THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

No. 344-SEVENTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR STANDARD.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Florence, Nov. 4, 2 P.M.
Yesterday, a large body of Papal troops, with artillery, attacked Garibaldi, at Tivoli and Monte Rotondo. After a long and obstinate engagement, with many killed and wounded on both sides, Garibaldi was defeated, and compelled to retreet correins. and compelled to retreat, carrying away his wounded.

It is stated Garibaldi was arrested on arriving upon Italian territory.

Nicotera has withdrawn from Frosinone, and entered Neapolitan territory Acerbi has left Viterbo, after imposing a forced loan upon it of 8,000

Volunteers from the Pontifical States are daily returning to Florence. Paris, Nov. 4, Evening.

Information received from various sources affirm that the French and Pontifical troops issued forth from Rome this morning, to attack Monte Rotondo at noon. Private despatches anuounce Garibaldi had been defeated.

The Temps states that, on informa-tion which it believed to be correct, Garibaldi was defeated yesterday, by Pontifical troops, and had to fall back upon Correse, where he was compelled to lay down his arms to Italian troops The Government intends, it is said,

to confine Garibaldi in Fort Palmaria. The *Presse* asserts that M. de Villesbrux, the French Charge d'Affaires at Florence, received orders from his Government to present an ultimatum yesterday, demanding Italian troops to evacuate Roman territory before Thursday evening next.

The Patrie says despatches from Florence announce that manifestations have taken place in various towns of Italy, in consequence of the refusal of Government to accept the plebiscitum which has been taken in several districts in the Roman States.

The Patrie of this evening publishes another article against Italy.
London, Nov. 5.

The Post says the position of affairs in Italy is becoming every hour more critical. It may fairly be expected that when the French troops shall have arrived in force at Civita Vecchia -that is about Wednesday-a summons will be addressed by the French Government to the Cabinet of Florence, requiring the evacuation of the Papal States by Italian troops. It is now too late to hope that this summons will be complied with, therefore, unless some happy accident intervene, we may have to deplore the beginning of a tratricidal war. Meantime there is no hiding the fact that the French are pouring into Italy. Our Paris correspondent names the forces at one hundred thousand men, and the posi-tion which events are taking in the Peninsula is no less menacing to its welfare than it is to the peace of Europe. There are looming in the distance northern influences, which may be productive of immense mischief. A threat from Bismarck would precipitate all France into anger and action, and yet the acute statesman might imagine that he discerned profit in the threat.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. (REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

Berlin, Nov. 4, Evening. The announcement that the four powers-France, Russia, Prussia, and Italy, have sent a note to Constantinople to the effect that they withdraw their moral support from Turkey, is confirmed. France is reported to have signed the note with reluctance, but wished to have a check upon Russia. Austria and Great Britain have declined to associate themselves with

THE VICEBOY OF EGYPT AND THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION. We have received important news

from Alexandria as to the part which the Viceroy of Egypt is disposed to play in connection with our expedition against King Theodore of Abys-sinia. "To-day, October 26," writes our correspondent at Alexandria-" I cannot give you much news, except that the Viceroy of Egypt has this week despatched ten thousand soldiers to Wassowah and Sawakin, six thousand of whom had only lately returned from | could find:

Candia. The last batch of these ten thousand men passed through Cairo last night on their way to Suez."

Pall-mall Gazette.

MESTING OF PARLIAMENT.

A supplement to the Loudon Gazette

contains a Royal Proclamation, summoning Parliament to meet on Tuesday, 19th inst., for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs.

Gold, 1403, Exchange, 1091. Cotton, middling upland, 19c.
Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Cotton market, drooping tendency. Prices, 1 to 1 per quarter.

Paris, Nov. 4. Bourse flat. Rentes, 67.45.

ARREST OF GARIBALDI!

HIS FUTURE PRISON.

Our readers will be interested to peruse the filloowing account of a place to which the presence, in durance vile,

to which the presence, in durance vile, of the great Italian agitator is soon likely to give great celebrity, and make of it another St. Helena:—

Immediately opposite to Porto Venere is the small island of Palmaria, about a mile across, and the still smaller one of Tino. Upon the first anciently stood the Borgo of San Giovanni, of which no vestige can now be found. of which no vestige can now be found. Palmaria. contains but one house, properly so called, which, for several years, was tenanted by an English family, who resided, with great comfort and pleasure, in this retreat; where, as the chief recluse of the party has stated, one recommendation of the place was, that neither physician nor lawyer were ever known, and where you might keep your money in your pocket from year's end to year's end, without the possibility of ridding yourself of the incumbrance. Upon Tino is a lighthouse, and the persons having the care of it are the only inhabitants of the island. It is one rock of marble.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

That the Paraguayan war is about to assume a new phase there cannot be the least doubt. We have been favoured with a letter from an Englishman at the allied camp which, in a measure, bears out the assertions of "Mattos," the Nacion correspondent. Neither is the position of Lopez so desperate, nor that of the allies so exposed as has been represented. The war draws along in the same weary procrastinated form. The expeditions to the interior have resulted in nothing of importance. All along the open pasturages, in the valley of the Tebicuari, are to be found horned cattle, goats, and pigs. About 800 Correa gathered and drove towards Tnyu-Cué, but, at a bend in the road the very eyes of the Brazilian comnear Pilar, the cattle cleared out, and mander. Tayi is now very strong, only a very small number reached the and Caxias is throwing provisions allied camp. General Barreto has into it. With a couple of thousand allied camp. General Barreto has also made an excursion, keeping closer men, it could hold out for some time along the road he found the farms deserted, and even at the small outpost on the river, with a watch tower, there was not a soul to be found, although some of the Brazilian soldiers stated that the guard had pushed across the river into the Chaco. When Barreto arrived at the Tebicuari he discovered a wide and rapid river, at the mouth of which the Paraguayans have a strong fort, the guns of which fired on the advancing Brazilian columns. It is supposed that there are a couple of thousand men there. A short way up the stream a small steamer with two brass guns was descried, and at the confluence of the Tebicuari and Paraguay several war steamers and flatboats were noticed on the Chacos hore. Opposite there is also a fort and some ranchos, and it is the general belief that the steamers tow the cattle across in floating corrales to the Chaco, to be sent down to Humaita. Barreto only fell in with a poor Paraguayan woman and two boys. They spoke nothing but Guarani. The Brazilian commander gave them a few presents, and, finding that there was nothing further to be done save cross the Tebicuari higher up, which will ironclads, fully equipped, and ready, pears. Colonel Moka proceeds to open prove an ugly job, he returned, by immediate action, to terminate the his carpet-bag, and takes therefrom sweeping with him all the cattle he Paraguayan struggle. Two of these six diminutive monitors. The power,

The expeditions have resulted in a council of war. Mitre is for completely shutting up Lopez in Humaita before proceeding januer; Caxias and Osorio for pushing at once ahead, seizing Asuncion, naming a Provisional Government, and thus morally dethroning the council of war. I wo more are in Sta. Catalina, and the remainder in Rio Janeyro, that could sail in a heavy dew, for the monitors can go in full steam wherever time they may be expected here, 'en the ground is damp. The astonishment of Admiral Ignacio, the con-

It is probable that in January this expedition will start. It will require great preparations, which have already begin, but on Wednesday news arrived at the allied camp which created a profound impression there.

It seems that Lopez is now passing, or about to pass, the bulk of his men across to the Chaco. Some think that he will fall on the Brazilians, cut up their railway, and come out at Cerrito, and set fire to the Brazilian arsenal on that island, but others believe that his programme is very different, and that Lopez is passing his army across, marching them up to the fort fronting the Tebicuari, where

the fort fronting the Tebicuari, where he means to make another stand.

If the allies could spare sufficient force to attack the fort on the left bank of the Paraguay, and thus domineer the mouth of the Tebicuari, it would be all smooth sailing, but the place is represented as very strong, and to take it would probably cost more men than the allies can well

If Lopez evacuates Humaita, and leaves a small force to defeud it, he can only do so by the Chaco, as there are no bridges over the Tebicuari, and he would, if he made a sally by San Solano, be placed with his army between a broad and rapid river, and the enemy following up his rear.

The Brazilians have not placed a

chain across the river at Tayi, as was stated, but intend doing so. The chain was made at Cerrito, and will be sent up by land, but it is not thought it will amount to much, as there is a creek higher up which runs into the Chaco, and through which the enemy's canoes ply; besides, to support the chain, a good-sized vessel is required, which the Brazilians have is required, which the Brazilians have not got.

The ironclads have completely shot away the schooners which supported the great chain in front of Humaita, but the chain-house and donkeyengine are there, and, although the great weight of the chain itself sinks it some feet, the idea of passing it at a bigh tide is out of the question. To remove the chain, the chain-house on the bank must be blown down by the squadron.

Between Tâyi and Humaita, there is a Paraguayan outpost, which Caxias is preparing to attack. The position is very strong, and it will cost the Brazilians dear to become masters of it; but it must be taken in order to stop the communications which Lopez still maintains with the interior under

3,000 to 4,000 men. In Asuncion the news from Tayi has just come in; the most unprecedented rejoicings have place is impregnable—the chain is taken place for the late victory at across—not even a fish can pass up Tuyuti-balls at the Clubs, and Go. or down-the booming of guns (long vernment House, and Railway Sta. range) is heard, but at an immense tion kept up for three days and three distance—the audience is on the tip-toe nights. The Paraguayans claim it of expectation to know what is about to the greatest victory since the war

expedition to Asuncion.

One of the Paraguayan emigrants is talked of as the new President of Paraguay, although there are some who think the post will be offered to a person at present high in the Lopez

Administration. Lopez's effective strength is calculated from 20,000 to 25,000 men.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

SIX MORE NEW IRONOLADS.

We can safely state that the Brazilian Government has purchased six 'monitors' should have arrived in strength, and capacity of each he di-cheap,

route' for Paraguay.

The chief importance of this news

is, the extraordinary nature of the vessels. Not only are the iron plates proof against the largest iron bolts, balls, or shells, but also during action they can be entirely submerged; thus A squadron which could force the river fortifications would render the

For our part, we do not entertain the slightest doubt that the war would be fully concluded within fifteen days after their advent. The two first boats anchored in Montevideo on Saturday, and will proceed direct for their desti-nation. The others are hourly expected. In regular sailing they draw one foot of water, but this is, of course, increased in action according to the amount submerged. Their force is such that no chain can withstand the effort, the prow is so shaped as to raise the chain, thus saving the keel from damage. This new naval con-tingent will be shortly in our river, and then the days of Paraguayan tyranny are numbered .- Nacion.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

FIFTEENTH ACT.

The fifteenth act of this most prolonged drama is now about to be performed. To go through the whole play would be too much for our columns, so our readers must trust to memory. Act fourteen, which began with the balloon leading Gelly Obes and his warriors to the right, and closed with Caxias making a speech to his men from the top of the highest orange tree at Tayi, was possibly the most interesting act in the drama. The scenic effect was grand throughout. Gelly was inimitable when, standing on the mud banks at Itapiru, he wistfully gazed towards Buenos Ayres, and sighed for the return of Mitre, and his rendering of " Carry me back," that most popular of negro melodies, drew immense applause. The inter-view between 'Sinbad' and an Irish horse dealer, on the lonely road to Tuyu-Cué, was romantic in the extreme. Upon the whole, if act fifteen closes with as much applause as the previous act, we augur for the play the most stunning success.

In the act now about to be performed, all the true genius of the players will be called out.

A splendid moonlight scene on the Paraguayan river. There are the awful iron-clads at anchor. In the distance is the frowning fortress of Humaita, whilst close by are the smiling palm trees of Curupaity. A long, black strine near the Lopez, it appears, has been to Asuncion, and returned. Orders have been sent for the forces up the river at Cuyaba to come down some in every direction. During the day the name from Toyi has inchessed. turn up, when an aged officer, Col. Moka, with an orderly, carrying The engineers at headquarters are a carpet-bag, appears on the busy making portable bridges for the stage. The officer and his servant have just arrived by train from Curuzu, having reached that place in the morning per steamer, from Rio. He is evidently fatigued, but his mission is one of most tsurpassing importance, and therefore he cannot rest a moment'. He despatches his orderly to call Admiral Ignacio, and whilst waiting his arrival sollioquises. The sollioquy, as a matter of course, is splendiloquent. He congratulates himself on having arrived before Lopez was squashed up and Humaita levelled: the past, present, and future glide before him. Suddenly the Admiral ap-

ment of Admiral Ignacio, the contented superiority of Colonel Moke, the wild grin of the orderly as he keep the monitors steaming right and left around him, and learns that the next day they are all going up to Asuncion. makes this part of the act sublimely effective. The scene then changes and we are treated to a view of Lopez's strategic plans more complete, and the enemy, enclosed in his present Lopez. "Half-past the corner," anposition, would be completely check swers Resquin. "Anything new from
mated. way iron at Itapiru—orders issued to make a railway to Asuncion." Lopes calls for brandy and water; chaseas arrives with news that six marine ghosts cut the chain across the river during night, and the iron-clads are getting up steam. "Then let them have it," roars the Field Marshal, and all the guns of that awful fortress open fire on the ironclads. The scene now such that no chain can withstand the shock, for although it may not exactly succeed in breaking it at the first effort, the prow is so should be s large vessels passing up. On the gunwale of the first may be distinctly seen Admiral Ignacio smoking a short clay

pipe.
When the smoke clears away, and the scene is shifted, we behold Mitre, Caxias, Sinbad, Ocorio, Porte Alegre, and several others dancing in the grand ball-room of Asuncion: the ladies are all Paraguayans.

The war is over, the six little moni-tors gained the day, Lopez has cleared out, and is sole agent for Barnard's pens at Fray Bentos, where it is supposed to be doing a great business.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE MORTH CAR-MAN CONFEDERATION.

The present military strength of the army of the Northern Confederation (including the Grand Duchy of Hesse) is imposing; as far as report goes, and does not exist, like that of the late German Confederation, upon paper only. Besides the contingents. there will remain on a war footing:

1. Troops in the country, exclusive of field bateries, who could be formed for siege, and of trains of pontoons in reserve—11,905 officers, 497,573 non-commissioned officers and men, 152,428 horses, 1,284 guns, 12,873 car-

2. Troops at the depot—4,477 offi-cers, 188,004 men, 22,956 horses, 220 guns.

3. Troops in garrison formed in the first instance—4,066 officers, 143,146 men, 2,331 horses.

4. Other military corps remaining in the country—472 officers, 5,760 men, ,200 borses?

There could at once be brought into the field 20,965 officers, 834,433 noncommisioned officers and privates, 178,914 horses, 1,504 gans, and the

carriages above mentioned. To these forces could still be added the troops in fortresses-1,688 officers, 57,658 men, 30,141 horses, and about 150 guns—making a total of 22,653 officers, 892,141 men, 209,056 horses,

1,654 guns, 12,873 carriages.
In time of peace the effective strength is 270,000 men, exclusive of the commissioned and non-commis-sioned officers. The term of service is three years; the four years of the reserve, count after a dedution of 20 per cent. for loss, at least 288,000 men, added to which 315,000 men, a total of 603,000 men.

To these may be added those from the three States of Southern Germany (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden), united to Prussia by offensive and defensive alliances troops in district, about 102,000 men; in depot, 38,100; in garrison, 225,564 men. Thus even if the Confederation of the North with Hesse be estimated at only 802,141, there is still a force of 1,101,241 men. exclusive of 28,000 officers.—Cologne

We call the attention of our country readers to some excellent camps in Santa Fé, which Mr. Charles Saguler now offers to rent, the lands are beautifully situated, and will be rented.

HUMBOLDT'S MAILS.

HIGELY INTERESTING FROM BUROPE.

The Brazilian transport Apa left Ric on 30th ult. arriving in Montevideo ou Friday last. The Liverpool steamer Humbodlt entered Rio on 29th with dates from Lisbon to-2nd November. On 2nd just she was posted to leave Rio Janeyro for the Plate with the tollowing list of passengers:—
For Montevideo—W. Williamson

James Allen and wife, O. Marsden, P. L. Gondelle, J. Pay Dorelle, José Boga and Senora, Manuel B. Nolas, R, de Castro Venya, Manuel Alonsa, S. E. y Bayees, J. V,y Sanduz, F. Martini, Edward Meikle.

For Buenos Ayres—J. B. Varela, D. P. Gonzalez, A. Mendez, J. Garcia y Sra and one child, M. D. F. Luny y Roderigues, L. Perez y Lumie, J. A. Pescarell, J. P. Lamartin, J. C. y Rodrigues, C. P. y Caparabille. Wel haste. Digner Orja, Eduardo Delannas, Clode Sra and 1 Servant. Antoni Fabiani, Juan José Blanes, D. Setwart, W. Ledley, T. Gaircan, M.T. Gaircan, R. Woodhouse, S. Stewart, A. Oldknow, H. A. Ford, J. O'Hara, Joseph Jackand wife, J. M. Gay, Alfred Clark, J. H. Germ, W. H. Taylor, M. and Mrs. Bomner, Miss Falckenberg and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Miss Somuer, W.

Europe was in a fermentat the prospect of a bloody war, rendered imminent by the action of Italy in the Roman question. The French expedition by Vecchia. The Monitour thus explains the course adopted by the French Emperor.

"The departure of the expedition from Toulon was delayed until to-day, no Cabinet had been organised in Works; Menal Plosence. Revolutionary bands still Mari, justice. poured into the Pontifical States, to As soon as bound to no longer postpone the occu- published:pation, on which it had determined The Emperor communicated this decision to the Court of Florence. This measure does not partake of the aggressive, as both Governments are equally interested in the maintenance of law and order. The revolutionary movements attempted on Rome are in open violation of public rights and solemn treaties. The Italian sovereign and people should partake of our sentiments in this matter, and we sincerely hope that the amicable relations existing between the two nations may not be disturbed." Besides this official declaration, many other members of of the Catholic Church,' is not mine. the Italian and French press have declared that Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon are well agreed on the question. Nevertheless, 60,000 of the Lyons army, and the Cherbourg fleet, have

The following document will give some idea of the spirit which actuates the insurgents in presence of foreign

"Italians!

*For two days our brothers and the people of Rome are fighting he roically in the Eternal City. In a Lew hours Garibaldi will be amongst them in Rome.

" Italians! our brothers are spilling their blood on the barricades raised shed in vain. It is our most sacred dury to assist them.

"Rome, so often proclaimed the capital of Italy at popular meetings, in Parliament, is now proclaimed so by arms, by blood, by fighting, and

Boon we hope by victory.
"Italians! hear the voice of Garibaldi, and arise, it is our right and our duty. The foreigner will not dare to attack a nation of 25,000,000 of inhabitants, who stand on their rights, and know how to fight and to die for them.

"The French Government is not France-not the France of the great revolution-free France, who, in its good wishes and in its thought, sympathises with you. Arise, and imitate her greatness, in generous and patriotic revolutions, the France of the Revolution.

"A nation that can count on as when from every part volunteers bound to bequeate to flock by thousands, when we have for Victor Emma defender of Rome a commander called Garibaldi, who is invincible, and who Shall yet conquer.

"Send assistance in arms, money, and personal exertions to the brave insurgents of Rome and to those of the provinces, who are now on their that French troops had disembarked way to environ the Elernal City in a Lory circle.

hands of a theocracy and of the Pope's mercenaries, will certainly to morrow be the capital of Italy, thanks to the valour of the Italiaus.

Central Committe:-G. Pallavicino, E. Laporta, E. Miveli, F. Orispi, B. Cairoli, A. Oliva, E. de Boñi, S. Bertani, A. Guastalla.

The papers state that Garibaldi advances on Rome, whilst the Italian troops occupy some important points

in the Papal States. The French Colonel D'Arcy, Commander of the Legion Autyves, declared that if the Papal troops had to fight in Rome they would hold out 24 hours against the Italian army, and indefinitely against the Garibaldians.

Great excitement prevailed within the city; the measures adopted indicated great anxiety on the part of the Papal Government. The gates of Rome were being fortified in great

Garibaldi occupied, on the 23rd, the Pass Toresi and Monte Maggiolo with the united forces of Menotti, Caldesi, Salomone, Morte, and Figresi.

Great agitation in Rome on the 24th A late telegram announces that, on the son, A. W. Mitchell, W. Barry, Miss 25th, the firing of artillery was heard Mackern and 1 servant Mr. Mackern at the Pass Toresi, and that fighting had begun in the outpo 8's1

Various opinious existed with regard to Ratazzi's patriotism. Some accuse him of being a loyal servant of Napo-leon, whilst others insist that a secret understanding existed between him and Garibaldi.

The present Italian Cabinet conduestion. The French expedition by siders itself strong enough to oppose fatest accounts had left for Civita Garibaldi and put down the revolution.

