THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1867.

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THE 'STANDARD' ABROAD.

TIJUCA AND PETROPOLIS.

SECOND LETTER.

Rio Janeyro, Oct. 9th. We are just about to weigh anchor. Last night we had a short thunder-storm, which cleared the sultry atmosphere, and the bright rays of the morning sun gild the summits of the Organ, Mountains as we take our farewell of this enchanting bay.

The heat has been so intense that I have seen comparatively nothing of the city, but I could willingly spend a couple of months in the healthy and picturesque suburbs of Tijuca and Petropolis, of which I have had a bird's eye view en passant.

On Sunday morning we had an excursion from Mr. Bennett's up the Tijuca mountain. There were eight Tijuca mountain. There were eight of us, mostly Englishmen, under the guidance of Mr. Bennett and we were mounted on mules. In single file we ascended by zig-zag roads till reaching Mr. Ginty's residence. This is a tasteful country-seat, on which the late Mr. Ginty expended over £10,000 sterling: he was an eminent (Irish) engineer in the employ of Government. gineer in the employ of Government, and built the fine road from Audrahy

The views around Tijuca are sublime and varied; our road wound through thick woods and over beertling precipices. The water-fall above Boa Vista reminded me of the Poula-Phouka, but it is higher and has less water than the Powerscourt cas-

Nothing can equal the wild grandeur and exuberance of the tropical vegetation that covers the hill sides to a height of three thousand feet. At times the road is nearly level, running through a plateau, then it starts upward so precipitously as to a pear inaccessible but the mules will ascend anything however steep; it is wonderful how they get foot-hold in a bare slippery rock. A false step would send mule and rider tumbling into the gorge a thousand feet below; the sight almost makes your head reel, but if you hold on tightly by the mule's mane there is no danger.

For two hours we continued this toilsome but delightful march and as we ascended the mountains of Gavia and Tijuca seemed to rise higher above us, and the white houses in the valley shone out like mere specks. The day was fiercely hot, but we were generally shaded by the thick and over-

with gas and provided with rustic seats at intervals. But when we got into the the wilder part, a stray cabin, with its dusky inhabitants, was the only sign of human life. At length, after many a winding, and steep circuit we reached our destination, a cottage midway situated on the crest of Tijuca. The names of Mr. Crowther Mr. Vice-Consul Green and others from Buenos Ayres, are seen on the wall. The view from this place must be very fine, but unfortunately a log overcast the low ground and prevented our seeing the bay. Parties coming bither from Mr. Bennett's always bring lunch with them.

On Monday morning I left Mr. Bennett's and walked down the hill to Andrahy, coming iuto town by aliligence. I went to see Mr. Consul Hunt about a passport, and found he could not give me one as I was not a resident of Brazil. Finally Baron Mauá kindly procured me one from the Chief of Police.

At 2 p.m. I took the steamer en route for Petropolis. The distance

from Rio. The ascent of the Sierra da Estrella, a branch of the Organ Mountains, is most picturesque. The road is a triumph of engineering skill, the mountain side being almost per-pendicular. When you have ascended about a thousand feet you see the road winding zig-zag below you, every bend forming a terrace or raised gallery cut in the rock. There is no

possibility of an accident, the road being lined, over the precipice, with a stone wall 4 feet high. You ascend another thousand feet, and from this giddy height you almost shudder to look below. The black wall of granite still rises above us in appalling majesty. You fancy we can go no higher: another bend, and we still go upward, the road clinging to these awful cliffs in a marvellous manner.

Petropolis is at last reached, after a half hour's drive over the table-land lying between two ridges. It is embosomed in the mountains, at a beight of 2600 feet above the sea. The mountains rise all around like a barrier, the vegetation is as tall and luxuriant as at Tijuca. Petropolis is the summer-residence of the Brazilian court and aristocracy, and is one of the most charming places on the face of the globe. The Emperor's palace sa fine massive pile of building, not unlike an Italian nobleman's villa;

affected! When will that be?
The Duke of Saxe is going to occupy a house close to the palace. A little higher up the hill is the house of D. Carlos Spangenberg, a German wood-carver; here may be obtained some beautiful walking-sticks and bijoux made of coffee-wood. The best hotel at Petropolis is Messrs. Mc. Dowall's but the charges are high.

His Majesty will not again reside here till the conquest of Paraguay be

We are now getting out of the bay, abreast of the battery; so I must say good bye, with remembrances to all

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Truly, this great Buenos Ayres, the Atlens of South America, and cradle of its liberty, is in some respects at least one hundred years behind the present age, and this is more especial. ly to be remarked when that old bug-bear the Spanish "Fisco" has to be considered.

The above reflexion occurred to us when we heard of the late frauds on the Custom-house, in paying the export du ies, frauds which we have no hesi-

du ies, frauds which we have no hesispreading foliage of the wood. A solemn stillness prevails, owing to the entire absence of birds; there are no wild beasts, but deadly reptiles abound. Before starting, a coral snake brushed by Mr. Skinner, who killed it; it was over three feet long, beautifully colored, with golden bars at distances of three inches.

There are few habitations in the woods. During the first part of our journey we passed several handsome residences, and theroad (although over ten miles from the city) was lighted with gas and provided with rustic great European scaports; take London or Liverpool for instance, whence in one day a hundred and fifty seagoing vessels of all nations will leave the port without encountering the slightest difficulty or delay! Whereas, in Buen is Ayres what is the case After undergoing all the difficulties natural to a port or rather open roadstead where in the busy summer months owing to the virazon or easterly wind, which every afternoon prevails, not more than three days in the seven can be really called working days; it is almost impossible (as we are assured by undoubted authority) to dispatch a vessel well loaded when there are even eight or ten shippers in less than 5, 6, 8 or even 10 days that is to say, a vessel requires about 40 days to load, and when loaded, unother 8 or ten days to clear! This seems incredible, and yet it is the simple fact and a matter of everyday

occurrence. All this delay is caused by vain attempts to protect our old friend the 'Fisco', and yet how easy it is from town to Petropolis is about 40 to deceive him, the late revelations miles: the first part of the journey is will show! With the present system made in steamboat, some 14 miles we would engage to ship one thou-

the best excursion that can be made The worst of it is that the honest find that he had rendered an im- with a most superficial knowledge of from Rio. The ascent of the Sierra trader who pays his duties punctually mense benefit to the shipping of the Oriental politics. I amount of the Oriental politics. trader who pays his duties punctually on the very last arrobe shipped is at any time liable to be accused of fraud and sent to prison for not paying his duties on a vessel which may have sailed eight or ten months before, because our friend the "Fisco" who is always ready to receive money, positively refuses to give a receipt for it. tively refuses to give a receipt for it, so that a merchant who gives his clerk 5000 patacons to pay duties receives no kind of document to prove enlightened Minister of State, we do months afterwards that the amount is

The vexations delays caused by the present system are scarcely to be beheved. The theory is right enough, as is the case with many Spanish laws; but how difficult in practice! According to the present system when a vessel's r is opened any body cau take permit to ship, and until ever permit is arranged the ship cannot be cleared—this seems very correct, but unfortunately there is no rule to prevent any unknown person from taking out a permit who has not the slightest intention to ship cargo, but as frequently occurs a man wisnes to establish an unjust claim against a Captain, and will not annul his permit until his claim is arranged.

We cannot believe that our Minister of Finance and Administrator of the Custom-house are aware of the stigma which attaches to the whole country by the continuance of this absurd system, and unfortunately the suffer-ers by it are precisely the men who on visiting other ports have the means of holding us up to ridicule in all parts of

If the remedy were not exceedingly simple, we should not have emitted the above remarks, but that it is so is proved by the facility with which steamers are despatched from this port, and indeed we may say with, truth that unless these facilities were given we should be deprived of the the advantages of steam navigation to and from Europe.

The different lines of steamers which now load in this port for London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Marseilles and Genoa have their recognized agents, without whose signature no permit to ship is admitted in the Custom-house. This gives to the agents some control over the shippers. The steamer once loaded—at five o'clock in the evening, she steams off without any Custom, house formality, and the next day the agents deliver to the Res-guardo a sworn declaration of the car-

consign themselves to "order" or in ter to you as it is talked of here, they many cases to no house of responsibilisay it was lucky for some people that ty—this is easily avoided. Let it be an Irishman was mixed up in the mat-determined that no vessel shall be en-ter, whose wealth influence and positered or closed without the interven- tion is far greater and more staple tion of a responsible shipbroker as in than the custom-house itself. But other countries; oblige the shipbroker great as was the sympathetic exciteto give the necessary security, for the ment about these pedestrian meramount or in the manner which the chants, it was as nothing compared Government may think proper. Let with the hub-bub when the news of no permit for the shipment of produce Aparicios invasion reached: the first be admitted at the Custom-house telegram was received by the Govern without the counter signature of the ment, and then came message after ship's-broker. When the ship is load message, what a splendid thing for ed let her proceed to sea, and as is the the telegraph company: Oldbam is case with steamers, make the broker headman here he knows everything, the following day give his sworn declaration of the cargo and the names he is as silent as a downeaster during of the shippers, who must be obliged meal-time. The current rumour is to pay their duties within a certain that forces will be despatched this number of days or pay a fine. In all night to look up the disturbers, and cases oblige the Custom, house authorities to give the merchant a receipt of siege: amongst foreigners the infor the money paid for duties so as to vasion is not regarded as a matter justify himself at any future day. It of much moment, Tim Aparicio is not the Minister of Finance should doubt a man of prestige, but the natives the efficacy of this plan, and fear that look upon it as a very serious affair; our friend the "Fisco" might be de- there is a tremendous talk about prived of his just due, let him give blancos, in fact, white hats and pantaorders to the Argentine Consuls at the loons have gone out of fushion, color few ports where our produce is sent, seems to be everything in this delight to send him a Custom-house certificate ful country and if we want to succeed

port as well as to the commercial interest without any sacrifice on the part

We would recommend an appeal being made by the commercial body to Dr. Gonzales, the present Minister of Finance, and as we have so frenot besitate to say that his co-operation would be beartily and readily given, and as we are on the eve of the new shipping season no time should

IMPORTANT FROM MONTEVIDEO.

REVOLUTIONARY ALARM.

TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.

Montevideo, Oct. 26th.

This place has been fairly turned inside out by the alarming telegraphic messages received here this morning. First we had the startling announcement that on Friday night Messrs Armstrong and Zimmermann, M. Bonnemaison, Sres. Zumaran, Delfino, and some few others had been invited by Sr. Zavaleta to a private conference respecting the late Custom-house frauds, and that failing to prove to the satisfaction of his worship that the Custom-house clerk Cavenago had not robbed the treasury these respec-table merchants were locked up for the night. Some Germans I met at Sprunck's stated that poor Eiken was in also. Never at any period do I re-collect such excitement at the Club, the Bolsa, the Casino, the Telegraph-office, one or two of the Banks, and even at the Dr.'s people met to talk the matter over. There was one pecu-liarity, however, about the commotion -it was mainly confined to foreigners, and the natives had little to bother their heads about; one or two facetious natives thought that the Custom-house people here had better profit by the lesson, but it appears they manage things better here. Immense sympa-thy was expressed for the innocent but victimised merchants, and at one time a petition was talked of; but a soothing telegram arrived, which ran pretty much as follows—"No mer-chants arrested. Bonnemaison, Zumaran, and Delfino walking about arm ran, and Delino walking about arm in arm all through town to give the lie to the rumour that they are in quod." Even whilst I write another telegram is spoken of, stating that the above named still keep walking about in every direction; they have fairly worn out their boots with the exercise, but I believe it was assential as helf

but nobody can get a word out of him.

Oriental politics, I am convinced from what I hear, that the government know more about this business than the public and that two days ago they knew of the intended invasion, and therefore are not taken unawares; but then one hears so much in this country that it is difficult to know what to believe. The recent sales of cattle and estancias near Paysandu have at racted notice, and they say that some of your English brokers and merchants in Buenos Ayres know more of what is going on than even the General him-

As shearing is at present going on this disturbance will cause much inconvenience, but if it leads to the com. plete change of the camp authorities. and some reform in the camp, the estancieros will not regret it since of late all the foreign estancieros are loudin their complaints about the sad stateof things outside of the pavement of Montevideo; crime on the increase, prisons full of criminals, yet none sentenced and executed. It is high time Gen. Flores should look to these matters as there is much discontent amongst the estancieros, I believe not a single murderer or assassin has been executed since the present government came into power, and yet look at all the camp murders committed, if there was as much attention paid to this as paving the streets, what a blessing for the country: my belief is, that the estancieros ought to send a petition to the government on the matter, since to use an Irish saying—you might as well be whistling jigs to a milestone, as writing about it in the newspapers, it goes in at one ear and out at the

The Brazilians have bought up the rails, bolts, &c., which bave arrived here for the Durazno Railway, and are about to ship them to Tuyuti. Of course splendid prices paid and I be-lieve a small dividend to the shareholders. The new line of Railway is from Itapiru to Tuyuti thence to Tuyu. Cué, and I suppose thence to Asuncion-I hear that an agent goes up to Buenos Ayres to see if he can buy more Railway material there. Time is the essence of the bargain if the rails can be placed at Itapiru before the 15th Nov. then price is no object. I know nothing about new wools so I can send you no prices, but there is some talk about the estancieros all shipping their wools "en masse" and shipping themselves along with it. Exchange on Rio has not been done at 38 as quoted in the Standard, highest operation 37,700.

H. R. S.

CHASCOMUS.

Shearing in this district is not in-general commenced. In most of the neighboring estancias San Felipe, Adela &c. all hands are busy. The wool is in fine condition, and much better than it has been for 3 or 4 years. Some farmers have however not yet begun; the poor prices in prospect not prompting too much speed.

Like the wool, the barometer has been falling for the last four days. On Tuesday night, the rain also fell in a copious shower, presaged by vivid lightning. Appearances indicate more rain, and it is devoutly wished for.

As in Paraguay, here we are much in statu quo. We understand that Mr. Auld of the New English Store is about to give up business here. By his obliging disposition and pleasing manners Mr. A. has secured the good will and friendship of the of the English and Scotch community and leaves with their best wishes for his welfare and success in that new sphere in town to which he is about to proceed.

SCRIBLERUS.

In the north plaza, some of Mr. N. Lowe's wool from Mercedes, has arrived, and was taken straight to the deposit to await the arrival of the remainder. Some of this wool was growing on the sheep at five o'clock last Saturday evening. Not much wool in the plaza, about 40 carts, and half this quantity in the station; buyers holding back for lower prices, as name in steamboat, some 14 miles, we would engage to sup one mon; lew ports where our produce is sent, seems to be everything in this delighter ers nothing back for lower prices, as across the bay; the second is in the sand bales of wool, and only pay to send him a Custom-house certificate ful country and if we want to succeed if they are not low already. There are not low already are not low already. There are not low already are not low already. if they are not low already. There

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

THINGS AS THEY ARE AT ITAPIRU.

AWFUL WASTE AND EXTRAVAGANCE.
Being some time ago chartered at Buenos Ayres to carry alfalfa and maize to Itapiru, I have had the pleasure and leisure to look around and form an opinion how matters are carried on in that neighborhood.

The first thing that struck me after landing at Itapiru was the wilful waste of articles that must cost somebody an awful amount of money. Having alfalfa on board I naturally looked how that branch of business was carried on. Here I saw hundreds of bales laid up-some rotten, some and others heavily mil-The hay catches its first infection of decomposition on board the vessels going up by being shipped on deck without any covering, or what is worse, some ship sails thrown over After the bales get mildewed on board ship, they are then landed here—some on dry ground, others in mud, and others in a regular puddle; some are laid up in large piles to rot and hundreds more are thrown out of the lighters to form causeways to land the rest. At any rate I do not believe that more than 60 per cent of the hay carried up the river finds its way to the cattle of the army in a fit state for fodder. Would not some of this waste amply repay the contractors for buying tarpaulings to cover their goods, and taking a little more care in landing them: or do the profits on the contracts allow them a margin to have such a per centage destroyed? The maize also is treated very much in the same way.

Most of the ships that were at Itapiru during the months of August and September, laid abreast of the mouth of the creek, along which the various goods were carried to the village, or about four miles above the point where the demolished fort is; along this part of the river bank necessity had compelled your humble servant to walk a great many times, and it was a real hardship. The first idea that struck me in my walk was, that the persons employed in the transport service were far from being total abstainers. The river side is completely paved with empty bottles, bearing the various labels of all the wines, spirits, and ales ever manufactured in Europe: the per centage is decidedly in favor of the red triangle of pale ale, Rotterdam, Geneva, and Martel cognac but some of the ale that I have tasted here makes me believe that if the bottles and labels came from Burton on-Trent, the contents never made a sea voyage, or perhaps it may still be weak and poorly from the effects of sea-sickness.

But the great annoyance here is the effluvia from the decomposition of the dead cattle. I was told that one contractor had to deliver to the encamped army 2,000 head of cattle daily; whether that is true or not I cannot say. but a great number of cattle is landed from time to time, just below the old fort, and driven up in droves of se veral hundreds. They are generally followed by six or seven dark-colored individuals, mounted on good mules, and are guided apparently by some five or six cattle, who seem to know the road. But in spite of the guides. the shouting and galloping of the drovers, several head of cattle stray, some to the loose clay and sand on the river's bank, others to the mud sand flies by day, and thousands of age, in a manner to give the woodand water 'pantanos' that border the mosquitoes by night, render it far lands an aspect of mid-winter in a track, and there they stick last, die, from being comfortable, but there are northern clime. I believe they have and putrify. As soon as a beast strays from the herd, the drivers never look any more after it; and in the four or five miles between the landing-place and the Pueblito, there are at the present day several hundreds lying in 'every stage, from the poor beast exerting his last efforts to extricate himself, to the heap of bleached bones half buried in the ground. During the hot, calm days, the carcasses emit an efficie which certainly must engender fever and cholera; but I suppose it is nobody's business to try to mitigate the evil.

I have also paid some visits to what iscalled the 'Pueblito.' this is situated upon a sandhill some 35 or 40 feet above the level of the river, during September. On the Eastern side are the hospitals, burial-grounds and church; the two first are situated amongst some orange trees that have survived the bombarding, and just inside of the earthworks and fosse which formed Lopez's defences. I have just peeped into the hospitals; they seem well ventilated and kept very clean inside, scantily furnished with bed linen, but the climate does not require much; but just outside what an amount of fifth of every description, dead animals, rotting hides, a thing as a post-office does not exist if uncleanliness or infection could bring it forth. In several instances

half filled with some of these named above, and a little water of greenish hue; all serve to fill the atmosphere with stench sufficient to breed all the feyers and pestilences that are known, I firmly believe that Dr. Macdonald has no control outside the hospitals. or he would get some of the soldiers that lie and sleep in their little tents all day and are too lazy to wash themselves, and make a sanitary corps of them. In the booths or tents of the 'negociantes' (which are built in two rows. and to what may be called the street,) all articles for sale, from a needle to an anchor may be bought at what I consider a high price, but perhaps only a reasonable war price; any way I pity the consumers. The street between the two rows of booths are kept a little clean, only on windy days people are inconvenienced with clouds of dust and sand; but if any person take the trouble to go to the back of these booths and see the sights of filth and dirt it would baffle all description; the lower fishmarket of Constantinople before the last cholera was not to be compared to it. Where does the fault d sadvantage certainly One is all the water has to be carried from the river a distance of nearly threequarters of a mile, and is very dear, a small jar of about 2 gallons selling for a silver real.

After lying at Itapiru for nearly

seven weeks our vessel was taken in tow, and anchored in the mouth of the river Paraguay, while the steamer proceeded to the Cerrito to discharge her part cargo of coals; the steamer ten whole days to discharge about zilian navy must pay very heavy it with greater despatch. When wishthe guardship for permission. I was immediately struck with the difference in the appearance of everything to what it is at Itapiru; there is a neat little church built here, all the houses of the 'negociantes' are fairly clean, most of them with painted fronts, being mostly built of deals, or a woodframe work, and plastered with clay. The part called the Arsenal appears The part caned the Arsenat appears
very clean and well regulated; the income, if not beyond it.

A British Subject. soldiers on guard at the gate as nearly dressed and as clean as those on guard at the Tower of London. Here are piled a vast quantity of shells, annon balls, conical shot, boxes of canister and grape shot, some 5 or 6 Whitworth guns landed at the river side, a good many unmounted brass mortars with the name of the maker at Nantes, a great many rifle cartridges (lying about apparently valueless) bearing the labels of Ludlow of Birmingham, show that some body supplies the Brazilians with goods 'contraband of war,' and that they are mostly indebted to European manufacturers for their arms and ammunition. The burying ground is some distance from the church, railed in with wood railsorry to say appears to be filling very there were 8 new graves. Everything is dearer than at Itapiru—I paid ten Bolivianos for a quarter of very poor ing. These insects are very different ean beef. On the 2nd and 3rd of from those that occasionally do harm October the thermometer in a well to the harvests at Buenos Ayres, ventilated deck-house shaded from being much larger and more voracious, the sun by a sail, reached 94 deg. wherever they pass the soil is made Fahr. What will it reach in the bare of everything; the forest and month of January? The clouds of fruit-trees are stript of their foliappearances that the Brazilians set not been seen in your city since 1824: considerable value upon the place, In that year they made a final finish of its position, in a bend of the River all vegetation, even 'tuna' and 'pita' of its forest of wood I believe the sit-

certainly the soil is very productive. Every time that I went ashore at where before it reaches the soldierand that there were on the roll call on the 2nd of October the names of men ground for the last six months. I

cription, dead animals, rotting hides, or ting as a post-office does not exist or infection could obtain and old clothes (lying in decaying heaps in- that the army and navy correspond- the corpses of those who were victims has 8 casemated embrasures on each that the army and navy correspond- the corpses of those who were victims has 8 casemated embrasures on each that the army and navy correspond- the corpses of those who were victims has 8 casemated embrasures on each that the army and navy correspond- the corpses of those who were victims has 8 casemated embrasures on each that the army and navy correspond- the corpses of those who were victims has 8 casemated embrasures on each that the army and navy correspond- the corpses of those who were victims has 8 casemated embrasures on each that the army and navy correspond- the corpses of those who were victims has 8 casemated embrasures on each that the army and navy correspond- the corpses of those who were victims has 8 casemated embrasures on each that the army and navy correspond- the corpses of those who were victims had not 230 yards from the same batter peace, there are many who helieve that the army and navy correspond- the corpses of those who were victims had not 230 yards from the same batter peace, there are many who helieve that the army and navy correspond- the corpses of those who were victims had not 230 yards from the same batter peace, there are many who helieve that the army and navy correspond- the corpses of those who were victims had not 230 yards from the same batter peace, there are many who helieve the corps are many who helieve that the army are many who helieve the corps are many who helieve the corps

stead of being buried) and the fosse ence is properly carried out, but it is of the plague in Paraguay have been side. certainly an inconvenience for the civilians to be obliged to confine their friends posting their letters at Rosario or Buenos Ayres, when they can find doubt spies) agree that the Paraguay-anyone proceeding there. The ship ans are nearly all dead. In spite of masters cannot get their letters of business from Buenos Ayres on any account: they would know quite as much of the affairs of the world in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean as they do here except for the kindness of your worthy correspondent Sinbad, who tries to alleviate the craving for news by lending all the newspapers that come into his possession.

After ten days delay our vessel has been towed down to Corrientes, and the steamer left us there, probably for another ten days. Provisions getting scarce I find that I must pay here 4 Bol. for an arrobe of becf, 31 pats. for flour, 21 pats. for 100 small onions, for a head of cabbage I have been asked 6 Bol. rls., sweet potatoes 1 rl. per 11 lb., and 5 small shallots at the same price. Is not this surprising in a country which, if properly cultivated and governed, might produce anything.

In a copy of your journal kindly given to me by our countryman Mr. JMorg ans, I see there are the prospects of peace. If the avigation of the rivers is the p object of the war, in my humble sinion it would have been much better for the Argentine Government if it had laid out some of the money expended in this war to improve the rivers and said to the contrary Your number harbours, making roads, bridges, &c. of those that have been carried off by harbours, making roads, bridges, &c. and tow were detained here more than The soldiers would certainly have been better employed in keeping or-300 tons of coal; certainly the Bra-tder in the provinces, thereby giving some security to life and property, and they cannot manage to land their coals thus induce immigrants to settle here, so that by the time all the lands to the ing to land here I had to go alongside southward and eastward of Itapiru were occupied there would have been no difficulty in having free rivers.

I have refrained from any remarks upon the fast life in the army. I have not been to the gambling saloons, nor the tents of what dear old Sinbad calls the "female contingent," but the prancing steeds and flaunting fineries everywhere visible proclaim that some people live quite up to their

LETTER FROM SINBAD.

Corrientes, Oct. 20th.

