THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500

THE STATE OF THE CITY.

Saturday and Sunday were eventful days in the history of Buenos Ayres. Nothing that we experienced in the yellow fever panic some years ago; nothing that occurred in the very worst epoch last April, approached in magnitude or intensity the rush from this abandoned town during the days above named. A friend from an estancia near Moreno reports the little estancia house so crowded that every room is converted into a bedroom, every rancho and outhouse is an impromptu dormitory. At Mercedes, Lujan, and Chivilcoy the affrighted citizens of Buenos Ayres were proud to obtain a night's lodging on the top of a counter or on the bosom of a billiard-table. The rush to those districts was so intense that the quintas are all converted into lodging-houses; the ranchos, mud hovels, with hardly the semblance of a thatch, are rented by men accustomed to the perfumed which we meet with outside, than the people at present in town seem to know nothing of what is going on outside. Even in the Calle Larga, a small the dust, and once a week is removed. six-roomed house, which has been shut all the winter, was besieged on Saturday night, and on Sunday boasted of no less than forty-five occupants. The sewer from the hospital in the Calle poorer class of suffering fleeing humanity have squatted along the Quilmes, San Vicente, and Lomas covered with every description of roads: no hovel is too delapitated, no horrid filth. mud rancho too humble for the unfortunate citizens of Buenos Ayres; and, as if Divine Providence, resolute to show the people that its laws can never be violated without retribution, hundreds are this day compelled to seek shelter in bullock carts and temporary sheds in the open Camp.

sneds in the open Camp.

So melancholy a picture of the woes and sorrows of the people of Buenos Ayres is not without its moral. With all our shining talents, advanced civilisation, profound erudition, and transcendant political views, we know not how to live—as individuals we may consult our private welfare and conveconsult our private welfare and convenience; but in a social point of view the people of Buenos Ayres are destitute of the slightest knowledge of those arts which tond to comfort and salubrity. That every city on the face of the globe is open to epidemic attacks there cannot be a question, but Buenos Ayres was built in a healthy manner. One hundred people occupy more space in their domiciles in this city than in any other city of an equal population or importance that we know Take any square or block in this eity, we care not if the most populous and througed in the town, and we un-hesitatingly say that it will be found that the number of residents, occupants, or tenants, bears no proportion with the square yards of ground which they occupy, when compared with other cities. A house (according to the ordinary run of houses in this city) which accommodates a family of say twelve persons, stretches over a superficies which in Dublin, New York, Paris, London, or Liverpool would afford domicile for at least nity. Ronos Ayres stretches out, and though barely with a population of 223,000 souls, stands upon more ground than other cities whose inhabitants sum up to nearly a million. We deduce from this fact that the city, per se, is healthily built, and with but the rudest care could dispense with even an hospital.

The city, however, has only one defect, which goes to bear us out in our thesis, that although individually Argentines can take care of themselves, collectively they are blind to every social comfort: the houses are large, airy, and roomy, with yards or patios, but the streets, on the other hand, are small and narrow. To tear down whole blocks and widen the streets, is a task which posterity must be allowed to undertake, since it is hopeless to expect that in the present generation any-thing of the kind will be attempted, but since Governor Alsina is about to abolish the wretched Municipality, we make the following suggestion: the streets are too narrow for three-story houses, and although we caunot well prohibit a man from building houses as high as Lezama's nonsensical watchtower, still the safety of the city demands some precaution; therefore a law should be passed, compelling every man who builds more than a one-story house to give to the side-| green fruit or stale vegetables.

walk a yard for every additional story. The streets of Buenos Ayres are common property, and therefore horribly neglected. In the length and breadth of the whole city there is not a scavenger to be found. Once a week the occupants of houses are ordered to sweep half the street before their doors. But even supposing that this edict were carried out properly, what does it amount to? Simply a sort of weekly street cat-licking: the streets of Buenos Ayres are never properly cleansed except by a storm.