The new ministry is composed as follows:—Cialdini, President of the Council, and foreign affairs; Bertolo Viale, war; Gualtiero, interior; Camat the request of Victor Emmanuel, as bray Digny, finance; Cantelli, public works; Menabrea, public instruction;

As soon as the new ministry was the great risk of Rome itself, conse-quently the Imperial Government felt clamation, by Victor Emmanuel, was

"Italians! Revolutionary bands, organised and incited by a party, with-out my authority or that of my Gevernment, bave violated the frontiers of rather than Italy.
the Papal States. "Long since our brothers raised

"The respect that all citizens, without exception, owe to the laws and blood bathed the via sacra. international treaties sauctioned by Parliament and by myself, impose upon me, under these grave circumstances, an inexorable duty of honor.

"All Europe knows that the standard raised in a neighboring territory. and on which is written- Destruction to the spiritual authority of the Head

"This outrage places our country in serious danger, and imposes the imperious duty of saving its honor, and not confounding in one cause two causes absolutely different and two very disreceived orders to prepare for the tinct objects. Italy must be tranquilised in presence of the dangers that may arise. Europe must be convinced that Italy, true to its word, is unwilling and incapable of disturbing public order. A war with our ally would be a fratricidal war between two armies that have fought together for the same cause.

"As the depositary of the right of peace or war, I cannot tolerate its being usurped. I trust, therefore, that the voice of reason will make itself heard, and that those Italian citizens amongst the soldiers, many of whom in the name of Italy, of unity, and of who may have infringed this right were buried in its ruins. truth. This gory stream must not be will at once come to range themselves behind the ranks of our army.

"The danger which may arise among us, through disturbances and hairbrained projects, must be conjured, by supporting with firmness the authority of government and the inviolability of the laws. The honor of the country lies in my hands, and the trust which the nation reposed in me in our darkest days must not be wanting now.

"When order shall have been completely re established my government, in unison with that of France, will endeavour loyally, in conformity with the vote of parliament, to acrive at a useful and proper settlement that will put an end to the grave and im-

portant Roman question.
"I have had and always shall have the same full confidence in your circumspection that you have had in the love of your king for our great country, which, thanks to our common brave an army as ours should not sacrifices, we have restored to the all the remainder severely wounded, yield to the threats of foreign nations, rank of nations, and which we are The Pontifical troops also suffices from the control of the contro bound to bequeath to our children inte-

> Victor Emmanuel, Cialdini, Menabrea, Gualterio, Cambray, Digni, Cantelli, Bertolo Viale, Mari.

" Florence, Oct. 27, 1867." The Italian Government, on hearing

It was known that Garibaldi's head quartersowere at Santa Colomba, and tuat his outposts were 21 miles from Romo.

The following are the latest telegrams:--

Madrid, Nov. 1st, 7 p.m.

The Gazetta Officiale of Florence says

"The Government, obliged by a sense of National dignity to guarantee the traditional principles of the National regeneration, has resolved to send forces from its army into the

Papal territory." No news from Rome. The Italian troops have been received with acclamation by the Roman population. Several Municipalities have declared for Victor Emmanuel,

PRIVATE DESPATCH.

Paris, Nov. 1. The Italian army has received orders to occupy Rome, and ought by this time to be within its walls.

It is known that the Italian troops at Frosignone, Orte, and Acquapendente have advanced.

SPAIN. General Lersundi has been appointed Governor of Cuba.

COMMERCIAL. Bahia, 24th Nov. Exchange—On London 90 from 204

to 21½. Rio Janeiro, 29 Nov. Sovereigns-128000.

THE INSURRECTION IN ROME.

The following proclamation will give an idea of the language of the Italians, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Roman police:—

"To arms, Romans! for our rights and liberties, for the unity of our country, and for the honor of the Roman name.

"Let our watchword be- Down with the temporal power.'

"Hurrah for Rome, the capital of

We respect all creeds, but let us rid ourselves of the tyranny which sunders us from the Italian family, to perpetuate the error that Rome should for ever be deprived of nationality, and belong to all the world

the standard of revolt, and with their

"We will not allow them to remain alone in the struggle any longer. We respond to their call with the watch-

word of the capitol.
"To arms, then, every man who can handle a musket; let us turn our houses into fortresses, and our iron into arms.

"The aged, the young, and the women can erect barricades, and the citizens will defend them.

" Hurral for Italy! " Hurrah for Rome!

'ROMAN INSURRECTIONARY COMMITTEE.'

This call, grand as it is, found but slight response. On the night of the 22nd, from 300 to 400 men, led on by old Italian officers, amongst others, the brothers Cairoli, marched with bravery and haste.

A shell in the Plaza Colonna was the signal. In an instant the walls of the Zouave Barrack were brown into the air by a barrel of gunpowder. which the rebels had placed beneath the edifice, causing terrible confusion

they were repulsed with loss by the

legion of Antibes. Several bands of rebels struck out through the city, shouting "Viva Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and Rome its capital."
The night patrols fled, and the in-

surgents erected six barricades, upon which they hoisted the tricolor.

The Pope and the Cardmals at once took refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo.

A band of 80 rebels, under Cairoli, attacked the guard at St. Peter's, and actually penetrated the building, but a regiment came up, and drove

them out headlong.
This band of 80, armed with revolvers, almost succeeded in taking the city, but the Zouaves fell on them, cut them up; 20 to 30 killed, amongst the latter one of the Cairoli

The Pontifical troops also suffered—15 killed, and many wounded. On the 23id, another scrimmage took place with the rebels behind an omnibus and some barrels, but the pool market, but at the latest dute of soldiers soon routed them and cleared the telegrams the latter market was

the streets. On the 24th General Zappi declared at Civita Vecchia, ordered 30,000 orderingall to be in their houses before after a few brushes with the Papar Congress and process, and the second nine o'clock. Gentlemen patrols and troops. The Prussian Cabinet had this year; not exactly on the account

On the 25th the police attempted to enter a manufactory, but the operatives fired on them. The Zonaves came up, and a fight ensued, 15 rebels killed, several soldiers also, and 36 prisoners taken, only two of whom are

On the 24th Acerbi, at the head of a strong column of Garibaldians, attacked Viterbo, and were driven back with slaughter. At the same time Garibaldi; with 5,000, attacked Monterotondo, 15 kil. from the city, beat the Zonaves, took three guns and 200 prisoners. Mosto and Salomone severely wounded. On the 26th On the 26th Garibaldi came in sight of Rome.

On the 29th the French landed at Civita Vecchia, but as the railway is cut up in several parts, they must march along the road, which will take them two days. Acerbi, who was wounded in the attack on Viterbo, is dead.

The French general, Failly, and his staff arrived in Rome on the 30th, and the first French column is expected every instant. Nearly all the Pope's troops have been concentrated in Rome.

General Prudon, French engineer, arrived at Rome on the 23rd, and procerded to the Vatican, and suggested that the Pope should concentrate his troops in Rome. The Pope replied that whatever troops came from France would be most welcome. The engineer then ordered barricades to be erected

ing the town.

The general belief in France is that Napoleon will not allow the Italian troops to enter Rome.

at the various street corners command-

Latest news about Victor Emmanuel is that his troops entered Orte on the history, bye the by, which would fill a

The people are said to be very irritated at the arrival of the French Victor Emmanuel, it is said, has

resolved to abolish the temporal power, and the majority is opposed to the con tinuance of the clerical Government.

It was rumoured in Rome that Garibaldi was killed in a small fight with the Pope's troops, but this is false.

In Florence there has been immense excitement about the French going to Rome, and it is said that the King is determined to occupy Viterbo, Frosinone, and Rome with Italian troops. But the last news from Paris fell like a thunderbolt on the Italian Govern-ment—namely, that Marshall Montauban had received orders to cross the Alps and march on Turin, whilst General Failly marched from Civita Vecchia on Rome. All Europe seems to be in a blaze, and telegraph companies are making millions.

King Victor fell on the carpet when this astounding news reached him, in a violent fit. Cold water was applied to his temples, but no blood-letting.

Victor Emmanuel, indignant at such treatment, talked of abdicating in favour of Prince Humbert. After much persuasion, he was induced to change his mind.

Prussia counsels the greatest precau-

tion and prudence.

SPAIN. The Spanish Government insists on the French Government convoking a conference to settle the Italian question, and to exclude Italy.

The French Minister is opposed to the conference.

In 15 days Sr. Leon, of Tolosa, offers to raise a regiment for the Pope: 1,000 men in one month, a A numerous band then attacked brigade of 3,000, and in two months the guard at the Campidoglio, but 10,000 warriors to defend the Holy See.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin Cabinet declines to meddle with the Italian question. On the 25th the King closed the Chambers, and made a grand speech, in which he said that Prussia sympa-

thised with the King of Italy.

Bismark is engaged with financial matters—a new Federal loan. MEXICO.

Benito Juarez was elected Presi-

dent by a sweeping majority. General Santa Auna has been placed at liberty.

THE VERY LATEST.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

Yesterday a commercial subscriber favored us with the following letter:

Rio Janeiro, 29th, Nov. 1867. The Humboldt from Liverpool brings us dates thence to 25th ult., and news

flutter.

The political news is that the Italian the city in a state of siege, prohibiting army had received orders to occupy the usual amount of wax candles burngroups of citizens in the streets, and Rome. Garibaldi had arrived before it ing day and night.

"Rome, until yesterday, in the Ricetti, to occupy Acquapendente and officers of the Holys See kept the city announced that it would consider the ands of a theoremy and of the Pope's Frosignone. quiet during the night. soil a casus belli. As the French Emperor had despatched two successive contingents of troops to Italy, it is possible that the Prussians have carried out their threat, but possibly the occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanuel hay alter the case. The news is considered very bad here, but why we cannot see, and we think the news is scarcely understood. We send you the Manchester papers of 25th ult.

WEST COAST MAILS.

CHILE. Valparaiso, 9th Nov.

Business still continues in a very depressed state, and there is little or no probability of any improvement for the present. The most important the present. The most important matter of local interest is the question which has arisen between the Superitendent of the railway and the Municipality, which regard to the extension of the line. A few days ago the matter was said to be arranged, but since then the question has been reopened by the Corporation objecting to the closing of a street in the vicinity of the proposed new station—a street which might very well be dispensed with; for, besides being of comparatively little use to the traffic of the city it is situate close to another, which could very easily supply its absonce. We expressed a hope in our last number that both parties would see the necessity for coming to an amicable arrangement, which hope we now reiterate, for if litigation be once fairly commenced, we shall have the history of the public slaughter-house, with its ten years of lawsuits, reenacted-a pretty large volume—in which railway Corporation and the public will be the losers.

The Constituyente of Copiapó informs us that persons recently arrived from the Argentine Republic by the way of Barrancas Blancas, state that in consequence of the numerous bands of brigands in the departments of Vinchina, Guandacol, and Jachal, the passes of the Cordillera are in the highest degree unsafe. These "montoueros," who cannot pretend to have any political pretext for their maraudings at present, pursue travellers even over the Chilian frontier and lately robbed an unfortunate drover of a mob of horses that be was bringing here for sale, and while he was in Chilian territory. The above journal remarks that this is not the first time the "gauchos" of the neighboring republic have acted in this manner—the road to Hunso receiving similar attention not more than a year ago.

MARKET REPORT.

Our dry goods market has relapsed into its former state of inactivity, the few buyers from the Argentine Republic having completed their purchases, whose arrival as we then advised had given a momentary animation to our market. Transactions are very limited quotations for greater part may be considered nominal; holders are anxious to realize but cannot accept prices offering without incurring a considerable loss. The market is overstooked with almost every kind of goods; this coupled with heavy shipments on the way; may have a very unfavorable effect upon present rates.

Exchange 451. . (Valparaiso and W. C. Mail.

PERU.
Lima, Oct. 26th, 1867.
The past week has been rich in occurrences, all of which have been in favor of the revolution, and will tend to overthrow at no distant date the present Government. As I wrote to you in my last, Cuzco, Puno, and Huanta had joined the revolution, and to these I have to add to day the department of Trajillo. The movement was headed by Gen. Fermin Castillo. The struggle was short but severe, and among the killed is the Profect of that department, Col Zavaia, who suffered the most horrible death of being stoned by the mob.

In the Southern department it is stated that matters look very gloomy for Prado. The troops are demoralized and without descipline; from 30 to 50 cases of desertion occur daily amongst the different divisions; it is said they pass over to the other side in squads with arms and amunition. From Arequipa I know that the revolutionists are in high spirits, being to 1st inst. from Lisbon.

Cotton was up 1 to 2 per lb. and a strong Manchester as well as Liverpool market, but at the latest data of wrought up to the hightest pitoli, and they have gone so far as to take from the churches the effigies of saints, and plant them upon the barricades with

ply for the reason that every one of the honorable members having obtained more or less what they wantedviz: money or profitable employment—they do not care particularly for the rest; and therefore the president seeing himself left alone, closed the session, in order not to waste his precious time by waiting uselessly for their attendance. The absence of a proper quorum saved him the trouble of making a closing speach.

POPULAR MOVEMENTS.

This is the new name for revolution in the provinces. On the 10th November a terrible revolution took place at Rioja; the Governor was pushed from his chair of office to the prison; the Prime Minister of the Province shared the same fate; there was fighting in the Plaza; free and enlightened citizens sent to kingdom come; the military called out to support rather than suppress the row; a scene disgraceful in the annals of any country enacted; and yet this is what Mr, Serafin de la Vega, in his note to Dr. Rawson, audaciously terms a "popular movement." There is something so original in the title that it takes our fancy, and Signor de la Vega merits our warmest thanks for so happy an expression. The popular movement in Rioja resulted in the complete overthrow of the Government and the incarceration of the authorities. Mr. La Fuente has been despatched by the National Government to interfere in the matter, to liberate the imprisoned governor and his minister, and, in fact, in his own way, to initiate another "popular movement" on a small scale, about which we hope to receive full particulars by return mail.

On the Rio Cuarto road there are some fellows also trying "popular movements," in the shape of sacking bullock-carts, sweeping off bullocks and mules, playing Dick Turpin on a grand scale, almost within hail of the

very Government troops.

We published yesterday the epistolary efforts of some bullock cartmen in the interior who profess to be ruined clean out by this new "popular movement" on the public road, and who are now brought to a dead lock in the open pampa, in consequence of the scoundrel gauchos having popularly moved off their bullocks and mules; but these letters, besides the full details they give of the attacks of the highwaymen, contain a very grave charge against a National Government officer, who peremptorily declined to give men to aid ced, sheepfarmers of the medianero the cartmen in their chase after their and tercoro class are saddling their bullocks, on the plea that he had no horses and fleeing their homes, their soldiers to give for the purpose of puestos and their flocks, for the tax "campearing" lost bullocks. The man at home and tax man abroad reply of this officer goes to show the have driven home the last nail in the full extent of sympathy afforded to great wool coffin of the Plate. We full extent of sympathy afforded to these "popular movements" on the very highways of the interior.

Now, we are willing to admit that it an angel came from Heaven with special credentials to rule this country, the celestial ambassador would find it a very difficult task to fulfil his mission; therefore it is not surprising these ostentatious ornaments of picty that such men as Paz and Rawson are learning and civilization, the country unequal for the task. But the state of is decked with them on all sides. What things in the interior was never on we want now are Poor Houses, yes, any occasion worse, and some party Poor Houses to give shelter to the must be held responsible for such a melancholy epoch of anarchy.

scattered over Argentine citizens centre on the head for his withering hand. of the Vice-President and his Ministers. Things have arrived at such a only account for the present lamendondo business, which it is rumoured through town has wound up with an encounter with Taboada, proves the a General of the Republic, a commissioner of the nation, is open to such serious charge as that made against Arredondo. We cannot trace all Arredondo. We cannot trace all these woes to the insipid equality of character in our rulers; on the contrary, if arraigned before the public, we believe the verdict would be, that the nation has suffered far less from the faults than the virtues of its public men. We confess we feel much reour feelings would it be to allow the twenty per cent. present Administration to retire from

nors, incarcerated Ministers, and ruined bullock cartmen call for some comment.

Rioja is, has been, and we believe ever will be, the land of revolt. There, no authority commands respect - no institutions veneration. The place, to be kept quiet, must be ruled with an iron hand, and the mockery of Republicanism given over. and the genius and talent of H.E. is Beyond the power of Marcos Paz may be all this; but the highwaymen on our roads,—the recusant officers who refuse industry a protection,—these are solemn facts, which demand of the nation.

THE NEW EXPORT TAX.

In every department of Argentine industry taxation takes precedence. There is nothing that we see, feel, hear or understand which, one way or another, does not pay taxes. Indirect taxation has been stretched to its The yield is insufficient. utmost. Recourse, then, must be had to what is termed direct taxation, and so the taxes keep piling up; until at last the goal is reached. Labour, capital, and production yield to the pressure, the legitimate gains of industry are sucked by the vampirical tax-man, the farmer throws up his land, the artizan his trade, the manufacturer his establishment, and thus the tax man triumphs over all. To this pitch we are fast in such an unbroken current that ere long it will sweep from this tax-ridden land all our industries and staples. Down over the stupendons falls of corruption and extravagance will be farmer, agriculturist, hurled the estanciero, and merchant, and when our politicians, standing on the lofty parapets of a too expensive Republican the poor goose that laid so regularly homes and set about organising a government, a nation, and a people the Funeral Obsequies of Atahualpa.' on more economical principles than After the Inca of that name had been those which at present oppress, throttle, garrotte, and, we may add, annihilate what was once known as the Argentine Republic.

At the rate we are going on in this blessed land soon we may inscribe 'HIC JACET" on every counting house in town, and at every estancia in the country; even now whilst we write the headlong ruin has commenspend millions every year in building magnificent churches in the country towns, palatial school-houses, Juzgados and Municipal club halls; let any man wade through the budget of the past years and tot up the, millions that have been irrevocably sunk in hungry and the poor, to supply the necessaries of life to a class, an in-The position of affairs in the interior | dustrial race, which but two years leads us naturally to turn our eyes to-wards the Executive. Congress men escape the responsibility of the situa-with one fell swoop of his relentless and dramatic were the rigidity of the satue smelic ou the 1908 of the try, and resting after the labours of a Plate, the whole sheepfarming indus countenances of the assisting clergy session far more costly than useful. try, and rejoicing with a sardonic grin, and soldiery, so expressive of mingled surprise and curiosity at the interrup-

With all our taxes, with all our science in the art of taxation, with all zarro, although not the most prominent, melancholy crisis that any change our Custom-house clerks and their must be for the better; and we can name is legion, one small infantine tume and utter absence of staginess industry has hitherto escaped; copper, table state of affairs when we regard glided through the augean stables of the interests of the people and its taxation free; the industry was too the interests of the people and its taxation free; the industry was too emotion, but with the characteristic rulers as different. The errors of our small, the trade too insignificant to firmness of the chief who is watching public men are far too grave to be attract the attention of the Nabob tax passed over in silence. The Arre-men of the River Plate. It was a product that came to us from the steppes of Catamarca, and tossed on mules backs was tumbled into the sickly, stagnant policy which taints ships hold at Rosario, without even the Administration. There is evidently a screw loose somewhere, when guardo. For aught we know a huthe dignity of inspection by the Res-guardo. For aught we know a hu-mane sympathy for those unfortunates who had irretrievably sunk large fortunes in mines, dictated mercy towards copper in the great council halls of this awfully expensive country. Some such motive must have ruled dominant in the Ministers Chamber since even paper collars pay duty; how this may have been we cannot say, but now a new era has set in, copper must pay six per cent. export pugnance in being obliged to treat on duty, and we suppose at a valuation this subject. Far more congenial to which in the end will make the tax

retrospect of its public acts; but the little industry just raising its head, the quality of his patrons.

of having fluished its labors, but sim- biteous appeals of dethroned Gover- and nipping it as it were in the bud by a remorseless export tax, that we protest against the deceived deceiver of this unfortunate country, the Tax man.

Public officers should be marshalled ont before the public under their proper titles. We have no longer a Minister of Finance, his portfolio is held by H. E. the Minister of taxation, so ascertained that we can recommend him to even the most tax oppressed nations of Europe.

The fall in cotton goods, the decline in wools, are matters for which the action on the part of a Government relentless Custom House collector has which, although it lives but for a day, no ear. The fixed value on the article should take some interest in the future is set in the beginning of the year, and, though the 231 per cent tax on the 1st January should, before the 1st of May prove, owing to the fluctuation of the markets, over 46 per cent on the article, there is no power in the Republic to alter the valuation. The duty, the whole duty, and nothing but the duty, will be listened to. The result, of course, is obvious; goods which arrived here six months ago are still in deposit, vainly waiting for the

inauguration of the new tariff. What, we ask, will be the result of all this awful and inexorable system of taxation? No price for property or produce, no employment for industry, no demand for labour, no sale for the staple articles of the country, save that of the auctioneer; no purchasers save the creditors, distress the universal cryof the people, relief the universal drifting. Taxation follows taxation demand. Nero fiddled whilst Rome burnt. The Minister of Taxation amuses himself in the suburbs whilst the staple industries of the nation are expiring.