Gentlemen, Yesterday I left Itapiru arriving here in two hours; on the way we passed two steamers and five sailing vessels aground. In former years at this season there was generally a partial rise of the streams, now there is not the least indication of it; on the contrary, the rivers Parana and Paraguay are both going down rapidly; should they continue to do so, it will seriously impede the navigation. A few straggling locusts, supposed to be the harbinger of multitudes yet to ings. and kept very tidy, but I am come, have been seen here, as also at Itapiru; if they make their appearfast; one morning that I visited it ance in swarms as was the case a few years ago, it would put a stop to belligerent transactions for the time be-These insects are very different Paraguay, and only distant from the inclosures were devoured. Yesterday Corrientes side of the Parana about a formidable force well supplied with two and a half miles, would render a heavy artillery and all else necessary small fort or battery a formidable for the intended purpose was to have barrier to the two rivers in case of been put in motion from the allied camp another war. If the island was cleared to take a position at Tayi, a spot on the bank of the river between Huuation would be very pleasant, and maita and Pilar. If the plan can be carried out it will effectually stop all communication from above and the re-Cerrito I was asked to stow away some one or other, that would be a deserter. They tell a long tale of com-plaints, among others that they get It is understood that no more horses nothing but farina and stinking beef or mules will be allowed to come this to eat, and that they have not received way from Entre Rios; it will be dif, one cent, of pay for the last ten months, fluit to prevent the trade while the prohibited animals bring the price is sent from Brazil—but it stops some which are being paid at Paso de la where before it reaches the soldier.—

The Corrientino estancieros (particularly those who hold a stock of the brutes) applaud and confirm the who have been under Paraguayan interdiction deeming it a very sapient measure. The cholera is diminishing should be sorry to believe what such characters would say, yet, perhaps, the matter may be worth investigaticate its speedy advent here; indeed

brought here and intered within the fire. stories.

Corrientes, Oct. 22nd.

Gentlemen,

Yesterday we were somewhat sur-prised by the arrival of the Uruguay, having made a short passage from Buenos Ayres, bringing mails; at the same time come up and make a mo-mentary stop the Brazilian steamer Leopoldo, with a schooner-brig in tow: both vessels were loaded with horses The Pingo, true to time, came in from above; the Captain reports nothing new had transpired at the allied encampments up to a late hour of yesterday. Here the booming of caunon fired at the North is heard, particularly during the nightime. One of your colleagues observes that the Argentine officers who have fallen victims of the scourge were persons of intemperate habits; it is due to the memory of many of those that have succumbed to say such is not the case. Drunkness is not a prominent vice of Argentine officers; on the contrary, they are remarkable for being abstemious. The pestilence is declining at the allied camps, still it exists in a malignant form, notwithstanding what is the plague is below the mark. If I do not state their numbers approximating to truth, it is because I am persnaded it calls forth angry remarks and contradictions from your colleagues. time will reveal the sad fact. Perhaps there was never a potentate in so distressed a situation as is Lopez, but the errors of his assailants have procured his safety till now. After two ostentatious but ineffectual campaigns, the war to all appearances may yet continue for an indefinite period. To recruit and transport 10,000 men is not the work of a day, to say nothing of the time necessary to make soldiers of stupid negro slaves fresh from the plantations, not one of whom has ever fired-a gun.

The Paraguayans betray no signs of debility, and I fully agree with you that a great and sanguinary battle must be fought to decide the question. That battle to my mind is not far off; the first gun shot from Tayi will be the signal. The allies have to combat a wily enemy, nay, a desperate foe, and must be on their guard. I know nothing of military tactics, but the less the allies divide their forces the better unless in Paraguay the motto be, "Divided we stand, united we fall."

With respect. SINBAD.

LETTERS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

THE IRONCLADS-HUMAITA. On the 9th I started from Tuyu-Cué and on the morning of the 10th I arrived at Tuyuti, from there I went to the Paso de la Patria and embarked at one o'clock in the afternoon for the island of Avisto. Then I put myself on board a small steamer which took the flag of the Commodore Elisario de of ironclads under the command of mained at the mercy of the foe."

Commodore Albin. Thence to Hu- In Tuyuti there exists the most ombo which is stationed between the 1st and 2d divisions of the fleet. At 4.30 we anchored alongside of the Brazil which I boarded to pay my res- but from the passers-by. pects to the Admiral:

facilitate the object of my mission, and five rank and file with long knives, which was to make a nearer examination of the fortress, whose name is now where he was going, and with indesso famous. The first division of iron-clads is anchored about 300 yards from the 'London' Battery,' which is the first that presents itself after rounding the elbow of the river.

The ironelad Bahia is stationed about 230 yards from the same better

The Bahia is under the enemy's The Lynch battery crosses its limits of the city. The statement fire with the 16 guns of the London correspondence to the few chances of made by deserters from the enemy battery in the first bend of the channel. (the most part of whom are without The water being low, a sand bank is visible in the middle of the river in front of the batteries, and we can disthe prolouged cannonade which is cover three recently made roads lead-audible here, people still believe their ing to the river from behind the Lynch ing to the river from behind the Lynch battery. Any vessel attempting to force a passage would have to sail within 10 yards of the Paraguayan batteries, receiving on the beam the fire of the 8 guns of the London battery parallel to the river, whilst a-head she would be exposed to the fire of the Lynch and three other batteries to the North, and to the horizontal fire of the London battery from astern; and not only that, for if she touched the chain laid obliquely across the river, she would swing on to the bank with the current and remain a helpless target for the enemy's artillery. The channel of Humaitá is now so low that all the pilots are agreed that the ironclad Brazil from her breadth of beam would be unable to manœuvre or obey her belm with sufficient rapidity to get through a pass not more at this moment than 40 yards wide. The channel is not only obstructed by sunken ships, but to the naked eyethere is distinctly visible a whole line of torpedoes. The squadron is daily em-. ployed, it is true, in fishing them up, but this does not much diminish the dauger. Your readers may have often asked why do they not cut the chain? A few words will convince them of the impossibility of doing so at a spot upon which the seven batteries of Humaita converge, and watched moreover by a guard on the Chaco.

The Chaco is a vampy, and the whole extent of its banks, with the exception of the place where the guard is stationed, is protected by the guns of Humaita. To attempt to capture the guard and cut the chains with boats' crews, under the fire of the batteries, is simply an impossibility. Tue-vessels in the vanguard have fired at the obstruction with cannon, but as it contains no wood work the balls glance off, and harmlessly bury themselves in the river or the mud banks.

For a long time past men competent in the art of war, and distinguished naval men of all nations, have been of opinion that the fortress of Humaita was impregnable. It is thus unjust to accuse the Brazilian ironelad squadron of failing in its duties, for, on the contrary, it is little less than rash to expose the Bahia within pistolshot, as she now is, of the enemy's fortress.

As for the effects of the bombardment from the squadron, it is known positively that it has caused considerible injury and losses to the enemy. On the 12th inst the squadron bombarded Humaita, and the division abreast of Curuzu directed its fires on the headquarters at Paso Pucu, where upon the same day there happened to be on a visit Messrs. De Couverville and De Libertad .- Republica.

A MOAN PROM THE ALLIED CAMP.

I am quite certain you have all heard of the grand victories we have obtained in the last few days. victories. Precisely like all the rest we have obtained up to the present, me to the Princesa de Joinville bearing costing as dear as that of the 24th of September and the taking of Pilar, the Santos, who had the politeness to place former of which cost the Brazilians at my disposal a steam-lannch which some 2,500 men, and the latter not carried me to the Chaco by the river much less. A friend who writes to found myself landed at the port of in that massacre, for I can call it noth-Quio, where Admiral Joaquin José ingelse. The engagement was brought Ignacio has established a depot of pro- about by the Paraguayans endeavorthe Paraguay. The distance between these ports is about 6 miles; at Elisaro or swamp, their ammunition sario is stationed the second division got wet, and the whole of them re-

maita the distance is about one league. frightful misery among the Brazilians, At 4 o'clock in the afternoon I went in who are, as you may probably have the steam-tender Lindoya to the Colheard, the best cared for. I do not exaggerate in telling you that not only are they reduced to begging from the shopkeepers in the camp,

It seems that our respectable allies, Admiral Ignacio appears to me to be about 60 years of age. He is of low stature, and has all the rough but frank characteristics of an old salt consisted of a lieutenant, armed with the Admiral did all in his power to a null five rendered by the chiracteristics of an old salt consisted of a lieutenant, armed with the Admiral did all in his power to and five rendered by with muskets, and five rendered by with his better

FRENCH PACKET NEWS.

ENGLAND.

In spite of the moderation of the British Cabinet, the differences with demise. the United States, in regard to the indemnity for depredations committed by the Alabama on American property, do not seem in a fair way of being settled. The Government of Washington do not seem disposed to make any concession; and, on the other hand, the American proposal of leaving the question to the arbitration of the Czar, has been rejected by England.

The Times is again preaching a nonintervention policy in the affairs of the Continent, and particularly in the Eastern question. It thinks the less England interferes, the less will the suzerain rights of the Sultan be menaced.

Lord Derby is suffering from repeated attacks of gout, and there are probabilities he will be obliged to retire soon from active participation in the Government.

The Synod of Bishops, convoked by the Archbishop of Canterbury, met on the 24th of September. There were present 77 English Bishops, 23 Colonial, and 20 from the U. States. The object of their deliberations is to seek the means of obviating all differences in the bosom of the Anglican Church, and restore unity of faith and

The Fenian disturbances in Manchester were serious. Two prisoners, Colonel Hildare and Captain Deasey, were violently rescued from the hands of justice, at a short distance from the city, by a band of Irish, who fired on the police; two of whom were mortally wounded. Reinforcements came to the aid of the police, and they succeeded in capturing several of the rioters.

The preparations for the Abyssinian expedition continued in Liver pool. The English Government has purch sed several thousand camels in Alexandria. In Woolwich they are busy constructing batteries of mountain artillery, consisting of rifled copper guns of extraordinary lightness of weight, but of considerable range and

power.
The Order of Dominican Friars, which had disappeared in England since the time of Henry VIII., is again about to be permanently reestablished in London. A new monastery is being built for them at Haverstock Hill. It will require two years yet to complete the chapel, which will contain from 7,000 to 8,000 persons.

Sir Frederic Bruce, the British Ambassador at Washington, has died in the States. He was attached to the late Lord Ashburton's special mission to Washington in 1842, and Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor of China in 1858. In the Foreign-office list he is represented as being Charge d'Affaires to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay in 1851. Sir Frederick, up to the time of his death, was untiring in his efforts to arrange the Alabama question with the United States Government.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon is placed between the two parties who advocate peace and war, represented respec-tively by the Constitutionnel and Presse. Meantime, military preparations are active. Strasburg is converted into an entrenched camp.

The closing of the Universal Exhibition will be celebrated by a grand ceremonial, at which the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and other European Sovereigns, are expected to be

General Fleury is at Vienna, superintending the removal of the remains of Napoleon II. to Paris.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A meeting is about to take place between the Emperor of Russia and the Shah of Persia, in the Orimea.

Turkey is concentrating troops on

the Servian frontier. The Grand Duke Michael and the Russian Ambaseador, Ignaticioff, were to have a conference with the Sultan.

SISTER MARTHA.

When the melancholy tidings of the spread of cholers in the army reached this city, amidst the general are to be borne by the merchants alarm which pervaded, four Sisters of only. The shippers will probably net Charity volunteered their services, and see the thing in the same light, and The Government, anxious to do all understand that before the law it is that was possible, made the most only a private individual. Where tempting offers to medical men, and there are no receipts passed, the only as high as \$25,000 per mouth was testimony of moneys paid and re-offered to all physicians who would ceived are the books and documents, leave for the army; but we believe not as secondary evidence of the transaction. In the instance we are speaking of the offer. Unallured however by salary or worldly gain, but simply his cash-book, with the entry of duties are the books and uncumous, as secondary evidence of the transaction. In the instance we are speaking of, the shipper of produce produces by salary or worldly gain, but simply his cash-book, with the entry of duties obeying the heavenly dictates of their paid by such and such a vessel, at any the highest hill-top that over-hangs mission, these four Sisters of Charity particular date. The Custom-house the shattered city of Paysandú, blowprepared for the voyage. When on produces the original permit, with the ling his revolutionary hom and sum upon the 21st., but after a few days at Frayle Muerto. The scaffolding the point of departure, one of these description and quantity of articles moning to his ranks the scum of those was adjourned until the 12th of Oct. was carried away.

salitly champions of mercy was strick- shipped, and amount of duties correen down by disease: she lingered for a few days, and yesterday, we lament to say, we learned her premature

Sister Martha has passed to another and a better world: blessed be her memory and peace to her ashes. During the awful visitation of cholera last April, this poor nun was unceasing in her attendance on the sick. No storm was too great, no weather too severe, to intimidate this courageous Sister of Charity. Only those who visited the hospitals and the miserable dwellings of the poor, knew of the labors

of this angel of mercy.
Let it not be supposed that it is with any desire to extol the virtues of a nun that we make these remarks. In this age of advanced civilisation and materialism, it is almost impossible to comprehend the motives which instil into woman's heart such Christian heroism. We are not one of those who look only at the dark side of life, believe the world is a dungeon, and that salvation can only be secured by ostracism from all the innocent pleasures of life, and a display of worldly bumility. But true Christian charity, such as that of poor Sister Martha, captivates the soul and enchants the noblest feelings of human nature. To contemplate the career of this martyr in the cause of humanity, although sneered at by some, may teach much that is worth knowing. She bequeaths to us proof that with all our philosophy and experience, and even surrounded by the enervating arts of modern civilisation, true charity still burns with primeval ardor in the human soul when animated and directed by a power more than human; but this poor sister's earthly toils have ceased for ever; the 'angel of death' appeared with a summons, for which since death first entered this world none were better prepared: it found her about to start on her mission of mercy and charity, and as her pure soul winged its flight to Heaven angels whispered-

"In te Domine speravi non confundar in

CUSTOMS DEFALCATIONS.

We believe we are correct in stating that both in regard to the current rumors, and to published accounts, there is much exaggeration respecting the arrest of several members of the commercial community for the payment of export duties. The Federal Judge, it is certain, thought proper to issue writs, but the object of the writs, however irregular and arbitrary the proceeding, was principally to ascertain from the personal declaration of parties interested what duties had been paid on produce shipped by certain vessels. These investigations may have been necessary as preliminaries to a searching scrutiny into the internal discipline of the Custom-house Within that edifice, there is itself. not the slightest doubt, we must look for the origin of the questions which have created positive apprehension in the commercial world, owing to the precipitate conduct of the judicial authorities.

There have been instances of fraud in this port, where the Custom-house was the victim. In such cases no one can complain of summary proceedings, so long as the authorities confine themselves within the limits of decent legal Instam-house itself; and shortest way would be to go at once would be nothing lost, they do seem as the amount has not reached the coffers of the treasury. All errors in transmission, all intermediate risks, prepared to depart for the Allied camp. the Custom-house may yet be made to

sponding noted thereon. This document undergoes manipulation of some kind in the treasury itself before the ship is dispatched, but the manipulation does not amount to a receipt to the merchant for the duties. The only real receipt is the fact of the clearance of the vessel, as she is not dispatched by the authorities until all the duties are paid. And in the case of steamers, with special privileges, there is not even that evidence.

In the operation of shipping produce there are six formalities necessary in the Custom-house:-1st. The shipper presents to the Register office two stamped permits, detailing the produce to be embarked. 2nd. He fills up a paper or 'boleto' with same particulars in triplicate, that is, technically, two originals and a copy, signed by the Customs official who retains the two originals, and with the copy the ship-per embarks the produce. 3rd. The embarkation completed, the shipper returns to the Register office, presents the triplicate with quantity shipped noted thereon by the officer at the place of shipment, and receives one arrival of the foe and the hardships of laugh at their party's expense. of the originals in exchange, for the liquidation of the duties. 4th. The liquidation effected, the amount of duties to be paid is noted at the accountant's office. 5th. This being done the amount is paid in the Treasury where the sum paid is noted on the original permit. 6th. The payment being effected at the Treasury, the original permit with the 'boleto' is returned to the official at the Register office, and the operation is completed.

matters exist at present, the only visited by anawful storm; the streets formal security for the merchant is were 6 inches deep with hail stones, the original document upon which the and those deep in mystic lore pro-Treasury has noted the amount of claimed that before another moon the duties paid prior to the clearance of foot prints of the invasion would be the vessel, and in any dispute as to marked on the sands of the Uruguay. the payment of duties the Customhouse is bound to produce it. If this document is missing the Customhouse loses recourse.

The most sensible plan would be to give a receipt for the duties, and throw the onus of proof on the merchant, an obligation he would be only too glad to incur, rather than trust to the honesty of his own clerk,

or that of the Custom-house officials We look for a simple and immediate reform of this kind, and hope to hear no more of the present question. The defalcations, we are given to understand, amount to much less than was originally supposed. In any case, it is beiter that the revenue should bear the loss than that the Federal Courts should lose their weight in public opinion by any precipitation or error in their procedure.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION in the PLATA

INVASION OF THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

APARICIO IN THE FIELD.

It is our melancholy duty to announce another revolution in the river Plate; yesterday the repugnant tid-ings reached us by the Uruguay steamer. At first we were fain to doubt the intelligence, but the Uruguay papers bring the sad conviction that the news is too true.

The loon of the hour is a certain Colonel Aparicio, who early in the morning Wednesday the 23th inst., with but a small body-guard of 8 or formalities. But the cases now under 10, armed gauchos, started from the consideration are of an entirely differ- smiling capital of Entre Rios, and ent complexion: the frauds are under- heading their steeds for that frondifestood to have been committed in the rous region known as the Palmar, plunged into the Uruguay the payment of the duties, it is to Rubicou of their hapless native soil, those clerks and agents the law must they planted the flagstaff of revolt of the revenue authorities, thought the ed San José, when General Urquiza the product obtained. despatched, his trusty lieutenant Col. to headquarters, and if it failed there would be nothing lost, they do seem chase to the leaders of the revolt, and to be under the impression that the fired with patriotic zeal, and a keen principals may be sued for duties whether paid by them or not, so long who enjoyed for so long a hospitable home in Entre Rios, they pushed on, vigorously to close with the fellows before they arrived at the pass, but the road was too long or their horses, too slow for the revels swam the river before their pursuers reached the bank.

Rumour gives that the Machucas, the Pintos, the Albes and the Baes, all fellows who have Romed with Romulus, &c., are hastening to the banner of Aparicio, and that before a week is about, this diminutive revolutionary snow ball will assume the latest dates Aparicio was mounted on

lovely camps. An English gentleman who arrived yesterday from Paysandú assures us that although the alarm along the Uruguay is intense, the rate of interest is the same. Colonel Regulus with the iron resolution of his great name sake, rules the roast at Paysandú, and the shopkeepers and other leading residents regard the invasion as a political flash in the pan. which amounts to nothing; others who judge the future by the past peer through the political telescope, and see so far a head that their brains grow dizzy at the prospect, the whole Paraguay war took its origin from a less pretending invasion than the present. Still people in Paysandu believe that it will amount to nothing, unless parties behind the scenes supply Mr. Aparicio with the elements of victory. Two days before the invasion took place General Urquiza notified the Jefe to be on the look out; this functionary took the hint, and since then the whole town has slept under arms; the shopkeepers and others like to the Brigade of Lawyers in Dublin, are becoming exasperated at the nona night and morning campaign in the plaza, triumph in a measure over the Bob Acre courage of the military civilians. Paysandu was just beginning to go-ahead when this sad affair occurred, the contract for paving the streets concluded, the shearing progressing, camps lovely, and novillos fat; wool clean, light and good staple, but as yet no sales. Superstitious people see in the present invasion the confirmation of their gloomy forebodings when It will be seen therefore that as but a few days past the place was

We did our best to obtain yesterday a biographical sketch of Aparicio, but no man in Buenos Ayres seems to know anything of his pedigree or family; to use Mr. Helper's expressive language, he is mahogany-colored individual destitute of a tea spoonful of the milk of human kinduess, an inferior fellow done for, and a member of that gang which the exconsul attempts to write out of existence.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL,

.Pará.-A party of seven Americans started from Pará on the 5th. ult., on a trip of exploration of the lands of the Amazon, Madeira, Tapajós and Tocantins, with the view of selecting a location for an American settlement The Government furnishes them with transport and provides for them.

The city of Belem (Para) contains 3551 houses and 11 churches, with a population of about 30,000 souls.

The export of cocoa last year was 196,254 arrobus value 1.418:496\$997. two thirds of which were obtained from plantations and one third from wild

That of cotton averaged 2270 arrohas during the five years previous to the war in the United States. In the five following years it increased to an average of 7260 arrobas of 32 lbs.

The export of sugar from 1862 to 1867 averaged 17,415 arrobas worth

The export of Indian-rubber in 1866 7 amounted to 421,384 arrobas, Value 5,846:7588, against 326,390 arrobas value 4,628:562\$ shipped in the year 1865-6; which last was an increase of about 1,000:0008 over the been collusion on the part of the clerks of principals responsible for highway of commerce, they swam the advance in price. The drying of the keep up with the one that had made gum is altogether performed over slow fires, it appears that the Strauss plan first apply. But, whether those parties amongst the bullruches and rank vegetation which kies the river. Scarce in any locality notwithstanding its judicial authorities, at the instigation however had the alarming news reachimplicity and the greater value of

> Plauly.-The steamer Urussuhy went aground on the Coróa da Aurora and it was believed she could not be got off. She had been in service on the Parnabyba for the last eight years.

> A new steamboat from England was expected to arrive towards the end of September.

> Pernambuco-On board the British schoner Henriette, upon the 19th ult.. a young man named Harris Calkin slashed the head of a fellow seaman called William Hallaway. The former was committed to prison.

Bahia—The jewellers and dealers in gold and silver articles closed their shops in Bahia upon the 20th ult., in consequence of the action of the essayer, whom they accused, in a memorial presented to the President, of exproportions of an avalanche. At ecting heavy irregular fees and in a manner persecuting them.

The adjourned session of the Pro-

Mr. John Morgan Jr. the British consul, was distributing to those lanters who desired them, seeds of Sea Island, Egyptian and New Orleans cotton.

Rio de Janeiro-The contingent furnished by the province to support the war with Paraguay, amounts to about 11,000 men fowarded since the commencement of the war.

S. Paulo-The editors of the Esperanza of Itu and the Correio Paulistano respectively speak favorably of some native wines subjected to their judgment, which were made by Sr. Antonio Venerando Teixeira of Itú and Sr. Joaquin Xavier Pinheiro of Mogy das Cruzes. In vino veritas?

The Punch of S, Paulo, Cabrido, has been at last silenced and forced to suspend, its printer having been condemned to 6 months imprisonment, the maximum of art. 237 § 3, with reference to 236 § 4, of the Criminal Code.

Whatever may have been its faults of commission the Cabrido was a clever satirical paper and its cessation will be felt by many a one, even of its political opponents, who enjoy a hearty

The through trip from Rio to the city of S. Paulo is now performed in 26½ hours after leaving Rio. c

At S. Sebastiao upon the 30th Ult. the slaves of Sr. José Esteváo de Sant-Anna murdered the whole family of nine persons, with the idea, as they assert, of being able to enter the army and become free. Most of them had been reared by the family. The four chief murderers then presented themselves to the Police Delegade and informed him of the atrocious act they had just perpetrated! The others likewise were arrested.

Small-pox of a mild character had broken out at Porto Felix, brought, it was thought, from Capivary.

A partial, if not a total stop to some speculations for a premium on copper, was made last week by the publicspirited owner and agent of the Santos and Rio packets Paulista and Santa Maria, who refused to carry the bags of copper to Rio de Janeiro for a less freight than 10 p.8 to 15 p.00

Rio Grande do Sul.—An a ffbeayrtween two learned doctors in law, Srs. Aftonso Guimaráes and Bezerra Cavalcanti, had taken place in the city of Rio Graude. Fire-arms were produced but it does not appear that any damage was done except to the air, which vi-brated sharply under a flow of extrajudicial länguage of a strong order.

IMPORTANT FROM MATTO GROSSO.

On the return of the expedition of the President, after abandoning Co-

rumbá in consequence of ascertaining that a Paraguayan force was on its way up the the river, one of the Paraguayan steamboats, succeeded in overtaking the rear of the force, which was embarked chiefly in boats. The old and slow steamer Jaurú was run ashore by her crew and abandoned by all but five men, who were killed by the Paragnayans who boarded the steamer and worked to get her off. Meantime the Brazilians opened fire from the river bank, and the Antonio Joso returning from protecting the canoes, struck the Paraguayan steamer with five shots, causing her to put about and hurry down stream. Some more cannon balls disabled the Jaurá and the Antonio Joso boarding, all the Paraguayans but two were put to the sword, the two others jumping ashore, where they were made prisoners.

The prisoners reported that four keep up with the one that had made the attack. On hearing this the men in the boats abandoned them and took their route by land.

Small-pox had broken out amongst the expedition and was committing considerable rayage among the troops, most of whom were unvaccinated. It had also been introduced by them into Ouyabá, where it was raging with virulence.

IMPORTANT FROM THE INTERIOR.

VARELA TAKES SALTA.

GOVERNOR LUQUE RESIGNINS.

A chasque has just arrived, with the intelligence from Cordoba that Luque and his Ministers have re-

signed. Varela took the town of Salta, but was obliged to leave it in haste, by the approximation of General Navarro's troops. Varela took the road towards Jujuy, with a considerable quantity of

booty.
Mr. Wheelwright has gone up to Cordoba. The freshet has suspended vinuial Assembly reopened its sittings | the works on the bridge over the river

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken 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 WERKLY STANDARD.

'Hil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicore.'

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1867.

TO OUR COUNTRY AGENTS.

The Editors of the Standard hereby notify their agents in the camp that they cannot permit the enclosure of any wool circulars in their subscribers' papers; any violation of this rule will render an immediate change of the agency imperative. The wool circulars received by our country readers, the last and previous weeks were sarreptitiously transmitted with out any knowledge whatever of the Editors or anyone belonging to their

inexact data they contain, the Editors have every confidence that their agents henceforward will not lend themselves to such a practice. M. G. & E. T. MULHALL

Standard office, B. Ayres.

that these documents have been pro-

As many farmers complain

THE FRENCH MAILS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUNIS.

