watered, and one league in extent, paying a Rent of \$1.500 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 Reconquists; or at the Essuncia to Thomas Taylor. SOCIEDAD DE FERIAS Y CARRERAS EN MORON.
So hace sater a los señores accionistas que

la Comision Directiva ha comprado ya el terren para su establecimiento, en las immediaciones de Ferro-Carril y que pera concluir de pagar su importe y dar principio à la construccion de palco, cercados &c., deben abonar en el presente parco, cercatos ac., deten aconar en el presente mes, la segunda cuota (16 p2) do cada accion suscrita segun los artículos 6° y 6° de los Estatutos; lo que podrán verificar en la Oficina de la Sociedad, casa del Sr. Augusto La Roche, en Moron, 6 en la de los Srs. F. B. Coffin 6 hijos,

Octubre 4 de 1867.

MUSIC.—An English Amateur offers his services to those of his countrymen who are desirous of studying Vocal or Instrumental Music. Address R.K., this office. 27,xp,05

SHEARS—NHEARS.—Best Polished Shears, mark "Tijers," better Quality, and Cheaper than anywhere else, at the Almacen de Monte. 5,1m,w,03 THOMAS BICKER.

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 Summer Campaign, and is prepared to supply them with every possible delicacy, in the way of Ice Creams and Iced Drinks, and begs to refer them to the following list:—

COCKTAILS—

Brandy, Whisky, Gin, and Champagne.

PUNCHES—

Brandy, Gie, Whisky, Rum,

Something Worth Knowing to advise his friends and undersigned bogs to advise his friends and undersigned bogs to advise his friends and the has opened and in Fullish Family Hotel in the Calle Accuences, corner of Cordovs, formerly known as the Sanatorium, or Dr. Leilie's quinta. This is an fexcellent optically for simple gentlemen of fordovs, formerly known as the Sanatorium, or Dr. Leilie's quinta. This is an fexcellent optically for simple gentlemen of fordovs, formerly known as the Sanatorium, or Dr. Leilie's quinta. This is an fexcellent optically a small for simple gentlemen of fordovs, formerly known as the Sanatorium, or Dr. Leilie's quinta. This is an fexcellent optically a small for simple who wish to enjoy a quiet Summer season with all the comforts of an English home. The house is beautifully situated; surrounded with pleasant walks, Cricket, Quoits, and Croquet ground. Terms, moderate. For particulars apply at the quinta at any hour.

184 12p s22

J. H. ÖROXSON. SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—The

NOTICE.—Hessrs. Natta, Wilkinson, & Co., respectfully inform the Public that they have opened a General Camp Store in Mercedes, in conjunction with their old establishment in this city, and promise all who may favor them with their patronage that their orders will receive the utmost care and despatch. 6,xp,04



RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST 170-CALLE CUYO-170, Feels great pleasure in sgain introducing him self (atter an absence of six years) to the respect-able Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Toe-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 8 a.m. to

ORGANIC MEDICINES

THE BAUDEINE,
A prompt and most efficient Remedy for
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
YELLOW FEVER,
DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA. convenience is derived, or danger incurre

by taking it.

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.

Sole Agent for England and British Colonies— CHARLES LANCE, 6 MONKWELL STREET, LONDON. Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholera

Yellow Fever, Dysentery and Diarrhosa accom-pany each Bottle, and bear the Signature of "DR. VICTOR BAUD." 62p,lw,Jy38 62p,1w,Jy38 Navarro Viola COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW; Office in Buenos Ayres—

14 MAYPU, in charge of Dr Susviela

Office in Montevideo—149 CALLE ZAVALA

97,xp J1 NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDLICOTT & CO.

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 following being Vinterseed.

SPANISH WINES. Superior Montillado ... Duff Gordon.

Do. do ... F. Heald.

Table Sherry ... Duff Gordon.

Do. ... F. Heald. ..... Pemartin & Co. PORTUGUESE WINES. Superior Port .... Officy, Cramp, & Co. Do. do. .... Sanderman & Co. Do. Lisbon Port Medlicott & Co. Do. Table Wine Do. Collares Red ) do. Do. Dry Lisbon 1st & 2nd alty and 2nd quality

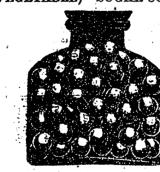
FRENCH WINES. Chateau Larose ... James Violet & Co., Bordeaux. Saint Jullien ..... Star Claret ..... Haut Sautorne .... do. do. do. do. Chateau Iquem...
Do. Margeau...
Do. Lafite .... ALE AND PORTER.