FUNERAL OF ATAHUALPA.

We strongly recommend to our artistic readers the painting by Mr. Montero, now exhibiting at Fusoni's. Government, view the last throes of The picture is much larger than we expected to find it. Its dimensions the golden eggs, they will retire to their are twenty feet by fourteen. The subject, as must be now well known, is strangled by order of Pizarro, his obsequies were celebrated according to the Christian rites. The ceremony is interrupted by the female relatives of the Inca, who are forcibly expelled by the Spanish friars and soldiery. This is the moment in the historical episode chosen by the Peruvian artist for the subject of his picture.

What will first occur to the spectator is the truthfulness of the work, and absence of theatrical effect in costame or color. The picture would be remarkable in any modern exhibition. There are few paintings in which the general critic will not find some accessory in the color or design to mar the effect and quite independently of technicali We confess to have found nothing in Mr. Montero's work that the eye or reason could seize upon as offensive. If inclined to be hypercritical, we might consider it as a blemish that the features and physical character of the Peruvian women were too European, and in one instance vulgarly so, thus destroying by lack of contrast the local coloring of the scene, which is otherwise only maintained by the architecture and the intensely Peruvian features of the dead Inca. There is something almost corpse somewhat less wooden. The tion of the women, are wonderful in variety and truth. The figure of Piis remarkable for its sobriety of cosand artistic conventionality. Hestands viewing the scene apparently without emotion, but with the characteristic his orders, for the expulsion of the intruders, obeyed.

Upon the whole, the picture of Mr. Montero is, we think, much above the average of modern European art, in regard to vigor of conception, coloring, and historic truthfulness of detail. It is the result of five years patient toil

and thought. The sum asked by the artist for the picture is very high, much beyond the munificance of private connoisseurs in these countries; unless it should be the ambition of an Armstrong or an Anchorena to prefer the fine arts to the works of the upholsterer or the nine-per-cent giving but somewhat REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

It is with sincere pleasure we note that our remarks on the fearful taxation going on, alike on exports and imports, have had some effect. The National Government by the decree hereunder has proved its desire to meet the necessities of trade and commerce. The decree in question, although nothing but simple justice, reduces the export tax at least 30 per cent., and the import fully 50 per cent., in consequence of the outrageous valuation maintained by the Collector: Department of Finance,

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 6th, 1867. Considering that many of the import articles, as also produce for export, have recently 'declined considerably in value, and consequently commerce is suffering from an overcharge in the duties paid at the Custom House, the tariff valuation in force being so high, the Vice-President of the Argentine Republic in the discharge of the Execu-

tive Power decrees,—
Art. 1. All merchandise imported and all produce exported from this day forward shall for the payment of duties be valued according to the rates in the new tariff for the year 1868 whenever such valuations are lower than those which are at present in force.

Art. 2. Let this be communicated,

PAZ. L. GONZALEZ.

TRADE RETURNS. The Board of Trade returns for the

past month show great steadiness, the declared value of the exportations having been 21 per cent, in excess of those of the corresponding month of last year, while compared with August, 1865, there is an increase of 26 per cent The favourable nature of the total on this occasion is due chiefly to the revival in the iron trade, the shipments of iron and steel for the month having been to the value of 1,582,6661., which is 29 per cent, over the amount in August, 1866. Cotton manufactures figure for a decrease of 7 per cent. in value, although there has been an increase of per cent in the quantity—a circumstance explained bythe fall in the price of the staple, and which indicates that there has been no diminution in the actual amount of employment. Of cotton yarn the consignments have been nearly 20 per cent. in excess of those of last year, both in value and quantity, and this fact, coupled with an increase of 23 per cent. in the value of machinery exported, denotes a general tendency towards a revival in the manufacturing industry of other countries. Owing to the dulness of the American trade, shipments of haberdashery and hardware continue to show a falling-off, the reduction being 5 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively. The same cause has contributed in a great degree to a decline of 9 per cent. in linen manufactures, 18 per cent in silk manufactures, and 5 per cent, in woollen manufactures: With regard to importations of the month, it appears that the arrivals of cotton were 995,576 cwts., against 876,615 cwts. in August 1866. Of wheat there have been 3,287,469 cwts, against 1,744,864 cwts. last year, an inctease of 88 per cent., chiefly supplied by Russia. The total value of the exby Russia, ports for the first eight months of the present year has been 121,056,913l., cedented total of last year. Looking at the fall in the prices of cotton and other kinds of raw material within the past twelve months, trade, as regards the amount of profit and employment it has afforded, may be considered to have exceeded that of 1866. Contrasted with the total in the first eight months of 1865 it exhibits an increase of 18 per cent.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) The state of affairs in this delightful place is each day getting worse and worse; merchants farious, barraqueros desponding, sheep-farmers jolly, hotelkeepers nervous, and the whole trade year round. I knew what it would of the country turned inside out. Here we are importing exports, and exporting imports—there is no gers, brokers, coal merchants and exaggeration in the story; vessels arriving every hour with wool; in it goes to Diehl & Fernandez's in who indulged in it a peculiar anthraexhaustible barraca, whilst vessels cite contour, and a bituminous smile, are every day clearing out for Buenos lights their countenances now when a Ayres or Itapiru with every imaginable article of European manufacture. Navia, who is the Peabody of this for the last three weeks, and intended bideous productions of the Buenos place, says it is all right, and that we to have sent them up to the Standard Ayrean bricklayer. This reminds us have the balance of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, Ayrean bricklayer. This reminds us have the balance of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and we suppose at a valuation that the price of admission, twenty dollars, demanded by Mr. Montero is at least by one-half too high. Five the balance of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the the balance of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the trade of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the trade of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the trade of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the trade of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the trade of trade both ways in our favor; it may be so, but I believe the balance of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the trade of trade both ways in our favor; it may be so, but I believe the balance of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the trade of trade both ways in our favor; it may be so, but I believe the balance of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the trade of trade both ways in our favor; it may be so, but I believe the balance of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the trade of trade both ways in our favor; it may be so, but I believe the balance of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the trade of trade both ways in our favor; it may be so, but I believe the balance of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the trade of trade both ways in our favor; it may be so, but I believe the balance of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the trade of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the trade of trade both ways in our favor; it may be so, but I believe the balance of trade both ways museum by Don Salustiano Puents, and the trade of trade both ways in our favor; it may be so, but I believe the balance of trade both ways in our favor; it may be so, but I believe the balance of trade both ways in our favor; it may be so, but I believe the b office with no other censure than the sordid and unboly in singling out a he must look to the number and not buyers do not at once come down, we by next mail. will shut the port, clap on a rigorous!

Rat Island quarantine and square off accounts with the people of Bugnos Ayres. I saw a poor fellow yesterday. he has recently gone into sheep, and really his tale is a sad one; he has a horse cart load of fine wool in the plaza, about 25 arrobes, every man tells him he must ship, no buyers, no price; I advised him to wait for one of your countrymen's great steamers and ship direct to London, he refuses, however, and swears that if all goes to all, he will throw it down at Sprusck's door in payment for subscription. His flock has been singularly unfortunate, shortly after he bought it the sheep began to lamb, but 370 ewes lambed dead lambs, then came scab, he spent money and time in curing the sheep, but all to no purpose, the best doctor in Montevideo could not our such sheep, and the result is that out of a fine flock of sheep, he has only a horse cart load of wool which no one will buy; he intends to steam the flock down, and at the rate he is going on, he is steaming himself down pretty

The Junta elections have given

great satisfaction in a certain quarter and created profound disgust in another; all sorts of rumours are current here, some say the whole board will resign, others that the youngster members have not the least idea of giving up the ship; there is a split somewhere, and some people look forward to what your defunct Aztecs called Pow wow; the city under the old board has been greatly improved, and the new members will have to work hard to prove themselves worthy of their municipal ancestors Flores has just closed the contract with Fynn for the watering of the city; the concessionaire is, I believe on the best authority, a countryman of yours; the family is from Kilkenny: O'Connor, I suppose, knows all about this, but since the theatricals I have seen very little of him; the Fynns however were connected with the O'Connell family, and one of them stood for his native country. The new contract I believe is a good thing, but had Fynn got the contract for supplying the town with brandy it would be worth more to him than his friend Lanuz's contract for feeding he army

There has been a great noise in the Oriental about what appeared in the Standard. Don Ramon eyes with susoicion a couple of your friends; the oque" is a capital one, not an Engish lodger writes a line in the house now for fear of being suspected. Who is "Zozimus?"—that's the question. Don Ramon would give a triffs to find out. I told him I know the man, and as he has seen me walking with Oldham, I verily believe he suspects the talented manager of the Telegraph. Cranwell and MacMillan. your near relations, insist they know him, but if I were to tell you who they have down for "Zozimus" it might lead to a diplomatic row which would terminate in a total eclipse.

Hector Varela will be due in the packet; I wonder if he brings any of ihat Ginebra de Langelaan, about which I have read so much. There are some parties here very busy about his speech at Geneva; some say the European papers with the speech cannot be found; there is one party here who takes such an interest in the matter that he has written to Switzer land; but if there is war in Europe Hector goes back in the packet to be

In the way of politics there is a great deal doing, but I hate the subject Vidal will probably be elected, in which case I intend to go into the coal business; Uruguay coal will soon be' in the market if there is the least truth in the rumours about the Rossrio mines. The coal men here have made a rapid fortune; it is the best trade going, but these gentlemen will have now to move out of the way; the coal barracas are all to be sent up; to another part of the town, and commodious swimming baths erected on: their sites; the coal men have themselves to blame, as at the Rompe. Olas bathing has been kept up all the end in, such swimming about in the very dead of winter by bank mauagers, brokers, coal merchants and British clerks never before was known; conversing. I have some coal samples from the new mines in my pocket to have sent them up to the Standard

Zoznaus.

SUBSCRIPTIONS Do ife Meekin Stanbarb. \$ 20 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS Fot exceeding 6 lines inserted for \$20

TO CORRESPONDENTS. He notice can betaken of anonymous com munications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Sil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere." Cicano.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1867.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM "STANDARD." FOR

Montevideo, Dec. 10, 7 p.m. and Senora, - Williamson and Senora, H. Varela.

November 4. 8,000 Garibaldians defeated by 4,000 Papal troops. 500 Garibaldians hors de combat. 1100 prisoners.

The Roman question is finished. The Cabinet of Florence is definitely organised.

The Italian troops leave the Roman States immediately, and the French at the end of November. General O'Donnell, Duke de Tetuan

died at Bayoune. New York, Nov. 7.

The Democrats have gained the elections in New York and New Jersey, the Republicans in Massachus-Rio de Janeiro.

Sovereigns, 11.925. Exchange, 201. The Halley sailed on the 3rd for

THE HALLEY'S MAILS.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1867. Mr. Edward James, Q.C., and M.P. for Manchester, died on Sunday morning at the Hotel de Louvre in Paris He had been travelling in Switzerland for the benefit of his health, and caughta cold, which, laying hold of his enteebled constitution, terminated fatally. He was called to the bar in June, 1835, and was made a Q.C. in He was the leader of the Northeru Circuit, and held the office of Attorney-General for the County Palatine, as well as the Judge of the Court of Passage, Liverpool. He was also a bencher of Lincoln's-inn.

Yesterday the trial of the new batch of Fenian prisoners—six in number - was resumed before the Manchester Commission. The evidence related almost exclusively to the identity of the prisoners, the main facts being such as the public are familiar with already. The only exception was in the case of a witness named John Beck, a railway clerk, racy of some of the witnesses, and with regard to Martin pointed out that and that no taint of Fenianism had ever attached to him. For Nugent and Coffey the learned counsel intimated that he should be able to set birlon a religious service was held in no way whatever canvass in favour of ment of order and the punishment of up a sufficient alibi. Witnesses for the Salle Evangelique, the hall which any one, and that I shall receive with those who have abused your name and the defence were then examined, and the Emperor gave permission to erect the prisoner Bacon was discharged. The court adjourned until this morning. Lord Shaftesbury, who was to have Chair. ing, shen Mr. Sergeant O'Brien will been present, sent an apology for his All 1 addres the court on behalf of the other two prisoners.

The Globe says arrangements are being made for a meeting of the Liberal party prior to the approaching meeting of Parliament.

personage in the world of letters- purposes. artistic, scientific, and literary. The principal speakers were the guest of A terrible attempt to take the lives Wherever order does not exist, or the evening, the chairman, Mr. Tom of two policemen was made this morn-law is not supreme, liberty is impos-

Taylor, Sir F. Grant, Mr. A. Trollope, ing in the neighborhood of Welling sible; and the want of it at the only Sir E. Landseer, Mr. B. Webster, ton Quay, but unfortunately the astime when the people of the following series of the people of sioned, but showed traces of the marder an informer; but the heartless humour which is part and parcel of his nature.

The nomination of Sir W. Staveley Robert Napier in the Abyssinian exto some professional dissatisfaction. equipment of the force is one to the effect that each regiment is to have with it the means of baking its own bread in a single oven; and accordingly a huge construction of iron, weighing a couple of tons, has been set on a pouderous carriage to secure

A proclamation has been issued by the Grand Vizier to the Cretans, reminding them that the period of the amnesty has expired, and promising that measures will at once be taken to protect the well-disposed, and for suplying the urgent wants of the populalation.

Arno arrived at 3 p m.

Passengers—W. White, J. Russell Catholic countries are busy in the celebration of masses for the souls of the dead, and in decorating the tombs. The scene in Paris on such occasions is familiar to all acquainted with life as it is in that city—though this year it takes a tone of novelty from the crowds of strangers visiting the exhibition. Another circumstance of political consequence tended to increase the excitement. It was rumoured on the day in question that the Italians in Paris were resolved to make a political demonstration at the resting place, in Montmartre, of Daniel Maum, the hero of Venetian liberty in 1849. They were in concert, it was said, to raise a monument of immortel les to the memory of the Italian patriot, and of course, only one signifi-cance, in the actual state of affairs, could be attributed to any much mani festation. The interest of the mafter naturally intensified itself when the report was circulated that government intended to prohibit any gathering of the kind, and would not suffer the ashes of Daniel Manin to speak from his urn. There was, however, no attempt to interfere with those who came with wreaths to add them to the pile of honour already accumulated; out an individual having laid his hat on a stone and turned as if to address the passers by-for nobody could stand still an instant-was "moved on" with so little formality that he became a sitent rambler with the rest. In point of fact, so far as the "Italian demonstration" was concerned, it came to noting, except that Ary Scheffer's tomb, bécause it held also the bones of the Venetian patriot, was half buried n political garlands.

The United States have acquired further property from the Danes. A telegram from Copenhagen informs us that the American Government have given 14,000,000 thalers for the West India Islands of St. Thomas and St.

Another duel in high life is at present the subject of Parisian gossip, and the particulars are somewhat curious. The challenger is the son of the Duke de Montebello, formerly a who swore to the prisoner Wm. lieutenaut in the navy, and his oppo-Martin, and it turned out that he nent is Captain Riboust of the same meant another prisoner, John Martin, ship in which young Montebello servwho is in a batch yet to be tried ed. The captain, it is asserted, in the When the two Martins were placed course of an altercation, gave the previously sworn, and the incident which he denies. In the encounter caused quite a sensation in court. At Montebello was run through the hand, the close of the examination of the and then the physicians in attendance witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., addressed the court on behalf of Martin, Nugent, much interest to the trial of both M. and Coffey. He impugned the accu- de Montebello and Prince Murat. After so many trials of journalists for duelling, it is impossible, of course, he had held responsible situations, that the son of a prince and the son of have even deprived myself of the of those magistrates whom the mob a duke should, by reason of their posi-

tion, enjoy an immunity.
On the last day of the Paris Exhifor the benefit of Protestant foreigners. absence, and the chair was taken by Mr. J. G. Walder. A statement was made to the effect that, since April freedom in the exercise of its rights. last, the hall had been open every day and service performed continuously, in various languages, between the At the complimentary dinner on hours of twelve and six. It was esti-Saturday to Mr. Charles Dickens, mated that 1,000,000 persons had atprior to his departure for the United tended these services, and it is proposed to erect a similar hall in a central chair. The company was very choice, part of Paris for Chiristian conferences comprising almost every eminent and for missionary and evangelical

Doblin Oct. 31st 1867.

outrage of this morning can scarcely be attributed to any motive save that of shooting two men because they to be second in command under Sir happened to be policemen. It could not be referred to any malice against pedition is said to have given rise them on account of connection with Fenian trials, nor is it supposed that Among many stories current about they were specially singled out for assassination. Eustace street, the scene of the outrage, runs down to the quay, intersecting Templebar, another street of bad repute. Shortly after one o'clock a police sergeant named Kelly, 19 B, who had been long in the service, and bore an excellent character, was stationed in this locality, at that side of Templebar which terminates the district of his division, and a constable named Keane, of the A division, was standing at the corner of Eustace street. The latter The latter observed a man carrying a white bundle approaching from the quay. Being a person of rather suspicious appearance he accosted him, and inquired where he was going, when the fellow suddenly drew a revolver from his breast and fired at the policeman, the ball entering the lower cavity of the chest. A man answering a description similar to that given by his brother constable, was seen by the serjeant running up towards him to Templobar, and he cried out in a sharp voice, "Clear the way," at the same time fired his revolver at the policeman, and bit him also in the lower cavity of the chest. Two unfortunate women, who were standing near at the time, gave immediate information at the detective department, and at once a number of men were sent down to the spot, where they found the policemen lying on the ground and tearfully wounded. They were without delay conveyed to Mercers' Hospital, and were promptly attended by Dr. Butter, who, considering one of the men to be mortally wounded, and the other in a very precarious state, had a magistrate sent for to take the men's depositions. The chief superintendent and a body of constables were most vigilant in their efforts to capture the perpetrator of the outrage; reserve men were called out to give their assistance in watching the streets of the neighborhood in which the occurence took place; passers by were scrut nised, and loiterers were questioned closely but there appears to be no trace of the man who committed the act as yet. It is more than probable both the policemen will die during the day from internal homorrhage.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

ADDRESS OF DR. PAZ.

The Vice-President of the Republic to

the Argentine People.
Fellow-countrymen—The agitation which properly obtains in a Republic on the approach of the election of the Chief Magistrate who is to rule its destinies, is felt to be growing and spreading throughout the length and breadtn of the country. This agita? tion, which is legal and beneficial, and which satisfies the aspirations of my soul, is an unmistak able sign that liberty and equality are becoming any law. rooted in our country.

not be silent. I think it my duty to tions, which, more than all her sister together the witness ausaid all he had lieutenant a blow, a charge, however, manifest to you my ideas in a trank administrations, she has contributed and loyal manner.

As a sincere democrat, all my anxiety is that the people should be able to exercise their rights without the name of that government which any kind of coercion, and that the violence has incarcerated in a foul election should be carried out freely and spontaneously.

As an example to all those citizens who are invested with authority, I excellency's intervention; in the name right of having a candidate. As long had gagged; we appeal to your excelas I hold the position of Head of the lency respectfully demanding the ne-State, you may be sure that I shall in cessary measure for the re-establishopen arms whomsoever the will of power, the people raises to the Presidential We cannot otherwise comply with

All my exertions will be devoted to secure to the people,—the only foun-tain of authority and power,—perfect

The citizens of a free nation, who should only have at heart the common interest, ought to endeavour that the elected be the representative of the general will, or at least of that of the majority.

In order to attain so desirable an end, it is necessary that we should open peacefully a road to the electoral urns, with no other weapons save those which law and right farmsh.

time when the people exercises its soverelgity turns Democracy into a

Since you are about to perform an act which affects the whole nation's existence, I may be permitted to remind you that your efforts must not be exclusively directed to the success of one or other of the candidates, but more especially to securing the greatest of all victories for democracy-"freedom of voting."

Thus, under no circumstances, must we ever sacrifice the lustre of our institutions to the interest of private individuals or of political coteries. Whoever thinks differently is no Democrat. A free people is never wrong in its choice, even when that choice falls on a woodcotter or a tailor: and then a triumph is obtained which is splendid and glorious for all, for the vanquished as well as the victors. The nation is exalted and its future hopes secured. In the presence of a spectacle so grand, the tall of one or more candidates is a matter of no consequence.

In conclusion, I can assare you that the greatest reward I covet for the irksome cares of the office I hold, and the highest glory to which I can aspire, is that the election of the Head of the State should be attended with order and liberty, free from trauds or blemishes that might render it doubt-

MARCOS PAZ.

9th December, 1867.

THE ENTRE RIANO PROTEST.

Uruguay, Nov. 28, 1867. To H.E. the Minister of State in the Home Department.

The Government of Rioja have directed to the administration of this province an official circular, of which the enclosed is a certified copy.