Yesterday the French mail steamer Aunis arrived in port. At 1 past 8 a.m. the mails arrived on shore. She comes crowded with passengers, over one hundred for this port alone; we notice on the list the following well known residents :- Guerin, Matthe, Lartigan, Mallman, Nauts and Sole; we welcome these gentlemen back to the country of their adoption. The Aunis brought no gold of impor-tance. We extract from our English exchanges the following :-

Mr. G. B. Mathew, C. B., her Majesty's Minister at Buenos Ayres, has been appointed to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro-London Gazette.-Sept. 21st 1867.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Buenos Ayres Northern Railway company was held on Monday, the 16th inst., at the London Tavern; Mr. S

Hayne in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adop tion of the report, said they had passed through a difficult period for railway companies. When they met at the preceding ordinary meeting they had several trade creditors who were pressing them for payment, and threatening the winding-up of the company, having no funds in hand to meet the pressing claims upon them. He was happy to say that some of those matters had to a certain extent been met. uncertain litigation. They had also received something on account of 1866, so that their position had been improved, and they had been enabled to work the line for the year ending the 31st of March last for about 25 per cent. less than in the preceding year. They had reduced a debt of about £9,500 to £3,700 which was a step in the right direction, and he trusted that it would not be long before they would have a more favourable account of their affairs. There had been a steady increase of traffle, although the storm last year had inflicted a loss on them of about £2,000, and the total loss might be taken at nearly £4,000. If the Government insisted upon further expenditure the directors would regard it as a breach of faith. The payment on account in July last was £250,000, but at that period the whole claim had not been adjusted. The total remittances from Buenos Ayres since the last annual meeting amounted to £8,600.

They required to raise £40,000 by debentures, and if the shareholders would enable them to do so the direct a protest, or whatever else it may be tors would have a balance available called, which will be an act of interfor the payment of dividends.

Mr. Smith seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. Elborough moved as an amendment that the accounts be not adopt-

ment, which was negatived, and the original motion was adopted. The directors were authorised to capitalise the balance of £3,746 standing to the debit of revenue, the retiring director, Sir T. C. Lees, was re-elected, and also Mr. Spratt and Mr. J. Hutchinson

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Brazil and River Plate Mail says: Amongst other passengers who embarked by the Oneida, from Southampton, on the 9th Sept., were his Excellency Señor Riestra and family. Señor Riestra has been in this country for the last two years as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Republic; but the state of his health for some time past has prevented him living in the Metropolis, and he resided at the Isle of Wight up to the period of his departure. It is to be hoped the genial climate of Lishon will reinstate Senor Riestra's health, and that when he returns in spring a different and more favourable condition of affairs will prevail in the River Plate, so as to facilitate his financial mission. Señor Riestra is justly held in high estimation in England for his private worth, and his intimate knowledge of our country and language cannot fail at all times to ensure him a cordial welcome, and to render his services of great value to the Argentine Republic. It was through the instrumentality of Senor tence would be war. Riestra, when Finance Minister at ductive of much loss, owing to the Buenos Ayres, that the English loan of 1825 was settled on terms so honouthe interest has always been punctually paid by the agents, Messis. Baring Brothers and Co.

A correspondent of the Spectator writes as follows on the war feeling in Prussia.

I am bound to say that a prevail ing impression, I may say an inward belief, exists in all the persons I have conversed with that war with France is well nigh unavoidable. What seems to weigh the most as an ominous sign with those who stand near the Government, is the nature of the attempt made by the Emperor Napoleon to dictate about Schleswing just after the Paris visit, coupled with the know ledge of certain representations made by him to the Emperor of Russia. Neither do I think that the Salzburg interview is exactly looked upon as a mere visit of ceremony, although there is a belief that no actual convention has been made. But Baron Beust's vindictive animosity against Prussia has been too distinctly revealed not to keep suspicion alive. I have reason to believe that Count Bismarck has on three occasions made advances to Austria which have been coldly repulsed. If Austria be, therefore, in no condition to enter into active alliauce with France, there is yet every. reason to apprehend that she is not in a humour to forego the opportunity of giving underhand assistance to any operation hostile to Prussia. The prospect of such foreign complications has not had the effect, however, of intimidating people here. In England there is much said about the self-conceit of the Prussians. I must say that I have not observed it in their tone on the subject of a French war. It is in the "Colonel" and the "Captain more formidable for Prussia than it would have been, is well known and luing of French power, but at the same time a quiet and concentrated resolution, if it must come to blows, to go boldly forward, coupled with a sense of inward strength for the great match. The adoption of the Chassepot rifle by the Frencharmy has not frightened the Prussian military men, who maintain that in spite of certain superior qualities, it is practically inferior to their

Of the new French hand-cannon the Prussian opinion is not favourable. On the other hand, the trials made here of the new needle-gun invented by Dreyse have also been adverse. The report of its being about to be given to a portion of the army is quite untrue. The sum total of the position, then, is that there is a general state of defiant expectation that from France there will come some fine morning an act of some kind, a remonstrance, or ference that the Government neither can nor will tolerate. It is not from coffee-house politicians and idle gossips that I have heard this idea expressed. It is participated in by men who stand nearest to the Executive; with tou or twelve others on a bank of and all exhibit in regard to this pos- day on the opposite side of the road. ravages on the coasts of the Gulf. In

nation. France shall not be allowed o have a right to intervene in matters that are of a purely German nature, and if she does so, the thing must be tall man, who acted as captain, then subject is perfect, and it is in the new one, and it shone in the light. that recognised the Imperial Governfail at the pinch that his strength lies. All the pistols were quite bright nary plenipotentiaries be sent expressly The cession of Luxemburg is an accepted fact;—that of North Schleswig of the van was heard, and the direct to Denmark will be satisfied out of necessity, because stipulated in last year's treaty, but any concession to France is out of the question. What leaves the most disagreeable impression is the fact that with the firm determination not to act agressively, to confine action entirely to such internal changes as may be brought about in peaceful combination with their South German brethren, the the back. In the meantime other North German statesmen are withal haunted by the sense that this line of policy is not likely to avail to keep off the misfortune of a conflict with France. In reality men in North Germany are sleeping with their muskets by their side, prepared to be summoned at any moment, and I warrant you that when this happens they will fight hard .-

M. de Girardin says, in the Liberté, that, if France were to be polled at this moment, under the sensation produced by M. de Bismarck's circular, he does not doubt that the sen-

Mr. Colin Ross, son of Captain Horatio Ross, has met with a severe ac cident at Inverness. His rifle burst rable to his country, and upon which and his hand was so seriously mutilated that it is feared amoutation will be necessary.

General Kanzler is said to have conceived the project of surrounding Rome with a circle of detached forts. All the ground around Mont Mario is being levelled to establish some batte ries of artillery, and the Zouaves are employed on the works.

The sensation event of the week has been the rescue of the two Fenian prisoners captured by the Manchester police—Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasy. It appears that about ten days ago the police found four men loitering in the streets of Manchester in the middle of the night. Their behaviour ex cited the suspicion that robbery was intended, and they were challenged. In the struggle which then took place two of the men escaped; the other two vainly endeavoured to draw revolvers from their pockets, and were captured. The fact of their being thus armed confirmed the conjecture that they were prepared for a desperate enterprise of some kind. The Irish-Ameri can accent of the prisoners, and their claim to be treated as American citizens, turned the suspicions of the police in a new direction. In order to afford time for communication with the Irish police, the prisoners were detained under the Vagrant Act, and soon after information was received which left no doubt that they were men of mark in the Fenian brotherhood. One was "Colonel Kelly," and the other "Captain Deasy." The former is believed to have been Stepl.ens' chief colleague and counsellor, and to have planned and carried out the escape of his chief from Dublin prison. On Wednesday pay pressing claims and interest on debentures and loans. As to the guarantee for 1865, they thought it better to accept £5,800 than to enter into uncertain litigation. They had also caimity on the future. That preparations are being pushed on in France, would be tried, some preparations which will make a campaign much which will make a campaign much work for preparations. A double row once or perhaps twice. About thirty lengther lengther like the preparations once or perhaps twice. About thirty lengther left Rio vesterday for Santos in of constables lined the passage from prisoners in all have been apprehenthe court-house to the prison van; and ded, charged with being concerned in would have been, is not known the court-house to the prison van, and thed, charged with being concerned in treely admitted. There is no undervaseven constables going with the van, up and remanded on Friday. Only and four following in a cab. With one or two are charged with the one exception none of the constables murder of Brett. Several of the carried any arms save their truncheous; prisoners intimated their intention to the exception was Brett, the turnkey of the van, who rode inside and who carried a cutlass. On the way to the Liverpool have taken the precaution gaol the van had to pass under a railway arch in Hyde-road. A very acute looker-on, who lived near the railway arch, had noticed a number of strange, suspiciouslooking men loitering in the neighbourhood all the morning. Some of them visited the neighbouring inn, the Railway Hotel, from time to time, and then went across the road into the unenclosed field along the line of railway. They were stiffly-built men, and some of them looked as it they had been soldiers. One of them was rather taller than the rest. He was a fair complexioned man, with a black coat and cap. He appeared to be the leader. The witness felt sure that "something was going to happen." About four o'clock he was so occupied with watching the men that he did not see the prison van when it was coming up the road. He saw the tall man standing ment.

joined those on the bank, making the with the exception of four. On the number from fifteen to twenty. The 27th August there were 200 deaths. drew a revolver, which looked like a this moment the rumble At

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volver, and fired. At the firing of the

shot the constables were seen clam-

bering down from the van as fast as they could. The other barrels of his revolver the same man then discharged at the horses. One of the animals plunged about a great deal, and it was afterwards found that it was shot in shots were being fired behind the van and the officers driven off. By this time a great crowd of people had gathered together While some of the assistants kept back the constables and the crowd, others surrounded the van and began to break a way into it This they tried to do, some with ham mers, others with an axe head, and others with stones. As soon as one of the panels gave way, the man who from the first had been seen to act as captain presented his pistol through the opening, and was heard to demand the keys from somebody inside. The answer could not be heard through the din caused by the battering of the stones and the hammers, and the shrieks of the women who were also in the van. The next thing observed was the captain firing a shot into the van. At this time the constables and some of the crowd made a rush at the van, but fell back on being fired at Whenever an attempt of this kind was made, there were always some men to jump to the front, so as to keep the way clear between the constables and the van. On one of these occasions a bystander said to a neighbour of his, "They've fired all their shots; let's make another rush.' They did so, and the next moment one of them exclaimed he was shot. Wheathe van was broken open, the first thing seen was a constable with keys in his hand (Sergeant Brett) tumbling from the inside down the steps. He was bleeding from the temples, and his head looked as if it had been hit by some of the stones. The captain and some of his men stood at the door, calling out to the prisoners, "Come out." A woman was among the first to get out. Afterwards a tail man with a dark moustache "Captain" Deasy) came out, and then followed a short, thickset man "Colonel" Kelly). Both of the men looked as if they were still handcuffed. Nearly all the assailants crowded round, and whilst some of them hurried across the uneuclosed fields, others remained behind, and fired more shots. The firing seemed quite at random, as if there was now no wish to wound, but only to keep the police at bay. Sergeant Brett was helped into a cab. He was speechless,

and seemed dying. He has since died. Other wounded men were attended to in the same way. The walls of the railway arch were found studded with shot marks. One informant saw the mortar fly off in flakes while the firing was going on. He prove an alibi. Warned by the event, the authorities at Manchester and of arming the constables, authority to do so having been obtained from the

Home Office.

LATEST FROM MEXICO AND UNITED STATES.

The mortal remains of the Archduke Maximilian bad arrived at Mexico, and were to be delivered to the Austrian Admiral Tegethhoff.

It appears positive that the mode of capture of Santa Ana will give rise to diplomatic questions with the United Smies.

The Mexican Minister at Washington, Mr. Romero, returns to his own country, accompanied at his invitation by General Banks.

The sentence of death under which the ex-imperial officers lay has been commuted by the Republican Govern-

Yellow fever was making fearful

Mr. Wright seconded the amend-sible interference the same determi- He put up his hand, and several other Galveston all the doctors had died, as well as all the Government employees

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WAR IN THE NORTH. ARRIVAL OF THE ESPIGADOR

SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES. The following telegram was received from the Tigre yesterday at 3.15 p.m. On the morning of the 21st inst. a Brazilian ambuscade composed of three divisions of cavalry on the right of the line of the allies, surprised 800 Paraguayans, taking two hundred prisoners and killing 300. The Braziliaus lost 70 to 80 rank and file, and one cornet killed and one captain wound-

On the same morning on the left of the line, an Argentine ambuscade composed of two divisions of cavalry were botly engaged with the enemy, and at the moment when victory was still doubtful Colonel Videla arrived with a squadron of the 3rd Regiment of cavalry, which charged furiously, completely defeating the Paraguayans who left 80 dead in the field. The Argentine loss was 16 rank and file, and 3 officers wounded, and one officer

At the last moment it was reported that a picket of 100 men with its commander had passed over to the Argentine camp.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd Oct. 1867. I much fear my letter by the Aunis this trip will scarcely contain sufficient intéresting matter to merit the usual heading from our special correspondent but the fact is I had forgotten this was the 22ud and that the Aunis would leave this afternoon; it was only when, during the discussion of a sandwich and cocktail at Mr. Graham's American coffee-house, I preceived a number of persons seated by the table of newspapers and perusing the Standard that I became fully aware of the truth that Cabral's usual packet letter to the Standard was still unwritten. Having thus offered the only excuse possible for the shabbiness of this epistle, I will proceed to give some of the latest news.

Dr. Raymundo M, Alves de Souza and one of his accomplices in the abduction of the widow lady, D. Candida de Ouveira. came up for judgment before the jury of this capital a few days ago. D. Souza was condemned to ten years imprisonment with hard labor, and his accomplice to six years.

The imperial Governmenthus placed the Barao de Penedo (Sr. Carvalho Moreira) for many years Brazilian Minister in London, on the list of reserved diplomatic agents. It is reported that Sr. Sergio Teixeira Macedo is to be transferred from Paris to London and that Sr. Araujo now Brazilian Minister at St. Petersburg will be transferred to Paris.

A large fire broke out about midnight on the 20th in the Rua da Quidestroying completely one tanda, house and damaging several others.

The Councillor of State Sr. Saldanha Marinto, late President of the Province of Minas Geraes, has been apthe Santa Marin, and was accompained as far as Fort Villegaignon by a small steamer, on board of which were a number of friends and acquaintances who at the fort took leave of the illustrious traveller and wish him health and happiness.

The American packet Guiding Star, arrived here on the 20th but brings no news of importance ...

The steamer Tycho Brahe of the Liverpool Astromonical line is now daily expected, and will in two days atter her arrival here proceed to the River Plate.

The Picardie leaves for the River Plate, calling at Santos, to-morrow motning.

Exchange on London is doing for the Navarre at 203 for bankers bills, and 20% for private paper. On France a tair amount has been passed at 453 rs. to 456rs' per ir. and on Hamburg business has been done at 850rs. per

Cearn seca, the stock of prime River Plate quality, is very small and prices are likely to go still higher than at present unless very heavy supplies commence to arrive.

I enclose a leading article from the Diario do Rio of to-day which may prove interesting to you.

CABRAL.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken 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 faith.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

'Fil falsi audsam, nil veri non audeam dicere." Cicano.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1867.

TO OUR COUNTRY AGENTS,

The Editors of the Standard hereby notify their agents in the camp that they cannot permit the enclosure of any wool circulars in their subscribers' papers; any violation of this rule will render an immediate change of the agency imperative. The wool circulars received by our country readers, the last and previous weeks, were sarreptitiously transmitted without any knowledge whatever of the Editors or anyone belonging to their office. As many farmers complain that these documents have been productive of much loss, owing to the inexact data they contain, the Editors have every confidence that their agents henceforward will not lend themselves to such a practice. M. G. & E. T. MULHALL,

Standard office, B. Ayres.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUNIS.

Yesterday the French mail steamer Aunis arrived in port. At 1 past 8 a.m. the mails arrived on shore. She comes crowded with passengers, over one hundred for this port alone; we notice on the list the following well known residents :- Guerin, Matthe, Lartigan, Mallman, Nauts and Solé; we welcome these gentlemen back to the country of their adoption. The brought no gold of impor-We extract from our English exchanges the following :-

Mr. G. B. Mathew, C. B., her Majesty's Minister at Buenos Ayres, has been appointed to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro-London Gazette.—Sept. 21st 1867.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Buenos Ayres Northern Railway company was held on Monday, the 16th inst., at the London Tavern; Mr. S.

Hayne in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adop tion of the report, said they had passed through a difficult period for railway companies. When they met at the preceding ordinary meeting they had several trade creditors who were pressing them for payment, and threatening the winding-up of the company, having no funds in hand to meet the pressing claims upon them. He was happy to say that some of those matters had to a certain extent been met The subscriptions of the shareholders and timely remittances from Buenos Ayres had enabled the directors to pay pressing claims and interest on rantee for 1865, they thought it better ruey nad received something on account of 1866, so that their position had been improv than in the preceding year. They had reduced a debt of about £9,500 to £3,700 which was a step in the right direction, and he trusted that it would not be long before they would have a more favourable account of their affairs. There had been a steady increase of traffic, although the storm last year had inflicted a loss on them of about £2,000, and the total loss might be taken at nearly £4,000. If the Government insisted upon further expen-

from Buenos Ayres since the last annual meeting amounted to £8,600. for the payment of dividends.

account in July last was £250,000, but

been adjusted. The total remittances

Mr. Smith seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and state-

ment of accounts.

Mr. Elborough moved as an amendment that the accounts be not adoptment, which was negatived, and the original motion was adopted. The directors were authorised to capitalise the balance of £3,746 standing to the debit of revenue, the retiring director, Sir T. C. Lees, was re-elected, and also Mr. Spratt and Mr. J. Hutchinson

The proceedings concluded with rote of thanks to the Chairman.

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A correspondent of the Spectator writes as follows on the war feeling in

I am bound to say that a prevailing impression, I may say an inward belief, exists in all the persons I have conversed with that war with France is well nigh unavoidable. What seems to weigh the most as an ominous sign with those who stand near the Government, is the nature of the attempt made by the Emperor Napoleon to dictate about Schleswing just after the Paris visit, coupled with the knowledge of certain representations made by him to the Emperor of Russia. Neither do I think that the Salzburg interview is exactly looked upon as a mere visit of ceremony, although there is a belief that no actual convention has been made. But Baron Beust's vindictive animosity against Prussia has been too distinctly revealed not to keep suspicion alive. I have reason to believe that Count Bismarck has on three occasions made advances to Austria which have been coldly repulsed. If Austria be, therefore, in no condition to enter into active alliance with France, there is yet every reason to apprehend that she is not in a humour to forego the opportunity of giving underhand assistance to any operation hostile to Prussia. prospect of such foreign complications has not had the effect, bowever, of intimidating people here. In England there is much said about the self-conceit of the Prussians. I must say that I have not observed it in their tone on the subject of a French war. It is in no spirit of swagger that such a war is contemplated. But at the same time it is not dreaded. The men who debentures and loans. As to the gua- command the Prussian forces look calmly on the future. That preparato accept £5,800 than to enter into tions are being pushed on in France, tion, if it must come to blows, to go the Frencharmy has not frightened the that in spite of certain superior quali-

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Mr. Wright seconded the amoud-sible interference the same determination. France shall not be allowed o have a right to intervene in matters that are of a purely German nature, and if she does so, the thing must be fought out. The unanimity on this subject is perfect, and it is in the belief that Count Bismarck will not fail at the pinch that his strength lies. The cession of Luxemburg is an accepted fact;-that of North Schleswig direct to Denmark will be satisfied out of necessity, because stipulated in last year's treaty, but any concession to France is out of the question. What leaves the most disagreeable impression is the fact that with the firm determination not to act agressively, to confine action entirely to such internal changes as may be brought prevented him living in the Metropolis, about in peaceful combination with and he resided at the Isle of Wight their South German brethren, the North German statesmen are withal haunted by the sense that this line of policy is not likely to avail to keep off time a great crowd of people had the misfortune of a conflict with gathered together While some of the the misfortune of a conflict with France. In reality men in North Germany are sleeping with their muskets by their side, prepared to be summoned at any moment, and I warrant you that when this happens they will fight hard.-

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employed on the works. The sensation event of the week has been the rescue of the two Fenian prisoners captured by the Manchester police—Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasy. It appears that about ten days ago the police found four men loitering in the streets of Manchester in the middle of the night. Their behaviour ex cited the suspicion that robbery was intended, and they were challenged. In the struggle which then took place two of the men escaped; the other two vainly endeavoured to draw revolvers from their pockets, and were captured. The fact of their being thus armed confirmed the conjecture that they were prepared for a desperate enterprise of some kind. The Irish-American accent of the prisoners, and their claim to be treated as American citizens, turned the suspicions of the police in a new direction. In order to afford time for communication with the Irish police, the prisoners were detained under the Vagrant Act, and soon after information was received which left no doubt that they were men of mark in the Fenian brotherhood. One was "Colonel Kelly," and the other "Captain Deasy." The former is believed to have been Stepliens' chief colleague and counsellor, and to have planned and carried out the escape of his chief from Dublin prison. On Wednesday the "Colonel" and the "Captain" were brought up at the Manchester police-court, and were again remanded; and it was during their removal would have been, is well known and the court-house to the prison van; and boldly forward, coupled with a sense carried any arms save their truncheons; of inward strength for the great match. the exception was Brett, the turnkey prove an alibi. Warned by the event, The adoption of the Chassepot rifle by of the van, who rode inside and who Prussian military men, who maintain gaol the van had to pass under a railway arch in Hyde-road. A very acute ties, it is practically inferior to their looker on, who lived near the railway orthe new French hand-cannon the suspicious looking men loitering in the Prussian opinion is not favourable, neighbourhood all the morning. Some On the other hand, the trials made of them visited the neighbouring inn, here of the new needle-gun invented the Railway Hotel, from time to time. and then went across the road into The report of its being about to be the unenclosed field along the given to a portion of the army is quite line of railway. They were stiffly-built men, and some of them looked as it they had been soldefiant expectation that from France diers. One of them was rather taller diplomatic questions with the United than the rest. He was a fair com- Sinces. debentures, and if the shareholders act of some kind, a remonstrance, or plexioned man, with a black coat and, cap. He appeared to be the leader, ton, Mr. Romern, returns to his own The witness felt sure that "something ference that the Government neither was going to happen." About four by General Banks. o'clock he was so occupied with watching the men that he did not see the the ex-Imperial officers lay has been

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men who had been loitering about joined those on the bank, making the number from fifteen to twenty. tall man, who acted as captain, then drew a revolver, which looked like a The other men at once did the same All the pistols were quite bright. At this moment the rumble of the van was heard, and the leader, as he seemed to be, stepped into the middle of the road, raised his revolver, and fired. At the firing of the shot the constables were seen clambering down from the van as fast as they could. The other barrels of his revolver the same man then discharged at the horses. One of the animals plunged about a great deal, and it was afterwards found that it was shot in the back. In the meantime other shots were being fired behind the van, and the officers driven off. By this

assistants kept back the constables and the crowd, others surrounded the van and began to break a way into it. This they tried to do, some with ham mers, others with an axe head, and others with stones. As soon as one of the panels gave way, the man who from the first had been seen to act as captain presented his pistol through the opening, and was heard to demand the keys from somebody inside. The answer could not be heard through the din caused by the battering of the stones and the bammers, and the shricks of the women who were also in the van. The next thing observed was the captain firing a shot into the van. At this time the constables and some of the crowd made a rush at the van, but fell back on being fired at. Whenever an attempt of this kind was made, there were always some men to jump to the front, so as to keep the way clear between the constables and the van. On one of these occasions a bystander said to a neighbour of his, "They've fired all their shots; let's make another rush.' They did so, and the next moment one of them exclaimed he was shot. When the van was broken open, the first thing seen was a constable with keys in his hand (Sergeant Brett) tumbling from the inside down the steps. He was bleeding from the temples, and his head looked as if it had been hit by some of the stones. The captain and some of his men stood at the door, calling out to the priso-uers, "Come out." A woman was among the first to get out. Afterwards a tall man with a dark moustache 'Captain'' Deasy) came out, and then followed a short, thickset man 'Colonel" Kelly). Both of the men looked as if they were still handcuffed. Nearly all the assailants crowded round, and whilst some of them hurried across the unenclosed fields others remained behind, and fired more shots. The firing seemed quite at random, as if there was now no wish to wound, but only to keep the police at bay. Sergeant Brett was helped into a cab. He was speechless, and seemed dying. He has since died. Other wounded men were attended to in the same way. The walls of the railway arch were found studded with shot marks. One informant saw the mortar fly off in flakes while the firing was going on. He afterwards counted nearly thirty of ed; and it was during their removal these marks. He also found a revol-that the rescue was effected. As there ver in a neighbour's coal grid. It were some signs that such an attempt was quite new with the exception of would be tried, some preparations all its chambers having been fired off which will make a campaign much against it were made. A double row once or perhaps twice. About thirty more formidable for Prussia than it of constables lined the passage from prisoners in all have been apprehenwould have been in swell known and the court-house to the prison van; and ded, charged with being concerned in the coort to the gaol was increased—the line for the year ending the 31st of March last for about 25 per cent. less the same time a quiet and concentrated resolution if it must come to blows, to go and four following in a cab. With one or two are charged with the one exception none of the constables murder of Brett. Several of the prisoners intimated their intention to the authorities at Manchester and carried a cutlass. On the way to the Liverpool have taken the precaution of arming the constables, authority to do so having been obtained from the Home Office.