Now, let any man on a hot summer's morning walk at an early hour through any, even the very best, streets in town, and what horrid filth, out even in the very middle of the street, will he not see. We cannot offend our readers by publishing the naked truth, but in Calles Reconquista, San Martin, Defensa, Bolivar, Peru, and even Florida, better even the dead horses, Could Constantinople beat this? And yet people wonder that we have pests in this city. Even at this moment the

So far back as last February a body of city capitalists offered to supply the town with water. Of course, the town with water. Of course, the rascally municipality opposed it, and even accused us before the court for speaking the truth. Had that company heen formed, the waters from the River Lujan would have been carried into this city, and possibly even now—instead of a sickly band of music playing in the evening in the plaza—we should have refreshing inter d'equi playing at every square pipes. *jets d'eau* playing at every square, pipes turned at every street corner, washing night and morning these filthy thoroughfares. But all this has proved a dream; and now the awful truth stares us all in the face-THAT WATER IS AS ESSENTIAL FOR THE CITY AS AIR, and that until we have sewers to carry off the filth, and water pipes to wash down every street, epidemic diseases, in one shape or other, will hold sway in this terribly neglected town.

When last in Montevideo, one of the Comision de Higiene favored us with an insight into the books, and showed us how they managed. Every block or square in the city has its even the number of occupants in each house, and the trade, profession, or calling of each is entered there, the state of whitewash, &c. Now, in God's name, we ask why is not the sound in ame and on behalf of Two Hundred and twenty thousand human beings we demand of Governor Alsina the utter and absolute extinction of the board.

Has Governor Alsina the decision of character requisite?—has the Palanthian, we ask why is not the sound. anu, uutii we get a water supply, the streets swept clean twice a day. Has not the grave closed over sufficient victims already, or shall we for ever go on in the same melancholy ways of filthy putrifying neglect? Awake, Governor Alsina, and stamp the d-d municipality out of the city; let us get rid of this humbug of humbugs, and let the accursed municipal name be obliterated from our vocabulary.

Begin by removing the dead horses and dogs which infest the city (there are two dead horses at present rotting at the foot of Calle Bolivar Hill, behind Waterloo Quinta).

Give Mr. Landois his privilege to lay whatever pipes he thinks proper. Name an officer, whose duty it must be to have scavengers daily cleansing our streets; pay the officer and his subordinates high salaries, and in front of the Cabildo hang him and them if they neglect their duty.

Remove the corrals to their proper sites; send the saladeros to Ensenada, and buy up all their establishments at the Riachuelo and convert them into a people's park.

Place inspectors at every meat and vegetable markets, and send the butcher to Paraguay who sells tired and infection! beef, or the costermonger who retails

Knock down the old Recobs and give the Plaza Victoria a healthy look and a breath of fresh air. Compel every watering-cart man to

take from the river five hundred yards

above the Gas-house.

Shut up the Recoleta, hermetically consigning every coffin in it to the mother earth, and give the city of Buenos Ayres three public cemeteries instead of one.

Open lime deposits and supply all the poorer class with what Dr. Harris of New York calls the true conqueror

Do this-and do it at once-Governor Alsina, and you will prove a blessing to your unfortunate country, and the Augustus of the Plate.

DOWN WITH THE MUNICIPALITY.

By a felicitous accident, every paper in Buenos Ayres yesterday published an attack, more or less severe, on the horrid municipality of this doomed city. Our remarks found such a grateful echo in every circle that we feel determined to hammer at that horrid board until its existence will be

a thing of the past.

The grave has closed over some scores of fresh municipal victims since our last article, and the funerals are passing through every street in town whilst we write, yet the municipality building is still standing; the chairs and tables of that impure corporation have not been flung into the street by an indignant and affrighted mob; and we hope will not, as we are opposed to such violence even when the criminal neglect of the board affords every nal neglect of the board allords every justification for such an act; but a torchlight meeting ought to be held, and if the municipal cholera frightens the people, let the public indignation frighten Don J. B. Peña & Co. Something must be done, and that at once. Yesterday every road leading from the town was crowded with horse carts, bullock-carts, dog carts and coaches, laden with the furniture and luggage of hundreds fleeing the town. On the Quilmes road the humblest mud rancho has its city tenant. The hegira of last

has its city tenant. The hegira of last April has commenced again. The railways are crowded, the steamboats cannot carry all the passengers, and all this misery, affliction, and woe because the rascally municipality has its heel on the city.