Before we have yet time to reply, the public press had more than corroborated the serious charges it, contained against General Miguel Airedondo. The authorities upset, the Governor and his ministers cast into prison, a distinguished citizen murdered in the arms of his children, federal sovereignty outraged, its most sacred institutions openly violated, and even the hearth of the peaceful inhabitant desecrated.

In such a deplorable emergency our Government feels bound to raise its voice and appeal to the nation for justice; in the name of the sovereignty of a sater people's institutions, our common prerogatives affected and those sacred rights violated which cost Entre Rios so many sacrifices. The sword and not the vol., of Entre Rios would have been vigorously raised in the cause of order and the mainteinance of the established authorities were it possible to have interfered in time, complying thus with the prescriptions of the constitution, by which we are bound to assist our kindred government in defence of their institutions, threatened by internal sedition or toreign invasion.

The events of Rioja are but a repe tition of what occurred the other day in Cordova, where the constituted authorities, under the influence of the same chief, had to yield their posts to individuals without the sauction of

The Government of Entre Ros, in-Under these circumstances I must terested in the truth of these instituin establishing, interested in the prestige of general authority, which must be strenghthened and preserved; in prison; in the name of the Cordovese Legislature, which has been torn up by sedition after appealing to your

the obligation of responding to the fraternal appeal of the unfortunate government of the weak and luckless province of Rioja.

We beg your Excellency will receive this in these sentiments, communicating same to the President of State, as an echo of the popular sentiments, aroused by a situation which calls for immediate correction.

The undersigned takes the opportunity of reiterating his most sincere sentiments of respect and consideration,

God preserve your Excellency many years! JOSE M. DOMINGUEZ.

Jose J. Sugastume.

Department of the Interior. Breuos Ayres, Dec. 5, 1867, To H.E. the Governor of the Province of Eutre Rios.

I have brought under the notice of the Vice-President of the Republic which Y.E., alluding to the events that have occurred lately in the Provinces of Rioja and Cordova, calls upon the National Government to take the necessary steps for restoring there the "popular prerogatives by the reestablishment of order, and by reproving those who have abused the name and authority of this Government.

I am desired by the Vice-President to state in reply, that since the institutions and the public authorities of the provinces are guaranteed by the nation, the duty of remedying the evils which Y.E. points out, belongs to the general Government within the limits of its attributions, who does not, therefore, recognise in Y.E. an official delegation to enable it to request, in the name of other provinces, as independent as Entre Rios in their internal regime,' the fulfilment of duties imposed by the Constitution on the nation, under certain given circumstances, in which the same fundamental law denies all participation to provincial authorities.

In articles 5 and 6, the Constitution assigns to the Federal Government the function of guaranteeing the enjoyment and exercise of the Provincial institutions, and of intervening in the internal affairs of the Provinces, at times in its own right, at others by requisition from the local authorities. Whilst article 108 prescribes that the "Provinces cannot exercise the power delegated to the nation," nor can they make treaties of a political character;" nor can, therefore, one province interfere, in the political affairs of any other province.

And in order to give a practical form to these wise limitations, art. 109, which I may also be permitted to quote to HE., says thus-" No Province can declare or make war against another Province. Any complaint of a Province against another must be brought before the Supreme Court of Justice and settled there. facto' hostilities of one Province against another, constitute acts of civil war, which are qualified as sedition, and which the National Government is bound to suffocate and repress, in conformity with law."

It is only by overlooking these important dispositions that Y.E., in the note to which I am now replying, could have stated that Entre Rios "would have joyfully raised its sword as well as its voice, to sustain the legitimate authority, if it had been possible for it to be present at the moment of conflict, thus fulfilling the mandates of the Constitution, which commands that fraternal Governments are bound to assist each other in defence of the institutions of the people threatened by foreign invasion or internal sedi-tion." By these words Y.E. clearly By these words Y.E. clearly indicates that if you could have lent armed assistance to Rioja in the hour of conflict, you would have dragged the Province of Entre Rios into hostilities which the Constitution condemns and qualifies as sedition, and which the National Government would have been under the obligation to sufficate and repress in the performance of its duty and for the re-vindication of its excusive prerogatives, which, in this instance, would have been usurped by your Excellency's Governmen .

It the Constitution bad left in the hands of the Provincial Governments the custody of the public order, and . of the prerogatives of their neighboring Provinces, it would have erected anarchy into law, in the room of constituting the "national union" and consolidating internal peace."

Any arrogant candillo of influence in a strong and waslike province, would never want means or pretexts to invade his weak neighbours, and by establishing among them, as has happened in times of sad memory, a reign of force, suppress the inde-pendence of the local governments themselves, and annul the supremacy of the Constitution and of the National laws.

The fundamental law on the contrary disposes that the Government of the Nation, which is responsible to the country at large, and whose very position permits us exercising those delicate attributions with lottness and impartiality, should be the one to lend its protection to the provinces that are weak as well as to those that are strong: such a protection is neither humiliating or injurious to the ausceptibilities of those who stand in need of it, because it proceeds from an authority common to all, and because it is the fulfilment of a duty.

The Constitution disposes that the fate of a people should not be abandoned to the ackie humor of a Provincial Government that can in one instance raise its voice and its sword in defence of right, and can in another abstain from raising its voice even at the sight of six provinces annihilated successively by a sedition of vandals. who not only suppressed all prerogative and all political liberty, but can also with unheard-of ferocity deliver up our flourishing town to pillage, to slaughter, and to dishonor-obliging the General Government, in order to liberate their inhabitants from calamities of such magnitude, to withdraw precious elements that ought to have been devoted to bringing to a glorious termination the foreign war in which the late of our country is at stake.

Having thus answered Y. E.'s note by order of the Vice President, and eploring this disagreement in so momentuous a matter, I have the honor to salute Y.E. with distinguished consideration.

G. RAWSON.

IMPORTANT FROM CORDOVA.

EX-GOVERNOR LUQUE GONE NORTH.

Cordova, Nov. 28, 1867. We have no revolutions now, because the National troops keep everything quiet: the political atmosphere is very calm. The National Government should always have a force here, but the same troops should not be allowed to remain over six months, as they are likely to soon become corrupted, and consequently should be otteu changed.

Dr. Luque has gone to the country for the good of his health. I hear he is much better. It was a very fortunate thing for him that he resigned. There is a report that Sr. Peña is about to resign; but I do not think there is any truth in it.

For some time past the tranquillity of the city has been disturbed by law less acts, committed by the low ignorant class which so much abounds in this city. A few weeks ago a mob of women and children stoned a Frenchman, who was engaged in selling religious prints about the streets, because some one said he was a Freemason. A few days after several ignorant persons demolished a monument elected over a grave for a similar reason. A day or two since a Spaniard. who had come from Rosario for the good of his health, and was suffering from disease of the lungs, died very suddenly without receiving the last rites of the church, whether intentionally or not is not known; and his friends, rather than have him buried here, preferred sending his body to Rosario; but the Government did not like the idea, so they interceded with the Ecclesiastical authorities, and his body was allowed to remain in the cemetery until a proper burying ground could be prepared for such persons. Since then the Government has granted a piece of ground to the "Sociedad Union y Beneficencia Extrangera," for the purpose of making a cemetery. But as they still expect the right of collecting taxes, &c., for the lots, I doubt whe ther the Society will accept it.

These acts, committed by the lower class, will, no doubt, have a good resuit. It may not be very pleasant for Freemasons and others to be pelted with brickbats, and have their monuments tumbled down about their ears, when dead; but it will have the effect of wakening up the Government to the necessity of educating the lower class. I understand that there is now a project on foot of establishing a school for the education of the poorer classes.

We hear, from the Upper Provinces, that Varela, the 'Montonero,' has been taken prisoner; but we have heard so many times that he was either captured or shot, that it creates no

The weather is beautiful, rather warm, but every day we have refreshing showers, and the camps are in splendid order.

The vacation in the College of Monserratt commences on the 15th of this month, when there will be a general 'stampede' to the country; pupils, teachers, parents, &c., and the city will be deserted for the next three mouths.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly,

N. E.

The President of the Topographical Department has formally notified Government of the completion of the new map of the city, by Du. Carlos Glade. A friend kindly presented us with a copy of said work. It is the largest, much remarked upon, as it was known and also the latest, and most perfect that some people had subscribed for deserving of praise.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BELGRANO RACES.

The extraordinary race meeting which took place on the Belgrano race course on Sunday was, in point of attendance, one of the worst we have seen for a long time, due, not so much to the dust and heat of the day as to the fact that the commission, with a shortsighted notion of economy, had not announced, some time beforehand, these races, and given them the notoriety they required by properly advertising them in the local papers. They certainly were advertised in the Standard and in the Tribuna, but only the day before, and the great majority of the public knew nothing about them. Besides, no accomodation was provided for visitors from town by railway. The consequence was, that many who to our knowledge, had intended to attend on the racecourse were deterred from going any further than the rail way station, and thought, very naturally, that imbibing a sherry cobbler with strawberries, in Watson's cool saloons, was far pleasanter than trudging on foot along a dusty road for a league under the scorching rays of the sun. This is the more to be regretted since the running was more than usually good, and great punctuality and order prevailed throughout. First race.—"Carrera Belgrano"-

For horses that have never run in any previous meeting.—Entrance \$300 with \$2000 added, weight 150 lbs Ouce round,

Colorado "Paragnayo"...... 1 Pampa "Vamos a ver"..... 4

Shortly after three o'clock the horses were started without any of the preliminary delay. Goloso seemed at first to justify the expectations of his owner and backers by taking the lead and seeping it easely, but at the top of the hill Paraguayo who had been on close attendance upon him, collared hmi and came in an easy winner by two lengths. Betting was very slack, but we heard 2 to 1 offered on Paraguayo but no takers.

Second Race-Carrera Aficionados. For Hacks shod-Entrance \$100; with \$500 added, weight 150lbs. Once

Oscuro "Golondrina"	1
Oscuro "Cautivo"	$\tilde{2}$
Picazo "Andador"	$\bar{3}$
Tostado "Montaras"	4
Colorado "Sirve a todo"	5

"Golondrina" not being shod in the hind feet was made to carry 6 lbs. exra. At the start which was punctual to the hour announced, "Golondrina" took the lead and kept it throughout winning by six lengths. There was a good deal of betting even on "Golon-drina," 3 to 1 agst "Cautivo" and 10 to I against "Sirve a todo."

Third Race-" Carrera, Ferro-Carril del Norte-Open to all horses-Entrance \$400; with \$2000 added; weight 150 lbs.—Once round.

Overo	" Villero "	1
Alazan	"Buenos Ayres"	2
Sebrun	o "Desgraciado"	3
Picazo	"Entre Riano"	4

"Villero," who was the favorite, took the lead at starting and came in an easy winner.

4th Race-" Carrera S. Martin-For all grass fed horses-Entrance \$300, with \$2000 added-Weight 145 lbs.-Twice round.

Colorado "Chimango" 1

suddenly ill had to pull in his horse. "Chimango," then with "Gaucho' in close attendance, took the lead, and after a well contested finish, came in a winner by a neck and a half, although it was the general opinion that had 'Gaucho" been better ridden he would have won. Betting even on "Chimango" 3 to 2 against "Gaucho" 10 to 1 against "Aguatero."

There were also some private matches run, which were not, however, of sufficient interest to merit any special record.

The absence of a band of music was we have seen of the kind, and well biring one, a friend of ours having given \$500 towards this object.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The races at Belgrano on Sunday proved a rather slow affair. Our special reporter got as far as Watson's but as there was no omnibus or means of getting to the course save walking, and the sun broiling hot, he declined to proceed further. Belgrano was however crowded with fashionables, but few went as far as the course.'

On Monday in our own quiet way w achieved another wditorial triumph. The first telegram announcing the news from Europe we received at 10 a.m. It ran thus:-" Sprunck to Standard. News to 5th November. Garibaldi taken prisoner by Italian troops. French entered into Rome-When it was known in details later." town that we had the news there was a regular stream of Chub frequenters down to our office; Langelsan's gin. Cranwell's soda water, Richardson's ale, and Moore, Punch and Tudor's luscious Ind Coope, were called into immediate requisition; in fact, the walk from the Club to our office seemed too much for many of our friends who possibly find it an effort in this hot weather to stroll from the reading room to the billiard quarters, we resuscitated them however with the telegram and the beer.

In the afternoon, the crush was fearful, obliging us to send our second telegram to the Club room, to avoid further difficulties. We expet files of European papers this morning from Montevideo, that is to say, if there is a steamer, as sending newspapers by telegraph has defeated electricians to the present.

We are well pleased that our remarkssome months ago on the case of the lost Prince Albert have attracted attention in the proper quarter. The papers went home and the unfortunate captain found friends in high position. The Argentine Minister is now despatching the affair, possibly owing to gentle diplomatic pressure.

An estanciero from Magdalena informs us, that in places where last year the camps took fife, there is a species of 'flechilla' now extremely inurious to sheep; generally speaking flechilla is unknown in the Buenos Ayres camps although a great drawback in Entre Rios and the Banda Oriental,

The burglars last week got into Mr. Anchorena's new house in front of the Merced church and stole some \$70,000 in paper money. The amount is trifling for a gentleman whose monthly rents are so large that he can afford to build a four story house every month; very soon half Buenos Ayres will belong to the Anchorenas.

The greatest hit in a business line in this city for many years has been the consumption of this article at present is greater than that of kerosene: it has completely driven Eau de Cologne out of the market, and the manufacturers in New York boast of the largest works of the kind in the The Florida water is found which come from German markets.

liburton Johnstone we learned Monday for the first time that the real Monday night bringing news from the assassin is the capataz, and not the army to Friday last. She brought no parties are now under arrest, and as which steamer is considerably behind Rios, we feel satisfied the criminals the Yuguarete affirm that there has sheepfarmers' clothes, papers, and will be shot.

when "Aguatero's" jockey becoming our readers a complete and exact description of them.

Major Mansilla and D. Guttorriez. but initiated by stating that Mitre has written a severe reprimand to Gutierrez for opposing Sarmiento, such intense todyism is repugnant, and we feel certain that the letter is apocry-phal, except that Mitre has shares in the Nacion, on no other grounds can we understand the question. From what we know of the President, we believe he would be the very last man to such a mythical candidate as Sar-miento, as we before observed there are but two candidates possible, Elizalde and Alsiua, all the others are mere shams got up for the occa-

We are given to understand that the Municipality is actively engaged respecting the health of the town. two new Hospitals are about being opened, a general whitewashing de-cree passed, Landois' water project approved, and, in fact, a new leaf turned over by the Municipal fathers. A very excellent measure would be the prohibition of all itinerary fruit vendors; the town is filled with these fellows who carry on a good trade selling fruit to children: Mr. O'Gorman as Chief of Police ought to make a clean sweep of all those fellows.

The locust in the camps this year is melancholy fact, in parts they have the north, the country is covered with thistles, but even the thistles have abolished. been caten down by this terrible! eudure. water is scarce, wool low. they touch, nevertheless there are parties who consider the Government price of frontier land as very moderare. The truth be told all these lands should be given free to swall farmers with from 500 to 1200 sheep; the Government would then get full value for its lands in the increased prosperity of this industrious and deserving

Yesterday we received our English exchanges up to 5th Nov. The papers are all warlike; the wise believe in peace and a Manchester paper goes so far as to say that Victor Emmanuel will, in all probability, abdicate. The Italians are futious, the French imperative, and the finances in hopeless confusion. The nows from Berlin is by no means to the effect mooted that Bismarck meditated an alliance with Italy; on the contrary, our readers will perceive by the Prussian news we publish that Bismarck views the Italian question in a far different light; still everyone in Europe, including Lord Stanley, believes in war—and the days of the Turk seem numbered. The European owers, with the exception of England and Austria, have agreed to leave Turkey to her fate. Russia is on the alert and preparing for its long-cherished policy. The French journals inticipate the hoisting of the Russian Flag on the dome of St. Sophia.

In political native circles the Entre Riano note on the Arredondo revolution in Rioja is the great topic. We publish it in English to-day, as also Dr. Rawson's reply. These documents Lanman and Kemp's Agua Florida; merit an attentive perusal and show the under-current in political affairs. The language of the Entre Rano Government is, beyond all question, unmistakeably severe. The reply is more dignified than explicit. These notes call for comment.

Messrs. Cranwell and Murray, of the particularly agreeable in the bath: Calle Reconquista Medical Hall, purthe wholesale agents here, Mantells | chased yesterday of the Messrs. Manand Pfeiffer, state that the demand for tels and Pfeiffer the entire consign this article is greater than ever, not- ment of M'Dongall's disinfecting pow withstanding the various imitations der and disinfecting soap. It is the largest sale of the kind that has trans-Respecting the murder of Mr. Hal- pired in this city for some time.

black cook as was first supposed. All mails; they come by the Esmeralda,

leviathan messages and we might ex-From | but the news.

yesterday. She brings eight days in the Republic to write such a letter. later news from Europe, decidedly of that our camp substitution, they rose whatever caudidate it thinks, and brought by the Halley. Messrs. timised.

shows its good sense in objecting | Varela Russell, Williamson and several other distinguished River Plate men have come in her.

The health of the city yesterday was not as could be desired, although, thank Heaven, the mortality is very slightly over the average. sickness prevails, and it behoves us all to adopt every precaution. Vegetables and fruit avoided, and a most implicit faith in whitewash. The municipality is preparing to do some-

We have received a communication from an English estanciero on the subject of the tobacco tax. It appears that at the Custom-house full import duties are charged on damaged tobacco, which is only suitable tor curing sheep of scab. This is really a most unjust and impolitic impost, and ought to be abolished. Our correspondent bints that possibly the Government knows nothing about eaten up everything green, luckily in this matter, and that it only requires to be brought under its notice to be

There is a very current rumour toplague. The farmers have much to the effect that the Arno will leave early this month, but as yet there is sheep unsaleable, and to crown all nothing certain in this regard. If come the locust blighting everything the dock in Rio will be clear, then she will go in. The new dock, it seems, is too small for the Arno.

There is a Prussian brig up the Parana loading Demarchi and Quiroga's wool at the estancia, direct for Europe. This is the first time we have known a sheepfarmer of Buenos Ayres to load direct for Europe.

All sorts of rumors are current intown about Arredondo. Some go as far as to say that the General has not the least intention of coming down to Buenos Ayres, as ordered by his Government. The quarrel is a pretty one as it stands, and if not taken in time, may wind up with a rather ugly 'tote a tete' with Taboada.

We understand that a memorial signed by the principal millers, is about to be presented to Apothecaries' Hall in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of wheat, due to the large and considerable quantities of that article consumed by Crauwell of 30 Rivadavia to be subjected to the poisoning process, with the laudable though uncharitable object of exter-minating rats and other equally destructive vermin.

But two years since, alfalfa and hay were only grown for private use, no one thought of bringing them into the market where they were regarded as a drug; now they have come into active demand, and are bought for the army at the most exorbitant prices. In the winter prices ruled at \$1200 mlc per ton. This monstrous figure attracted too much attention to be permanent, and on the arrival of largequantities from every quarter, it subsequently declined in value. mixed ha may now be quoted at \$430 mic., pury alfaifa \$650 mic. No article of country produce is in such demand to-day; several farmers gained hand. somely and so shall they continue to profit as long as the war lasts. We call the attention of capitalists to the great camp sale by Nazar, on Monday next. The camp is well situated on the river Mercedes, just a stone's throw from this flourishing town. The sale will be held in this city at the auction rooms, calle Victoria 154, but parties desirous of previously examining the place can obtain full particulars of Sr. Barramas in Mercedes.

wholesale 'robbery of been no fighting of any consequence, luggage, at the cafe in the Plaza, is This was the great race of the day.