LATEST FROM MEXICO AND UNITED

STATES.

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WAR IN THE NORTH. ARRIVAL OF THE ESPIGADOR

SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES.

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At the last moment it was reported that a picket of 100 men with its commander had passed over to the Argentine camp.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd Oct. 1867. I much fear my letter by the Aunis this trip will scarcely contain sufficient interesting matter to merit the usual heading from our special correspondent but the fact is I had forgotten this was the 22ud and that the Aunis would leave this atternoon; it was only when, during the discussion of a sandwich and cocktail at Mr. Graham's American coffee-house, I preceived a number of persons seated by the table of newspapers and perusing the Standard that I became fully aware of the truth that Cabral's usual packet letter to the Standard was still unwritten. Having thus offered the only excuse possible for the shabbiness of this epistle, I will proceed to give some of the latest news.

Dr. Raymundo M, Alves de Sonza and one of his accomplices in the abduction of the widow lady, D. Candida de Oliveira, came up for judgment before the jury of this capital a few days ago. D. Souza was condemned to ten years imprisonment with hard labor, and his accomplice to six years.

The Imperial Governmenthus placed the Barao de Penedo (Sr. Carvalho Moreira) for many years Brazilian Minister in London, on the list of reserved diplomatic agents. It is reported that Sr. Sergio Teixeira Macedo is to be transferred from Paris to Londou and that Sr. Aranjo now Brazilian Minister at St. Petersburg will be transferred to Paris.

A large fire broke out about midnight on the 20th in the Rua da Quitanda, destroying completely one

house and damaging several others.
The Councillor of State Sr. Saldanha Marinto, late President of the Province of Mines Geraes, has been appointed by the Imperial Government, lency left Rio yesterday for Santos in the Santa Marm, and was accompained as far as Fort Villegaignon by a small steamer, on board of which were a number of friends and acquaintances who at the fort took leave of the illustrious traveller and wish him health and happiness.

The American packet Guiding Star. arrived here on the 20th but brings no news of importance ..

The steamer Tycho Brahe of the Liverpool Astromonical line is now daily expected, and will in two days after her arrival here proceed to the River Plate.

The Picardie leaves for the River Plate, calling at Santos, to-morrow morning.

Exchange on London is doing for the Navarre at 203 for bankers bills, and 20% for private paper. On France a fair amount has been passed at 453 rs. to 456rs' per fr. and on Hamburg husiness has been done at 850rs, per

Cearn seca, the stock of prime River Plate quality, is very small and prices are likely to go still higher than at presont unless very heavy supplies commence to arrive.

I enclose a leading article from the

Diario do Rio of to-day which may

CABBAL

JOTTINGS. (From our rambling Correspondent.)

Montevideo, Oct. 24, 1867. atterwards at a symposium in the something! and in the camp too! I but you had gone to the Bolsa; I

-What is it? To resume, the report about me arose I fear from my own imprudence; in an evil hour my sympathies drove me to accompany a lonely lad to Entre-Rios, and doubtless suspicion came from my helping him at all his and 'assisting' at the curing of sheep; although I give you my solemn word until that moment I thought the only perfect cure for sheep was 'motton

Well there was no course to pursue but at once to depart for a region where work is unknown, and so confound the malignant scaudal mongers,

No, Sir, let me assure you and your endless readers (how many thousand subscribers has the "valuable" now?) that I shall not work, nature has not fitted me for it, and it does not agree with me; and as for camp, never! not even if you gave me a flock on 'wholes' in a partido---

The lambs are full horned from their birth I ween, And in the rolling year the fruitful flocks thrice

yean. A man may live here, food and other sustenance are more than plentiful, and there are roads where you may drive at least five miles and indulge in Champs Elisyan visions. I have got a dashing pair and excite my nerves, and the envy of the public every afternoon.

I picked up the nags and trap by lack, a commission man in the hardware and cotton line has made a 'pot' and with it leaves, "sic transit gloria traporum."

Since I was here last they have opened a new Exchange-Bolsa-Bourse: it is 'unique.' I have seen these institutions, in Paris (trop) Antwerp, London, etc., but this is quite different. Strangers must be introduced; I got a card from a member, of course, and entered at once upon my duties. In a roomy apartment you are invited to support nature with warm or cold nutriment of excollent quality and wash down the same with liquid mixtures whose strength and variety bewilders the vanquished senses. The inhabitants flock there chiefly from twelve to two but especially any time. Doubtless a good deal of business is done there, but it does not obtrude,

The next door to this resort of those who seek felicity there is provided a large and elegant saloon with a centre table for newspapers, and here when exhausted with exchange delights, you can recuperate by promenading this dazzling half, Havana in hand, unrestrained in conversation. There is an old but respectable gentleman cutting figures on a black board the while for your amusement; it is said while for your amusement; it is said candidate for PRESIDENT.

Lanuz and Lezica, is now one of the first steamers on the river, she was that he will overrun the camps and commit depredations out towards the frontier. he also sings comic songs at intervals, but I have not yet had the bliss to hear him; but I must ramble back to relative to the candidate of Sr. dollar bills in circumstance. but I have not yet had the bliss to the exchange; indeed I have rainbled enough for the present, and I hate long letters; so do you, even from RAMBLER.

shadowed over by a halo of enjoyment.

CAMP ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

Not before it is needed does the P. E. initiate a movement in this direction. The utter juefficiency of the organization for camp administration has been long patent, and a crying evil. Punishment for crime, redress for injuries, or violation of property were, and are to-day, vain hopes, or rather not dreamed of. The organisation is inadequate, and its composition such as to open but too wide the portals for arbitrary acts, a strong prediliction for which appears rooted in these countries. Moreover, it was not alone that the administrators of camp "injustice" were given to this sort of thing, but the minor officials, such as alcaldes, &c., were ignorant, and in many cases were the leading depredators; and the whole, as at length on this subject. In the leaves the 'Tribunita' justly remarks, were meantine I am auxious that this letter taken. The that might have all their many leaves should be published. that might be: and their most important functions appeared to be the

hunting of unfortunate 'Paisanos' to make soldiers of them to fight in civil strife and to simulate Popular Elect-I came here suddenly to remove a ions. It is quite time all this should stigma placed upon me by some of my cease, and that an adequate organisathoughtless companious. Once here I tion should supercede it. Whilst we felt secure that nobody could beleive are about it, let it be done well I could be guilty of what I was accus- let the reform be radical. That it You must know, Sir, it was may be so, it is necessary that we stated first in the Hotel de la Paix and understand that which we are about. rightly estimate available elements. Café Paris, that I was going to do and be prepared to make use of them. What is it that is proposed? was not present to defend myself, but It is to organise social administration, on hearing it I rushed down to your an administration of mutual protecoffice to have the report stifled at once, tion, and respect of person and property. All men are interested in this, grieved your absence also on account and all men holding social position of your having the key of the museum should contribute in a degree proportion a milesian youth said) with you, tiquate to such social position, and tionate to such social position, and which deprived me of the pleasure of should be willing to make some per-examining your unequalled collection sonal sacrifice in the cause. To act as sonal sacrifice in the cause. To act as county magistrate or juror is a simple social science, and conveys no disabilities with it, no loss of nationality: all men who form part of the social body or community, and hold property in a district, are, or should be, eligible to be elected administrators of the meals, lighting a fire several times social laws or the rural code,-to be magistrates or jurous without respect of nationality. In fact, it is of the last importance to this country that it should hasten to enrol in its social service the men who, coming from other countries where there has for centuries existed a higher or more advanced system of social order and respect for property, are, in aptitude, and from knowledge of its operation, sure to be of the greatest as istance in working out the beneficial change which we are seeking. I put it that all men of property and education are qualified for the office of magistrates in the partido ia which they reside, be their nationality what it may, and are eligible to vote for the men they deem fit to carry out the administration of the social laws.

Thus recognised as a social administration the field becomes immensely enlarged, and the available elements There remains proportionately so. therefore the question of disposition Are petty jealousies to stand in the way of a mighty good to the body politic? Surely the country has passed out of that stage of barbaric exclusiveness, which years ago from animo sity and jealousy rejected the aid that would have brought it much good Most assuredly it is the interest of the country to amalgamate the foreigner with its social administration system, and the present is an opportunity for manifesting its disposition.

The project of law itself I will examine in detail on a future occasion. The principle is undoubtedly the correct one-popular elections; but it appears at first glance to a man who knows the camp well, and has experienced all the difficulties attendant on the existing system, that the machinery is not quite up to the requirements. For instance, three jurous are proposed; whilst there should be at least a dozen magistrates iu a partido, to serve in turn as jurors, or as may be convenient among themselves. The sittings of the court should be held on fixed days, and the hearings in open court; the first magistrate or Juez presiding, and three jurors assisting; all sentences registered by the clerk of the court; all the magistrares should have the faculty of issning summonses, such summonses or war rants being served or executed by the commissary and his stuff.

DE CAMPO.

Sarmiento.

Camp, Tuyu Cué Oct. 20th, 1767. You are aware, ever since I was in Buenos Ayres that my caudidate for the future Presidency of the Republic | be called in. is the same as the Tribuna's-Sarmiento. For the honor and glory of our country, the man whom I pointed out as the ideal candidate when we talked over the subject, is becoming every day more a possible, a real caudidate. I. who do not insult you by harboring the supposition that you advocate this candidate insincerly, and who in my sphere, and within the compass of my limited resources, am working for it and anxious for its success by means, analoguous to the end and to the principles it symbolizes, am happy to inform you that our candidate can rely upon the support and sympathy of many of our most notable officers in the army, who are all individually ready to work for him.

By and by I will write to you more

Yours truly. L. V. MANSILLA. RELIEF FUND FOR DISTRESSED FAMILIES OF STATE PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

The Library, Salto, Oct. 17. John Murphy \$100 Patrick Brown 100 James Ham..... John Crawly 100 Bernard Mohan Lawrence Quinn 100 Richard Barry 50 John Hyland 100 Michael Ham 50 Patrick Geoghegan ., 50 Edward Casey Edward Downes 100 50 Patrick Daulton 50 James Denis Coglilan 50 William Esmond 50 50 Bernard Allen Patrick Tobin 50 50 William Ham..... 25 Patrick Wallace..... $\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 25 \end{array}$ John Grennan . Andrew M'Donnell ... $\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 25 \end{array}$ Martin Lenagh John Daly James Dennan 2025Joseph Wynne Thomas Clary..... Joseph Geoghegan .. Michael Duffy..... James Beglan..... Edward Kelly..... John Richards 30 Peter Cormack 30 Nicholas Price James' Hawlin John Leary A Friend..... Frank Whitby Patrick Baggan..... - Roche N. Scallan

Total.....

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The promotion of Mr. Buckley Mathew was much spoken of yesterday. Although all agree that Lord Stanley could not have named a better man or one more highly qualified for the post of British Minister in Rio, still the departure of this extremely popular Minister and his estimable family is regarded as a severe loss. During the short period which Mr. Buckley Mathew is amongst us he has gained the good wishes and esteem of all; his nomination to Rio is a very marked promotion, and proves that his great diplomatic talents are well appreciated in the proper quarter. The name of Mr. Buckley Mathew's successor here is not yet authentically known, and it might be premature on our part to mention those already alluded We have received the latest Gazette and in that of the 23rd of September the nomination had not been

The Provincial Senate has passed the bill authorizing the outlay of a half million of dollars, in repairing the publie prison. We notice that for some days past the sentry at the prison door has been removed; and, the large gate closed, which is a decided improvement; Government ought to see the necessity of building a proper peniten-

The new steamer 24th Mayo, former ly the Julia made a satisfactory trial Montevideo taking down the supplementary mail. This splendid steamer

The number of false five thousand dollar bills in circulation is becoming alarming. We have been requested to call the attention of the bank directors to this matter as it is necessary that the old five thousand dollar bills

The Spanish fleet it is said has left Rio, and is expected in Montevideo. One new ironclad has also left Rio

and bound for Paraguay.
Owing to the death of the British Pleninotentiary in Washington, the Hon. Sir. Frederick William Bruce. Mr Clare Ford who is so well known in Moll, the well known broker who is at their own estancias, and kill for their this Republic, is now Charge d'Affairs present rusticating at Heidelberg, own account all their surplus stock. in Washington, a post of very high

distinction.
From an English gentleman recently arrived from the Provinces we learn that the assassin of the two unfor tunate Barrons is not only at large. but goes about with the most perfect for the second lot, which contained impunity. We think some steps ought 24 leagues of land, \$141,000 per league but goes about with the most perfect to be taken to bring the murderer to was paid, which is \$21,000 per league Mr. Milberg's quinta property at Las justice, and we mention the matter in over the price established by law. This Conchas, without doubt the most rethe hope that before our informant sale has been deemed so highly sais- tired and lovely of the few romantic leaves the city his depositions can be

was very inclement, and this may bave had his hat blown over the tops of the and returned home bare-

The British gunboat Linnet will pro-Secretary of Legation.

The fine dwelling house near the Plaza Monserrat, aptly termed by the auctioneer a little 'Eden,' has been sold by auction in \$247,000 mgc. The immense house property, probably the largest in terms by the largest in the largest in terms by the largest in the largest interest in the largest in the largest in the largest in the large largest in town, known as the Halback buildings, at the corner of Calles Tacuari and Victoria is also offered for sale; we hear as high as 7,300 ounces declined.

We are sorry to inform our readers that the Patagonian Indian chief Francisco, who came up from the Welsh colony with Mr. Jones, died yesterday at the Case de la Perla. On Saturday last Mr. Jones called in the assistance of Dr. Pineda, but it was of no avail. This is the fourth cacique of the same people who has died while on a visit to the Government here, all apparently from the same cause—excessive drinking. The Government should place the disposal such Indians in the hands of a discreassuredly will spend their all in drink. The misdirected kindness of visitors also tended to this catastrophe. The event must have a bad effect on the rice, and Mr. Jones informs us that the deceased was the best-hearted and best friend of the Colony among the whole tribe.

We have been told by Mr. Furze of the Telegraph office that during the the thunder storm on Monday evening. the play of the electric fluid in the apparatus gave rise to a phenomena. Moreover, as constantly happens in similar cases, the messages which or dinarily are transmitted instantaneously to Montevideo, rook in this instance four hours to pass.

At a late debate in the Chambers, Sr. Fernandez made a very powerful spéech on behalf of the poor Argentine Gaucho. The speech was published in yesterdays Tribuna, and contains some passages of genuine oratory. We regret that owing to its great length we are unable to publish it in English, but we congratulate Sr. Fernandez on his splendid sp ech.
The steamer from Uruguay brought

confirmation of the Aparicio invasion. It appears that in Entre Rios there is the most intense excitement, even more so than in the Banda Oriental. A subscriber from Fray Bentos, who arrived yesterday, called on us to say that everything is quiet about there. and the people in Buenos Ayres seem to know more about the revolution than the estancieros on the Uruguay. Aparicio, it seems, has made for a place called the Florida, which is the department where the fellow is best known. At Gualeguaychú the most intense excitement reigned, and there are many who believe that bands from Entre Rios are cropping over to join the revolution. It was said in town ly the Julia made a satisfactory trial vesterday that a steamer with troops trip on Sunday, she left last night for Paysandu passed up on Sunday. Aparicio, it appears, in order to gain sympathy and support, hoists his flag which was knocked down for a merg against Brazil, and unless the Governsong to the great army contractors ment of Montevideo takes the most active measures, the probability is Government always render assistance

> On Sunday the plaza was crowded to witness the Corpus Christi procession. The military display was very meagre, but this is owing to the few troops in town. Belgrano was, as a matter of course crowded and Watsons famed Gardens, reminded the stranger of the Cremorne and Niblos. Belgrano was thronged with house hunters, a most every habitation is million two hundred thousand capons engaged and there is a cry out for more houses. On Friday D. Mariano Billinghurst will sell by auction the beginning of the year; and after shearing house and furniture of Mr. This will be a great chance for some We give the hint to our friends who of our friends who are looking up a sung place for the summer.

public lands took place. The first lot soon shook sold at the price specified by law; and of import. factory, that our colleague, the Tri-buna, calls attention to it, but very Buenos Ayres. The rehearsal at Colon on Monday properly remarks, that as the Governnight was not as satisfactory as was ment has no guarantee that the purferrari goes to Europe to engage expected, and there were some doubts chasers will be the settlers on the lands. another Italian Company.

yesterday as to the coming off; the On the contrary, the probabilities are, weather however on Monday night that the lands sold by auction will pass into the hands of speculators. In interfered with the attendance. The former years there might be some room storm was not its height when the re- for these apprehensions, but at prefor these apprehensions, but at prehearsal concluded; one gentleman sent, owing to the depressed state of farming interests, there is very little probability of speculation in estancia The Government price for lands. public lands is altogether too high, ceed in a few days to Paraguay, we and before any important sales can understand she will not take up the be effected, there must be a great rebe effected, there must be a great reduction in present rates.

On Monday we heard that Aparicio is carried off prisoners of war, and liberated slaves by the hundred. Respecting his pedigree, there is much obscurity: at an humble mud rancho, on has been bid for the premises, and the wayside, in the Florida district, it appears he first saw light. He has figured in most of the unhappy broils of his country. Profound political observers regard him as the creature. the tool of others, who, now that the elections are approaching, find it convenient to have him running about the country. What truth there mer be in this version it is difficult to say, but the calling out of the National Guards is inevitable, as is also the result of the elections under such circumstances.

On Friday the Athletic Sports come of any funds for the entertainment of of at Palermo. Mr. Watson, of Belgrano, will have commodious tents on tionary party, as they themselves most | the ground, and every known refreshment at hand. We believe the gathering will be great, as most of the English families in town are preparing to leasts. Owing to the unceasing attention of Watson, the old custom of hamper packing will be unnecessary.

General Gonesa has at last arrived from Cordova. We salute the veteran and welcome him back. His satisface tory arrangement of the Luengo can paign, entitles bim to the esteem and regard of the public. There is some talk of his being the new War Mi-

Another magnificent hospital, at the south end of the town is about to be built by the Committee of the Invalidos, close to the Buen Orden hill, overlooking Barracas. It is a positive mistake to put so many hospitals together. The British Hospital, Italian Hospital, Joint-Stock Sanatorium. Convalescencia, and now Invalidos. People who live in the neighborhood will be obliged to leave.

On Friday night a small fire occurred in our street. Owing to the effective assistance rendered by the neighbors. it was at once extinguished. The total loss only amounts to about \$500.

Yesterday there was a reception at the Irish Convent of Mercy in this city. Three young ladies, whose names we have not yet learned, took the veil. There were few present at the conclusion of the interesting ceremony. The friends of the 'postalautes' were entertained at a *dejeuner*.

The City of London is now due: she vill bring dates to the 1st of October, being seven days later than the French nacket.

We again call the attention of the Government to the urgent necessity of despatching a small steamer to act as a tug up the river: the number of vessels aground is really incrediblesteamers, barques, brigs, and schooners are lying belplessly on sand-banks. We certainly think that it is not too much to expect that the Government will do something for these unfortunate vessels; in other countries the ın such cases.

On Sunday, about ten thousand ar. of wool entered the South Plaza, and in the North Plaza the arrivals were still heavier. Wools keep coming in fast now. Some Magdalena wool sold yesterday at 64, and a choice lot from Canuelas at 66.

The capon saladeros are now working hard and fast throughout the coun-It is estimated that over one are in the American trade—a cargo of shooks would sell well if in port at On Saturday the first auction sale of present; it is every way probable that soon shooks will become a staple article

On the 10th of next month Mr. Bitlinghurst will sell by auction 50 lots of

We have heard a rumour that Mr.

to the National Government for the privilege to import coal free of duty. We understand that Mr. Lezama is company.

construction of a mole at the Catalinas and making a branch railway from the Once de Setiembre, is before the Government: Mr. Thomas Allen is the empresario.

Au American gentleman who has recently returned from the Junin frontier reports camps in good condition, and promises us a paper on the state of things out there.

The wool buyers are loud in their complaints about the quantity of 'carretilla' in the fleeces this year. Most of the wool that has come to market is in a wretched state, badly tied, miserable color and heavy with carretilla. We mention this in order that our friends outside should be made aware of probably one of the principal causes which tends to depress the wool market, it is to be hoped that the wool this week will be in better condition. We believe that the carretilla' complained of is old caretilla, which owing to the extremely dry winter got into the fleeces. The French are the principal buyers this year, according to last advices the sales in Havre and Antwerp were much better, some four or five thousand bales River Plate wool changed hands, but the European manufactures have large stock on their shelves and they complain that since the cotton goods have began to fall the demand for woollens has immensely fallen off. In Belgium and France the woollen factories are not working full time. In the States the wool market | Conesa. is also very much depressed; one of the best, if not the very best lot of further. wool produced in the Banda Oriental and which realized here the very highest price is still in bond, and cannot be sold at prices to cover the invoice. In Liverpool we are told there are still large consignments of Australian wool and also inconsiderable lots of Cor-The supply of wool in advance of the demand, and henceforward sheep must be raised for meat and grease purposes as well as for wool. The most saleable wools at present are the longest staple, unfor tunately River Plate wools are for the most part short stapled.

Several ladies of this city are inter esting themselves in the establishment of an institution, which we believe is new to these countries. We allude to a house of correction for women; or perhaps to speak more politely a house of reluge for women. In aid of the tand necessary to found this institution, a concert will be shortly given at the Coliseum at which several leading musical amateurs have kindly consented to perform.

Several merchants have, we understand, made a representation to the Government soliciting that before the tariff of Customs valuations for 1868 becomes law, it should be printed and submitted to public scrutiny so that there may be some check on the exorbitant valuations which figure in the tariff at present ruling. The legal valuation is the bond price. Government not content with extra duties, calculates them on a valuation in many instances above the market price of the goods, duty paid, and this in face of frightfully heavy stocks and of a cotton market declining at the Business men as a rule are advocates for indirect taxation, particularly in a country like this, and like to have the money wheedled out of them, rather than pay it in a lump; but there are features in the collection of customs revenue in Buenos Ayres which have lately become prominent, that might have induced them to listen attentively to Dr. Granel's anathematizing of custom-houses at the Marcuartu banquet on Thursday evening, at the Hotel de la Paix.

We mentioned a few days ago that a Ouban gentleman lately arrived in this city, proposed the formation of a company for raising wrecks, diving &c. The person in question is no less than the renowned General Goicourria whose proposal is now brought before the public in its details. The Tribuna of yesterday published an official communication from Gen. Goicourria to the Minister of Marine, stating that there is in New York, a steamer the Saxon. with necessary apparatus and latest patents for raising sunken ships, bonying up damaged ones, diving bells, &c., which might, be bought in round numbers for \$150,000 and he proposes the formation of a company with a capital of \$200,000 similar to the Submarine company of New York for the purpose of purchas lantes, and Municipal hangers on, that the question did not wholly turn connected with the various articles; to Itapiru, rather a valuing and working this steamer, and not even the side-walk was watered; on the vessel having perished in Paraproperly explain and dilate requires the Brazilian doctors.

all the wrecks, sunken anchors and other obstructions, but also lessen ing for the future the difficulties and one of the largest shareholders in the dangers to its navigation, as well as to that of the River Plate in general. A comprehensive scheme for the The General offers to furnish half the capital viz. \$100,000 if the Government will subscribe for the other half. If the Saxon can accomplish all that the General states, the price asked for here does not seem out of the way and she will be a great boon to the River Plate.

1ribuna calls attention in The indignant terms to the summary execution without trial of an officer of the National army, by the orders of a Rioja military chief. It appears that the officer in question, Captain Car-meon Bustamento endeavored with the aid of five National Guards of Buenos Ayres to create a mutiny, and according to the official report of the commander, Don Pedro Gordillo, to assault and capture the barracks in the town of Famatine. It seems curious that an officer would attempt such a rash and unmeaning enterprize with so small a force. We shall probably hear more of the causes which led to such prompt military justice.

Dr. Luque of Cordova is shortly expeted in town; he comes on no political mission, but merely to visit his friends

in this city.
General Paunero, we hear on high anthority, has been recalled and orders sent to him to deliver over his troops to Arredondo. Many believe that this brave veteran will be the new Minister of War, but as yet nothing is certain in this regard; there are three names mentioned—General Paunero, General Rivas and General We believe that Mr. Moreno will hold the portfolilo for some time

The amount of saladero tax collect ed on animals killed in South Barracas for the month of September is \$80,960, which has been already remitted to the Government.

A private reading of 'Nojoque' took place on 'Wednesday evening; some half dozen assembled at a suburban thoughout the world seems to be much | dwelling to read this curious book, which is so intensely absurd that it really merits a reading. The paragraphs referring to the Hybrid fellows who sell black clothes, was considered to be rather personal towards poor McCarthy, the well known

> Yesterday we received further par ticulars respecting the Lujan railway which is now before the Legislature. The new line will start from Floresta and the terminus will be on the river Lujan, calling at the town of San Martin. At the terminus there will be a mole extending from the Tigre river to Las Conchas fitted up with hydraulic cranes. At the wharf there is plenty of water, being at lowest tide from 18 to 24 feet deep, there is every accommodation for repairing vessels in this snug harbour, and always suf ficient water in the canal from the outer roads for foreign vessels to enter the Lujan river. If the scheme is carried, it will facilitate immensely the loading and discharging of foreign vessels and the great delays so much complained of will be thus avoided. whilst the vessels coming down the river with wool and hides will be able at a trifling expense to send their car-goes into the best market, which is hitch in the business is the wording of rewarded. three articles in the contract, which has yet to go before the Legislature. Mr. Pollock is the engineer of the line strain for the 1st Nov. The lands are and some of the best men in town have agreed to support the enterprize. We Pavon, and embrace most valuable notified the public that on and after are promised still further details next week, the parties who are engaged in the project are connected with the lighterage business and are determined to carry it out.