An assortment of the following marks, in Pints and Quarts: Ind Coope, Wm. Younger & Co., and Bass, always on BRANDIES. J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had.

CHAMPAGNE. In pints and quarts of the well-known marks Le Perte and Cliquot. Besides the above they have always a supply of Real Hollands, Marmalade, Preserved Fruits, Jams, Vinegar, and a large variety of other

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PILLS,

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

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to keep in any Climate.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, "Bristol's Sarsaparvilla," in all cases arising from deprayed humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two 'great remedies,' maladies that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest, the quicket, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should Le at once resorted to: and should be at once resorted to:

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Liver Complaints,
Constipation, Headache, Dropsy, and Piles.

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JOHN CHEMIST, 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 followng:—
Pure Cod Liver Oil, in bulk and in bottles.
Chlorodyne—Dr. Colli's, Browne's, and Freed

man's.

Fluid Magnesia—Dinneford's and Murray's.

Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.

Parrish's Syrup of Phosphates—Savory's and

Moore's.

Peppermint Lozenges, extra strong.
Black Currant Lozenges. Acid Fruit Drops.
India Curry Powder. Bost Arrow Root.
Distilled Ross Water. Toilet Scaps.
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Bond's and Letchford's Marking Inks.
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Rat Poison, for the destruction of Vermin.
An extensive assortment of Ensma Apparatus, of the most improved forms; Breast Glasses, Children's Feeding Bottles, Trusses, &c., &c.

ESPINOSA & KYLE,
Formerly Botics do Marenca, Formerly Botics de Marenca, Calle Florida, corner of Calle Tucuman.

122,xp,o16

E BAS & HUGHES, WOOL BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 109 CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO.

# SAVINGS BANK

# BANK MAUA AND CO. 101 Cangallo-103.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Moutevideo and Beance Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mana & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important in-

Savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount. These advantages have not hitherto been en

These 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 furnities.

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

The Bank of Maua & Co. are also persuade that this new branch of their business will render nmense service to the working classes of Bucno Ayres and its neighborhood.
Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P.P. MAUA & Co., M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent.

(6 p.2) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retired.

Third—The depositors can at any time retired. All operations performed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices Moderate. Consultation Gratis. 126,xp,m8 | 126

First. The Bank receives at interest any sum | thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

> P. P. Maua & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

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

NAMES OF STEAMLES.
MENDOZA (new). LA PLATA (new). URUGUAY, CORDOVA ADA, One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.

Uargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their cargo win be received on board of the steamers as nours 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 Company, 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

ery 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.

# STEAMERS FROM LONDON

NEW LINE

# RIO JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, § BUENOS AYRES.

NAMES OF STEAMERS :-CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF MONTEVIDEO, CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

A G E N T 'S:-LONDON .....—Managing Owners, Messre. Tait & Co. ....—Brokers A. Howden & Co. Rio Janeiro ...—Consignees Messre. Machado & Wilmot ....—Broker F. D. Muchado, Mostrvideo ...—Consignees Messre. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Brokei J. R. Schwartz. Burnos Ayrus - Consignees Mesars. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co. - Brokers Woodgate Bros.

One of the above Steamers will be despatched from London every month, for Rio Janeiro, fontevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continent

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continent, at through rates.

The CITY OF LIMERICK, 1,200 Tons Register, Captain Walter Green, a new vessel, first voyage, with very superior accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers, and carrying an experienced Surgeon and Stewardses, has a full cargo engaged, and will leave this port on Saturday morning, 19th inst, at daybreak, for Montevideo, whence after receiving her Passengers and Specie she will proceed immediately on her voyage.

Passage-money to London, £35; to Rio Janeiro, \$50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half per cent., payable here.

Specie and Parcels will be received at the office of the undersigned until 3 p.m. on Friday, 18th, and the Postmaster-General has been notified that the Mail-bag will be claimed at the Captain of the Ports at the same hour.

For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to

For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Mesers. Zimmermann. Fair. & Co., or to WOODGATE BROTHERS, 42 Calle San Martin.

DEADLY TO ALL PARASITES PREN PROM ARSENIO, MERCURY, MINERAL, GLYCERINE DIP, SKINS OF SHEEP FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS. AND OTHER ANIMALA. SOLD RETAIL BY ALL STORE DEALERS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR. 139,15p,o19 TO GENTLEMEN

ALL-WOOL TWEEDS, LIGHT VESTINGS, DRILLS, AND SILK JACKETS. SUITABLE FOR THE COMING SEASON.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT

GALBRAITH & HUNTER DRAPERS, TAILORS, AND CLOTHIERS, 49 AND 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 AND 51.