The extraordinary news published Heat terrific, rivers rising, and strong still the only topic in the Once de in Sunday's Nacion about the six new Paraguayan forces in Grand Chaco. Setiembre. It appears that on the bought by his present owner for monitors on the way from Brazil to the A rather melancholy affair occurred might of the robbery the house was \$8,000, was said to be a very fast Plate was the great topic in town on the steamer Uruguay in her last crowded with Irish estancieros. At horse, and great things were expected yesterday; the story was so well told trip. Just as she came abreast of ten o'clock all retired to rest. At of him: he was backed in the half so creditably narrated, the power of Martin Garcia, one of the passengers, daybreak the whole house was round against "Aguatero" at 2 to 1, the vessels, their extremely light a young man well dressed, and who alarmed by a tall, powerful Irish but proved himself unworthy of his draught of water, and the impossibilicame from Gualeguaychu or Fray estanciero going about the house, reputation. At the start "Aguatero" ty of the enemy even seeing them as Bentos, threw himself overboard and wrapped in a sheet, looking for his took the lead followed closely by they passed up, increased the atten"Prensero," with "Chimango" and "Gaucho" in the rear. They kept these monitors arrive in port we purthis order for one round and a half, pose paying them a visit, and giving by any paper in the River Plate was covered they were all in a similar by any paper in the River Plate was covered they were all in a similar published in yesterday's Standard- plight. Out in the patios, even in over seven hundred words. We com- the Plaza, might be seen our indigpletely outstripped our colleagues, and ment friends going about, some cladof the Nacion are at present engaged have to thank our co-editor, who is at in sheets, others in newspapers. The in a very acrimonious dispute about present sojourning in Monte Video, for row was terrific. Over 20 suits effectively be a suit of the very boots, had not discussed on broad open grounds dearly bought; and a few more of such been walked off with. Some lost but initiated by stating that Mitts had money, others valuable papers, and all claim with our distinguished country- their best clothes. The only alternamin, "Another such victory and I am | tive was to start off in the early 'bus undone." Our subscribers cannot for the tailor's, and it was only by the fail to appreciate such unceasing ef- most reductive arguments that the forts, regardless of expense, to supply mayoral admitted such a motiey the news, the whole news, and nothing crowd of real wealthy, well-to-do; but the news. The Arno arrived in Montevideo on. We hope the police will look the matter up, as it is really diegraceful

The steamer from Colonia is auxiously looked for. Mr. Drabble is over e and doubtless will favor us with the fullest details respecting the crisis in that rising town; it is really a melancholy thing to think that so thriving a place should be thrown into such immense confusion simply because the Doctor of the town and his medianero have a dispute which winds ep with revolvers.

We fally coincide with our evening colleague that a general whitewashing in this city should be at once ordered and a period of thirty days allowed, after which every house not whitewashed should pay a fine of five thousand dollars. The measure could not fail to be beneficial, and the slight cost should not be considered; the weather is not at all healthy, and the city as usual is terribly neglected.

Mr. Chief of Police O'Gorman is beginning to prove that he is the right man in the right place. Yesterday the vigilantes were busy seizing all the green fruit, which is nothing short of downright poison at the pre-

sent season.

We notice now that there are in Richards trade auctions of flour. Janeyro trade auctions of flour. cargo of Australian flour was sold under the hammer there the other day, which realised 148800 bags, 178600, and 18,600 barrels. The stock of flour is represented to be 60,000 barrels. The coffee business is beginning to show signs of decline.

Wool sales in Montevideo appear to have at last commenced. We hear of

the following:-10,000 ar. fine mestiza baled, reserved price.

3,000 ar. mestiza, washed, 3.60. 12,000 ar. good mestiza, in barraca

But the present stock of wool in Montevideo is something hitherto unknown and unheard of.

The steamer Beauty is said to be the smallest steamer that ever crossed the South Atlantic. She stopped three days at Cape Frio: had a captain, cook, two sailors, and two young men on board, and left England with only 15 tons coal. She made from 10 to 11 knots per hour in fine weather. We hear that Sr. Galvan and others are most anxious to buy her.

The saluderistas in Barracas have at last commenced to work, The prices paid for cattle we hear are very high, but hides and tallow keep up, and catthe fat and the saladeristas look forward to a good season.

The committee of the tramway from Montevideo to Union, have called for bids to build the stations, and to sup-ply materials and carpenter work. We call attention of English mechanics in

this city to the affair. We hear of another failure in the Uruguay, Don Juan Seró a merchant of Paysandu. Liabilities said to be large; it would seem that many of the shopkeepers in the Uruguay are

obliged to suspend owing to the great prostration of trade. Señor Anchorena has had the good taste and the good luck to rent the late residence of Mr. Bookey, known as the most charming rural retreat in the

Santa Catalina, beyond all question neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres. is probably the only residence in the country suggesting to a visitor that its owner might have had a grandfather of some kind. There is nothing baronial in the aspect of the house, and the interior as we knew it recalldio mind no more than the pleasant genuine trade of Rosario, and until ed system of communication, a sort of go in the day; a man must be a rail**homesteau** of an English veoman. But once within the radius of the long carriage drive at Santa Catalina, when within the circle of well grown elms and beach trees, or squatted on the mangle in the kitchen surrounded by the odour of soap and clean linen, the the longest resident in these countries, se most demoralized of Englishmen. must needs forget his proximity to Buenos Ayres. We shall almost regret to hear that the mangle has been replaced by the newest Yankee washing machine, and the old linen chests and tall clock have been superseded, by French bubl or German veneer. A precious relic of the old country will have then lost its savour. A monument of that noble Scotch colony from which some of our wealthiest families have sprung, will have been defaced. We understand that Mr. Anchorean is about to purchase the property.

Sr. Don José Manuel Lafuente, private secretary to the Vice-President ef the Republic, has been named National Commissioner to intervene in tho affairs of Rioja, and reinstate the deposed Governor, D. Cesario Davila. Mr. Lafuente, it will be remembered, was private secretary to Gen. Mitre at the commencement of the war, and was the author of letters from headquarters, which attracted some notice. He enjoys, in other respects, a certain the universe be any the thanks of the public are in filling up gaping 'pantanos.' The hest thanks of the public are in filling up gaping 'pantanos.' The truth in the last accounts from Rioja due to Messrs. Mantella Pfeiffer for rumor is still current here of an in-

late to save the further effusion of

The Montevideo papers give glowing accounts of the benefits of macadamised roads. The environs of that city, so lately wrapped in South American gloom, are now enlivened by streams of holiday-seekers and smart vehicles. The Paso del Molino is the favorite resort of the citizens. On these summer evenings, the picturesque bridge which spans what was recently a villainous pantano, is now the grand rendezvous of fashion. Omnibuses are to be established for the benefit of the bathers at the Playa Ramirez. Mr. Gottschalk and other distinguished people have already fled from our municipality-stricken city to Montevideo, where fresh water is to be brought from the River Santa Lucia, and where already there is some cleanliness, and, we have no doubt, for that very reason, more godliness. Even the little town of Concepcion in Entre Rios, is pluming and macadamising itself under the direction of its City Improvement Society. Another dose of cholera and we shall, perhaps, begin in Buenos Ayres.

Letters have been received from Captain King, of New York, to the effect that he will be here shortly to push on the Colonia dry docks. understand that 40,000 pats. have been already spent in this business, and now that the amalgation is arranged, some 160,000 pats. more is at the disposal of the Captain to conclude the enterprize.

In the Montevidean papers received on Friday we observe a notice from the French Consul to the effect that all French claims to parties named in the notice are now being paid in Paris. This is good news for some of our friends.

The mails from Rosario on Friday brought news of impending electioneering troubles: the last meeting in Rosario had a very stormy wind up, and shouts of down with Oroño, &c., were heard on all sides. Cabal seems to be the rising star in Santa Fé; meetings thoughout the province are being held, all of a most Cabalastic bue. We await our Rosario correspondent's letter to get full particulars. There have been some wool sales effected in Rosario; Mr. Hipwell's wool from the Pavon, at 24 Bol. rls. Also a lot from an American estancia near San Nicho las at 24 rl. Another well known lot Sr. Pearson, at 22 rls, About 10,000 arrobes various lots good, at 22 rls., and about 2000 arr. common wools at from 15 to 16 rls. The farmers complain greatly about the miserable price paid, and it is rumored that Governor Orono has received propositions for a cloth mill, which if wools keep at their present prices would pay spleudidly. The old saladero establishment of General Urquiza, one of the finest in the country, will commence working shortly, under the auspices of the millionaire Cabal; cattle are fat, but dear hides and tallow high, and it is thought that the 'facua' will prove good. Not- This extraordinary show of colors withstanding all the stir and bustle in the streets of Rosario, the trade of the town has very considerably declined, or tallen off, that is to say, the trade with the interior which was the chief trade of the place; the produce of the interior arrives in miserable driblets, few bullock-carts, few troperos, Plaza deserted, the brigands on the road, and the Indians san the vitals of the

will remain dull. Messrs. Lanuz and Lezica have now almost the entire contract for the allied army. Hitherto they only supplied the Argentine and Oriental armies, and the 1st and 2nd divisions Brazilian army, but now the 3rd Brazilian division, at the order of Caxias, has been passed to Lanuz and Lezica; in fact, with the exception of the fleet and the hospitals, the whole allied force is now supplied by our friends Lezica and Lanuz. The very excellent arrangements of these contractors have given the very highest satisfaction, and we congratulate our friends on their new contract.

Mr. Coghlan has taken up the Saladero question with a gout which shows that he is fully determined to annihilate Mr. Puiggari. The question is extremely entertaining for those who take an interest in it, but for the general public it is slightly abstruse.

The change in the days of the river Uruguay steamer has caused great confusion. On Thursday half the would-be passengers remained behind, owing to the steamers leaving much earlier than usual. A boat-load of the familiar term of Tuyutilong-rage, passengers almost came to grief at the though you might better understand mole-head, owing to the heavy sea on.
Several ladies in the boat. The Villa a 'cowardly bombardment' from bedel Salto comes up this morning from hind iron walls, and though well

smells McDongall's famos disinfectants, the most powerful and efficacious known. These have become most popular wherever tried, and in the British navy hospitals, army barracks, and in small bottles, and their prices ex-

The journey of Mr. La Fuente to Rioja promises to be anything but pleasant; in fact, even with an escort, the road is dangerous. The Indians on one side, and the gauchos on the other, - the post-houses without horses, and the roadside inns without food or lodging,-travelling in the interior at present is even worse than campaigning in Paraguay, Mr. Monetta, the National Government Engineer, is also in Rosario bound up, but has not yet left.

We call upon the Governor or the Municipality to order an immediate whitewashing all through this city. Dr. Harris, of New York, testifies to the great utility of lime, and, as there is much sickness in the city, a whitewashing decree would be an excellent precaution.

There have been several sales of sheep in the south. We understand that the flocks in question are for the Falkland Islands, and to be shipped for English account. What they intend doing with sheep at the Falkland Islands, and the price of wool what it | The three prizes were given alphabetiis, we profess not to rightly under-

stand. The public examinations of the students of the Bishop's College take place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst., at six o'clock, p.m. The subjects for discussion are very numerous; but we notice that the Professor of Theology throws down the gauntlet to D. Lopez and Co. touching the civil marriage question, and also Church pro-Our distinguished fellowperty. countryman, the Rev. Mr. Dillon, as Professor, signs the various papers

for discussion. In a recent letter from the army, we read the following:—"The news has just come of Colonel Santos Correa's return to the Paso Rondo. It is not yet known the result of the expedition to which our commanders have attributed such importance. I fear their success is not entirely unalloyed, as the Argentine division was followed by a large drove of cattle, whilst of the Brazilian corps there is nothing known. Lieutenant Echebarria, just arrived from Tayi, assures me that yesterday a heavy cannonade was heard from above Pilar. It is supposed that some Paraguayan man-of-war had dropped down the river during the night, and opened fire on Menna Barreto's company, which was posted up close to the shore. Of the four pieces taken from aboard the 25 de Mayo one is already in position at our camp. From 12 o'clock to 3 p.m. an active communication was sustained by flags between the iron fleet and Brazilian watch-towers at Tuyu-Cué. caused quite a sensation among the uńsophisticated camp followers, many of whom mistaking these peaceful symbols for the hostile banners, prepared to take a most unceremonious leave of their possessions; to me and others conversant with this "dead stituta sub-marine telegraph, which however train travelling. reposing in either element, must be enemy. This new method is therefore a decided improvement. Anxious to see how it worked and judge for myself on this latest Caxian innovation, destined to supersede baloons, telegraphs, rockets, chasques and so forth, and work a complete revolution in modern warfare, I mounted one of the tree tops, where the look-out was vince were anxious to form an associaperched, glass in hand, scanning the tion for promoting public improvefrowning battlements of Humaita; ments similar to that existing in Conthe post was well chosen, commanding cepcion, under the patronage of Gen. a full view of the river and surround. Urquiza, gives the following recipe for ing country. Even with the naked the formation of such a society, as it a full view of the river and surroundeye both camps were plainly visible. Lopez was busy sending forward a long train of ammunition from the object of building a theatre, and it was magazines at Humaitá to the advanced lines. Each movement was carefully noted by the watch; in au instant a change of colors transmitted it to the in collecting the instalments, the fleet, whose prompt discharge in the principal shareholders signed vales for fleet, whose prompt discharge in the right direction too plainly told how well the sign was understood. We

are therefore on the eve of a terrible

engagement, at what is known here by

A secretary of the second of t

sion of Argentines under General Emilio Mitre, to move on Asuncion, in conjunction with a Brazilian force under General Menna Barreto. This however is very problematic, and the report of the last explorers, not ing on the capital is good, but the road is long and beset with dangers, which nothing but the most consu-mate foresight and experience can provide for, besides it would take the greatest bravery and determination to overcome, and the passage of a wide and rapid river if well defended would

prové a serious obstacle. On Friday night the proprietor of the Metropolitan Exchange, Mr. Friedland, had a housewarming in his attractive premises. We understand the supper and wines were very exquisite. Among the number of invited guests were Dr. Perkins and Mr. Dykes, of the U.S. ship-of-war Kansas, and Captain Pomroy, of the American barque Hosea Rich. The latter gentleman carried frome to his native land last trip the remarkable author of " Nojoque."

For the information of musical readers we quote from the same paper the following paragraph in regard to the prizes at the Paris Exhibition bestowed upon pianoforte manufacturers:-"The truth is there is no 'first prize.' cally to B.C. S. Broadwood, Chickering and Steinway. The only graud prize and medal in the musical section was awarded to Sax for the invention ot his six valved trumpets and horns, a marvellous invention enabling the performer to play in all keys alike.

We have received a letter from an English gentleman asking the amount offered by Government as premium for the best process for converting blood into a suitable form for export. We refer him to the Minister, or to the committee named by Government to consider the saladero question, of which Mr. Cambaceres is a member. Our correspondent omitted to put his address in his letter, therefore we can only answer him through our columns.

The Provincial Government will sell by public auction in the early part of January some Government lands in the South, the particulars of which we have not yet been able to obtain. At the last auction more than the Government price was paid. We take much interest in the coming auction, as we believe, from the depressed state of rural interests, not half the Government figure will be bid for these lands.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that at last there is a possibility of getting a really good cup of coffee in one's own house. M. Chabry and Co. liave opened a splendid coffee establishment at No. 90 Calle Chacabuco; we have tried the coffee and pronounce it veritable coffee, not like the trash selling through the town so long with a flavour of roasted tooth picks. The price of the best Moca coffce is very moderate, and the flavour purely Arabic.

Dr. Avellaneda and family have migrated for the summer months to the town of Mercedes, and we hear of some other distinguished Argentines language" there was nothing to ex. moving out as far as Chivilcoy. These

In the far South we hear of several equally exposed to the assaults of the new graseries being put up on the family hearts, spreading universal deestancias out there; as it is impossible to suppose sheep are too numerous out there, we suppose the estancieros are beginning to kill them since it is too expensive to care them. What a me-

lancholy fact? An Entre Rios paper, the Uruguay hearing that several towns of the prowas done in Concepcion. "Various townspeople held a meeting for the agreed that the shares should be \$100s. each, payable in monthly instalments of \$5s. As there is always a difficulty the total amount of their shares. These vales were deposited in the Bank of Entre Rios as guarantees for the ne-cessary funds of the association when money was required to be advanced. These are the bases, the sole rule of the association. We have only to add that the directors were invested with well may the torpid spirits whose life "facultades estraordinarias" to avoid is one continual scene of broils and that the directors were invested with

the new commissioner will arrive too having introduced into this city of tended expedition with the 2nd divi- with the accident at the transay of the same line has since died at the ·British Hospital.

On the 13th ult. there was a grand ball given at Ascancion in celebration of the triumph of the Paragrayans emigration departments are almost I should be sorry to put too much faith at Tuynti. A full account of k, and exclusively used. They are made up in it yet awhile, as all must depend on a description of a monument about to the report of the last explorers, not be erected in that city, in honor of the yet made known. The idea of marching on the capital is good, but the road is long and beset with dangers, Asuncion, and discovered in a tree by the advanced guard of the Oriental Legion. The journal in question contains also an account of an assembly of foreign ladies in Ascuncion, who met at the "Club Nacional" to make final arrangements for the presentation to President Marshal Lopez of a superb inkstand, adorned with military emblems and allegorical figures. The ladies of Paraguay seemed to agree on the point, and the design of the inkstand was referred to the silversmith to be put in execution.

Private letters have been received by last mail from the Interior to the effect that until the Government can manage to send escorts to protect the carts, the people in the Provinces will send nothing further down to Rosario. It seems that a lot of gauchos are prowling about the roads; they of course can do little barm to a cargo of hides, but the bullocks and mules they walk off with, and the carts are brought to a stand still in the open camp. In fact, things in the Interior seem gradually coming to a dead lock, and we await our Rosario correspondent's letter to learn further on this matter. 🐔

A VOICE FROM THE PRISONS OF RIOJA.

Dr. Roman, who, during the shortlived administration of Sr. Campos, occupied the important post of Minister, writes to the *Eco de Cordova*, under date 22nd November, 1867 :-

"Since the 10th inst. I am the sole occupant of a dark narrow loathsome cell. These simple fæts I would proclaim to the world through the medium of your widely circulated journal notwithstanding I am persuaded, I do not command your sympathies, opposed as I am by General Arredondo, and others whom the revolution of the 10 have placed in power.

I do not come to burden you with the recital of my own sufferings, though the mental and bodily torments I have endured of late, would form a painfully interesting chapter and one deserving the consideration of your readers; but such is not my intention, and in coming forward I am only impelled by a sincere desire to hold up to public light the atrocities committed on that day, and vindicate the liberties of the people of whom I was their chosen representative.

That the suicidal strife which befel our city, and ended in deposing Sr. Davila from the command of the province, was aided and abetted by a General of the National army, is unfortunately too bitter a reality.

Add to the delivery of arms and ammunition the horrible murder of Don Justo Ascoeta, an humble and inoffensive citizen, literally riddled in presence of the National troops, and again the no less barbarous assault on the venerable Don Nicolas Davila. who with the most refined cruelty was brutally beaten with clubs and swords cute our peculiar wonder much less towns are altogether too far from the in front of the barrack, after escaping fear, as in truth it was but an improvicity for men of business to come and intact from the hands of Varela and others reputed for their cruelty.

compensation for these infamies? What fanaticism is it that desecrates solation? Know then, people of the Republic, that the friends of Arredondo in Rioja declare that in a day of liberty everyone may murder and slaughter even the women-on such a day all sense of justice, law or order is forgotten, and a savage thirst for blood holds sway.

Such was the affair of the 10th. Personal safety is all that is thought. of, and all who succeed in this are satisfied. The best friends are content with bewailing one-another's loss
—no assistance is thought of. The most revolting crimes are regarded as mere accidents, and of such little account that even the hollow farce of judicial enquiry is dispensed with.

In view of such acts which no one can deny, Who can attempt to justify the acts of General Arredondo in Rioja? Is the misapplication of those arms and men with which the nation has furnished him to restore order, but which have been wielded to un-root Government, is this I say to be classified merely as contempt of or-ders? Or is it thus that the respect for the law is to be sustained? Nothe inconvenience of meetings of iniquities, well may they rejoice whilst shareholders who rarely agree." worthy citizens weep for the distract-The unfortunate person who met ed state of our country.

We have on many occasions called the attention of our readers to the wonderful progress which the Republic of the Uruguay is making, thanks to the influential position of European residents, whose practical assistance is readily and gladly accepted by the Orientales. We have always had the greatest pleasure in pointing out to our readers the results accruing from a conscientions and intelligent Municipal administration in Montevideo, under the able direction of both na tives and foreigners. These worthy gentlemen have practically shown their colleagues in Buenos Ayres that the go-a-head principle is by no means an exotic plant in South America, as our River Plate friends would wish us to believe, and in proof of this we have only to recapitulate in a few words the many services rendered by the Junta of Montevideo, whose time is now about to expire.

We trust that the electors may have the good sense to select representatives as able and willing as those whose time of service is about to We fear much, however, that the innate jealousy of foreigners, which unfortunately lurks at the bottom of the hearts of all our public men will produce its usual effects. We dread that former services will be ignored, that the men who have proved themselves to be the right men in the right place, will be systematically shelved, and room made for dummies, or worse, who will lend themselves to all manner of spoliation and robbery.

The present Junta of Montevideo has in a couple of years placed that city at least half a century in advance of this city. Roads, which rival those of European capitals, grace its suburbs a new city has sprung up on its south ern quarter, with paved streets and edifices which would put a Hausmann to shame, and property in every direction has increased in value, a thousand fold. Within a few months the gas will be carried out to the Union and Paso del Molino, and along the whole length of the roads which lead to these flourishing suburbs, gas-lamps every fifty varas will testify to the progress of our sister city.