The National Government has displayed some activity in the Riachnelo question, and named a committee to enquire into the reforms necessary to secure a free navigation of that river.

Barracas, has been laid before the Government, and it is said will be

carried out. The Municipal dust last week defeats all description. People went through the streets with handkerchiefs stuffed down their throats, and down that once promising undertak-green speciacles over their eyes. The ling. day might be termed a charming Municipal spring day, a sort of half-andhalf 'pampero' refreshed the atmosphere; but as there are no wateringcarts in this benighted town the dust was awful; even in the very Plaza case, some parties intimately acquaint Victoria, with scores of soldiers, vigi- ed with the merits of the case state

Plaza, with your back to the Statue of Liberty, the session-room of the Municipality could hardly be seen, so dense was the dust; at intervals the top of the Cabildo was distinguish able, a sort of dusty 'mirage.' people of Buenos Ayres are, beyond all question, the most patient in the world. In no other city on the globe would such Municipal neglect be tolerated. If a man gallops in the street he is at once fived \$100 mgc, but there s no fine against the Municipality for choking the citizens with dust or poisoning the citizens with impure river water. Justice, equity, law, common humanity, all demand that the Municipality should be fined; and possibly the proudest triumph of our institutions, and the spotless integrity of our tribunals would be to fine every member of the Municipal Board ten thousand dollars for the choking dust yesterday. The total amount of said fines to be invested in watering-carts for this most unfortunate city.

By a private letter from the army, we learn that owing to the prevalence of cholera, coffee and cana are now given to the Brazilian soldiers. The meat is so poor that officers and men for the most part live on biscuits, rice; and farina, The Brazilian hospitals are well cared, and upon a splendid footing. The Allied strength in Tuyuti is 12,000 Brazilians and 2,000 Argentines, including the Paraguayan legion.

The storm of the 16th inst. caused very serious damage to the steamers and vessels navigating the river Parana. Three small steamers were blown on to the islands near Parana. The steamers in question are the Union, the Cefero, and Cadete. They were at the time engaged in towing up some vessels laden with hay and maize. The steamer Union picked up a small boat with an old man and two children that narrowly escaped drowning. All along the river we hear of nothing save of shipwrecks and steamers aground. It is to be wondered that the Port Captain does not think proper to charter a steamer and send her up to the relief of the countless vessels at present lying on the sand banks.

Mr. Thompson has replied to Sr. Obligado, respecting charges brought against the American schools in the Boca and Belgrano. His letter goes to show that notwithstanding the subsidy by Government, there is a large deficit which the promoters of the schools have to defray.

We regret, owing to the objectiona-ble language used by Mr. Helper, that we cannot publish his advice to the Municipality; but as we have many lady readers we cannot reprint the document, the gist of which is to establish urinals in the streets and abolish the present nefarious custom, as even offensive to public morals; but Mr. Helper's language is too plain for the columns of a newspaper. We regret to say however the horrid state of side walks of even the principal streets fully calls for this chapter in

"Nojoque."

M. Gottschalk, we are happy to hear, lias secured the Coliseum, and will shortly favor the public with a performance. It is needless to say anything about M. Gottschalk's high repute, his world-wide fame is well

We hear that the Governor ordered Sr. Castro to proceed to the spot Provincial Legislature has thrown the Once de Septiembre. The cost of the proposed line with everything complete will be little short of 20 millions currency, already part of this on same. We think the poor breakscapital is subscribed, and the only man, who saved the train, should be

We call attention to a very important land auction, announced by Risbuilding sites in that rising neighborhood.

Don Santiago Cortinez, whose appointment as Under-secretary of the Finance Department was announced yesterday, is a distinguished lawyer from San Juan, and the representative of that province in Congress. We congratulate this gentleman on his appointment, and are happy to A project for the construction of a think that the Vice-President could new wharf on the Riachuelo in South not have made a better selection. Sr. Cortinez was for a short time the legal adviser of Major Rickard's smelting company, and if our unfortunate countryman had followed his advice he would, in all probability, have averted much of the calamity that has weighed

We hear that on many of the English estaucias in Entre Rios shearing is concluded. No wools have been shipped from there as yet.

Respecting the Galvan Insurance

powder and other inflammable articles were received on board, contrary to the express stipulations in the policy, and thus seriously enhancing the risk.
Three parties connected with the

late custom house fraud have fled. The total amount of the deficit is about 90,000 pats. and not 4000 as stated.

A subscriber who by last mail from Paraguay received an interesting letter from the army, called on us yesterday to say that the disease in the Paraguayan camp is what is termed Idiopathic tetanus, and is almost incurable. The same party states that he knew a man in the Banda Oriental

who lived 9 years without salt, The repairs of the Cabildo Prison are to be immediately commenced. Some considerable improvements are in contemplation. Meantime the prisoners are removed to the Penitentiary in the Calle Comercio. The next batch of escaped prisoners promises to be unusually numerous, unless the authorities, who have now only one prison to guard, can manage to make he walls of the Penitentiary secure.

A telegram from Montevideo au-nounces, on the authority of the Tribunita, that the Government meditate imposing a quarantine of five to fifteen days on vessels arriving from Parana and Buenos Ayres.

New wools are now beginning to

arrive in Montevideo, but as yet no sale of importance has been effected; nearly all the large lots will be shipped by the growers this year, as prices are too low both in Buenos Avres and Montevideo: wools that last year fetched five patacones can this year find no buyer at 34 Pat; so stupendous a fall, is after all far more severe than the reduction in prices in Buenos Ayres, for as a general rule the wools are more divided, small parcels of from 200 arrobas to one thousand make up the staple. The loss therefore by the great fall in prices, is scattered over thousands, but in the Banda Oriental where immense

sheep farming business, is more a commercial undertaking, and when prices decline, so that the business does not yield a fair interest on the capital, the owners will in all probability wind up the concern. what is apprehended in the Banda Oriental, the expenses of sheep farming are higher than ever whilst the yield from the establishments is steadily diminishing. Our article on the Banda Oriental wool clip for 1867,

has met with very general satisfaction, as being to the point. Our country readers will be pleased to learn that advices received per French steamer Ville de Buenos Ayres are favorable as regards fine wools, and some orders for French account

capitals are invested in the estancias,

are said to have come by her. The last news received from the provinces respecting the celebrated Juan Saa is of a less alarming character. It appears that this celebrated rebel leader has found no support and ittle sympathy in Bolivia; some Bolivian officers are said to have joined Saa in a raid on Salta, but better informed parties contradict this in toto, and state that the Argentine Republic has nothing to fear from Bolivia.

The unfortunate municipality of Buenos Ayres has met with another stunning blow, the committee of the does not Governor Alsina at once hit the nail on the head, and give the private joint stock company a charter -then the citizens may count on hav

the 1st November, and until the 8th, the interest on the Buschental Bonds will be paid on the coupons. amortisation will take place on the 9th proximo, being drawn by lot.
The municipality of Lujan has pro

posed to run a tramway from the Railway Station to the town, a scheme calculated to prove the greatest convenience for the townspeople, and which we hope to see carried out; the total cost is estimated at \$312,000 mpc., on each side of the road lines of paradise trees and a respectable station in the town, the municipality offers to raise the fund to construct the line by the sale of municipal property.

Last week we had a visit from Cap.

Rich, C. Mayne, Mr. Charles N. P. Phipps, and Dr. Robert Cunning-ham of H. M. S. Nassau, also Mr. Arthur Earle; we showed these distinguished visitors our unpretending museum, and they seemed well pleased at the collection; the great difficulty about our museum is that the chief

The new gas company has applied thereby not only clearing the port of and standing in the middle of the guayan waters, it appears that gun- more time than ordinary visitors can afford-four bours; the chief articles which attracted the attention of our guests yesterday were the tail of the rattle snake and the mandarins tick-ler: the Nassau will leave in a few days for the Straits and we wish our visi-

tors a happy voyage.
The Municipality of Chivilcoy have applied to Government for permission to collect a new tax on all bullockcarts arriving at the railway station. The product of the tax to be applied towards paying the salary of a Municipal clerk at the station to inspect guias or way bills of the carts. We hope the Government will give the petition a flat refusal. God bless the Governor or the Minister who will put a stop to these never-ending Municipal imposts. The grasping propensity of these corporations is such, that the unfortunate estancieros are ground down with local taxes, and we have sufficient experience with Municipal accounts to know how all this money is disbursed. It is high time to put some check on this neverending system of increased taxation, and the very best way to begin is to tell the Municipality of Chivilcoy that country produce is so heavily taxed it will bear no more. If they require the services of a new clerk they must be prepared to pay the salary them-

The last intelligence from the army Weather fine is more satisfactory. and cholera diminishing. These simple words will be received by the public with more joy than the most thrilling descriptions of glorious victories.' An Argentine officer complains loudly that whilst the Brazilians are supplied with every luxury, their Allies are without the commonest necessaries, notwithstanding the efforts of the charitable societies.

One of the most pleasing of our editorial duties is to welcome our Entre Riano subscribers, who are daily getting more numerous. Yester-day we had the pleasure of saluting Mr. Roughton, who is on his way home to rest for a while from his estancia labors, This gentleman and his partner, Mr. Thomas Barker, are rapidly accumulating a tortune in the peaceful avocation of pastoral life, and are looked on as rising men.

We call attention to the very late dates we publish to day from Paraguay, being to the 10th inst.

Mr. Consul Parish has paid several visits to the Southern railway, and expressed his high satisfaction at the general management of the line.

Special orders we understand have been received to maintain a regularly monthly remission of 400 horses to the army, forage, &c.

"The City of London, the next steamer due, of the newly established line from London to the River Plate, should arrive here about the 27th inst. The importance of this line is beginto be appreciated, and the punctual arrival of the vessels will be axiously looked for.

To those of our readers who take an interest in the establishment of tramways in this city, we recommend to their perusal Mr. Drabble's pamphlet recently published, and which contains much detailed information on the subject.

The steamer Hayti has all her cargo engaged, consisting principally of wool of the new clip.

We lately attempted to paint in a few lines the varied delights of a 'féte champetre' given by Mr. Galvan. we had no idea then that subject would have been chosen for the pen of the historian. But we observe that under the heading of a 'Paseo al Parana." an author of no less distinction than Mr. Dominguez has in the Nacion Argentina devoted three columns to a vivid description of Mr. Galvan's pic-nic at the Tigre.

We call attention to the list of vessels aground in the Parana, published in our number of yesterday,

The increased arrivals in the plazas and at the Railway stations of sheep tallow, attracts attention. It is now begining to be evident that sheep are not solely raised in this country for their wool, but also for their grease, and this, although the farmers may be not aware of it, is a great gain for the sheep industry. Empty bordaless, which formerly could be bought at \$15 or \$20, are now selling for \$55 and \$60; these barrels are required for the tallow factories outside. Most of these establishments are now doing a large business, and the sale of grease in the produce market is now a highly important item.

Marshall Caxias has bought up all the poultry in Corrientes for the hospitals, the average price paid for a chicken is a sovereign; cart loads of interest it possesses are the associations poultry have been dispatched from Itapiru, rather a valuable cargo for

ENGLAND.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

CHAP. I. "OVER THE SEA."

I was born, it matters not where, and as I was remarkably young at the time, I have no recollection when. I was brought up on an English Estancia, where in return for the trifling services which one of my tender years could perform, I received the insignificant portion of food and clothing which one of my slender frame required, besides being taught by the mistress of the mansion in the three branches of reading, writing and arithmetic. In learning I was a great proficient, and it is thus that I am able, with a little assistance, to write these adventures, now I have reached a more advanced age. Although I can read the English well, yet from the scarcity of books which prevailed at the estancia, I have no store of geof which I made myself thoroughly a master is the Bible, and the more I study it, the more the human race puzzles me. From it I learn that God the Creator took exactly six days to make this world, and it is certainly a grand thing for a man to be able to a portion, however small, of that very earth made by the hands of God; but cannot comprehend why rich and enlightened Foreigners should devote all their time and energies in accumulating estancia after estancia, when we are distinctly, told, that the whole earth is to be 'burnt up.' Of course there are a great many Insurance Companies starting in my country now, and these may be thought to be of some avail, but as, I see by their advertisements they are all on the "limited" plan, it seems to an ignorant Gaucho like me, they cannot be of much use. However as it is more than likely, very little property of mine will be destroyed at the general conflagration, I shall say no more on the subject but return to my own affairs. Being of necessity much in the company of English and Scotch people and listening to all right into my face. The yell which their stores of their Fatherland, I early cherished a strong desire to see another sailor in his place, who put in glowing terms to my youthful esty?" which was followed up as seem impossible to wretify for such the same question "Kumysy jammy before by a shower of builtseem impossible to gratify, for a ship Captain, a friend of my patron, invariably visited the Estancia whenever he arrived in this country, which was every nine or ten months, and be se- interposed and I was saved from the veral times had joked with me about accompaying him on a trip to see a little of the world. What begins in a continually fixed on home, and though joke, very often ends in downright after my recovery I succeeded in earnest, and so it proved in this case. Last year being out at the Estancia. he, as was his custom, proposed with the well loved camp shouting to a smile that I should go along with him on his return voyage, and as my Patron, who was present, laughingly Patron, who was present, laughingly lips in the severe exertion of breaking encouraged me to consent, I seriously in a newly caught 'potro.' Glad was closed with his offer. Whether the Captain ever really intended that he should be taken at his word I do not know, but the whole affair was speedily arranged. In the vague hope of being called upon to undertake such a voyage at any uncertain time, I had for a number of years been saving all I could spare from my earnings, so masts of innumerable vessels that lay that now when the joyful day had ared out of her cargo. I was overjoyed seeming patience. I passed a restless at my good fortune, and during the night and when the sun rose, I was Contain's stay which generally leaved ed out of her cargo. I was overjoyed Captain's stay, which generally lasted only a few days, I was as proud as if I had owned an Estancia. My preparations were soon made. In a neat little box I packed up my best suit and riding gear, and these I may add consisted of a black 'chiripa', a summer 'poncho', a highly finished pair of boots with composition spurs, reins 'recado' and stirrups silver mounted, with lasso and 'bolas', so that riding through the streets of England, might show to wondering Britishers a real South American Gentleman on his travels. I confess before I started, that I had made up my mind not to be disappointed at what might meet my gaze when I landed on England's shores, for I set out with no magnificent expectations. This was caused by the incontrovertible fact, that almost all the English people whom 1 have met in this country, loudly be-moaned their poor condition here as have met in this country, loudly be-moaned their poor condition here as decent Christians. The crowd swayed compared with their better circumstan-to and few, and I was sometimes ces at home, so that it was always a rather rudely jostled but not intenpuzzle, to me, why they were so foolish as to leave their confortable positions at all. From this I was forced to the conclusion that all the rich people had ludierous cook which no doubt as ces at home, so that it was always a conclusion that all the rich people had ludicrous cock, which no doubt de- left England, and that when I went I tracted from the commanding am prepared myself to witness only a which I prided myself I was exhibiting. he bethought him that he had not in London Parliamentary agents, and San Martin, and thence among the

last the happy day arrived when our vessel was to sail. I was at my post arrayed in a blue smock and a pair of canvas trowsers. The mate when I first came on board, had shewn me what meals were required and how to prepare them, so that I flatter myself I was master of my situation. She sailed and I, the 'Gaucho' of the Pampas,' had a farewell look of my dear native land from a smoky galley! will not detain my reader by saying anything of our monotonous voyage. farther than by remarking I was heartily disgusted with the sea. I may be believed when I state, that I would rather mount a roaring lion, a frowning tiger or a laughing hyena than trust myself on the top of a wave again. For a short time all went on smoothly with me.-I mean the waves and my sailor comrades. These latter called me johnny and played innumerable tricks upon me, which I bore with very good humour. To conciliate them and gain their favor, I shewed neral knowledge. The only volume every readiness to teach them Spanish, recommending them to say 'como se llama este?" and to point to any article when they wished to know its name in that language. This plan did admirably and we got on swimmingly. At length a storm overtook us, and violent sea sickness overtook say that he owns, as his sole property, me. I thought I was dying. In preparing the soup for dinner I omitted to put the carne into the pot, for my senses had left me. When the men came for their mess,

I asked one of them to serve it out for me, which he very kindly consented to do, and I staggered away to my bunk to die as I thought. I had not lain many minutes when I was sensible of a great hubbub on deck, some tramping about and others swearing, To my great surprise I heard all bands descending the forecastle, and in the dim light of the place I could barely see them as they approached my bed The first, who was the flercest looking of the lot, came close up to me with his tin of soup in his hand, and with a scowling face said "Kumysy jammy esty?" and without waiting for an answer, he pitched the hot decoction the pain drew from me only brought before by a shower of boiling 'caldo'.

A third sailor followed, and was about to perpetrate the same cruel act, when the captain, whom my cries had brought from his own cabin, here remainder of the scalding infliction. Ever after this, my thoughts were regaining the favor of the men, yet nightly in my dreams I was scouring rodeos of imaginary cattle, or writhing my body in bed and biting my I indeed when I was informed that we were at last entering the river called the Thames, for our destination was London. On nearing that immense city, my surprise was first raised by the sight of what appeared to me as an extensive monte of leafless trees, but which turned out to be the on the river. I confess I was beginit was then pretty late in the afternoon dressed and anxious to put my foot on British soil which I suppose may be called 'tierra romana.' I made the good captain my Banker and taking only 2 sovereigns with me, as I intended to stay only for a few hours on this my first visit, I was put on shore. I flatter myself I was well dressed, with tirador and spurs glittering and a gay silk handkerchief tied camp fashion and fluttering over my shoulder. I had not proceded very far from where I landed, when perceiving a crowd of people I hastened up to them to see what had drawn them together. To my surprise, in the centre of the mass, were two grown up men fighting, and I could scarcely refrain from uttering a cry of indignation, when I quickly observed that they were hitting each other with their closed fists like two animals,

ADVENTURES OF A GAUCHO IN | nation of poor plodding workmen. At | Being rather heated, I put up my vited the eminent planist, hand to take my bandkerchief to wipe my brow, but to my dismay it was gone! and one man falling heavily against me at the moment, I quickly felt for my knife in case of need, but to my utter consternation it was gone also!!. Convinced now that I was not on safe ground, I hastily turned to leave the spot when subscribers to a submarine telegraphic to my horror my 'chiripa' dropped company; nor had he invited Dr. from my body to the ground, and a Roque Perez to draw up the statutes, single glance too truly told me that nor Mr. Posadas to lend his official inmy beautiful 'tirador' which held my sovereigns, was also away!!! Gathering up my 'chiripa' and tying it round me in any fashion I hurried away, but the attention of part of the crowd was diverted from the fight and fixed on me. "Where off to now Johnny?" cried one voice. "Wont ye leave us a lock o'yer bair?' shouted another: my goodness! they are after my black hair next, thought I, and holding on to my 'sombrero' with both hands, and keeping my lips firmly compressed for fear of losing my pearly teeth, I fairly took to my beels and never drew breath till I reached the spot opposite the vessel. When I once more got on deck I could not help exclaiming—"Oh! England! England! is this your boasted civi-

HOTEL DE LA PAIX!

On Thursday evening some eighteen or twenty guests, who had been invited by Mr. Arthur Marcoartu, con-gregated in the dining room of the limited freedom of trade, and of most Hotel de la Paix. The entertainment other things, were likely to create. which awaited them, although characterised by all the costliness of a grand public banquet, proved to have the preferable attractions of a private dinner-party.

Mr. Marcoartu has not been long amongst us, but he is known as a distinguished Spanish engineer, interested in the formation of a network of submarine telegraphic communication. great capitals of Europe among a band of choice spirits, who dedicate their powers to political and intellectual progress as well as material. He is possessed himself of one of those bright minds which seem to be endowed with the gift of prophecy, so rapidly do they reflect the howest conceptions of an era. He can seize too, pleased with their host and their enaud chrystallise, an idea, presenting it tertainment, but not caring a farthing in a practical and scientific form for the manipulation of merchants and their enautropic transfer or submarine telegraphs. This question has still to come. To say the it comes to them in a tangible shape.

Years ago, when the mere carpenters subject, Mr. Marcoaitu foresaw the practicability of uniting the Old and New Worlds by the bonds of copper and zinc, animated by electric agency. His scientific knowledge enabled him to predict that a submarine cable would be laid between Valentia and Cape Race; and it was laid.

Not content with the somewhat empty honors of a prophet and precursor, he has followed up the practical mended to the consideration of the accomplishment of an idea and comes to Buenos Ayres, armed, as we suppose, with necessary credentials for initiating in the cities of the Plate can institution. a submarine communication with Eurone.

The line for which he solicits the advice and patronage of the Governrived I could boast of being the owner ning to get nervous and timid, but ment and commerce of Buenos Ayres of 20 sovereigns, Besides, the good before the anchor dropped I was again is a branch of a grand network of Captain had agreed to pay me £3 10s myself and eager to get on shore. As cable, that first plunges into the Atlantic at Cade St. that functionary had cleared out from I could not be gratified till next Traversing the calm depths of the the vessel, before she had been clear- morning so I had to wait with ocean, it rests on the Cape de Verdes, peeps up at Noronha, and finally emerges at Cape St. Roque. Here, as we are informed, the line diverges in all directions, uniting the remotest and most retrogade corners of these regions with the vanguard of civilisation in Europe and the States.

This much being known previously to the aforesaid eighteen or twenty guests who had assembled at the invitation of Mr. Marcoartu, there was something appalling in the breathless silence which ensued when that gentleman rose, as it was thought to explain, and perhaps show his credentials. Even the waiters seemed impressed with the momentousuess of the crisis the wine stopped in its course, and Dr Velez Sarafield frowned a solemn frown, and was evidently, with that exception, all ears.

But Mr. Marcoartu is a too practised and too polished a diplomat not to know the hour and the place best great admirer of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, and of Anglo-Saxon institutions; be known as well as anyone the full force of a feast in inaugurating a public enterprise, but he avoided in this case something of the Anglo-Saxon

Gottschalk, to play; he had not invited Dr. Velez Sarsfield and Dr. Granel for the sake of their votes in Congress; he had not invited Mr. Benitez, Mr. Fair, Mr. Drabble, Mr. Demotte, Mr. Carranza, who so ably represented the commerce of Buenos Ayres, to at once enrol themselves as company; nor had he invited Dr. nor Mr. Posadas to lend his official influence to the scheme; much less did he invite Dr. Gutierrez, Mr. Legout, Mr. Varela, and other representatives of the press of Buenos Ayres, to report on a prospectus; or Mr. Sorella, the Spanish Minister, to grace with his presence the preliminary proceedings of a commercial speculation. With consummate tact he treated his guests with a refined hospitality, and rose only to compliment Argentine states men, to apostrophise the ties which bound this nation to the mother country, and to speak of peace and fraternity, of Garibaldi, Herzen, and Hugo. He provided the good cheer which ani mated his guests, he led the conversa tion with remarkable ability, and for the rest be allowed each one to mount his own hobby, according to his good pleasure, and indeed it was not long before each one did so, with all the earnestness and force of gesticulation which such subjects as universal peace, the abolition of Custom-houses and indirect taxation, free banks, and un-The principal orators, besides the

host himself. were Dr. Velez Sarsfield. Dr. Granel, Dr. Perez, Mr. Drabble. Mr. Benitez, Mr. Sorella, and Mr. Va-rela. Mr. Santa Maria made one effort, at the instance of Mr. Legout, to bring the meeting to the question. The effort was quite unsuccessful, and probably all were more pleased that it was so. The speeches as they were He also enjoys a reputation in the delivered were all the more discursive and brilliant. And there wereno t wanting those who distinguished themselves by no less brilliant flashes of silence. At 11 o'clock, when we left the banquet hall, the assembly was broken up into knots, apparently dis cussing the most abstruse social and political questions, and all highly great ones of the earth, who are wont least, it has been well and adroitly to stand afar off from philosophy until prepared. For ourselves we shallou only too glad on any future occasion to publish at length Mr. Marcoartu's of science were still hammering at the scheme, which we shall do without comment, and, following his example leave our readers to form their own opinion, mount their own hobbies, and patronise their own companies and lines of submarine communication.

TRAMWAYS.

The Tramway has several titles, in rirtue of which it may be recompeople of this country. The Tramway is essentially a democratic institution, and, moreover, it is an Ameri-

Some device of the kind may possibly have been employed to get in and out of the Ark, or at the building of ageut is cowards at their own request with data on the working of Tramways in the United avoided by a few conviences. States; but they need not imitate the noor results of the British Parliamentary Inquiry on the subject.

A miserable attempt was made some

years ago in London to establish the public luxury we speak of, but the idea was looked upon with ill-favor

adapted for such formalities. He is a suburban residents, and for holiday more for embarking same, great admirer of the Angle-Saxon traffic between Paris and Passy; but Large seagoing barques scale upon which an experiment of the year round. the kind has been tried and proved

Mr. lately presented in the form of a pamphlet, by Mr. Drabble, to all who interest themselves in the question in Buenos Ayres, it appears that each horse employed in the tramways in Philadelphia will draw one-third more passengers in the course of the year than it would with the carriages of the London General Omnibus Company. Besides the economy in horseflesh, there are the advantages in favor of the former of superior comfort to the largely increased number of passengers and of greater speed.