E. PARIS, ARMOURER, 20-CALLE BIVADAVIA-20. The best Establishment here or elsewhere for effecting repairs in all Weapons,

ANCIENT OR MODERN.

A constant supply always on hand of the best

RIFLES, PINTOLS, REVOLVERS,

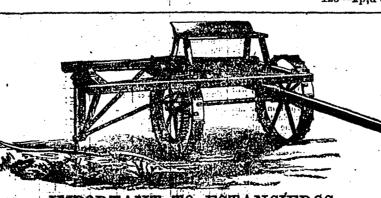
DOUBLE WATERPROOF CAPS, AND DIAMOND DUST.

BOGERS' INEXPLOSIVE OARTRIDGES.

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A. FULTON & CO. 125-xp,d 3



# IMPORTANT TO ESTANCIEROS

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MACHINES FOR CUTTING THISTLES AND ABROJOS. BEST ENGLISH PLOUGHS, HARROWS, GRUBBERS, AND DRILL PLOUGHS.

> JOHN HARDY, 32 CALLE MEJICO.

LARGE ASSORTMENT WINTER GOODS, ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT SHIPPING LIST OF A. LENNUYEUX, C HAT WOOD'S SEXTIPLE 17-CALLE CANGALLO-47.

C PATENT INVINCIBLE INTERSECTED STEEL SAFES.

Cabinau.

DON QUICHOTTE—French barque, 5/6 L.1.1.
389 tons, Valler Master, Consiguees Messrs.

J. Liavallol & Sons.

LEONOE LACOSTE—French barque, 5/6 L.1.1.,
292 tons, Mestayer Master, Consignees
Messrs. P. Ladvocat & Co.

ABD-EL-KADER—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 800
tons, Dumanoir Master, Consignees Messrs.
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FOR MARSEILLES. FOR MARSEILLES.

JUSTINE—British barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 406 tons,
Benoist Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

LA FOI—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 269 tons,
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tons, Cantor Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

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292 tons, Bonnifay Master, Consignee Mr.
A. Jolly.

JEAN ANDRE—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 392 tons, Vallentin Mastor.
MARIE MAGDELEINE—French barque, 9/6 1.1., 348 tons, Bacon Master. CARMEN—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 202 tons, Guizolpho Master.

FOR BORDEAUX.
CHARLEMAGNE—French barque, 5/6 Q.1.1.,
493 tons, Audoire Master, Consigneet Messrs.
C. Pequin, Petit, Leroche, & Co.
AMELIE—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1. 2023 tons,
Rudicuy Master, Consignees Messry, Etchebarne Brothers. VICTORINE-French barque, 9/6 L.1.1., 367 tons, Bregeon Master, Consignees Messrs. C. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co. ANITA—French ship, 9/6 L.1.1., 339 tons, Poissonnic Master, Consignees Messrs.

Louton & Lezica.

FOR CALLAO.

JACQUES-CŒUR—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 705
tons, Petit Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemason & Heydecker.
AMIRAL JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE French barque, 448 tons, Simonot Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

LOADING IN RIVERS FOR MARSEILLES.
MARECHAL HARRISPE—French brig, 6/6
1.1., 219 tons, Lanounier Master, Consignees
Mossrs. Bonnemason & Heydecker.

NGOSTURA BITTERS. The best and most improved of Apetizers, combining an agreeable taste with mildness of action.

May be taken with like advantage at any hour of the day. Sold in small bottles, with instructions, by G. Charles Seymour, Bolsa Saloons, Montevideo.

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IMPORTANT TO SHEEPFARMERS AND OTHERS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE TO 40 DOLLARS. The States of the River Plate: their Industries and Commerce. By Wilfrid Latham. 8vo Cloth, 1 vol., 200pp.

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Monte victor of cristalization of the chemical action of the large Lock of the Cock without looking the bolts of the large Lock of the Cock; consequently they cannot be thrown and the key c MACKERN BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN.

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE,
A DELICIOUS PREPARATION
FOR THE HAIR.
The well-known Cooling and Cleansing Properties of the Limes, combined with the Hygienic effects of Glycerine on the Skin, reader this preparation as agreeable as it is beneficial. It produces a beautiful gloss without being greasy.

KEETING'S COUGH SYRUP. An invaluable remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all affections of the Chest. The numerous testimonials already received as to its efficacy is POISONED WHEAT.

This new and most effectual method of deetroying Rats, Mice, &c., is of the utmost importance to all those who are troubled by these noxious vermin, as if properly used it never fails to kill.