The tramway to the Villa de la Union is a 'fait accompli.' Within three or four months our friends on the left margin of the River Plate, will have the latest European and North Ameri can improvements, while we unfortunately must bump along in bone breaking omnibuses over wretchedly

paved streets. Whom in heaven above, or on earth beneath, are we to invoke? Is there no heathen god or goddess to whom we may pour our libations in the hope of obtaining equal blessings? Alast we fear that Mercury, the light-fingered god, is the patron of the Munici pality of Buenos Ayres, and that his ears are deafened to any cry or sound

that does not chink-" Del oro seductor El alogre tin, tin, tin!"

Must we in a few days have to chronic e the same sad fact as to Mon-

"Absit omen! Dies quiera que no!"

What is there in the Banda Oriental that, not withstanding its often trodden-down condition, in spite of its frequent sufferings by civil war, and in the face of frightful misgovernment, imparts to it the elasticity which causes us all to wonder Surely, it buy the produce for nothing, but as I have obtained an escort I must be that its producing qualities the Banda Oriental farmers are too troop as far as Rio Cuarto. are far superior to anything we know knowing for that sort of thing, and "Whatever I give of the neighboring regions, and we are too conscious of the value of their charge to joint account. venture to affirm that this fact is wools, knowing too well what it cost amply proved by the high prices obtained in the European markets for all possible. the produce of that Republic. Their hides are worth more than ours, their have published various lists of purcels wool commands a market where ours lie over unnoticed, and their wheat finds a ready sale in our city, where unfortunately we cannot produce sufficient cereals to feed our population.

Something of this must be attributed to the soil of this province, which consists of the richest humus or black vegetable loam; an excellent medium, certainly, for feeding plants, but which, unfortunately, lacks the bone produc-ing element. Why is the wheat produced on our side of the river so short in the stalk and so deficient in bonemaking properties? Why are our animals so an all-boned? The answer animals so small-boned? The answer submit to the exaggerated pretensions is simple. Because there is little or no of the shipper. They are perfectly phosphate or silicate of lime in our right in trying to emancipate them. phosphate or silicate of lime in our diluvial formations.

In the Banda Oriental, on the contrary, where disintegration is continually taking place, the soil is filled with everything that is necessary for the development of the animal and vegetable economy, and the result, is that In the meantime, we ask with surthere are there produced cereals and prise, why none of our active and inanimals with which it is difficult for telligent Bnenos Ayrean shippers have

ms to estab ish a comparison.

WOOL MARKET IN THE BARDA we here in Buenes Ayres are daily exceptional state in which the wool follows are watching them, and the interested in estancias, as some of the chronicling sales of wool, not one soli tary sale has been quoted from Montevideo? Nevertheless, the Barracas there are filling up with an article of prime quality. Tired of waiting, many of our wealthy friends on the flung ourself "con amore" into this other side are baling and shipping their wools, indifferent to overtures represent a public, and a large and in said to be on the way from Martel, fluential public in that country, who Rodger, Drabble, Perry, or Pearson. have during our chequered career Their idea appears to be, "if you can generously supported as, and who now afford to lose, I can afford to do the have a right to regard us as their orsame." "In to domine speravi, non gan. The estancieros of the Banda confundar in eternum" seems to be Oriental know their rights and the their motto, and we wish them success. As Jonathan says, they have had hard lines enough for the last year, and trouble enough in bringing their wools to market to entitle them at least to an offer. If that be not forthcoming, let them go forth, in God's name, and

We repeat-what does this anomaly mean? Do not exporters know that good wools are to be obtained in Monte video? Do foreign houses unite in ignoring the existence of the Banda Oriental and its products, and in the from the scene of endless political face of the astounding absorption of British manufactures by that State. turn to other matters. Can it be possible that they think they have done their duty to their partners and constituents in opening branch houses there with young gentlemen at their head, whose knowledge of business, saving some honourable exceptions, is numellowed by experience, and whose acquaintance with export trade in general, may with justice be put down as X-, an unknown quantity.

. It is a fact that cannot be gainsaid that the number and importance of the export houses have not increased in anything like the proportion in which the country has advanced. whether we consider it with regard to its population or its products.

A younger country than Buenos Ayres, it seems to be the fashion to ignore its existence, to talk of it in a patronising way, as you would to a small school-boy, and hope he would se a man before his mother.

But this system won't do. ittle boy's clothes are getting too small for him, and the down is beginning to appear on his cheek. Is there no one smart enough to come forward and say, like the man in the "Old Curio sity Shop" did to little Nell, "Remember! Shorts', your friend-not Cod lins."

True the trade with Montevideo is not of such old standing as that with Buenos Ayres. Is that any reason why merchants should, machine-like, follow in the old-beaten track when a new line is laid open to them?

Every River Plate merchant knows that, owing to the utter want of competition at Montevideo, the Saladerstas of that city have, times without number, been obliged to sell their produce to houses here, and transactions are almost entirely paralyzed there if one or two of its leading firms show a determination, real or feigned, to let a season pass without eutering into operations.

We note the same phenomenon in the wool market at Montevideo this season. Strange to say, the failure of one single party who used to do a large business in that line (Juan Irigaray) appears to have rendered wools un saleable there. The fact is that as the number of export houses in Montevideo may be counted on the fingers of one hand they suppose they can

In late numbers of our paper, we of well-known wouls, now in course of embarkation on growers' account, and we cannot refrain from expressing an opinion that if exporters allow the estancieros to get accustomed to ship, they will in future experience increased difficulties in bringing them to terms.

Although it must be confessed that the last quotations from Europe are not flattering, and consequently do not warrant shippers to pay fancy prices, we cannot but approve of the almost unanimous resolution of the Banda Oriental farmers to ship their hard-earned wool harvest rather than solves from the pettifogging exactions of a few isolated shippers, who would willingly create, if possible, a monopoly in their own favor to the detriment of the poor hard-worked and tax-laden farmer.

as yet taken a trip down to Montevi-

market at present stands. Here our buyers crowd the plazas; there splendid, clean wools crowd the barracas, and the buyer, "non est inventus!"

We have only to add that if we have Montevidean question, it is because we Standard dares assert them.

THE STATE OF THE INTERIOR.

People in Buenos Ayres seem to now little of the real state of things up in the provinces. We hear of one revolution after another, rows at all points of the compass, governors tumbled like skittles in a row, but so accustomed are we to all this sort of thing nowadays that we read the news; and with an inward sense of satisfaction that we are a long way off tumult, throw down the paper and Yesterday morning, however, we had something fresh from the provinces-something painfully amusing—in the shape of two letters from cartmen, who had been attacked by the highwaymen who now infest the provinces, and we have to thank our colleague, the Nacion, for giving publicity to these documents, which give us a true insight into the real state of affairs north of the Arroyo Medio:—
"Sau José del Morro,

Nov. 5, 1867.

"Dear Sir,-"After immense delays, I arrived here. The "gauchos" of the Siete Caldenes sacked my troop, swept off three horses, two novillos, two bullocks, nine sacks of flour, several boxes with various articles; a box with some things for Dn. Carlos Palacio; another box that I had in the carreton; the gringos trunk, and left me with only a saddled mule. I could offer no resistance, for these fellows fell on us with their lances, and cut and thrust on all sides: they also sacked a troop of San Juan carts, and did not even leave a mule, and the night was very dark, and we were bound for the Morro. I have borrowed a horse, and some beef; but you must send me money to buy beof, tiago went bail for me for the two cows and a horse.

"Your's, " N. N." " Achiras, Nov. 8, 1867. " Dear Caesar,-

"To-day your troop arrived here, the Capataz, without a real even to buy beef, in consequence of the "gauchos" having attacked him at the Alto Grande, carrying off 16 mules, 3 horses, 2 bullocks, 2 novillos, J bags of flour, all the baggage and parcels in one cart, and 40 Bolivian dollars.

"Here we gave the capataz three novillos, and in the Rio Cuarto four. They will give six mules and some beef, so as that they get on to Rosa-

"The capataz has requested me to say that he sends a list of what the peones owe, because everything was walked off with, and further they took seven parcels that were in the carts. I have obtained an escort here for the

"Whatever I give the soldiers I " Your's,

" Rio Cuarto, Nov. 11, 1867.

" Dear Caesar,-"I send you this to inform you that the night before last the "gauchos" took your troop of carts, and ours also, at the Paso de los Indios, carrying off all the oxen. Only four saidled mules escaped. As your troop arrived early, the bullocks had been let go, and were far off-mine unfortunately were close to the carts at the time. They carried off 60 bullocks and 10 mules; consequently, the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 racas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was the carts are in the open camp, but 10 soldiers guard them. All the peones are here, and the capataz sent to look sum of \$161,000 for the haclenda of Victor Miranda, in Sr. Gonzalez. order to push on for Lagunilla, and I believe he will get them. I have come here with the same object.

A small steamer of 20 tons, called the "Beauty," arrived at Montevideo in 60 days from Liverpool. She came

are nine well-known "gauchos," who, according to the capataz, are the same who sacked a troop in the Alto Grande.

mounted on one of your mules, but, as the escort was badly mounted, they could not pursue him.

What is the reason, then, that while dee to avail themselves of the most the hacienda, and they believe the their samples of fleeces. The most and contentment.—The Bullionist.

capatazes were afraid to approach. • I have demanded of Commander La Coucha a few soldiers, but he has refused, stating that he cannot give men to campear bullocks. I remain here, to campear bullooks.
however, doing my best.
"Your's, &c.,
"N. N."

Bio Cuarto, Nov. 11, 1867. Dear Periandro,

The night before last our carts were attacked by nine Gauchos at the Paso de los Indios, and they could not carry off any of the cargo, but they swept off sixty bullocks and ten mules, and of Palacios troop they carried off all the bullocks and mules. This was at about nine o'clock at night. Yesterday I spent the whole day trying to make the commander give me twenty-five men to give chase to the Gauchos, but I could not get the men, as the officer stated he had no soldiers to give for the purpose of campearing bullocks.

TERRIBLE NEWS FROM COLONIA

The smilingnotw of Colonia, which for years has been the model town in the Banda Oriental, is now the scene of much excitement. Dr. Mahony, the physician of the town, is in prison his family in the most profound afflic tion; a man named John Bailly with a bullet in his head, not expected to survive another hour; the people of the town who require medical attendance obliged to go to prison to see the doctor, or suffer without medical assistance; in fact, never before was Colonia in such a pitiable plight as at present, and this all caused by Dr. Mahony yielding in a fit of anger and firing a revolver at a medianero of his. who refused to give him up his books. The wounded man, it appears, was a medianero of the doctor's, and on the arrangement of the accounts the doctor took exception to some high charges and called for the books; the medianero refused; the doctor insisted; the farmer persisted; high words passed, and the doctor drew his revolver and fired. The townspeople of Colonia deplore the affair, as the doctor was extremely popular, an excellent detor, and charitable and kind to all.

The Guarani, which arrived on last Wednesday from Corrientes and Rosario, brings a few hours later from the scat of war. Nothing of interest had occurred. The news from the Inas I am without a farthing. Dn. San- terior gives us reason to expect an encounter between the forces of the new Government in Rioja and those of the ex-Governor Davila, that is in fact between Arredondo and Taboada.

The news from the seat of war, published by our contemporaries, is very The Allies, according to the mengre. Tribuna, have advanced on their right so near the outer defences of Humaita that on one occasion the Paraguayan sentinels on the scarp were surprised by the Brazilian skirmshers, to the great alarm of the garrison. On the left of the Allies the enemy's outposts have been drawn much nearer to Humaita, and the Allied cavalry now commands a much wider zone of the country than before the attack on Tuyuti. Lopez is evidently exploring the Chaco for a path to serve either as an outlet for himself and followers, or as an inlet for supplies, as circumstances may direct. The Paraguayan General, Brugnes, with a small force, was in the Chaco, engaged either in clearing the ground, or awaiting a projected landing of the Allies on that side of the river. The Tribuna corswamp or forest, mountains or desert, which men will not overcome, and he mentious, as a known fact, that there is a practicable road from Rivadavia, on the frontiers of Salta to Humaita.

Two young mon from Bolivia were how to make sugar. Afterwards, the more appropriate idea occurred to them

sold on Tnesday by auction for the sum of \$161,000. The purchaser was Sr. Gonzalez.

"The fellows who sacked the carts into this port yesterday, consigned to Messrs. Moore, Punch, and Tudor. Messrs. Bulbin and Plowes announce

the exhibition at their auction mart of the samples of wool and fleeces, of "One of the fellows actually came about 400 breeding ewes, from the counted on one of your mules, but, as cabana of Mr. Latham, on Thursday, south, following the cattle tracks, and sound wool, in weighty fleeces, to pay and industry, which offer better secu-about five leagues distant descried a visit to 19 Calle Peru, and examine rities than fleets and armics for peace

very best judges of wool, report thes wools to be of a character and quality not surpassed in their class by the product of any country in the world.

An important manifestó has been signed by a number of the inhabitants of Rioja in favour of General Arredoudooand of the popular candidate, Dr. Vega, the opponent of the Daville party. The Riojans are preparing to oppose Taboado, should he march on their city.

General Navarro, who had united his forces with those of General Taboado, is proposed as future Governor of Catamarca.

Several families left town yesterday for the country, in consequence of the increased sickness in the city. Experienced physicians state that the remote cause of the unhealthy state of the town is the weather. Colds and fevers are numerous. As for cholera, there is nothing more than usual, which, properly termed, is cholerina.

Yesterday the unpleasant news arived in town that on board the steamer Chacabuco, which was bound for Paraguay with some Genoese recruits, the most terrible mortality occurred. Some 70 men were said to have died, and had been thrown overboard. As far as we could discover. the number of deaths on board does not exceed 26.

THE INACTIVITY IN THE COMMER-

Why is there such continuous inactivity in trade and in finance? Because, in a situation that is unprecedented, the two leading banks of Enrope, the Bank of England and the Bank of France, persist in acting according to precedent. The public have reason to complain of this inability or unwillingness to appreciate a new position. With resources far beyond all previous example, and with a busi-ness small beyond precedent in an ago when the growth of trade is universal, these great establishments refuse either to lower the rate of discount, or to enlarge their holdings of the securities of their own Governments. The excuse or apology is, that either or both would be useless to revive a spirit that is dormant, and which, they contend, ought to emanate from the public. Here is one of the incousistencies of these institutions. If the public show the least sign of reviving activity, it is put down as an incipient speculation, to be discouraged and discountenanced at once. As the public are thus discouraged, and the banks themselves will not strike out course for them, what can the public do but remain in a depression fruitful of sullen discoutents? It is not that trade is, or is likely to be insane, that both England and France are suffering so much in theircommercial and industrial interests, but because their monetary guides are feeble and inappreciative. The time has come when a policy at once consistent with the necessities of the times and with their own changed positions, should be boldly adopted.

The two banks should instantly lower the rates of discount, and immediately invest a large portion of their now idle deposits in the public securities of their own country. It is true there is no precedent of 13 per cent. minimum in the history of the Bunk of England. But there is no precedent of the Bank of England holding twenty-four millions of gold. respondent is of opinion that it will A precedent should be created in our be difficult to stop Lopez's supplies, cumstances that are new, and may as, when driven to extremities, there again occur. There is no precedent of are no natural obstacles, in the shape of the Bank of France or any other bank bolding nearly thirty-nine millions of gold; but there are precedents of the minimum rate of the Bank of France being 2 per cent. Yet with all this gold the Bank of France persists in maintaining a 21 per cent. rate. It at Ascuncion, and intended during might not be easy to find precedents their stay to teach the inhabitants of banks buying the securities of their own Government in a period of political apprehension; but in the present case there are the highest possible assurances of peace in France, and in England it would be absurd to affect apprehensions that no man feels. To lower the rates of discount, and to bay Government stocks under such circunstances, would tend to a simultaneous revival of commercial and political confidence which otherwise may be put off until a new generation arises, unfettered by maxims which, if not obsolete, are inapplicable. And we contend that holding such eminent positions, institutions such as the Bank of the England and the Bank of France are bound by their position to and of the sale of the wool on Friday manifest confidence in their country, next, at three o'clock. We advise all and to make common cause with their "Your and my capataz started off those interested in the production of respective peoples in supporting trade

ANGORA GOATS IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen.

Knowing the great interest I have Jong taken in everything conducing to the material advancement of Uruguay, and therefore of Rio Plata generally, especially on all such matters as the atilisation of meat, improvement in cattle-breeding, wool-growing, and the like, you will readily understand the attention I would naturally give to your recent remarks on 'Alpacas, Vicunas, and Angora Goats.' I am sorry to say that you took far too favorable a view of the experiments in Australia relative to the first two of this class. of animals, which, so far from being a success, have been virtually a total failure at the Antipodes, despite the immense encouragement given by the Colonial Government in carrying out the idea of the original importer, Mr. Leger. I brought your article under the notice of Mr. E. Wilson, founder of the Acclimatisation Society, who is now in this country, and he says, · that unfortunately there is no foundation for the statement put forth, but considers that a repetition of the experiment, under different circumstances, would yield different results.' That these experiments will ever be renewed, on anything like the same scale, is much to be doubted, not only because of the extreme unlikelihood of an equal number of animals being procurable, but from the want of similar funds that rewarded the former undertaking. It is impossible, therefore, to point to Australia, either now, or prospectively, in proof of the successful introduction of the Alpaca into months. foreign lands. Not so, however, with the last number of Angora goats. In Mr. Frank Buckland's weekly publication, called "Land and Water," to which Mr. Highford Burr, and other travellers and settlers in Rio Plata, have been copious contributors, there was an account of the arrival of a flock of Angoras at Liverpool, whither I immediately applied for information, and precured the following particulars, which I have also caused to be inserted in the Diverpool Daily Post, so as to secure the data an extended publicity among those likely to be interested, as many copies of that journal will be sent to Rio Plata by the present French mail:-

"When the American trumpets to the world that he is the most enterprising speculator 'in all creation,' few will be found to deny his claim to the title, and certainly none would think of accusing him of making a bollow boast. There is no cotton grown to equal that which is produced in America, and the Yankee, not satisged with this distinctive mark, is determined to enter the lists as a fancy wool grower. Most people probably are aware of the importance attached to the Angora goat by the fancy wool growers of the whole world. The hair of these animals makes up into a magnificent texture, and its fine, silky nature is unequalled, though it is said the growers know how to get an almost faultless imitation, for the fleeces of the Angora cats and the shepherds' dogs are not unfrequently used for the purposes of adulteration. The Angora goat has a limited range on one of the high upland plains west of the Kizil-Irmak, in Asia Minor, where the winters are very cold and the summers excessively hot; and this climatic contrast is supposed to contribute to the fineness of the hair, for which the breed is celebrated. The Americans have proved that by crossing the Angora goat with the American goat they they can produce hair of a quality to equal that grown from pure Angora blood. The experiment has been tried. and it has been demonstrated beyond cavil that, after the breeds have been crossed some three or four times, there is hardly any perceptible difference between the two productions. Hitherto B. Hale & Co. the experiment has been on a small scale, but an endeavor is to be made to extend it. With that object in view Mr. Deibl, an American gentleman, has been to Asia Minor, collecting a herd of Angora goats, for the purpose of importing them into the United States. On the 4th inst. he arrived in Liverpool with a herd of 154 goats and five shepherds' dogs, all in splendid form. They were conveyed to Mr. Johnston's cattle-yard, where they were kept until the 16th, when they were embarked on board the ship Resolute, which has since sailed for New York. During their temporary stay in Liverpool the animals enjoyed capital health, though unfortunately a day or two before leaving one of the goats died from some constitutional complaint."

I remain, Gentlemen, &c., E. B. NEILL. Montevidean Consulate-General, London, Oct. 23, 1867.

The Chambers have approved of Mr. Hopkins's tramway scheme at San Fernando, so we suppose there will be no further delays in this usiness now.

The project for a branch line from Floresta to Lujan is also approved of by the house. This is a new enterprize, and got up principally by native capitalists: all the capital necessary has been subscribed.

ON 'CHANGE.

December 4, 1867. \$400 1221 Ounces, Sovereigns, Patacons, National Bonds, 541

National Bonds rose to-day to 641 for the end of the year, but even for cash they could not at after hours be obtained at this price. The bulls seem to be convinced that Bonds have been oversold, and all the Bonds offered are at once bought sold, and all the Bonds offered are at once bought up. One party alone has 400,000 to receive at the end of the year, for which he stated to-day he was willing to pay cash for and take off the mar-ket; but the Bonds are not forthcoming, and the bears have little mercy to expect from the bulls, who seem fully resolved to domineer the market. The high price of Bonds to-day did not bring any large amount of these securities on the market as was anticipated, and the fact seems now to be admitted that three or four parties hold all the available Bonds, and not only refuse to sell, but command funds sufficient to buy up all offered for sale.

What the closing price for the end of the year may be it is impossible to say, the bull brokers look forward to 57 or 58. From the general appearance of the market it is probable that there will be a heavy speculation, and the vencimientos for the end of the year will be double what they at present represent.