The establishment of Tramways on a sufficiently comprehensive scale, is much more than simply a convenience, it is at once a social and a sanitary measure of the first importance. One of the most difficult questions, which social reformers have to deal with is the housing of the working men congregated in large cities where the value of land must be necessarily high. The building of small dwellings in the suburbs a common project so conducive to the health of a community, is only practicable in conjunction with the Tramway. The objects of the latter cannot be supplied by railways; at all events they cannot in this country for a long time to come, as the general traffic is not large enough to induce a company to run their trains with sufficient frequency and at low enough fares. On the other hand the Tramway is well suited to a country where horses are cheap and skilled labor is dear.

It is not to be supposed that any scheme for the construction of Tramways which might be proposed in Buenos Ayres would meet with opposition on the part of the local railway companies. It is to be presumed that their Directors at least have got beyond the alphabet of political economy and of the mysteries of competition. They will know that what benefits the community must ultimately be a benefit to them. The shopkeepers too must have learned by this time from the experience of other countries, that customers are the most plentiful in the streets where the trainway runs. And as the "gentleman's carriage interest" in this republican country. is not likely to obtrude itself on our notice, we do not, as representatives of the general public, see what possible objections can arise to the immed ate establishment of an institution like the Tramway, which promises to save our shoe-leather, to reduce the risks. of deadly epidemics, and pave our Whether the scheme will streets. pay or no, is exclusively the affair of the shareholders.

But for the encouragement of prospective shareholders, we may point to the success of the institutions in the neighboring Republic of Chile. In the city of Valparaiso where the streets are far narrower and the gradiants much higher than in Buenos Ayres, the tramway we have been informed. pays a dividend of thirty per cent.

THE RIVER LUJAN PORT AND BAILWAY.

Respecting the proposed new railway the following particulars will be

found interesting.

Leaving the little stream of the Capitan on the right, we come upon the natural harbour of Lujan, with about 24 feet of water, and perfectly the Pyramids; but it was reserved secure against all winds. It is the for this era, and for the northern part common highway for all vessels naviis a branch of a grand network of of this Continent, to develop the fa-cable, that first plunges into the At-culties of the Tramway as a grand alongside the bank, connected only Vessels may lie by a plank. Nature has left little for United States, the Municipality or Go- art to improve on it as a harbor, and it vernment of Buenos Ayres must cast is only its adaptation to the wants of a look for guidance and experi- commerce that requires a little workence. They can so far follow the Under the present primitive mode of example of the British Lords and landing goods in small boats much Commons, who have been supplied at unnecessary labor, expense, and wasteis incurred, which might easily be

A short branch line from the Plaza Once would not cost much and would.

be just the thing.

1st. In landing the produce right in the centre of the chief Plaza.

2nd. By economising freight, car idea was looked upon with ill-favor from the first as a Yankee notion. Besides, upon trial in Oxford street, it was found inconvenient to gentless to the first as a Yankee notion. Besides, upon trial in Oxford street, it was found inconvenient to gentless to them in Barracas; thereby effect. men's carriages, and in England gening an immense saving. Without at tlemen's carriages are a powerful political interest. Other more successful attempts have enterprise, the very transport slone been made in Birkenhead and along from the Plaza to the water costs the extensive line of dock-quays at double the whole way by rail - one Liverpool. For years there has ex- cart load (two bales) 90 dollars; - or isted a short tramway for the use of 45 dollars per bale—besides 11 mic-

Large seagoing barques can enter all these are isolated and insignificant here in ordinary weather; that is to efforts compared with the gigantic say about two days in the week all.

The live passes close to the catablin the streets of Philadelphia and ishment of Sellor Pacheco, and but

fertile gardens of Floresta to the The opportunity could not be more newly laid out town, whose varied legitimate. The Paris paper Constituproducts will thus find a speedy conveyance to the capital.

The traders on the Urugnay will find this a more convenient and safer adds:-"There then appeared in the port than the Boca.

The projectors demand no subsidy, but only a monopoly of ten years to prevent a ruinous opposition, and surely that is not too much in return for such advantages, procured at an outlay of at least twenty thousand gold ounces.

CARMEN DE ARECO RACES.

Carmen de Areco, Oct. 16th. To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, Having read in your excellent paper a letter purporting to be a report of the races held by the H. A. Racing Club N., on the 25th Sept., I did not notice the names of the winning horses of either the cup or plate. I think it must have wholly slipped the memory of your impartial corresponfollowing additional particulars for the information of the public in general.

In the first race, for the silver cup, distance 15 squares, the first heat was won easily by the 'tordillo' Grey Robin, the property of Mr. J. J. Murphy, Estancia Uncoleta, Salto. In the second heat the 'pangaré' Small Hope, belonging to Mr. James Ham, Arrecifes, came in first. In the third heat both horses kept close together until they came near the winning post, the pangaré' if anything a little ahead, when the rider of the 'tordillo' struck the animal three times with his whip, which caused him to spring forward, and when passing the winning post was a head in front of the 'pangaré.' Mr. A. Craig, one of the judges, gave the decision then in favor of the tordillo,' but the other judge thought it was a dead heat. The judges thus not agreeing, a third was called in, (in accordance with the rules of the Club) which was Mr. Michael Duffy, 'alcalde' of the district, and he pronounced in favor of the 'tordillo.'
On this Mr. James Ham, owner of the
'pangaré,' then went away apparently
satisfied; but it appears his party
afterwards persuaded him that he was afterwards persuaded him that he was wronged, and they came in a body to the winning stand to create a disturbance and intimidate the judges. The scene which followed put one in mind of the closing up of Donnybrook fair-riders and pedestrians crowded together in a confused mass, the former flourishing their whips and shouting loudly, and all freely using rough epithets; in fact, it became a general 'masomora,' as the natives would say, and the day's sport was thus entirely spoilt by a number of men more or less intoxicated. Whata pity, when so many ladies were on the ground.

The plate was won by Mr. William Murphy's 'tordillo' Grey Bird, which came in in the first two heats three or four lengths ahead. The rider was the same who rode Grey Robin in the first race. This so exasperated the mob that nothing could be done but for all respectable parties to clear off

home as soon as possible.

The first heat of the 3rd race, for the saddle, was run by five horses, among which was one belonging to Mr. A. Craig. They were started by Mr. T. Kenny, but in coming up the course the mob mixed with them, so that it was impossible to tell who was running the race and who was not, and the consequence was when they came up to the winning post there were no judges to declare which was the winning horse.

The race for the bridle, whip, and spurs did not come off, although there were nine or ten good horses entered for it, among which was another of Mr. A. Craig's, called the 'Eclipse'.

The committee met last Sunday to decide or put to rights, I believe, this general 'masomora'. Not having heard their conclusion, if they came to auy, I cannot let you know it, but when I hear I will write again. I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

AN EYE WITNESS.

MR. HECTOR VARELA.

It will be a satisfaction to Buenos Ayres readers of European papers, brought by the French mail, to find that Mr. Hector Varela, editor of the Tribuna, has greatly distinguished himself among the grand orators assembled at the Pence Congress at Geneva. It is all the more flattering to Mr. Varela that the opportunity of making an oratorical display was evidently not sought by him, but on the

tionnel gives an account of the proceed ings of the Congress, and of Mr. Dupasquier's speech, and thereupon tribune a young man of an elegant and engaging appearance. His emotion was very visible. The audience received him with enthusiastic applause, as if with the presentiment that in that unknown young man the world was to discover a great orator and one of the few worthy to present himself before such a Congress. With wonderful facility of expression, and extraordinary eloquence, and speaking the purest and best French, he victoriously demolished, one by one, the ideas emitted by Mr. Dupasquier. Every word, every phrase, was greeted with thunders of applause. When he descended from the tribune the as sembly was so excited that it was impossible to continue the discussions. Upon leaving the hall, this 'tribune of the people,' as some called him, was dent, and I beg you will insert the accompanied in triumph to the Hotel de la Paix, where he was stopping. Desiring to know the name and country of this unknown person, who so much interested me, I discovered that he was called Hector F. Varela, and was a native of one of the River Plate Republics."

ON 'CHANGE.

October 23, 1867. Ounces, \$400 Sovereigns, Patacons, National Bonds —

Owing to the terrible dust in the wool markets, there was very little done in the Plazas About 16 carts Irish wool sold at 65: these wools were principally from the Capillo district. Another let of English wool sold at 62. At the request of some parties we abstain from giving the owners' names. About 10,000 ar, wool in Plaza in carts, now all 30ld; and 2,500 ar. in station, not sold, Some small lots of old wool sold in deposit in the South market, but as a general rule ware little consists for all wool general rule very little enquiry for old wool, which can only be sold at a reduction of one or two dollars; there is, however, very little old wool on hand—about 18,000 ar. first class wools in North Plaza, and 5,000 in the South. The wool market however to-day looks, if anything, a little firmer, and a little more animation, but also some new buyers, and that if the news be favourable it is probable wool will advance; but the utter absence of the Americans from the murket is sensibly felt, and half the barraqueros in town are idle.

Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives the following:—

Attendance small, on account of the weather. SraLonsa Martinez sold 400, at \$125. A small lot of J. Gondarte's, at 124.

Sr. Arias sold 2,500, good mixed, at 127. 150 dozen Matadero, at \$180 to \$200.

780 "Campo, at 80 to 90 Several other transactions have taken place, at bout the same prices.

Sr. Arias sold over 500 ar., last year's, at 50. 200 ar.. new clip, at 63. 3 carts of first-class staple, belonging to Sr.

Vicente, at 59. 600 ar., at 17 silver reales.

475 ar., at 60. Numerous small sales, at from 50 to 61. Grease and Tallow—

50 pipes, at 42.

180 ar. grease, en panzas, at 33. 100 ar. grease, en panza, at 35. Potros-

15 potros, at 30.

Sr. Martinez sold one point, al barrer, 24, and others at 32 and 35. Sebo Pisado—Sr. Otero sold 25 barrels at 26. Feathers—

One lot at 28.

250 Empty casks were sold in the Plaza at 55.
Exchange ruled to-day at 48\(\) and 48\(\). A good deal doing. It is thought about £200,000 sterling will be passed for the packet, which, with about a like amount shipped in specie, makes a total remittance for the month of £400,000 sterling.

National Bonds, 522 In National Bonds there was a slight stir to-day—15,000 sold for cash at 522, and 11,000 for the 31st inst. at 524—but the Bond market may be said to have fairly collapsed, and until the present holders are willing to throw their Bonds on the market there is not the alightest probability of any important transactions. Large sales on time can now no longer be effected, and this is solely attributable to the holders themselves, who have ruined the market by their vain efforte to run up prices. It will take some time to reinstate Bonds on the Bolsa; people have forgotten them; the business of the Bolsa proceeds as usual with or without Bonds, and it will require a full of at least 20 per cent. to induce parties to again dabble in them.

People engaged in shipping complain of the blocked-up state of the Rischuelo, on account of the Julia; she lies out in the stream, and lighters can neither get up or down, causing immense loss and inconvenience to shippers. It is hoped that the new committee named by the Governmont will draw up a code of regulations for the better navigation of the Boca and Rischue o.

Exchange rules active, but the rate seems to be receding: one of the bruks drew to-day at 48\}; bills in the market 48\} and 48\}. The total amount drawn for this packet is put down at \$300,000 storling, making the total remitted to Europe this month £600,000 sterling, vis.:—

Specie, \$150,000

Specie,
Exchange—French packet,
Do. this packet, 1: 0,000 300,000

£600,000 Contriery he seems to have spoken on the spur of the moment, in defence of south American Republics, ignorantly animation. All the wool in the Plaza Once is aspersed by a certain Mr. Dupasquier. sold, and in the station also.

6 carts fine mestiza, from Giles 1 do. do. Chacon 62 4 do. do. gcod condition 67 2000 ar. good wool, Fortin, in Railway Station 62

Some of the principal wool buyers state that the wool this year falls far short of last year both as to simple and condition. The most of the wools that have already come to market contain carretilla, and are very poorly got up. The news per French steamer has stiffened the markets, as fine wools in Europe rule firmer.

Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives the following:—

300 ar. Mr. Ochoa's wool, by Sr. Lallave; reserved price. The entire lot consists of 8,000 ar., good. Sr. Cornett sold one lot at 65; barriga at 25. Very clean wool.

25. Very clean wool.
One cart from San Vicente at 66. Owner, Avilla. Sr. Lavalle one lot; reserved. One parcel mestiza, con barriga but defective, at 56. Several other smaller parcels from 63 to

66 ar. per. The largest buyers Messrs. Euler and Kalknehl.
Dry Hydes—

Opo lot was sold at 130, conditionally. Anoher smaller, 127.
Hides de Campo — Doing freely at 122. Some others 90 to 118.

Sheepskins—
Chascomus, estancia of Sr. Parravecino, all del consumo, at 140 per doz. Messis. Peyrodieu and Bradley sold de Marr

C w Hides-One lot. Mr. Casio sold a load of grease in cask at 14 rls. silver,

The greater part of the wool in Plaza is consigned to Messre. Wells and Ycuens, who sold the following lots—

450 ar. fine mestiza, J. Momwell, San Vicente, 66. 300 ar., with bellies, 62.

The Ville de Buenos Aires will ply between this city and Montevideo, in conjunction with the new French line of steamers. Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered

the Swedish lugger Catharina, to load in river Uruguay, for orders, bales 30s. and 5 per cent. Messrs. Woodgate Brothers have charfered the British brig John Bagshaw, for Liverpool. Also the British barque Huwthorn, for Ant-

verp; all at current rates. Gas Shares. -30 at 80 per cent. premium.

October 25, 186".

National Bonds, 528
There was some speculation in Bonds to-day particularly for the end of the year. A leading

English broker bought over 200,000 for the 31st December, and this large purchase attracted much attention. The speculation is evidently for the rise; but there are few Bonds in the market, and brokers are afra'd to sell short, since the market is so completely within the control of one or two parties.

Exchange ruled active to-day at 48§. On France, from 5.10 to 5.13. On Rio, from 37 to 37.500: about 200 contos do reis passed. In Montevideo Exchange has been done on Rio to a much larger extent and at a higher rate, 38,000. The total amount of Exchange passed this packet is even over £300,000 sterling, although some merchants seemed to think that our esti-

mate yesterday was rather high.

In the wool market, owing to the rain, there was not much done. At the North Plaza all the woul there is sold, both in the carts and station. The following sales to day—

2 carts fine mostiza

63

do do do do About 10 carts 55 to 60

In the South Plaza we hear of the sale of Mojan's wool, from Magdalena, at 64; also 4 carts, Cazon, at 56. Three good lots gone into deposit. The market looked this morning a little firmer. Some of Ochoa's wool sold to-day little firmer. Some of Ochoa's wool sold to-day at 63. Mr. Glow's wool sold also to-day at 63.

About 10 carts with wool unsold in the Plaza, and a trific at the station.

The arrival of wools seems to be on the increase. Sales to-day, various lots, from 56 to 67.

Arias sold 500 ar., good lot, at 67, and 350 ar. grasa, at 35.

200 doz. matadero sheepskins 190 400 " comp 1,500 Dry Hides

The two waggons from Donselar, belonging to Mr. Manwell, good wool, clean, 66.

200 Dry hides, Capdeville & Gonzales, 127.

30 ar Hair, 133

Lynch and Napp 600 lbs. feathers at 32, and

1,400 do. at 31.

Manny sold 200 dry hides 128, and 100 doz. sheepskins at 120. sheepskins at 120.

One very fine lot of mestiz wool, 360 ar, from Guardia Monte, sold at 66, with right to 6,000 or 6,000 ar, same wool same price, deli-

verable within 20 days.

Otero sold 1,500 dry hides at 128, hair 100 ar.

Lallave sold to-day 3 waggons, 600 ar., fine wool, at 63.

An offer of 55 has been made for Chaca

wools, Ramirez; wool gone to deposit.

In the camps of Laenz Valience, at the Lobe-ria, a large sale of cattle for market has been made-vaca and novillo gordos 200.

Troperos from the South report copious rains. nd camps in smiling condition

In charters nothing done to-day.
The Hayti has all her cargo engaged.
Gas Shares.—60 at 80 per cent. premium.

Bond sales—
Cash, 33,00
Dec. 31, 206,00
Cleared at Custom-House— 206:000 British burque Rosins, for England, by Benn &

o, dry hides and wool. French ship Charlemagne, for Havre, by Lenuyeux, wool, &c. British barque Sarah, for Hamburg, by Benn,

American barque Mary Plumer, for Hampton Roads, by Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., boneash.

October 26, 1867.

National Bonds 52\$
There was very little done in Bonds to-day. Some little speculation for the end of the year, but nothing of importance. Amongst brokers it is said that the speculation is for the rise, and there are probabilities that the Bonds will change hands at advanced rates; but the news from the Provinces and the Uniquey threw a slight damper or the number. The propulsion in the Hands er on the market. The revolution in the Bands (Priental, it is thought, will not amount to much; but the news from the Provinces looks bad, and the dealers seem to have again taken fright.

Exchange closed at 48\$. Over £300,000 passed.

It was said on Change that no gold will be shipped in the packet.
In the wool markets not much done to day, being Saturday. About 60 carts in the North Plaza with wool, and 100 expected in in the Bales to-day-

1100 @ mestiza 4 curts do 1500 @ do 2000 @ do 600 @ do In the South Plaza— 64 62 66

In the South Plaza—

150 @ do 58
600 @ do 60
600 @ do 50
700 @ do 53

We have received a lucid review of the produce market for the past week, from our special reporter in South Plaza, but owing to its great we are obliged to hold it over until

In charters nothing to-day.

The great question about the export duties and defalcations of the clarks is much talked of. It is suggested that the same system in force with the steamers should be adopted with sailing-vessels, and thus such frauds would be avoided. Money was in active demand to-day, principally

for the wool market, and the attendance of barraqueros and brokers on the Bolsa unusually large Cleared-

Br tish brigantine Ridesdale, for Queenstown by Woodgate, with alted hides and tallow. British burque Lord Palmerston, for New York, by Folmar & Co., dry hides.

Bond sales-Cash, Oct. 31, 18,000 529 Dec. 31, 4,000 53

The weekly returns of the Southern Railway show an increase of \$43,750.

October 28, 1867.

National Bonds, 528 There was very little done in Bonds to-day. The speculation is evidently for the rise, but the market rules without animation.

The question of the Customs defalcations is much talked of. To-day it was definitively arranged at the Custom-house and at the Minister's office that henceforward receipts should be given for all duties paid, and no farther proceedings in the present case against the merchants should be taken. This highly satisfactory arrangement has met with the entire approbation of the whole commercial community.

In the wool markets not much done to-day. The arrivals continue; but until the French packet advices are known few buyers. About 18 carts in the North Plaza; sold from 52 to 60 about 20,000 ar. in the market, and 4,000 in the railway station.
In the South Plaza not quite so much wool

in, and very few buyers: 200 at 62, 270 ar Go d wool, but bad condition, 58, 460 ar. Fine lot C nuclas, 66, 190 ar. 60 and one cart Magdalena wool, 64.

In grease several large sales at 34. About 3,800 ar. good wool sent to deposit to day.

Messrs. Woodgate, Brothers have chartered the British barque Excelsor, for Antwerp, current

Also the Italian barque Monte Sinai, for same

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the Prussi in barque Irone; also British barque J.M. Morales, for Antwerp, at current rates.

Also Swedish lugger Catharina, to load bales in River Uruguay, at 30s. and 5 per cent.

British brigantine, for Liverpool, by Boyd & Co., boneash and bones.

British barque Gaucho, for London, by Benn

& Co., sheepskins and hides. Bond sales-Cash, Thursday, .5.000 1,000 •

Dec. 31, Grease and tallow-25,000 Looking down. It would be difficult to obtain ast week's prices.

Hair -The lack in this article is attributable to the diminution of mares. Prices—133 to 136, with upward tendency.

Cowhair—

In bad condition. Prices low.

Feathers—
Well made up find ready sale. Last quotatalions, 30 to 35 per lb.

Horns-No demand. No sales. Garrus-Do. Wheat-

This most indispensable article to both rich and poor has happily sustained a great full, from 330 to 350 per fanega, to 200, more or less. Large lots hard to sell even at this figure.

Alfalfa and common grass—
The war with Paraguay has raised this article hitherto unknown in our trade) to be an export of much importance. When \$1,000 mgc was paid per ton, pasturo was forwarded from farms 70 leagues out. This occasioned a fall. Present prices-400 to 650 per ton.

Firm at 120 to 125 per fanega. The reason of such an unusually high figure is, that the army consumes one-third of the requirements of the

We give the following weekly review of the produce market, &c.

With few exceptions, stock from south and west are in poor condition, and it is confidently stated that saladeros will not use cattle from those saladeros this year. It is only in the north cattle are fat, but of these there will only be enough for city use, and it is calculated that this year the work of the saluderes will be limited to one-tenth of last year's work.

Dry cowhides—
The arrivals have been very heavy during the two past months, owing to the great mortality in the south and west. The arrivels have to-day tollen off, all the carts and waggons being engaged with wools. Notwithstanding, the market is firm, although liaving fallen to 120; but this was only momentarily, the market rebounding shortly afterwards. The last sales have been shortly afterwards. The last sales have been 125 to 128, nett weight, free of damp and gar-

Wools-Arrivals continue. It is asserted that there is a remarkable difference compared with those of last year, in the condition, having old carretilla and badly made up. It is remarked that the bellies are very dirty, and it is said that the greater part of the clip from beyond the S lade will come in in still worse condition on account of the dryness of the camps out there. We have pubdryness of the camps out there. We have published all the sales up to the present, from 55, 60, 68, and only one at 72.

ras, with few, exceptions, in lots al barrer, and

threpskins— Have suffered in value from the month of Soptember 30 to 40 per descen. Skins which fetched then 200, are new sold with difficuty at 160 and 170, and those at 150, are new nominal. These lack much of the superiority of last year. Last week prices fluctuated according to the quality.

We conclude our weekly review with the current rates by carts to the South Camps and

other producing districts.

Our reporter begs indulgence if he has erred in any quotations or observations. In future, he will omit purties names, at the request of several membranes who haves, at the request of several membranes who have buildly assisted him is merchants, who have kindly assisted him in sup-plying reliable data. Freights of bullock carts for south campe

Silver Dole. •••••• 30
 Tandil
 35

 Arenales
 30

 Tapalquen
 30
 Las Flores. 20 Arroyo Chico 35 Dolores
Laguna de los Padres
Caldera
Montes Grandes Monte..... 12 Costa del Salado 18

October 29, 1867.

National Bonds, 628
In National Bonds nothing done for cash, and only a few sales on time. The rate for the end of the year rules at 53½. The attendance on 'Change was thin, as most merchants were busy with their

The advices from Corrientes are regarded as obsoure; and respecting the last fight nothing seems to be postively known, but few attach any importance to it. Orders for more horses and forage are said to have come down.

Respecting the new gas company, application has been made to the Government for the right to import coal free of duty, and the Minister has conceded same. The shares, it seems, have not as yet been introduced on the Bolsa, but it is said

as yet been introduced on the Bolsa, but it is said that Messrs. Lezama, Miabe, and other well-known capitalists, are large shareholders.

In the wool market this morning we note numerous arrivals, and the following sales:—
2,600 ar. fine Mestiza, Capilla and San Pedro, 65
3 carts, good wool, with carretilla,
And some other small lots, but with burr, at same prices.

same prices.
In the South Market 200 ar., from Ranches, at the station, at 58, good wool but burry.

2 carts, fine wool and clean,

1 lot borrega wool, old,

Dry hides—
500 Mutadero,
1 lot do. 460 camp hides, 127 Sheepskins— 180 doz. ordinary, 75 120 doz. good, 105 doz.

1,300 en pie, sold at the Barracas Station, \$31 100 ar, from the South 134

Owing to the state of the Plaza after the rain the attendance of buyers was limited. Wools keep arriving. Some of Sr. Fernandez wool, splendid lot, 8,000 to 10,000 arrived to-day. Gone to Bardywick's barraca. A sale, supposed for the Brazilian army, was

made to-day, 26 fat oxen, tame, 1500 per pair; 18 do. half-tamed, 400 per; six tame mules, 500 each.
The splendid steamer City of Providence, will leave on Wednesday for Montevideo; usual hour.

Bond sales: For 31st October 20,000 90,009 30th November 1st January 31st December 15,000

Cleared to-day—
British barque Ceara, for Liverpool, by Woodgate Bros., sheepskins and tallow.

PRODUCE REPORT.

The sales of Saladero Ox and Cow Hides during the past fortnight are 2,000 ox hides, at 38rls.

for 65 to 66th average. No stock.
Saladero Tallow.—No sales. No stock.
Mares' Grease, worth \$38 cur., without cask.
Saladero Horso Hides.—The sales are 5,000 hides, at 161 to 17rls. for 36 to 38th average.

Jerked Beef.-No sales.

Jerked Becf.—No sales.
Mutton Fat.—Sales 3,000 pipes, at 14f to 14frls.
in pipes, and 14ff to 18frls in half pipes. Lest
price, 14frls. in pipes, and 13frls. in half pipes.
Stock, 500 half pipes.
W. S. Matadero Hides.—Sales 1,000 ox hides,
at 37frls., for heavy hides. No stock.
The total sales of Dry Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are 121,000 hides. The
total stock of all classes remaining upsold 70,000

total stock of all classes remaining unsold 70,000 hides.