POMADE ALOPECIATIC. This preparation for the Hair, made according a Recipe of a Celebrated English Physician, i decidedly the most efficacious which has hitherto been submitted to public approval. It effectually cleanses the head from SOURF and DANDRIFF and makes the hair beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It also prevents the hair falling off, and strengthens weak hair. To be obtained at CRANWELL'S, DISPENSING OHEMIST, 30 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

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For Sale.

The Property of Messrs. Awdry & Kirkpatrick, Four Pure Merino Rams just arrived from Eng-land, of the celebrated flock of the Messrs. Sturland, of the celebrated flock of the Messrs. Sturgeon & Sons, Essex; they are directly descended from the pure flock of his late Majesty King George III., purchased by the late Mr. T. B. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George III. had his sheep direct from Negrette, the best of the best Spanish races. At Paris, June, 1856, Messrs. Sturgeon were awarded for their pure Merino lot dirst prise of 600 francs and gold medal, and were also awarded the Exhibition medal for wool in London, 1802. For full particulars, and where also the sheep are to be seen, apply to Doian & M'Craith, Caballeriza Ingles, Calle Libertad, Rosarie.



Dr. P. Bourse, Surgeon Dentist, 230 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. N.B.—My old number, 200, has been changed by the new numeration of the streets; the office

RAMBOUILLET RAMS.—For sale, a magnificent lot of these animals, whose race is very well known in this country, born in the famous Cabaña of Mr. Wilfred Latham, Chacra of Los Alamos, Partido de Quilmes.

These animals possess to the highest degree all the perfect and justly-esteemed qualities of those born in the Imperial Cabaña of France, which are—short in the leg, straight backs, and the wool long and close. The vigor of this stock has nover been equalled in this country, and surpasses that of the very best that have ever been imported. It has been attained through the admirable system of seclimatation and rearing which the Breeder has adopted, taking into account the peculiarities of climate and pastures, the requirements of the country, and adapting adequate practices.

The Auction of these fine Rams will take place in the first week of October, at Messra, Balbin &

La Isleña para la Magdalena. Administracion general en Buenos Aires calle Buen Orden No. 112 y 114. El abajo firmado pone en conocimiento del publico que desde el 1º de Julio seguirá la carrera en la forma siguinte. Estacion Ferrari, Posta de Hardoy, Estancia de D. Antonio Chabes, Estavan Rodriguez, Calisto Moujan, Juan Elisabe, La Panaderia y Magda-

Orden de salidas de Buenos Aires los dias 2, 6 Orden de salidas de Buenos Aires los dias 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26 y 30.

Regresos los dias 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 y 1. O. Precio los establecidos anteriormente, Administracion en la Magdalena en lo de D. Félix Domg se reciben cartas, encomiendas y dinero á comision mpo. 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 208 mpo mas del precio establecido esto lo hago por muchos trastornos y perjuicio que diariamente he estado recibiendo.

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cashire 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.

Particular notice is called to the advantages of "Chatwood's Double, Treble, Quadruple, Quintuple, and Soxtiple Patent Fire and Burglar proof Safes," which, while having no wish to despicciate the productions of other houses, we feel called upon, in the interest of the Safe using community, 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 of arranged that neither the liard my noft metals can be acted on separately. In practice this is found to be the only plan thoroughly efficient against the "Ratchet' Lever Drill." Secured by Chatwood's Patents of 1860, 1862, 1865, 1866, and 1865.

31d.—They are Sciew proof. As being proof against drilling, no hole can be made in which to insert the scrow. Patent dated 1860, 1862, 1865, 1865, and 1866.

1865, and 1865.

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 even should it be inserted. "3rd—The blade of the T-frame will resist a far greater amount of lateral strain than can be applied with the wedge. Secured under Chatwood's Patents, 1862, 1865, 1865, 1865, and 1865.

oth.—They are Crowbar-proof, because, being Wedge-proof, the Crowbar cannot be applied. Secured under Chatwood's Patents, 1860, 1862, 1865,

1865, 1865, 1865, and 1865. 6th.—They are Gunpowder-proof, on the prin

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.

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8th.—They are Pick.lock-proof, under Chatwood's Patents of 1860; 1862, ard 1866.

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 a oured under to use which has been granted to this Company
10th.—The inside of the chambers is preserved from oxydation by being coated with a composi-tion which effectually resists the chemical action

A BOON

THE BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN.

204,10p,826

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Catologue Dublin International Exhibition, 1866. "The recent improvements in the saturbative declarge Dublin International Exhibition, 1866. "The recent improvements in the saturbative declarge Dublin International Exhibition, 1866. "The recent improvements in the saturbative and residue of Safes and Locks Engineer, 17the Chairwood, Safe and Locks Engineer, 17the Chairwood as far and Locks Engineer, 17the Chairwood at latest tolograms.