Exchange for the packet has at last opened : on England at 48%, and a fair business done; on France no bills as yet passed.

Some well-known parties on the Bolsa arrived from Paraguay to-day, and there was much anxiety to know the possible duration of the war. As far as we could learn, it is every way probable that the campaign will hold out for another six The terrible mortality on board the steamer Chacabuco, going up with enganchades caused a marked impression on the Bolsa.

In Gas Shares there is nothing to report, no transactions. Buyers at 85, and even 90; no sellers. Holders insist on establishing 100 per cent, premium as the price of this splendid

The failure of Messrs. Bruce and Feely, al maceneros, was announced on 'Change to-day.

'The wool sales in the Once Setiembre wer about the average; prices may be even quoted a shade lower. Some fine wool from Freyre could only fetch 55 to-day, although same wool sold two weeks past at 70. The average price paid for good mestiza wool, with carretilla, 55 per ar.

Our reporter in South Plaza gives the following:—Wools from Estancia La Carolina, Partido Arenales, have arrived, 65 offered but declined,

and wool shipped for grower's account. 850 ar. fine wool, Ensenada 290 ar. do bellies 600 ar. lambs, clean 1300 ar. Chascomus 1200 ar. Magdalena 66 1300 ar. Barradero 200 ar. Canuelus 1350 ar. Ranchos 500 ar. Magdalena, part of lot of 2220 ar., to be delivered all next week 1600 ar. San Vicente 67 63 1000 ar. do do 400 ar. fine Magdalena 1000 ar. Guardia Monte 63 66 1200 ar. Arenales 8750 ar. various lots 46 to 55

ry hides— 3294 hides from 115 to 127 Sheepskins 4000 doż. from 100 to 210 per duz. 135 to 150 400 ar. 30 pipes, δ0 bordalesas 14 + rls. 250 ar. grasa 60 ar. fine $32\frac{1}{2}$ 145 ar. do

2 waggons at 155 per fan. Wool arrivals to-day-By train 4.787 Do carts

Bond sales this day-For cash Dec. 31 20.000 54 15,000 Do do Do do 20,000 Cleared to-day Spanish brig for Cadiz, by Armstrong, dry

British barque Jewess, for New York, by Hale, Arrivala to-day

Steamer Edward Everett, Montovideo. Steamer Rio de la Plata, Uruguay.
French barque Hampden, Havre, to Bonnemason & Heydecker.
Lialian barque Matilde, Chile, Pigretti and

British barque Atlantic, North America, to S

British steamer Beattly, Liverpool, to order.

December 5, 1867.

National Bonds 548 Bonds showed improvement again to-day. No sales, cash, but for the end of the year 10,000, at 54§. There were buyers for cash at this rate, but no sellers, and on time only one seller. The business in Bonds has been so extremely limited, that every broker on the Bolsa knows who has to buy to deliver, there is no secret in the matter. Still the price of Bonds is purely speculative; no one buys for investment at these rates. Money is also in increased demand, and but that the bells are for the most part millionaires, it would be impossible to keep the market up to the pre-sent figure. It remains, however, to be seen whe-ther or not they will insist on the Bonds, or be estisfied with the mere payment of differences at the end of the year. Should the bears be 'cornered,' it is possible that prices have not yet seen their

transactions. transactions.

Exchange on England 481 to 481. Two of our private banks have drawn largely at 481. On France, 5.10 to 5.16 in Antwerp, 5.12 to 5.15. Some of the largest importing houses are not taking, one house largest importing document to take under 49, and another not to take under 50.

In Gas Shares, buyers to-day at 871. No

The wool market to-day showed greater activity and alightly improved prices: in the North Plaza some 20,000 ar., in various lots, from 48 to 56; one very superior lot, 2,000 ar., English

owner, at 64. owner, at 64.

In the South Plaza, about 20,000 ar. in station, and 10,000 ar. in Plaza. Three carts from Magdalena, very superior wool, offered, one lot at 76, another at 77, and a third at 78.

1200 arobes, good 413 do. fine, Canuelas good mestiza mixed, Arroyo Chico 246 do. 56 700 48 42 inferior good, .Chascomus, dirty, Ranchos 1400 mestiza mixed .380 60 46 54 fine, with carretilla 350 do. Arenales 400 do. Monto 57 53 250 850 San Vicente do. Ensenada 48 1450 46 to 55 various lois, from 13,450 do. Dry hides— 4500 from 105 to 127 Sheepskins— 7000 doz. various lots from 120 to 205 Tallow 23 pipes Chascomus 39 bordalesas 250 ar. panzas 75 ar. latas 180 ar. inferior 150 ar. do.

1600 with wool Arrivals to-day— Pramer Rio Uruguay, Montevideo. Stussian schooner Humes, Amsterdam British schooner.

Spanish barque In charters nothing done.

December 6, 1867.

National Bonds There was a lull in the Bond market to-day aused by the readiness with which buyers found Bonds. Somebody was evidently disposed to get out of the Bond business at present prices. One Bonds. out of the Bond business at present prices. One or two parties, sanguine for a rise, commenced buying this morning, but they at once met sellers, which in an instant gave a different tone to the market. The sales for the end of the year were small, but a shade under yesterday's prices.

Exchange wont up to-day, and closed this afternoon at 49, at which rate several bills were passed. On France also the rate rose; best signatures done at 6.12, and from the general appearance of the market it is thought that rate

pearance of the market it is thought that rate will still advace. Money rules in active demand, and a very large discounting business done to day at advanced rates,

The news from Europe was greatly discussed, the provalent opinion being that war between France and Italy is inevitable. From Paraguay the Uruguay brought nothing of importance; the Chacabuco had arrived up, but as she had cholera on board none were allowed to land.

It was very generally rumoured on 'Change that the steamer Edward Everett had been sold and taken off the Montevidean line. Price not

The shipment of two cargoes of flour from the Plate to Liverpool attracted much notice. The flour is Chilian, and has been purchased here at 6

In the North Plaza wool rules about the same Some 15,000 ar., various lots from 51 to 58. A few small, clean, fine lots at from 60 to 62; but good wools, free of carretills, sell better than second class wools, which are much neglected. The North Plaza shows greater activity, many of the buyers in the South having come up to the

Our reporter in South Market gives the follow-

.ung:	-					
Wo	ol—					
1700	arobe	в, Аттоуо G	rande		•	53
639	do.	Vecino				56
650	do.	do.				52
350	do.	Ensenada				53·
780	do.	do.	good			57
400	do.	Canuelas,		•		65
380	do.	mestiza				58
200	do.	with belli	68			60
300	do.					53
400		Arenales				57
1500	do.	- do.		•		52
250	do.	San Vicer	ite, go	юd		651
500	do.	do.	. •			54
800	do.	Monte				55
600		Arenales,	fine b	ut dirty		51
1000	do.	Ensenada,				63
1350	do.					50
-900	do.	dô.		mixed		43
500	do.	do.		colored		48
700	do.	Chascomus	3			55
800	đo.	do.		٠.		60
350	do.	do.				60
800		Ranchos				58
500		Magdalens		,		64
400		Canuelas				60
600	do.	mixed		•		51
12 6		Palado				55
5		Las Heras				52
8	do.	Ranchos, go	ood			58
11	do.	Monte				57
3	do:	Magdalena				70
4	do.	Las Heras				86
3	do.	Canuelas				60
4,750	ar., v	arious lots, f	rom		48 to	58
Dry hi	des—					
٠ (6025,	various lots,	from	110 to	128	
Sheeps	kins-	- '				
	4330 (doz., various	lots,	19 to	190	

17 bor., in Barracas, 14rls. 200 arobes, panzas 315 do. begigas 34 33 do. panzas 34 25 22 80 250 do. pisado Feathers-22} per lb.

1185 pounds, good, Lambakins— 280 doz., clean 9 per doz. Maizo— 80 fan , at the station Charters by Woodgate Bros .:-Hanoverian brig Juno, Antwerp, bales 25s. and

5 per cent.

Mecklemburg berque Henckendorff Krassow for orders, flour 30s. and 5 per cent.

Prussian schooner Hermes, for orders, bales
27a. 6d. and 6 per cent.
Arrivals in port this day :—
Steamer Rio de la Plata, Montevideo.
American schooner Sencrita, Baltimore, flour

to Zimmermann. Italian barque Guiseppe Maggio, Genoa. Steamer Uruguay, Corrientes. Edward Everett, Montevideo. Prussian barque Fear-Not, Newport, orders. British gunbeat Linnet, Colonia. Steamer Rosa, Cerrientes. British barque J. M. Churchill Pensacola,

Cleared this day:-British barque John Bagahaw, for Antwerp, Woodgate, tallow, hides, and part of Mr. Bell's

American barque Nonpareil, for New York. Casares, 30 bales wool, dry hides, &c.
British barque Diana, for Falkland Islands,
Rossi, 900 sheep, by J. L. Waldron, 2 horses,
50 bales hay for the abeep.

December 7, 1867.

National Bonds Bonds ruled much firmer to-day at the close although they opened weak, owing to the very current rumor that the bears had 'arranged to borrow all the Bonds they require to meet their engagements for the end of the year, and will not be obliged to buy in the market; still for the end of the year they improve, and all offered at current rates were at once tought up. The probabilities as to a prompt termination of the war are daily diminiahing, and the purchases in the market for army purposes are larger than ever.

Money was in good demand to-day. Some bills

of the Government, six months, were discounted at 1½ per cent. per month. Bills for shorter dates done at 1½. The only paper effering much for discount in the market is what is termed Plaza paper, and the rate of discount may be quoted from 10 to 12 per cent.

In Exchange a fair business done. Nothing at

48 passed to-day. Quotable rate on England, 483. On France, 5.12.

The sale of 26 Argentine Bank Shares, at 3 per cent. premium, attracted notice. This bank is now doing an excellent paying business, and will pay a handsome dividend for the end of the

Gas Shares rule very firm. No transactions

to-day.

The steamer Uruguay left at 1 p.m. to-day with full cargo, £42,000 in specie, and 17 passengers. Will leave Montevideo on Monday. Charters by H. A. Green & Co.

British barque Alina Mortai, to load bales for orders, at 27s 6d and 6 per cent.

Dutch barque, Stad Oldenstaad, to load bales, orders, 27s 6d and 6 per cent.

Dutch barque, Leda, load bales for Antwerp, 25s and 6 percent.

26s and 5 percent.

The Humboldt is due in Montevideo to-mor-

row (Sunday). She will probably bring packet news. She will sail for Antwerp with that customary despatch which characterises her active

and enterprising agents, Mesars, J. P. Boyd & Co.
The Halley is also hourly expected. She belongs to the same prosperous line, and will load for Liverpool.
From Montevideo we have—

1,000 ar. Mestiza ordinary 20 to 24 rls. In exchange about £30,000 passed 501 to 501. Arrivals in port to-day—
Steamship Villa del Salto, Montevideo, 185

assengers.
Do. Rio Parana, Uruguay, 46 passengers.

Do. 24th May, Montovideo. British barque Gazelle, from Itapiru. In sight a steamer.

Cleared to-day-American barque Clara M. Geodrich, Boston y Halo & Co., 267 bales wool, 14,166 dry hides

32 bales sheepskins, &c.
The Edward Everett has not been sold. Sheep.—10,000, al corte, without wool, Partido of Lujan, \$15 mpc.

Our special reporter in South Plaza gives the following:-

REVIEW OF THE WEEK. Saturday, Dec. 3, 1867. Little done to-day—all busy delivering last

ales, and settling accounts.

The arrivals to this market have been numer-

ous, particularly wool, some of which has come from very distant partides.

Our readers are well aware of the prices of the

Wool.—Good clean, without carretilla, say "especial," from \$60 to \$78; other classes, \$40

Dry hides .- During the week there have been soveral important sales: superior mataderos, to \$123; other classes, \$90 to \$125. Horse Hides.—Few, but all sold at \$31 each, de

Sheepskins.—Superior mataderos have been readily sold, at as high as \$215; camp mataderos, picked, at \$150 to \$180 per dozen.

Horse Hair.—All lots arrived have been sold, as \$136 to \$146.
Grease and Tallow.—Fit for shipping, to 141

reals silver; grease, superior, \$30 to \$34.
Feathers.—Last lot of 1250lbs., at \$22 per lb.

Venados, at \$35.

Corderitos, at \$9.
Nutrias, 2 silver reals per lb.
Maire.—100 fanegas sold to-day in the station,

The arrivals by rail are very heavy; yesterday

76 waggons, with over 15,000 ar.

December 9, 1867.

Bonds 544
Bonds ruled firm to-day, and closed with an upward tendency. There are buyers for large amounts at current rates, but no sellers. The news from Europe was the chief topic on 'Change news from Europe was the chief topic on 'Change to-day. Most people regard war in Europe as inevitable, and morchants make their calculations accordingly. From England there is nothing of financial importance. It is currently rumored that Brazil has negotiated another loan, through the house of Rothschild, for three millions sterling. The news, respecting the arrival of the six new ironcleds, appears to be of an official character. Still, on 'Change it is generally supposed that the Paraguayan war will last anosupposed that the Paraguayan war will last another year, and large purchases for army purposes are being made in this market.

The news from the United States is unimport-

The news from the United States is unimportant. Gold has receded, and Exchange 109½.

The Exchange market here rules firm. The quotation on England 48½, at which rate a large business has been done. The banks draw at 48½. The rate on France, 5.12, and on Antwerp from 5.12 to 5.15. We hear from a leading shipbroker that the upward turn in the Exchange market stopped some £50,000 in gold, about to be shipped by one of the private banks.

The Humboldt will be up on Wednesday morning. She has a large part of her cargo sugaged. One of our principal barraqueros, South Plaza, drew half the large prize in the lottery to-day, eight thousand patacons.

There was one sale on 'Change to-day of Banda Oriental wool, 4,000 ar., at 23 rls., with re-embarco.

re-embarco.

Charter by H. A. Green and Co,:—
Italian barque Mathilde, to proceed to Liver. pool with wheat. Terms reserved.

pool with wheat larms reserved.
Gas Shares offering at 85, a French holder being obliged to sell out.
Arrivals to-day—
Steames Rio Uruguay, Uruguay.
Schooner T. A. Darrell, Baltimore, to Zimmer-

Dutch schooner. Brazilian brig Imperador, Montevideo.

Brozilian transport Apa, Montevideo, soldiers American schooner Alfred, Paysandu. Zimmet-

Spanish sumacra Portellos, Barcelona Ochoa

Spanish sunsora Portellos, Barcelona Ochoa.
Clevred to-day.—
Dutch brig Zewes, Antwerp, by Benn, 107 bales
Terreros' wool, 202 bales wool, and 300 dry hides.
British barque Isabella, foreign ports, Green,
176 tons of coal by D. C. Thompson.
In the North Wool Market few sales, swing to
the terrible dust. Some sales at Statism, from 58
to 55. Market flat and prices down.
Our reporter in South Market gives the following:—

Mool-415 arobes, Arenales, good 320 do Las Heras prodo Las Heras, good Ensenada, good 1600 Canuelas Monte, clean Ranchos, carretilla 800 do do do 700 Chascomus, clean Dry hide .650 mataderos, 129 Sheepskins— 450 dozen, 185 do matadero 250 do al barrer Horsehair-75 arobes, at -84 Maize-2 waggons in station, 148 fan. Tallow

215 arobes, at

December 10, 1867. National Bonds 54\frac{1}{2}.

National Bonds to-day, for cash, no sellers. For the end of December, 76,000, at 54\frac{1}{2}; for Saturday 5,000, at 54\frac{1}{2}; and for 28th December, 20,000 at 54\frac{1}{2}. The stoady rise in Bonds is solely attributed to the necessities of the beaus, who, it appears, have oversold these applications and are now ablighted to the second the sec

38 per-ar.

securities, and are now obliged to buy in the market. Holders look for even 564 for the end of the year.

Respecting the new Brazilian Loan, there is

very. little known as yet. It appears, however, that it has been arranged, and that £300,000 in gold has arrived in Rio. The rate is rumored to

The news of the Arno's arrival in Montevideo was known on 'Change at three c'clock.

The news from the test of war is unsatisfactory. The Paraguayans are said to be out-manceuvring the Allies, and now their great strength is said to be in the Gran Chaco. The duration of the war has now no exact limit. The

steamer Rosario came direct from Itapiru, not touching at Rosario, owing to cholera being there. The Esmeralda is aground: mails and passen-gers came down in the Rosario.

We heard of two sales of hides on 'Change: 6,000 Entre Rianos, at 39 rls, and 2,000 Concordia, at 39. Exchange was done on England to-day at 48;

and the rate has an neward tendency. On France also the rate looks going up. The amount of Exchange passed to-day was over the average. In the North Wool Market as high as 66 paid to day for first these weel. to-day for first-class wool. The average price of good wools, with carretilla, 52 to 55. General Urquiza's wool, 35,000 ar., is now being shipped by the owner through an English house here. We have received advices from Montevideo.

No wool sales there. Nothing doing but shipping on estancieros' account.
No Gas Shares offered to-day under 872 prem.;

buyers at 85.

The Humboldt is expected in the morning.

The quarantine in Montovideo is for three

Cleared to-day :--British barque Perpetua, Antwerp, by Woodgate, 92 bales Bell's wool, hides, tallow, and

Italian barque Asprorate, Genoa, hides and Portuguese schooner Fernandes, for Pernam-

buco, by O'Shee, jokred beef. Arrivals in port to-day:-Steamer Rio Parana, from Montevideo.

Spanish brig Joven Joaquim, Tarregons, to Colf and Sarda. Steamer Rosario, from Corrientes.

'Our reporter in South Plaza gives the follow-

Six carts from Magdalena arrived, consigned to Sr. Torres, with "especial wool," \$70 offered and refused. 1700 arobes, at

700 do 700 do 60 Canuelas do 68 64 San Vicente, clean 350 do 67 6**3** San Vicente, good 300 do 4 carts, Magdalena, very good, do do Ensenada, good 62 Banchos, good, 1,500 ar., Monte, inferior 61 51 1600 arobes, Ranchos, 57 54 53 50 63 52 50 55 53 50 600 300 do do do do 200 700 900 very inferior Chascomus Arroyo Chico, dirty Monte, with carretills 2500 do mestiza good meetiss 600 ďο 11,700 ar., various lots, from 49 to Dry hides 124 to 128

3986, from 124 to 12 6500, 127 offered and refused. Sheepskins— 1400 dozen, from 75 to 205 Grease and Tallow-1800 ar., from In deposit at the station-Horse hair, -90

Lambs, Biseachos, 60 ar. good grease, eatable, 46 100 empty bordalesss, each 55 MINTH.

On the 3rd inst., in this city, Mrs. Mary Jenkins, late of the Welsh Colony, of a daughter. MARRIAGE. On the 21st November, at the Estancia de los Sajones, by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. T. E. Parkin Hannah, to Catherine Anne, relict of the late Dr. Hugh Sheridan, Ranchos.

DEATH. On the 10th December, in this city, Michael Conery, aged 8 years. Deceased was son of Widow Conery, Partido Las Heras.

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

THE ITALIAN BANK. 169-118 CALLE MECONQUISTA. Until firther notice the rate of interest will be

gold, 6 per cent allowed Accounts current, paper, 5 per cent allowed BAVINGS BANK

M. GOMES DE OLIVEIRA,

Buence Ayres, March 14, 1867.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY CAPITAL, £1,000,000. | INCOME, £110,000

CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000
LONDON.

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

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

Tomass

Customers have the advantage of drawing chemical contractions of the day of

ng laws of this Republic.

Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Constant Santa Maria, CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, 1v.s3 General Agent of the Company.

PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio
Uraguay will leave on Mondays, at 8 p.m.,
returning on Thursdays.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio
Paragraphy will heave on Naturalays.

Parana will leave on Saturdays, at 6 p.m., returning on Tuesdays.

FUR SALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS.— FOR SALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS.—
The steamer Rio Uruguay will leave on Thursdays, at 10 am., returning on Mondays.
FOR SALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS.—
The steamer Rio Parana will leave on Tuesdays, at 10 am., returning on Saturdays.
FOR MERCADES.—Passengers will embark in the Rio Uruguay on Thur.days, or Rio Parana on Tuesdays, to be transhipped at Taquari to the steamer Chana.

topmer Chana.

FUE GUALEGUAYCHU.—Passengers will FOR GUALKGUAYCHU.—Passengers will einterk in the Rio Urugusy on Thursdays, or Rio Farana on Tuesdays, to be transhipped at Fray Bentos to the steamer Dayman.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE FORTS.—The steamer Lujan will leave on Thursdays and Sundays, returning on Wednesdays and Suturdays. From the Hailway Station

FOR PARANA AND SANTA FE. Pas

FOR PARANA AND SANTA RE—Passengers will embark in the Lujan, to be transhipped at Roserio to the steamer Tala.