American Hides.—Sales 94,000 hides. Entre Rios at 42 to 43rls., Concordia at 41rls., Correntinos at 39 to 40rls., and classified hidee of this province at 40 to 414rls. for 22 to 23th average. Last price, 414rls. for 22th average. Stock, 60,000

German Hides.—Sales 14,000 Matadero and Camp hides: Matadero ox at 44 to 45rls. for 32 to

Camp hides: Matadero ox at 44 to 45rls. for 32 to 34th average, Matadero cow at 48rls. for 23th average; Camp ox at 44rls. for 30 to 32th average, Camp cow at 42½ to 43rls. for 22½ to 23th average. Stock, 6,000 hides.

French, Italian, and Spanish Hides.—Sales 3,000 hides, at 42½ rls. for American hides of 22 1 23th, 42 to 43rls. for heavy ox, 43 to 44rls. for kips and calf skins. Stock, 15,000 hides.

Buenos Ayres, October 25, 1867.

BIRTH.

On the 22d of October, at 161 Calle Rioja, Rosario de Santa Fé, the wife of Mr. George Kean, of a daughter.

CHIRTS, AT 4450 THE DOZEN

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at \$450 per Dosen, or \$374 Each.
Crimean Shirts, all Wool, from \$35 to \$85

Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at \$550 per Dosen, or \$48 Each. Ladies' Chemises, very preity, at \$420 per

Dozen, or 435 Each.
Not less than Half a Dozen sold. Reasonable reductions made on large sales, but all transactions for Cash only.

EDMOND DUMAS,

107 CALLE PERU, BUENOS AYRES,

Between Victoria and Potosi,

Next the Corner of Peru and Potosi. 4xpa7

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

MAUA BANK. 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried an in currency and specie in this Bank:

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures a discounted on conventional terms.

tures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and ether securities approved of by the Manager.

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

Fourth—Money is received in account current

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred 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 Montavideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Current accounts opened with parties properly

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

after.
Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of bank ing operations.
The establishment is always open from 9 s.m.

P. P. MAYA & Co.
M. A. DR FREITAS AMORIM.
January ist, 1867.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor,
For belances in favor of Customere
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
So belances in our favor of Customere
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
So belances in our favor. For belances in our favor . . . 8 per cent.
For belances in favor of Customere 4 "

Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper
Do. do. do. gold
Do. 30 days' do. paper
Do. do. do. gold
Fixed deposits from
P. P. MAYA & Co., P. P. MATA & Co., M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

May 1st, 1867. The Argentine Marine Insurance Company. stablished in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office-118 CALLE PIEDAD DIRECTORS. m Tomas Armetrong, President Jacob Parraviani, Vice-President Ambrosio P. Lestica. Enrique Tomkinson. Mariano Casarse. Bernardo Yturraspe. Antonio Demarchi. Francisco F. Moreno, Gerents.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE Orafts at Son An be obtained from WANKLYN & CO., 10. on the following places:—
LONDON,
UNITED STATES,
ANTWERP,
PARIS,
C Drafts at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN,

PARIS, GENOA,
GENOA,
AND ALL BRANCHES OF
NATIONAL BANK, IRELANI
WANKLYN & CO.,

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864. 20.xn. 20,xp,d3 MERCEDES.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE

TORROBA BROTHER Has just received a Large Assortment of E F E E G READY MADE CLOTHING.

F. Sprunck & Co. Agents for the 'Standard,'

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

Stationery.

Books in English, French, Spanish, German Halish, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Swedish A large assortment of Engraving and Pho-

tographe,
Charte and Maps.
English songs and sacred music.
Books for Children, &c.
T. SPRUNCK & Co.,
Montevideo, Calle Zavala No. 103,

DARTHOLEMEW PARODY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has always on hand a large stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHES.
FANCY PATTERNS MELTONS,
T W E E D S, A N D
FRENCH & ENGLISH CLOTHS,
READY-MADE
YOUTHS KNICKERBOCKERS,
FANCY
SCARFS AND SHIRTINGS.

B. PARODY, 338 CALLE RIVADAVIA. 71,xp,e12

LOB CORRIENTES AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE GUARANI, CAPT. DOUGLAS PLATER,
the Fastest and Best Steamer in the River, will all on For further particulars apply at the Agency, 20 Calle Reconquista.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.

JESSER. SPRUNCK & CO. respectfully
advise the Foreign Residents in the River
Plate 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
Stationery. Stationery.
103 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO.



TEFFREY'S HITTER ALE;
SAYER'S PALE BRANDY;
AMONTILLADO SHERRY;
SUPERIOR PORT.
WM. R. GILMOUR & CO., 108 PIEDAD
189,xp,s22

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

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

EBVANTS' REGISTRY AND GENERAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 97 Calle Las Piedras, second door from the Sala de Comercio, Montevideo.—All who wish for employment of any kind can get every information they require at this office. Extancieros wanting Shearers, or any kind of Berrants, supplied on receipt of an order to the offect, post paid, directed to Mr. Berry. Orders to send persons to the Camp should also convey an order for their travaling expenses.

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1867.

Subscribed Capital£1,500,000 do.

Reserve Fund Jan. 1866£130,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing che quee—of having approved bills discounted—of ob taining loans upon negotiable securities—of de taining loans upon negotiable securities—of de-positing 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 Bill of Exchange-issued on the following Hamburg, London

Dublin, Rio de Janeiro, Liverpool, Paris, Montevideo, Antwerp, Rosario,
All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland A. E. SMITBERS, Manager.

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

he Bank will be as follows, till further notice: ALLOWED. On deposits in both currencies in ac- } 3 per cent count current,
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 4
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. 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 pasturein 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 examinatiou, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to lawsuits. Lands can 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 Las Flores, where application by letter through the Post or personally may be made. The city office is under the superintendance of Messrs. Natta and Wilkinson, Plaza 11 Setiembre.
0 58..xpw d m1

ENGLISH TAILOR, 89-CALLE DEFENSA-39. JUST RECEIVED,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Spring and Summer Goods,

Men, Youths, and Boys, A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing suitable for the Season.

G E O R G E E L L I S,

KEAN & SOAMES.

Grocers, Provision Dealers,
Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents,
and Camp Agents in General.
For Sale from 6,000 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!!! Bneep! Sheep!! Sheep!!!

To be sold Cheap, in the Province of Santa Fé, and within two leagues of the town of San Nicolas, 8,000 fine Mestira Sheep, three parts of which are Ewes, and among which there is a small flock for breeding purposes of 250 picked nwes, running with rams of the purest Negretti blood.

blood.

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

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

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

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

snug. | snug. nug. | nug. ug. | ug. NEW CAFE AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

CHARLES MULVANY begs to advise the Public that he has opened the above "Snug," where every attention will be paid to the comfort 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 STORES, WILL BE FOUND AT THE
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, 68—CALLE PIEDAD—64, 66, 68.

100p,xp,dw,o12 ESSONS AT BELGRANO AND ELORES in the afternoon.

—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.

[Rosario.] Hours in the afternoon.

W. Leslie, OFFICE, 97 CALLE CORRIENTES

EL MATRIMONIO CIVIL LA IGLESIA Y EL ESTADO LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA. JOSE F. LOPEZ

ABOGADO AGENTINO. This interesting pamphlet on the above most important subject is now on sale in the principal libraries of this city. PHOTOGRAPHIC.—GREAT NOVELTY.—
DOUBLE-TINTED
CARTE PICTURES \$100 PER DOZEN.
74—BELGRANO—74.

\$4,1m,010

THE 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 \$1.16 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 from the date of such deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits 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 soven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantic bills of from soven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,

SAN NICOLAS,

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.
The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THERE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLAIS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

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

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for com-2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values.

3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of credit. nercial houses. 4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable pro and contra.

6th. Each account shall be liquidated every

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.
To private depositors,

in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do. ., 2 do., do., cur. Do., do., Discounts in currency, 6 per cent. per annum. 6 do., do., E. V. ZAMUDIO, Do., specie, SECRETARY. Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867,

NOTICE.-Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or ovil-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,

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29 ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY? CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824. PRESIDENT—
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S. DIRECTORS— Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart. Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
Joseph Mayer Montefore, Esq.
Elliot NacNaghten, Esq. James Fletcher, Esq. Charles George Barnett, Esq. James Alexander, Esq.

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

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

lat. Becurity.

Insurances, may be resolved into the following:

1st. 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 rate.

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

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

It has been the object of the Directors, in their

It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the 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 application to
GLOVER DARBISHIRE & CO.,
149 TO JU27 17 Calle Florida.

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

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

Central Uruguay Railway. The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montovidean 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.

CALLENDER, English Warehousemen, ENTES 2 | xp,m8 210 CALLE MISIONES,

160 Calle Sarandi, GREAT SOUTHERN BAILWAY. MONTEVIDEO. ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, CALLE ADUANA, ROSARIO. Iron and Brass Castings,
Smiths' Work in General.
R. M. ROSS.

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY. Consignatarios de Frutos del País Wool Brokers Office Calle Peru 259. 91-xp O 10,

"THE QUEEN" COMPANY.

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CAPITAL, £2,010,000.

Corrientes, to CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,

General Agent of the Compan 1y-a3 The Central Argentine Railway. 6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited.

Till further notice the rates shall be as follows—

Relevance for the rates and be as follows—

Relevance for the rates shall be as follows—

Cacaranal, Cañada Gomez, 10 6 11 6 Tortugas, 12 45 Leones, Frayle Muerto, Ballusteres, 2 15 P.M. Villa Nueva, From Villa Nuova, 7 .. A M. Ballusteres, Frayle Muerto, Leones, Tortugas, Cañada Gomes, 2 15 P.M. 3 15 Cacaranal,

Roldan, 4 16. Trains meet and cross each other at Tortugas ROBERT OGILVIE, 146 | xp.m23 General Manager.

9 2011 37 20 20 35 Feast Days only. 2 10 2 25 +2 46 2222. 212. **** 201 &: until 6 111 6 200 E 7777 201 w

28: 8: 52.85 + 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 get 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 proceive money from Passengers either for being 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-Master, and thus they avoid all unpleasant discussions.

LA ADMINISTRATION. Steamers from the Tigre in connection with the Northern Railway.

three to five cio, Rosario.
68,xp,Jy13 Mayo Stations, or to the Agenta,
A. MATTI & PIERRA,
36 Calle Cuyo.

AREHOUSEMEN,

TOHN 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.

67,1m,09

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 Tariff Sheets.

THE ADMINISTRATION.
Buenos Ayres, Sept. 28, 1867. 241,1m,829

RICHARDSON & CO.'S, of London, BOTTLED PALE ALE AND PORTER,

Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

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

Manage—Sr. D. Francisco F. Morreno.
Inspector-General—Dk. Guillermo 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 occasioned by a fixed by insured parties.

The Insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ton years. The total premium is payable in advance, in cases where the Insurance is effected for a torm of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 5 to 10 years, payment in advance of 5 years premium, entitles the Insurance is effected for a torm of one year's premium: or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.

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Fayment in advance of to nyear's premium: advance of to year's premium: or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.

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

Further particulars will be furnished on ap-lication at the Company's Offices. 93 xp n16

Desde el 1 de Setiembre de 1867 el Servicio de los Trenes sera como sique:-

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Almagro.
Caballito.
Flores.
Floresta.
San Martin.
Moron.
Merlo.
Moreno.
Gral Rodrig
Lujan.
Marcedes.
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Ghivilcoy. 221000000001777777 58888845 58888555 From 16th October, 1867, until further notice.
1 Cls. 2 Cls. 1 Cls. 2 Cls.

Down. Buenos Ayres, Boleteria Central, 117 Calle Lima, Plaza Constitution \$3 \$....................... a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a 3— 7 10— 25 15— 35 : 00000000000 Bursaco..... 20 320: 4322666 Chiviloyy.
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La Administración previene al público, que, pa-50 20 12 12 12 12 2011 2022 203 1816 6 10 5 10 20 5 20

12 13 6 10 20 6 20 REAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

From Sunday, 16th September, inclusive, the following alterations will be made in the Traffic of Peights on Goods "will be in force, until furnotice.

From the 1st of October the Summer Tariff of Peights on Goods "will be in force, until furnotice.

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TA ESTRELIA.

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM.

Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments.

CAPITAL 2000 000 FARE AND ENGINEER COMPANY.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

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

Reference of the National Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments.

TEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 991 CALLE RECONQUISTA.
FOR BAHIA BLANCA AND PATAGONES.
—The National steamer Patagones will leave on the first of every month, at 12 o'clock noon, taking Cargo and Passengers. Cabin, \$600 mjc.; Steerage, \$300 mjc.; Freight conventional.
FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The National steamer Proveedor will leave every alternate Sunday at 10 a m charge the premium corresponding to four years.

Payment in advance of ten year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium; with a further abatement of 10 p: cont: on the premium corresponding to the term of eight years: that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums—less

large capital.
The Company's funds are deposited in the Pro-vincial Bank. on Saturday morning.
FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata will leave on Saturdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Wedneedays.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The British steamer

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Villa del Salto, Captain B. Magnascc, will leave on Saturdays, at 6 p.m., returning early on Tueslay morning.
FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The British steamer Villa del Salto will leave on Tuesdays, at 10 a.m., returning early on Saturday morning. The steamers Rio de la Plata and Villa del The steamers Rio de la Plata and Villa del Salto run in combination with the steamer Mercedes from Iaguary to Mercedee, and with the steamer Gualeguaychú from Fray Bentos to Gualeguaychú. 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 cont., silver † per cent., and paper † per cont. Passenger farce—Colonia, saloon \$f.5, deck \$f.4; Mercedes, saloon \$f.10, deck \$f.6. CITEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ. At CALLE RIVADAVIA.

The following steamers will leave Every Week, for said Ports, from the Rischuelo de la

Boca:—
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE
PORTS.—British steamer Pollux.—Roceives Cargo and Passengers.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—British steamer Castor.—Receives Cargo and Passengers, FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—Italian steamer Venezia.—Receives Cargo and Passengers.
FOR URUGUAY AND CONCORDIA. Vational steamer Lucia.—Receives Cargo and FOR URUGUAY AND CONCORDIA .-Cassengers.
FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—Italian

tornate Sunday, at 10 a.m.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The National steamer

Proveedor every alternate Tuesday, at 5 p.m. FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The Oriental steamer

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

THE ITALIAN BANK

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

Accounts, ... gold, 5 per cent. allowed
10 " charged
Accounts current, paper, 5 per cent. allowed.
10 " charged

SAVINGS BANK.

THE LONDON AND LANGASHIRE LINEURANCE COMPANY.

Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1867.

M. GOMES DE OLIVEIRA,

songers.

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

229,xp,sl STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. Line between Buenos Ayres and Itapira, the

steamers
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., taking Cargo and Passengers.

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

6.xp.83

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rie Uruguay will leave on Mondays, at 6 p.m., eturning on Thursdays.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio Parana will leave on Thursdays, at 6 p.m., turning on Sundays.
FOR SALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS.— FOR SALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS.—
The steamer Rio Uruguay will leave on Thorsdays, at 10 a m., returning on Mondays.
FOR SALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS.—
The steamer Rio Parana will leave ou Sundays, at 10 a.m., returning on Thursdays.
FOR MERCEDES.—Passengers will embark in the Rio Uruguay on Thursdays, or Rio Parana on Sundays, to be transhipped at Taquari to the steamer Guarn.

on Sundays, to be transhipped at Taquari to the steamer Guazu.

FOR GUALEGUAYCHU.—Passengers will embark in the Rio Uruguay on Thursdays, or Rio Paranà 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 Paranà.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The steamer Lujan will leave on Thursdays and Sundays, roturning on Wednesdays and Saturdays. From the Railway Station Retiro, at 10 a.m. days and Saturdays. From the Railway Station Retiro, at 10 a.m.

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

FOR GUALECHUAY.—Passengers will embark in the Lujan on Sundays, to be transhipped at Boot de le Vuellas to the steamer Dolorcitas.

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

at 10 a.m.

FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The steamers Eameralda and Espigador will leave alternately on Thursdays, returning on Mondays.

FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The

FOR CORRIENTES AND FORTS.—The steamer Uruguay will leave on every alternate Tuesday, returning on every alternate Thursday. From the Railway Station, Retiro.

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

No parcels taken on day of sailing except for Montevideo.

TATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA, CAPT. EDWARD DAVIS.

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

EVERY FRIDAY, and will leave the Tigre for San Nicolas, calling

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, todos courren à última hora. La Boleteria de la Estacion Central comensará á despachar tres cuartos de hora antes de la salida del tren, y en los intermedios se despacharán media antes de la fijada en que el tren pasará por ella.

antes de la fijada en que el tren pasara por ella.

No se permité en los coches de primera clase subir con perros, pero si podrán llevarlos en los de segunda tomando un boleto para el perro.

Los guarda trenes no pueden recibir dinero de los pasajeros, ya sea por haber subido al tren sin boleto ó por diferencia por mayor distancia recorrida ó 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 dará da pasaja à ningun individue en la fin de evitar discusiones y para que este de cuenta al Gofe de la Estacion à donde se dirije.

No se dará da pasaja à ningun individue en la fin de evitar discusiones y para que este de cuenta al Gofe de la Estacion à donde se dirije.

The Steamers of the Panamá, Now Zealand, la contraction de la fin de evitar discusiones y para que este de cuenta al Gofe de la Estacion à donde se dirije.

falfa, alguna arboleds y todo bajo zanjeado y cerco. Esta venta se hará por órden terminante de
su dueño, al mas alto precio y dinero de contado,
cuyo detallo es el siguiente:

4 piezas, 2 de teja de media agua y 2 de techo

de paja y material, cocina, pozo de balde etc.
El terreno forma un poligono irregular con la
estencion siguiente: 1. °, 104 metros 67 contimeestencion signiente: 1. °, 104 metros 67 centimetros de irente al S. E. que linda calle en medio con la quinta de D. Cárlos Báldors; 2. ° 237 mets. 18 cent. al N. E. que linda calle en medio con la quinta de Coquet; 3. ° 167 mets. 18 cent. al N. E. que linda calle en medio con la quinta de Coquet; 3. ° 167 mets. 18 cent. al N. E. que linda ranja y cerco con D. Juan Elias Fernandez, 4. °, 113 mets. 69 cent. al S. E. lindande estos cuatro lados zanja y cerco en usedio con la quinta de D. Pedro Rosas y Belgrano y la Sra. de Lugones.

Esta propiedad so recomienda à las personas que quieran hacerse de ella por poco dinero, y

que quieran hacerse do ella por poco dinero, y propia para salir à tomar campo en la presente estacion, aiendo tan cómoda por ser tan aproximada à la ciudad como lo es Flores.

191 [6p 012]

POR CARLOS RISTORINI. Gran remate de terrenos—9 manganas de terrenos bien situados. La primera mangana de este à ceste, entre las calles de Sarandi y Rincon y de norte a sud, entre las calles de Pavon y Brazil, [distante una cuadra de la plaza mercado

"29 de Noviembre"]. La segunda manzana entre las calles de Rincon La segunda manzana entre las calles de Rincon' y Pasco. La tercera entre Pasco y Pichincha. La cuarta entre Pichincha y Matheu. La quinta entre Matheu y Alberti. La sexta entre Alberti y Saavedru. La septima entre Saavedra y Misiones. Lu octava entre Misiones y Jujuy. La novena entre Jujuy y Catamarca; y todas estas manzanas estan situadas de este à ceste, entre las calles de Pavon y Brazil.

Il 10 de Noviembre de 1867, à la 1 en punto, Le se remetaran precisamente à la mas alta postur y dinero de contado, dichas 9 manzanas de terrenos. con mas un terreno situado esquina de

tura y dinero de contado, dichas 9 manzanas de terrenos, con mas un terreno situado esquina de Saavedra y Brasil.

Tasaciones—Las tasaciones de estas 9 manzanas con mas un terreno aituado esquina à las calles Pavon y Brasil, una casa antigua, 1 rancho de material y los árboles frutales, el tódo está tasado en 845,137 pesos m.c.

Tasaciones por lotes—La manzana núm. 1 con el terreuo esquina à las calles Pavon y Brasil, con un rancho de material en el núm. 1, algunos árboles frutales etc. está tasada en 135,000 pesos y no se aceptará oferta que baje de las dos terceras

v no se aceutara oferta que baje de las dos terceras partes que son v0,000 pesos.

La manzana núm. 2 tasada en 90,000, las dos terceras partes que son 60,000.

La manzana núm. 3 igual tasacion.

La manzana núm. 4 inclusa una casa de 4 piczas, pozo de valde, muchos árboles fratales, parrales, 2 grandes pinos; tasada en 150,000 pesos, las dos terceras partes son 100,000 pesos.

La manzana núm. 6 tasada en 90,000 las dos

terceras partes son 60,000.
La manzana núm. 6 igual tasacion.
La manzana núm. 7 tasada en .75.000 pesos las dos terceras partes son 50,000.

La manzana núm. 8 tasada en 45,000 pesos las dos terceras partes son 30,000 pesos. La manzana núm. 9 igual tasacion.

Nota—Estos importantes terrenos estàn situa-des a una cuadra del mercado "29 de Noviembre' y a poca distancia del mercado del sud 'Constitucion' y de la Estacion del Ferro-Carril del Sud, son propios para barracas, fábricas, para 'casas de campo,' y son de mucho porvenir.

La estension de cada manzana está indicada con exactitud en los planos, cuya mensura man-dada practicar por el Juez de primera Instancia Dr. D. Miguel Carcia Fernandez, ha sido efec-tuada por el agrimensor D. Pedro J. Lesama; la

tuda por el agrimensor D. Pedro J. Lesama; la delineación de las calles y amojonamientos por D. B. Tailor y todos estos trabajos har sido aprobados por el Sr. Presidente del Departamento Topográfico D. Saturnino Salas, todo lo que consta de escrituras, como asi mismo las tacaciones y planos, las que están depositadas en el escritorio del rematador Carlos Ristorini calle Atencion—Los planos litografiados se repar-tirán gratis en el mismo escritorio calle Tacuari 212 | 6p-O24.

Auction Sale by Messrs. Benjamin Nazar & Co.,
154 Calle Victoria,
ON FRIDAY, 15th NOV., at 3 p.m., of 55
Thorough-bred Native Horses, trained to
Harness or Saddle. A splendid chance for parties
wishing superior animals at a reasonable figure. Four days previous to the sale fuller particulars will be published, and in the meentime the animals are open to the inspection of the public, at 154 Victoria, admission gratis.

Real Hollands, Marmalade, Preserved Fruits, Jams, Vinegar, and a large variety of other things.

BUENOS AYRES—

BUENOS AYRES—

O'N SALE.—Bottled Port and Sherry, of the Celebrated Crown Mark. Apply to John P. Boyd & Co., 56 San Martin. 170;6p,019

MUNICIPALITY OF MORON. MUNICIPALITY OF MORON.

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

N FRIDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, st 12 o'clock sharp, the Land known as the Estanzuela, situated between the river Las Conchas and the Cañada de Moron, one league north of the town, comprising 14 Suertes of Chacra, with 410 squares square well fenced in. The place is conveniently situated near the railways and markets, and by a practicable farmer might be made highly comfortable and lucrative. It has been brought to the hammer by the special command of the Moron Corporation, obedient to instructions from the

the hammer by the special command of the Moron Corporation, obedient to instructions from the Provincial Government.

1st Suerte, 35 by 86.100, valued at \$700
2nd "34 "59.100, "1,000
3rd "30 "½, "1,000
4th "33 "98.100, "1,300
6th "33 "72.100, "1,300
7th "29 "72.100, "1,300
3th "32 "75.100, "1,300
9th "29 "72.100, "1,300
10th "31 "78.100, "1,300
11th "30 "½, "1,300
12th "26 "6.100, "600
13th "30 "½, "1,300 1,800 1,800 1,300 600 1,300 3th " 30 " 1, " 1,300
4th " 12 " 12,100, " 800
Everything will be knocked down at the high

Everything will be mocked down as the nightest bid above the valuation as prescribed by law. The tenants in all cases having the preference to retain their holdings at the price, and under the conditions as laid down by the Municipality: I cash, I at four months' credit, and I at six months' from the dale of sale.

No individual or society can become purchases

No individual or society can become purchaser for more than one sucrte.

Carriages will be in attendance at the Town Hall at 11 o'clock sharp to conduct bidders to the spot. A sumptaous repeat of carne-con-cuero will be served round.

Full particulars may be had of the Moron Corporation, or at 393 Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.

147 xp. 023 147,xp,o23

MILK.—MILK.—MILK.—PURE AND UNADULTERATED.—H. Wineberg is prepared to supply the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres with pure Milk and Butter, of the very best quality. Orders left at the Central Depot, 23 Calle Artes, or at his residence, 81 Calle Piedad, will receive immediate attention. Fresh Milk arrives at the Depot from 6 to 9 a.m., and 166.lm.ol9

UNTIL THE 1st OF NOVEMBER the Stock of the English Merceria, 21 Calle Florida, will be sold off at 30 per cent. below the Cost Price, the owner having disposed of the premises. 166,12p,019

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

PAGLEY'S HESPERIDINA is a real genuine standard article, well cetablished as the best medicinal bitter known. Sold everywhere.

175—6p e22

SOCIEDAD DE FERIAS Y CARRERAS EN MORON.

MORON.
Se hace saber a los señores accionistas que mes, la segunda cuota (26 pg) de cada accion suscrita segun los articulos 6° y 6° de los Estatutos; lo que podrán verificar en la Oficina de la Sociedad, casa del Sr. Angusto La Roche, en Moron, 6 en la de los Srs. F. B. Coffin é hijos,

Ocfubre 4 de 1867. 29-10p-O5.