Subscription of patacons per annum.

33 Reconquista.

103—xpij18

Agency for Domestio Servants, Conflicts du Coriolan, 46 Calle Tequari, In the Basement of the House of Señor Lezama. Families supplied with Servants; and places found for Servants of every kind, on application at the above-named Agency.

A BOON

FOR THE

COMING SEASON

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

Chapter of Mir. Malk Julice Land Leading Patents of Servants of the steel weeking or carebar. New York.

Combined the House of Señor Lezama. Families supplied with Servants; and places found for Servants of every kind, on application of the steel weeking or carebar. The Safes recently manufactured by this Company for Mr. Walker have all these wedge-proof fastenings of S. Chatwood applied. We venture to assert that no prize modal was all these wedge-proof fastenings of St. Chatwood applied. The Practical Mechanics' Journal, on Chatwood's Patent Wedge-proof Fastening, combodied in the weeking of the process of the steel wedge or embedded in the weeking of the process of the steel wedge or comber. New York.

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

TESTIMONIALS.

TESTIMONIALS. 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 13th days Exhaust The First to the Fire the Public Market-place on Monday, the 13th 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.
RICHARD STOCKDALE, MAYOR. Willian Makant, J.P.

John Orton, J.P. Richard Harwood, ex-Mayor. Ed. Dunderdale. John Harwood, J.P. J. R. Wolfenden, J.P. .. ABBAHAM'S Colebrated Apparatus for John Brown.
Robert Walsh, J.P.
F. Ferguson.
Robert Heywood, J.P. John Hodgkinson. P. R. Arrowsmith. George Sult. James Best. James Best.
Charles Heaton.
James Barlow.
John Thirlwind.
Thomas Wilkinson.
John Heaton.
William Walter Cannon.
George Mason.
T. W. Redhead.

T. W. Redheed. Peter Foster. Jeremiah Marsden. John A. Haslam. John Hijon. Samuel Rawsthern James Taylor. William Kenyon.
John Marahall.
Rowland Hall.
Matthias Gorse,
Dan Wood Latham.

Dan Wood Latham.

Thomas Hope.

We, the undersigned Robert Gudgeon Hinned,
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 Walch and
Chain, a Quantity of Chatwood's Show Bills,
Trade Lists, and Writing Paper, were, on the
13th February, 1866, deposited in one of Chat
wood'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. orrect time. As witness our hands this 17th day of February

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

the perfect and justly-esteemed qualities of those born in the Imperial Cabaña of France, which are—short in the leg, straight backs, and the wool long and close. The vigor of this stock has never been equalled in this country, and surpasses that of the very best that have ever been imported. It has been attained through the admirable system of acclimatation and rearing which the Breeder has adopted, taking into account the peculiarities of climate and pastures, the requirements of the country, and adapting adequate practices.

The Auction of these fine Rams will take place in the first week of October, at Mesars, Balbin & Plowes' Auction Mart, 19 Calle Peru, where the stock can be inspected.

86,xp,s13 would strongly urgo its adoption by all persons desiring impunity from the depredations of, scientific burglars.

BICHARD STOCKDALE, MAYOR.

JOHN HICK, C.E.

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116 Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayree.

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d's When the blood is thick, the circulation clogged, and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful detergent, cleanage every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK the best Safes of others makers, the above are peculiar to our own Safes, and are a cured under by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sick.

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Continting of small voice conductors so placed in the sar as to be imperceptible, beingthe college of the first by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deef persons to hear distinctly.

Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most peneficial result; from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor pt. pl. 41 Rice D'Angouleme St. Honore, Paris. Prices 15 france the pair in silver, 20 france the pair in silver, 20 france the pair in silver offic.

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W. CRANWELL,

W. CRANWELL, 30 Calle Rivadavia:



WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE DECLARED BY CONNOISECTED

LEA & PERRIES.

and to see that their names are upon the WRAPT NAMES, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.

Some of the foreign markets having been suplied with a spurious Worcostershire Sauce, up the wrapper and labels of which the names of I & PERRINS have beenforged, L. & P. give not that they have furnished their corresponds with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against MANUFACTURERS and TENDESS SUCK, or any other imitations by which their rimmay be judyinged.

AND HEE NAME ON WRAPPER.

AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER, LABEL, BOTTLE, AND Wholesale and for Export by the Propriet Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., and by Grocers and Oilman universally.

62p | 1pw |
NOTICE TO FARMERS FOR THIS SKAB

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MOWING A REAPING MACHINES.



AGENTS

May be appointed in Districts unrepresented ob, ipw.sl

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