FOR GUALEGUAY.—Passengers was sentent in the Lujan on Sundaya, to be transhipped at Boos de le Vuellas to the steamer Dolorcitas.

FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The steamers leaveralds and Clane will leave altermetaly on Thursdays, returning on Mondaya.

FOR CORRIENTES, ITAPIRU, and PORTS.—The steamers Rosario and Uruguay will leave alternately on Saturdays, returning on Tuesdays.

For all particulars as to irregate and passage. More all particulars as to freight and passage money apply at the agency of A. Matti & Piers. 351 Calle Cuyo.

No parcels taken on day of sailing except for Montevideo.

on Saturdays, at 5 p.m., returning early on Tuesdays, at 10 s.m. returning early on Tuesdays, at 10 s.m., returning early on Saturday morning.

The SALTO AND PORTS.—The British steamer Villa del Salto will leave on Tuesdays, at 10 s.m., returning early on Saturday morning.

The steamers Rio de la Plata and Villa del Salto run in combination with the steamer Mercedes from Inguary to Mercedes, and with the steamer 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.

This office undertakes farming transactions in 15 for provincial Bank of Ireland.

This office undertakes farming transactions in 15 for provincial Bank of Ireland.

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

Passenger kerse—Colonia, salcon \$1.5, deck \$6.4; Marcedes, salcon \$1.0, deck \$6.6.

and Passengers.
FOR BOSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—British steamer Pollux.—Receives Cargo and Passengers.
TOR EOSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE
PORTS.—British steamer Castor.—Receives
Cargo and Passengers.
TOR EOSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE
TOR EOSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—National steamor Lucia.—Receive Cargo and Passengers.
FUR. ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE
PORTS. Mational steamer Elena.—Receives Cargo and Passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Agents,
G. T. Paes, 41 Rivadavis.

229,xp,51

NATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA, CAPT. EDWARD DAVIS.

This steamer will leave the Tigre for Santa Fé, calling at Campana, Zarste, Baradero, San Pedre, Obligado, Las Harmanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, San Lorenzo, Diamante, and Farana, on EVERY SATURDAY, AT 11.46 a.m.

Tickets for Train Gratis. Passengers by the issin from the 26 de Mayo Station at 9.46 a.m.

Parcels received at the Agency up til 4 o'clock the day before sailing. For further particulars apply at the Agency, 67 Calle 26 de Mayo.

206,29,a27

STRAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.
Line between Busnos Ayres and Itapiru, the RUSA,
24 DE MAYO,
One of this Line of Steamers will leave from

Bases ayes for the above port, on every
SATURDAY, at 10 A.M., Exing Cargo and Passengers.
For further particulars apply to the Agents,
Babio & Foley, 12 Calle 25 de Mayo.

5,xp,s3

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. The Steamers of the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company (Limited) run monthly between Panama, New Zealand, and Bydney, in connection with the Steamers of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, taking Passayans and Cargo for all ports in New Zealand, and for Sydney and Melbourne. Handbooks, and for Sydney and Melbourne. Handbooks, containing full particulars, may be obtained on application to the

C. E. Hamilton, The Temple, Dale Street. Aithen, Lilburn, & Co., 86 Beshenen Street. Bornos Avass—

Beyal Muli Steampacket Agency, 77 Calle Mayo.

Bayal Muli Steampacket Agency, 77 Calle Mayo.

Paris—Pritchard & Monneron, & Rue Rossini.

Paris—Ports—Charles W. West.

Fariana—W. O. Soely.

Fariana—Maroel & Co.

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1867.

Paris, Montovideo, Rosario & Cordoba.
Antwerp,
All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland J. H. GREEN.

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

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice: ALLOWED On deposits in both currencies in ac- } 4 per cent

count current,
on do. do. for 90 days fixed, 6 "
on do. do. subject to 30 days } 5 " notice of withdrawal, On debit balances in account current } 9 per cent in both currencies, J. H. GREEN,

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 20, 1867. LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM.

MANAGER

Authorised by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments. CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS. DIRECTORS.

Br. D. Tomas Armstrong, President.

Samuel B. Hale, Vice President.

Eduardo Lumb, José Martinez de Hos, Ambrosio Demarchi,
Jorge Drabble,
Manuel S. de Zumaran.
MANAGUR—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.
Inspector-General—Dk. Guillerme Schindler.

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

According to the agency of A. Matti & Pierre, 254 Calle Cuyo.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property. The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property. 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 an exclusiv

TEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ,

41 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

FOR CORRIENTES, ITAPIRU, AND PORTS.

Italian steamer Venezia. This swift steamer has exceeded a commodation for Passengers, and receives Cargo for all ports on her route. Leaves every alternate Sunday from the Tigre, on arrival of Train from the Returo Station, Northern Railway. Receives Cargo for the Tigre, on arrival of the size for siz The following measurers will leave every alterparts week for said Ports, from the Rischnelo de in Boca:—

FOR CORRIENTES, ITAPIRU, and PORTS.

Talian steamer Marcos 1°.—Receives Cargo and Passengers.

The following measurers will leave every alterpoint the directors residence in the town of Lassioning the directors residence in the town of Lass

ENGLISH TAILOR, 89—CALLE DEFENSA—39. JUST BECEIVED, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Spring and Summer Goods, Men, Youths, and Boys,

A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing suitable for the Besson. G E O E G E E L L I S, 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39.

194, xp-829 74 CALLE BELGRANO. CARD PICTURES \$50 PER DOZEN; \$30 PER HALF-DOZEN. 74 CALLE C BELGRANO. G

JUST RECEIVED, EX HAYTI. Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, all sizes Fancy Linseys and Dress Goods.

Men's ex. Heavy Check Shirts.

Inside Pants and Drawers.

Boys' Shirts, every size.

Men's White Shirts.

ENRIQUE BENTHAM & CO. WOOL & GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS, 117—CALLE BOLIVAR—117. 225—12m n28

TRESH SELTZER WATER, just arrived, in Pints and Half Pints, to be had of W. PAATS & CO., 74,xp,n1 69 Calle Relgrano.

MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public in Hosario. Hours of Consultation from three to five in the afternoon. 116 Calle de Comercio, Rosario. 68,xp,Jy18 RIEDLANDER'S NOTED TROPICAL
GOLD WATCHES, AT
COHEN & JUSEPH'S,
201 CALLE CHACABUCO.
143,1m,n20

INSTRUCTIONS IN SINGING, given by a Pupil of Duprez and Concone. Address T.E., this effice. 178,1m,n22

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

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

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

The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly suthorised by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Busons Ayree with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

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

Annly for insurances and other datails from.

Reserve Fund fan. 1866......£180,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Cutomers have the advantage of drawing che-drawing approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of deposite introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Cutomers have the advantage of drawing che-drawing approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of deposite introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Cutomers have the advantage of drawing che-drawing che-drawing approved bills discounted—of days from the date of such deposit. All interest from the date of the deposit. All interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the deposite at interest shall be entered, and all interest shall be entered in the free from the following balances.

Fill Ban

CHIVILCOY, DOLORES, MERCEDES, SAN NICOLAS, LOBOS. The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THERE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for com-

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

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

5th. Each account shall be liquidated every

ercial houses.

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

RATES OF INTEREST. ALLOWS-

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

Discounts in currency, 6 per cent. per annum.

Do., specie, 6 do., do.,
E. V. ZAMUDIO, Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the efficy, 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,
Secretar

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29 A LLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON. CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:-PRESIDENT—
Sir Moses Monteflore, Bart., F.R.S.

DIRECTORS—
James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Account, Co).
Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares, Hanburys, & Lloyd).
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
James Fietcher, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co).
Wilham Gladstone, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar, & Co).
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Hehne, Esq., Director of the Provincial
Bank of Ireland.

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

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

1st. Security
2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the
Company, in whose hands they place their and 3rd. The purchase of these advantages at a

3rd. The purchase of these advantages at a moderate rate.

It will be found that all these are presented by this Company to the Public in an eminent degree. The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this E-tablishment, affords perfect security to the Assured, while it may confidently assert, from the Constitution of the Board of Direction, from the character of its present Members, and from the qualifications which will be deemed indispensable in their successors, that the highest honor and liberality will ever characterize all its transactions.

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.

Are the Trains will stop at Palermo and Rivativa in case there be passengers for those taxions. The Trains will stop at Palermo and Rivativa in case there be passengers for those taxions. Passengers without a Tioket trains will not stop. The Guards of the trains will not stop. The Guards of the Trains are not allowed to receive money from Passengers, either for being without a Tioket, 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-Masier, and thus they avoid all unpleasant discussions.

LA ADMINISTRATION.

Steamers from the Tigre in connection with the Northern Railway.

Trains will leave the Retiro for the following upthis Company has granted Assurances.

Any further information can be obtained on

in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S. Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-97. 165-xp m26

GERMAN BURMEISTER. Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 105—OALLE VENEZUELA—105

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

Consignatarios do Frutos del Pais Wool Brokers Office Calle Paru 269. 91-xp Q 10,

PROVINCIAL BANK
OF BUENOS AYRES.

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

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CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company 1y—a3

NORTHERN RAILWAY

On and after 16th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:-

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

> snug. | snug. nug. | nug. ug. | ug. NEW CAFE AND BILLIARD ROOMS. 113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

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Trains will run as follows:—
From Rosarlo, at
"Roldan, Cacaranal, Cañada Gomez, 10 5 11 6 12 46 Tortugas, Leones, Fravle Muerto, Ballusteres, 4 50 . Villa Nueva. From Villa Nueva, 7 . . A.M. Frayle Muerto, 12 66 2 16 P.M. Cararanal, 4 16 " Rosario, 5 ...
Trains meet and cross each other at Tortugar.

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From 16th October, 1867, until further notice.

1 Cls. 2 Cls. Cls. 2

Down. Return. Buenos Ayres, Boleteria Central, 117 Calle Lima, Plaza Constitution \$3 \$....—\$.... 3— .7 10— 25

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Nora.-Los + indican que un tren se cruza

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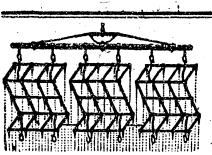
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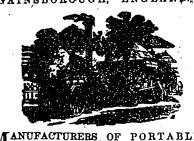
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CHAMPION PLOUGHS, STEAM CULTIVATORS, STEAM PLOUGHS, HARROWS, HORSE RAKES,

AND OTHER AGRICUL/TURAL IMPLEMENTS.

From their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. Howard are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery, not only of the best design, but of the best workmanship it is possible to produce. Their sim for many years has been to manufacture Implements which, whilst most efficient in work, should prove economical and durable in use. Being extensive Farriers themselves, they have full opportunities of testing every machine before offering it to the Public. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent post free on application.

LONDON OFFICE:-CHEAPSIDE, THREE DOORS FROM ST. PAUL'S.

BY ROYAL COMMAND. JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.



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

Great Charlotte Street, S. London. atentees of the celebrated Air Chamber Hat.
Prize Medallists, International Exhibitions, London 1862, Dublin 1866.

Contractors for Helmets to the London, Liverpool, Scottish, and other Police Forces.

Army Helmets and Cape with latest improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS. Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and
Storekeepers.
CAUTION—No Air Chamber Hate or Helmes

238,xp,o27

A L CARMEN DE LAS FLORES
Y TAPALQUE.

Nuevas Mensajerias de la Invariable Porteña.
Correo Nacional—La Administracion, Rivadavia 441 y 443.

via 441 y 443.

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, La Castorina, Once de Setiembre à Las Flores, 3, 9, 16, 21, y 27. Regreso de las Flores a Buenos Ayres por el tren del Sud, 6, 12, 18, 24 y 30. NOTA—Los equipajes y encomiendas so reciben hasta las 4 de la tarde de la vispera.

Empresario— MIGUEL M. LUPO.

ben hasta las 4 de la tarde de la vispera.

Empresario— MIGUEL M. LUPO.

HIRTS, AT \$450 THE DOZEN.

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at \$450 per Dozen, or \$37\frac{1}{2} Each.

Crimean Shirts, all Wool, from \$35 to \$65 Each.

Very fee Strict and the strict of the stric Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at \$550 per Dozen, or \$46 Each.
Ladies' Chemises, very pretty, at \$420 per Dozen, or \$36 Each.
Not less than Half a Dozen sold.
Reasonable reductions made on large sales, but all transactions for Cash only.

EDMOND DUMAS, 107 CALLE PERU, BUENOS AYRES,

4,xp,a7 CHIVILCOY.—We take the opportunity of informing our Friends and the Public that we have opened a General Camp Store in this flourishing town, where every article for Family Use may be had at the same price and quality as sold in Buenos Ayros.

TORROBA BROS.,

'STANDARD' AGENTS, CHIVILCOY.

Between Victoria and Potosi, Next the Corner of Peru and Potosi.

W A T 8 O N'S BELGRANO T. WATSON begs leave to advise his Friends, and all those who wish him to send to their

Asparagus, Green Peas, Water Cresses, Strawberries, Fruits, Chickens, Young Pigeons, Geese, Fat Turkeys, Fat Rabbits, Tongues, Corned

Beef, Fresh Butter, Cream, Cheese, &c., &c., &c., &c.,
That one of his Carts will go round Twice a Week.
All orders sent by post to the 25 de Mayo Station, to be forwarded to Belgrano, will meet with punctual attendance.

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

6,xp,04

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

SILVER MEDAL. PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867. E P S I N MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, AND GLOBULES,
The popular remedy for weak digestion. In
Bottles and Boxes from 2s.
SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,
PANCREATISED COD LIVER OIL,

in 1 and 1 pints. A Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children. GELATINE AND CREOSOTE (Morson's). CHLORODYNE in Bottles and Globules PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PRE-PARATIONS.

• • See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.
SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

Ing experience to those intending to invest money in land in this country. Apply at 97 Calle Piedras, Montovideo.

100 RIBIO, ACHEVAL, & MOHR, 94—RECOBA NUEVA—94.

We have opened a New Store for supplying our Camp Friends with every requisite in Clothing, &c., at European prices.

Heavy or Light Tweed Suits (suitable for

ing, &c., at European prices. Heavy or Light Tweed Suits (suitable for

· NGOSTURA BITTERS The best and most improved of Apetizers, com-J. & F. HOWARD,

bining an agreeable taste with mildness of action.

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

169 | xp,J28

UST RECEIVED, a Selection of First-Class Congou Teas, at reasonable prices. E. M. Powell & Co., 104 Potosi. 148,1m,w,n22



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

HEADACHE DEBILITY, AND

HYSTERIA. Itis a sure and speedy relief. With the very elits of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its elite of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes throughout the West Indies, Cuba, 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, SUN BURN, PIMPLES, AND FRECKLES. It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the com-plexion. Diluted with water it makes the best

dentifree, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after COUNTERFITS. Beware of Imitations. Look for the name of Murray and Lanman on the bottle, wrapper, and ornamental label. Prepared only by
LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 69,71, & 73 WaterSt., New York.

For sale in every druggists in town.
70 | 1x8n

OAUTION—No Air Chamber Hats or Helmes are genuine, unless they bear the above Stamp with either "Ellwood & Sons'," or the seller's name in the Shield.

*• Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

52p,1pw,f26

BOON TO ALL.—Persons who have suffered for years with Corns and Chilblains have been radically cured in a few days by using the "Electrical Pomade," lately introduced into this country.

Sole Deposit in Buenes Ayres, John Eastman & Son, 9 and 11 Calle Defensa.

94,1m,n16

SAVINGS BANK.

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

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt 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 Mauà & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

posited and withdrawn.

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

The Bank of Mauà & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operatious, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare. The Bank of Maua & Co. are also persuade that this new branch of their business will render

immense sorvice to the working classes of Buenos
Ayres and its neighborhood.
Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867. P.P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver can open an account current, according to the Dollar upwards. Dollar upwards.
Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent.

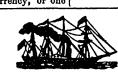
(6 p.S) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

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

six months.

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



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

> NAMES OF STEAMERS:-MENDOZA (new). CORDOVA LA PLATA (new). URUGUAY, ADA,

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

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. ,,£16. 3rd Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates— 1st Class.....£65.

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 ss. "URUGUAY," CAPTAIN SMITH, will leave this port for Liverpool on Friday, 6th December.

2nd£45.

H. A. GREEN & CO 85 RECONQUISTA. STEAMERS

FOR LIVERPOOL, ANTWERP, LISBON AND BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE. Two of the following Screw Steamers are intended to be despatched with cargo and passengers each mouth from Buenos Ayres for Rio Janeiro, Bahia,

Lisbon and Liverpool and Antwerp (calling at Monte Video).
 Kepler
 1499 tons.

 Galileo
 1525 "

 Newton
 1074 "

 Perlor
 1115 "
 olemy rious to date of sailing.

Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly marked on every package

These steamers have excellent accommodation for saloon and forward passengers, and carry sur-

eons and stewardesses. Parcels and specie (on which freight must be pre-paid) will be received at the agents office up to Three o'clock on day of sailing.

Cargo received for any part of Europe at through rates. PASSENGER FARES FROM BUENOS AYRES:

CABIN FARES

rassages from England &C. can be engaged on payment of passage money to the agents here. Dogs, \$5 each to any of the ports.

No borth will be considered engaged until the wholeof the passage money is paid and passengers not embarking after taking their Passage will forfeit half their Passage money.

Passengers will not be allowed to take on board wines, spirits or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Apply in 'Liverpool' to Messrs. Lamport & Holt, and in 'Buenos Ayres to Messrs. Darbyshire, Krabbé

JOEN P. BOYD & CO. Calle San Martin No. 65. 110 | xp, n16

CITY OF LIMERICK,

STEAMERS FROM LONDON RIO JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, § BUENOS AYRES.

NAMES OF STEAMERS:-

CITY OF RIO JANEIRO,

NEW LINE

CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF CITY OF BUENOS AYRES. CITY OF MONTEVIDEO, 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. Schwarts.

Buenos Ayres—Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Brokers Woodgate Bros.

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, £35; to Rio Janeiro, \$50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half perent, payable here.

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

The Steamer CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, to leave London 14th November; will be despatched.

for London, receiving Cargo for Antwerp, Havre, &c., at through rates.

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

WOODGATE BROTHERS, 42 Calle San Martin. ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, [Corner of Defensa and Potosi] ALEXNDER FULTON & Co.

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

LARGE ASSORTMENT

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 CLOTHIERS 49 AND 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 AND 51.

GEORGE R. GEPP, GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 2 RUA DE S. PEDRO (FIRST FLOOR), RIO DE JANEIRO.

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. SPANISH WINES.

Superior Montillado ... Duff Gordon.
Do. do ... F. Heald.

Table Sherry ... Duff Gordon.
Do. F. Heald.
Do. Pemartin & C.Pemartin & Co. PORTUGUESE WINES.

Superior Port ... Offley, Cramp, & Co.
Do. do. ... Sanderman & Co.
Do. Lisbon Port Medlicott & Co. Do. Table Wine Do. Collares Red) do. Do. Bucellas, 1st do. and 2nd quality FRENCH WINES.

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

Chateau Larose ... James Violet & Co.

do.

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

BRANDIES.
J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Go., and other different marks to be had. CHAMPAGNE. In pints and quarts of the well-known marks La Perte and Cliquot. Besides the above they have always a supply of Real Hollands, Marmalade, Preserved Fruits, Jams, Vinegar, and a large variety of other

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



Many people suffer from they know not what Many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes (and they are innumerable) its symptoms are in the main these same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, lose of appetite, loss of fiesh, and great mental depression; indigestion and a stomach cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and mind. Now, what these unfortunates really want is vigor and vital strength, and, as sure as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain health by resorting to

BAGLEY'S HESPERIDINA.

It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is re-

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL FOR BOARD EBS AND DAY PUPILS.

An English Ledy of considerable experience in Teaching has opened an Academy for Young Ladies at 249 Calle, Tacuari, where she will be happy to receive the daughters of respectable English and Argentine families, promising these all the advantages which experience and ability Can give.

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

249—CALLE TACUARI—249. 196 | xp,m

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Faix, 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. Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquists).

BRANDY, WHISKY, AND GIN COCKTAILS,
On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers,
AT THE 'EXCHANGE,' 63 CALLE ZAVALE, (Bolsa Building), MONTEVIDEO. 28,xp,a7

Office in Buenos Ayres—

14 MAYPU, in charge of Dr Susviela
Office in Montevideo—149 CALLE ZAVALA.

NAVARRO VIOLA, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW;

Saddles and Harness. GEORGE SMITH, 151-STRAND, LONDON-151;

Next Door to Somerset House, London, England, Manufactures every description of Saddles and Harness, &c., &c., suitable for all parts of South America, of the Best Quality, and at very Molerate Charges. All Sorts of Spanish and Mexican Bits, Spurs, Bridle and Spur Furniture. 25p | 1pf | ja38

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

98 | Sm. 30 AGUILA

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