Mensagerias Union Argentins.
AGENCIA CALLE TACUARI 11.

Los Empresarios de estas Mensagerias avisan al público que desde el 5 del presente mes, la dili-gencia para el Fortin de Areco, Salto, Rojas y Junin; saldrá de la Capital para la Ciudad de Mercedes, los dias nones en el tren de las 3 de la -turde para salir de alli los dias pares à las 7 de la mañana y llegar al Salto à las 6 de la tarde. Junio 1.º, 1866. LA EMPRESA

AL CARMEN DE LAS FLORES
Y TAPALQUE.
Nuevas Mensajerias de la Invariable Porteña.
Correo Nacional—La Administracion, Rivada-

Por Moron, Cañuclas, Monte à las Flores, tren

Por Moron, Cañuelas, Monte à las Flores, tren del Oeste. 2, 6, 12, 16, 22 y 26.
Regreso de las Flores por Moron y Cañuelas, 6, 9, 16, 19, 26 y 29.
Por el tren del Sud estacion Jeppener Monte Cuadrado. Puente Terrero, Le. Castorina, Once de Setiembre à Las Flores, 3, 9, 15, 21, y 27.
Regreso de las Flores à Busnes Ayres por el tren del Sud, 6, 12, 18, 24 y 30.
NOTA—Los equipajes y encomiendas se rocipen hasta las 4 de la tarde de la vispora.
Empresario— MIGUEL M. LUPO,

COMETHING WORTH KNOWING .- The POR PABLO ESCALANTE.

The Domingo 27 del corriente à la 1 en punto de la tardo se reunatara una quinta en San José de Flores, calls de Belgrano como à 3 cuadras de la Estacion, formando esquina al Norte, frente à la quinta conocida por de D. Tomas Coujuet; constando el terreno de dicha quinta de 3 manzanas mas ó menos, todo sembrade de alfalía, alguna arbolode y todo bajo sanjeado y cerco. Esta venta se hará por órden terminante de su dueño, al mas alto precio y dinero de contado, quinta at any hour. quinta at any hour. J. H. CROXSON. 184 | 12p s22

NOTICE.—Messrs. Natta, Wilkinson, & Co., respectfully inform the Public that they have opened a General Camp Store in Mercedes,



RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST. 170-CALLE CUYO-170,

Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable 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 3 nm.

Navarro Viola, counsellor-at-law; 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 Calle Maypu. Our Stock of Wines has been entirely renewed, and comprises the following choice Vintages:—

SPANISH WINES. Superior Montillado ... Duff Gordon.
Do. do. ... F. Heald.
Table Sherry ... Duff Gordon.
Do. ... F. Heald.
Do. ... Pemartin & Co. PORTUGUESE WINES.

Superior Port ...Offiey, Cramp, & Co.
Do. do. ...Sanderman & Co.
Do. Lisbon Port Medlicott & Co. Do. Table Wine Do. Collares Red) do. Wine Do. Dry Lisbon do. 1st & 2nd qlty.

Do. Bucellas, 1st }
and 2nd quality FRENCH WINES. Chateau Larose ... James Violet & Co., Saint Jullien Star Claret Haut Sauterne do.

Chateau Iquem...
Do. Margeau..
Do. Lafite... do. 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 La Perse and Cliquot.

23 CALLE RECONQUISTA, 48 CALLE MAYPU IN MONTEVIDEO-104-CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO-104.

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

ng:—
Pure Cod Liver Oil, in bulk and in bottles.
Chlorodyne—Dr. Colli's, Browne's, and Freednan's.

Fluid Magnesia—Dinneford's and Murray's.

Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.

Parrish's Syrup of Phosphates—Savory's and

Parriah's Syrup of Phosphates—Savory's an Moore's.

Peppermint Lozenges, extra strong.

Black Carrant Lozenges. Acid Fruit Drops.
India Curry Powder. Best Arrow Root.
Distilled Rose Water. Toilet Soaps.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar. Tooth Powder.
Flavoring Essences for Culinary Purposes.
Bond's and Letchford's Marking Inks.
MacDougel's Disinfeature Powder, the most

MacDongal's Disinfectant Powder, the most efficacious known for Out-houses, Stables, &c.
Rat Poison, for the destruction of Vermin.
An extensive assortment of Enema Apparatus, of the most improved forms; Breast Glasses, Children's Feeding Bottles, Trusses, &c., &c. ESPINOSA & KYLE, Formerly Botica de Marenca, Calle Florida, corner of Calle Tucuman.

E BAS & HUGHES,

WOOL BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 109 CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO. 225,1m,s28

YOUNG LADIEN' SCHOOL FOR BOARD ERS AND DAY PUPILS.

An English Lady 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.

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.

Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX

Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista).

AGUILA
Druggist and Apothecary Establishment

CALLE DEL PUERTO, ROSARIO. be hace saber a los señores accionistas que la Comision Directiva ha comprado ya el torreno para su establecimiento, en las immediaciones del ferro-Carril y que para concluir de pagar su importe y dar principio a la construccion del palco, cercados &c., deben abonar en el presente mes, la segunda cuota (25 n2) de cede accion The Proprietors of this well-known Establish to their advantage by purchasing at the Acuilla.
Families, Travellers, and Physicians furnished with Medicine Chests at short notice. Prescriptions filled with promptness and fidelity.

98 | 6m, J20

BRANDY, WHISKY,

AND GIN COCKTAILS, On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers,
AT THE 'EXCHANGE,' 53 CALLE ZAVALE,
(Bolsa Building), MONTEVIDEO. 26,xp,a7

E X C H A N G E S A L O O N,
G. CHAS. SEYMOUR,
63 CALLE ZAVALA (Bolsa Building),
MONTEVIDEO. The Choiceat Brands of Wines and Liquors constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail. Hot and Cold Lunch at all hours. 66 | xp J 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

122,xp,o16

sold in Buenos Ayres.
TORROBA BROS.,
'STANDARD' AGENTS, CHIVILCOY. JOHN THOMSON,
SHIPBEOKER,
SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF
GENERAL AVERAGES.
OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BARCADO.
ROSARIO. 16,2p,44

SAVINGS BANK

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

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally feit and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos 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 Maud & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The annual Carrent opened a Savings Bankat No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Thee p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

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

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

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 pat-ting 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 fairclines frivolities.

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

this city, and promise all who may favor them this city, and promise all who may favor them this city, and promise all who may favor them the this city, and promise all who may favor them the total savings.

The sums deposited in that very important into date.

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

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

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867. P.P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

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

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent.

(6 p.3) per annum, which is liquidated every Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the Dollar upwards. Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the

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

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

> NAMES OF STEAMERS:-MENDOZA (new).
> OORDOVA PLATA (new).

URUGUAY, ADA,
One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month. Ayres on the 10th of each month.

Oargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the 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

very 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. The 88. HAYTI, CAPTAIN WALLACE, will leave this port for Liverpool, on SATURDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

H. A. GREEN & CO. 85 RECONQUISTA.

NEW LINE

STEAMERS FROM LONDON Besides the above they have always a supply of RIO JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, Bulleton Bulleton Besides the above they have always a supply of RIO JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, Bulleton Bul

NAMES OF STEAMERS:—
LIMERICK, OITY OF RIO JANEIRO,
CITY OF MONTEVIDEO, CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

A G E N T S:—

London—Managing Owners, Messrs. Tait & Co.—Brokers A. Howden & Co.

Rio Janeiro ..—Consignees Messrs. Machado & Wilmot ...—Broker F. D. Machado.

Montevideo ..—Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair & Co.—Broker J. R. Schwartz. Burnos Avres—Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Brokers Woodgate Bro

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

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continent, at through rates. Passage-money to London, £36; to Rio Janeiro, \$60 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-Ceneral has been notified that the Mail-bag will be claimed at the Captain of the rts at the same nour.

For further particulars apply to the Consigness, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to WOODGATE BROTHERS, 110.xp,015

ARSENIC, MERCURY, MINERAL, ALL PARASITES GLYCERINE DIP, SKINS OF SHEEP

OTHER POISONS. FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS. SOLD RETAIL BY ALL STORE DEALERS. WHOLESALE AGENTS, MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR. 139,15p,019

TO GENTLEMEN.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALL WOOL TWEEDS, LIGHT VESTINGS, DRILLS, AND SILK JACKETS,

SUITABLE FOR THE COMING SEASON. GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

DRAPERS, TAILORS, AND OLOTHIERS, 49 AND 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 AND 51.

E. PARIS, ARMOURER, 20-CALLE RIVADAVIA-20.

20—CALLE KIVADAVIA—a.o.

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, PISTOLS; REVOLVERS,
DOUBLE WATERPROOF CAPS, AND DIAMOND DUST.

BOGERS' INEXPLOSIVE CARTRIDGES.

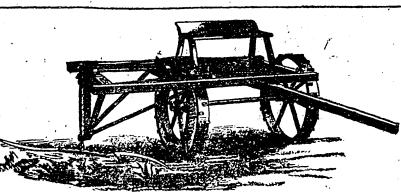
131,1m,019

GENERAL CAMP STORE, CALLE PROGRESO,

A. FULTON & CO.

CHASCOMUS.

125-xp,d 3



IMPORTANT TO ESTANCIEROS MACHINES FOR CUTTING THISTLES AND ABROJOS,

> BEST ENGLISH PLOUGHS, HARROWS, GRUBBERS, AND DRILL PLOUGHS. ·

JOHN HARDY, 32 CALLE MEJICO.

WINTER GOODS, ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. 61_CORRIENTES_6 1,

LARGE ASSORTMENT

SHIPPING LIST OF A. LENNUYEUX, SHIPBROKER, 47—CALLE CANGALLO—47.

FOR HAVRE. SINDBAD—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 874 tons, Grouard Master, Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

Llavallol & Sons.

LAFONTAINE—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 946
tons, Maillares Master, Consignee Mr. F.
Cabirau.

DON QUICHOTTE—French barque, 5/6 L.1.1.
389 tons, Valler Master, Consignees Messrs.
J. Llavallol & Sons.

LEONCE 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.
P. Ladvocat & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

JUSTINE—British barque, 3/3 L.l.1., 406 tons,
Benoist Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

LA FOI—French barque, 3/3 L.l.1., 269 tons,
Rouquette Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

ESPERANCE—French barque, 3/3 L.l.1., 279
tons, Cantor Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

ANDRE MARIE—French barque, 3/3 L.l.1.,
292 tons, Bonnifay Master, Consignee Mr.
A. Jolly.

A. Jolly.
JEAN ANDRE—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 392 tons, Vallentin Master.

MARIE MAGDELEINE—French barque, 9/6
1.1., 348 tons, Bacon Master.

CARMEN—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 202 tons,
Guizolpho Master.

Guizolpho Master.

FOR BORDEAUX. FOR BORDEAUX.
CHARLEMAGNE—French barque, 5/6 Q.1.1.,
493 tons, Audoire Master, Consignees Mesars.
C. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co.
AMELIE—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 243 tons,
Rudicuy Master, Consignees Mesars. Etchebarne Brothers.
VICTORINE—French barque, 9/6 L.1.1., 367
tons Breggen Master, Consignees Mesars

tons, Bregeon Master, Consignees Messrs. C. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co. ANITA—French ship, 9/6 L.1.1., 339 tons, Poissonnic Master, Consignees Mossrs.

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, Consigned Messrs. Bonnemason & Heydecker.

NGOSTURA BITTERS. The best and most improved of Apetizers, com-

MPORTANT 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.
Contents: General observations—Sheep-Farming—Diseases of Sheep; their Treatment—The Science of high-class Sheep-Breeding—Details of Management—Observations on the Utilisation of River Plate Beef.—Proper Condition of Animals for Killing—Agriculture—The Thistle, Sopo Cabiallo, 'Abrojo, and Poisonous Herbs—The River Plate as a Field for the Employment of Capital and Labour.

MANAGERY PROGRESS AND States of the true keys cannot be made from wax impressions.

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

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

14th.—The centres on which the doors hang are all hardened, and fitted into hardened sockets. In the world in which there is any provision for the explosive force of gunpowder. consequently the only Safes in the world in which there is any provision for the explosive force of gunpowder. Secured by Chatwood's Patent, in which there is any provision for the explosive force of gunpowder. Secured by Chatwood's Patent, in which there is any provision for the explosive force of gunpowder. Secured by Chatwood's Patent, in which there is any provision for the explosive force of gunpowder. Secured by Chatwood's Patent, in which there is any provision for the explosive force of gunpowder. Secured by Chatwood's Patent, in which there is any provision for the explosive force of gunpowder. Secured by Chatwood's Patent, in which there is any provision for the explosive force of gunpowder. Secured by Chatwood's Patent, in which there is any provision for the explosive force of gunpowder. Secured by Chatwood's Patent, in which there is any provision for the explosive force and Labour.
MACKERN BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE "MALA DE EUROPA" MEDITICOTT AND Co. have been appointed agents in this city for the "Mala de Europa published in Lisbon, which always brings two days later than the English or French papers, and all latest telegrams.

Subscription 6 patagons per annum. Subscription 5 patacons per annum. 33 Reconquista. 193

Agency for Domestic Servants, Confiteria du Coriolan, 46 Calle Tacuari,
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.

04 | xplm2

A Boon

Coming Season

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, render this proparation 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 now and most effectual method of destroying 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.

POMADE ALOPECIATIC.

This preparation for the Hair, made according to a Recipe of a Celebrated English Physician, is decidedly the most efficacious which has hitherto been submitted to public approval. It effectually cleanses the head from SCURF and DANDRIFF, and makes the hair beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It also prevents the hair falling off, and atrengthens weak hair.

To be obtained at CRANWELL'S, DISPENSING CHEMIST, 30 CALLE RIVADAVIA. 17,1m,04

For Sale,

The Property of Messrs. Awdry & Kirkpatrick Four Pure Merino Rams just arrived from England, of the celebrated flock of the Messrs. Stur land, 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 of stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George III. had his sheep direct from Negrotte, the best of the best Spanish races. At Paris, June, 1866, Messrs. Sturgeon were awarded for their pure Merino lot first prize of 600 francs and gold medal, and were also awarded the Exhibition medal for wool in London, 1862. For full particulars and where also the sheep are to be seen. ticulars, and where also the sheep are to be seen, apply to Doian & M'Craith, Caballeriza Ingles, Calle Libertad, Rosario. 187 | xp,m9



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

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

A RGENTINE BANK.—In accordance with Art. 48 of the Statutes the Managing Committee have resolved to declare a Dividend of 5 per cent. as fifth quota on the subscribed capital, the same to be effected between the 25th inst. and Mh of November.

A. MARCO DEL PONT, Manager.
Buenos Ayres, Oct. 25, 1857. 221,6p,025

A RGENTINE BANK.—By decree of the Bank Shareholders in this establishment are invited to call for the first Dividend of 4 per cent. upon all quotas from 30th June last, from 25th October to 10th of coming month. It is requested that all parties collecting the dividend do produce a certificate for the payment of said quotas.

A. MARCO DEL PONT, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 25, 1867. 222,6p,025

PARA VALPARAISO—El magnifico vapor "Perú" de la compañía real del Pacífico debe llegar à Montovideo à fines de este mes, Seguirà inmediatamente despues de tomar carbon para Valparaiso. Admite pasageros de primera y segunda clase à £36 y £25 respectivamente, encomiendas y metàlico. Ocurrate à los Agentes:

BATES STOKES y Ca.
Calle del Rincon [Montevideo] 189.9p 024

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce to his Friends and the Public that the Steam Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, 521 Calle Victoria, hitherto carried on under the firm of Federico Achenbach, will from this date be carried on in his own name and for his account.

HERMAN VAN HOUTEN. Buenos Ayres, Oct. 1, 1867. 256,1m,01

C HATWOOD'S SEXTIPLE W A T S O N'S STEEL SAFES.

CHATWOOD'S PATENT SAFE AND LOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED,
In calling the attention of Public Companies, Bankers, Solicitors, Manufacturers,
Merobants, Tradesmen, and the general Public Merohants, Tradesmen, and the general Public to their Safes and Locks, have the pleasure to announce that they have purchased from the Patentee the exclusive License to Manufacture Safes and Locks ander the important Patents granted to Mr. Samuel Chatwood, of the Lancashire Safe and Lock Works, Bolton, and have succeeded in making such arrangements with him that they will have the full benefit of his experience as General Manager of the Business.

Particular notice is called to the advantages of "Chitwood's Unible Trable, Quadruple, Quin-"Chatwood's Double, Treble, Quadruple, Quintuple, and Sextiple Patent Fire and Burglar-proof Safes," which, while having no wish to despreciate the productions of other houses, we feel called upon, in the interest of the Safe-using

foel called upon, in the interest of the Saie-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 so arranged that neither the hard nor soft metals can be acted on separately. In practice this is found to be the only plan thoroughly efficient against the "Ratchet Lever Drill." Secured by Chatwood's Patents of 1860, 1862, 1865, 1865, 1865.

3rd.—They are Screw proof. As being proof against drilling, no hole can be made in which to insert the screw. Patent dated 1860, 1862, 1866, 1865, and 1866. 4th .- They are Wedge-proof. 1st-The curvi 4th.—They are Wedge-proof. 18t—116 curvilinear edge of the door prevents the wedge being
driven in, as it will not follow the curvo. 2nd.
—The holding power of the lock fastenings is
greater than the forcing power of the wedge,
even should it be inserted. 3rd—The blade of the
T-frame will resist a far greater amount of
lateral strain than can be applied with the
wedge. Secured under Chatwood's Patents,
1862, 1865, 1865, 1865, and 1865.

5th—They are Crowbar-proof, because, being

5th.—They are Crowbar-proof, because, being Wedge-proof, the Crowbar cannot be applied Secured under Chatwood's Patents, 1860, 1862, 1865, 1865, and 1865. 1865, 1865, 1865, and 1865.
6th.—They are Gunpowder-proof, on the principle of the "safety valve," which, instead of resisting the explosive force of gunpowder, allows it to escape harmless. Protected by Chatwood's Patents, 1860, 1862, and 1865.
7th.—They are Acid-proof, under Chatwood's Patents of 1860, 1862, and 1865.

Patents of 1860, 1862, and 1865.

8th.—They are Pick-lock-proof, under Chatwood's Patents of 1860; 1862, and 1865.

9th.—The Locks are inaccessible to the Burglar. Secured by Chatwood's Patents, 1865.

While our Safes possess all the advantages of the best Safes of others makers, the above are peculiar to our own Safes, and are secured under Mr. Chatwood's Six Patent, the exclusive license the personners of the company to use which has been granted to this Company
10th.—The inside of the chambers is preserve

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, Bolas Salcons, Montevideo.

169 | xp, J28

TMPORTANT TO SHEEPFARMERS AND COTHERS

cheapest extant.

Extracts from Official Descriptive Illustrated Catalogue Dublin International Exhibition, 1866.

"The recent improvements in the manufacture of Safes and Locks introduced by Mr. S. Chatwood, Safe and Locks Engineer, of 'The Chatwood Patent Safe and Lock Company, Limited,' have at last baffi and defeated all the cunning and arts of the burglar.

'Strong Holdfast,' at Mr. Walker's premises, Cornhill, London, appears by far the simplest and most effective, namely, by inserting a series of 'serrated' or file cut 'steel wedges' between the edges of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilinear form of the edge of the door and the part against which it fits together with the 'Claw Bolt' contrivance, entirely defeat all possible application of the 'steel wedge' or crowbar. The Safes recently manufactured by this Company for Mr. Walker have all these wedge-proof fastonings of S. Chatwood applied. We venture to assert that no prize medal was better merited, and we are glad to find that the special report to assert that no prize medal was better merited, and we are glad to find that the special report to the fact of the safe and pleasant Tooth Powder and astringent washes for the Gums at moderate prices. and we are glad to find that the special report of Mr. Mallet, G.E., the talented editor of 'The Practical Mechanics' Journal,' on Chatwood's Patent Wedge-proof Fastening, embodied in the award of the jurors by a 'special mention.'

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 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.

Thomas Wilkinson.

George Mason. T. W. Redhead.

Peter Foster. Jeromiah Marsden.

John A. Haslam.

James Taylor. William Kenyon.

John Marshall. Rowland Hall.

Matthias Gorse

Dan Wood Latham.

jured, the watch having, in the meantime, kept correct time.

As witness our hands this 17th day of February 1865.

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

would strongly urge its adoption by all persons desiring immunity from the depredations of, scientific burglars.

BICHARD STOCKDALE, MAYOR.

JOHN HICK, C.E.

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

Leopold Casati,

Ship Chandler and Provision Dealer

Paints, Glass, Hardware; Floor-cloth of every nished to vessels at the lowest prices.

130 CALLE 25 AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO.

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Commission Agents, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

General Grocers, &c.

115 Calle Aduana, and 96
and 98 Calle Rioja,
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John Hiton. Samuel Rawsthorn.

John Heaton. William Walter Cannon.

RICHARD STOCKDALE, MAYOR. ALDERMEN.
Willian Makant, J.P.,
John Orton, J.P.
Richard Harwood, ex-Mayor.
Rd. Dunderdale.
John Harwood, J.P.
J. R. Wolfenden, J.P. CELEBRATED John Brown.
Robert Walsh, J.P.
F. Ferguson.
Robert Heywood, J.P. COUNCILLORS.
John Hodgkinson. FAINTING TURNS. P. R. Arrowsmith. NERVOUSNESS, George Salt. James Best. Charles Heaton. HEADACHE DEBILITY, James Barlow. John Thirlwind. AND

SUN BURN, PIMPLES, AND FRECKLES. Danj Wood Latham.
Thomas Hope.

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

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES Pare la

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

CHOLERA. PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE. Cholers, which carried off so many victims last Autumn, has re-appeared in the Allied Armies, and will very probably show itself here before long. We would, therefore, advise every family to have some medicine at hand, which may and will set as an antidote for the dreadful sourge, when taken in time. According to Dr. Hutchinson, H.B.M.'s Consul in Bosario, Chlorodyna is one of the best medicines known in this disease, and his experiments fully corroborate the experience of Dr. Webb, and other physicians in India and elsewhere, who recommend this above all other medicines in Cholers.

We have on hand—
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE,
MURRAY'S CHLORODYNE

BELGRANO WATSON begs leave to advise his Friends, and all those who wish him to send to their

Asparagus, Green Peas, Water Crosses,
Strawberries, Fruits, Chickens,
Young Pigeons, Geese, Fat Turkeys,
Fat Habbits, Tongues, Corned
Beef, Fresh Butter, Cream, Chesses,
&c., &c., &c.,
That one of his Carts will go round Twice a Week.
All orders sent by post to the 25 de Mayo Sta-

All orders sent by post to the 25 de Mayo Station, to be forwarded to Belgrano, will most with punctual attendance.

198, p. 028

EXCHANGESALLOON,

53 CALLE ZAVALA,

MONTEVIDE O.

The Proprietor of the above-named Establishment has the honor of advising his Friends and the Public in general that he has now opened the 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, aud Champagne.

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

COBBLERS—Sherry, Catawba, Hock, Claret, Sauterne, Whicky, and Champagne. SMASHES-

Brandy, Gin, Whisky, and M o u n t a i n e e r. JULEPS— Mint, Brandy, Gin, Whisky.

Mint, Brandy, Gin, Whary.

MISCELLANEOUS—
Brandy, Gin, Whisky, Rum, Sherry,
Port, Claret, Sauterne, Bottles
and Half Bottles of Ale, Draught Ale,
Soda and Seltzer, Lunches,
Stewed and Fried Oysters, Ice Creems,
And all latest American,
English, and French Drinks.

51,1m,010



Sewing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand. War ranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW.

EAFNES ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for

without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.

Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor pt. pd. 44 Rue D'Angouleme St. Honore, Paris. Prices 16 francs the pair in silver, 20 france

Washes for the Gums at moderate prices. HEARS—SHEARS.—Best Polished Shears,
S mark "Tijera," better Quality, and Cheaper
than anywhere else, at the Almacen de Monte.

5,1m,w,02
THOMAS BICKER.



MURRAY & LANMANS

FLORIDA WATER. This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers of surgessing fragrance. Its aroms is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the skin is most refreshing, imparting a delightful buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For

HYSTERIA,

Itis a sure and speedy relief. With the very slite of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its secendamy ever all other perfumes throughout the West Indies, Cubs. Mexico, and Central and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES,

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water it makes the best dentifree; imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after

ENSAGERIAS NACIONALES—Para la Capilla del Senor y Zarate—Servicio desde el 1.º de Octudre, Agencia Piedad 267—Salida para la Capilla todos los dias en el primar tren; regresa todos los dias. Zarate 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 y 30 de cada mes. Regresa 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 y 29.

Agencias, en Buenos Aires Piedad 267—Capilla D. Juan Suberbie—Zarate confitoria de los Sres. Echevertia.—Empresario

SANTIAGO GUILLERMON.

NOTA—El carruage que sale de esta los dias

SANTIAGO GUILLEHMON.
NOTA—El carruage que sale de esta los dias
nones y regresa los dias páres, saldrá à las 4 de la
mañana de la Capilla para llegar à Buenos Ayros
á las 11 del dia. 187 | 4p o22

TREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE,
MURRAY'S CHLORODYNE,
This last being recommended by Dr. Hutchinson,
as equal to Collis Browne's.
CRANWELL & MURRAY, 66 Reconquista.
168,10p,019

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Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persona to hear distinction.