The sins of the Municipality are of omission and commission. Everything they have touched they have spoiled, ruined and bungled. There is a great cry out now for the municipality to authorise Sr. Landois' water scheme, but we do not join in it. We ask for inspector; every house, yard, or building is entered in its proper district; the state of the building, the patios, water closets, algibes, even to the kitchens, is reported on once a week;

name, we ask why is not the same of Buenos Ayres the moral pluck to thing done here? why are there not ostracise an institution which, gloatpaid scavengers for every block in ing in filth and putrefaction, sits like

Look around you, Adolfo Alsina, and see the city of your birth, your aspirations, and your ambition steeped in the dregs of the deepest of all woes: a churchyard gloom spread over every street, trade and com-merce at a stand-still, and the only thriving business that of the under-

taker or the gravedigger!

Alas! shall it be said that the Governor of Buenos Ayres is impotent in an hour so awful?

We put the matter to his Excellency as a man, as a fellow-citizen; and implore of him to drag from the depths of municipal corruption the suffocated interests of his unfortunate

country! Down with the Municipality!-forit is a disgrace to Buenos Ayres.

Down with the Municipality !-its influence is more poisonous than the cholera.

Down with the Municipality !- its extinction would revivify the dejected citizens.

Down—doubly down—with that hated Board of Humbugs, which has at last succeeded in converting the most healthy city in South America into an emporium of filth, corruption,

The extinction of the Municipality will be the resurrection of B. Ayres.

SPLENDID TESTIMONIAL.

Yesterday we had the high honor to receive from a subscriber a costly and magnificent testimonial, in the shape of a mother of pearl eigar case, cased in silver; also a mother of pearl match-box, adorned in the same chaste style. This splendid testimonial is rendered the more valuable, since it comes from a distinguished member of the Argentine bar, who, although differing with us on many subjects, wishes to testify his high appreciation of our honest exertions to rid the city of abuses, and to promote the material and moral interests of the River Plate. Toilsome and fatiguing as is the life of an editor, and surrounded as we are with troubles and cares, unknown to other careers, still there are moments when spontaneous approbation, as in the present instance, more than repays all our toils, and we have but to observe, that the only alloy to our feelings this moment is, that so splendid a tribute should be paid to services so humble.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The state of the Argentine Republic on the departure of the French mail presents far less ground for apprehension than at the leaving of the Arno The rebel forces of the interior, although peither captured nor applications. though neither captured nor annihilated, have fairly melted away, and their leader, abandoning the cause of aparchy and disorder, has crossed the mountains and taken refuge in Bolivia. The fear of a Chilian invasion, about which we had such alarming rumours, has happily subsided. We have apparently nothing to dread from that quarter, and the Argentine Republic may be fairly said to be progressing in spite of itself. In the province of Rioja we have to deplore another revolution, but there is no substantial proof to connect the National Government with this disgraceful motin, although the province of Entre Rios has sent to the Vice-President a protest which is couched in language of open rebellion. The reply of Dr. Rawson, Minister of the Interior, is dignified and firm. It disonws all connivance with this rather disgraceful civil commotion. Thus the pretext which some of the provinces evidently sigh for in order to justify a disturbance is removed. The Vice-President has published a proclamation respecting the action of the Government in the coming Presidential elections, and disapposition Presidential elections, and disavowing all support or leaning towards any of the numerous candidates, and extending to the citizens in the interior a wholesome advice as to the freedom of voters, but in Buenos Ayres it is very generally believed that our excellent Vice-President, consulting the best interests of the nation, and solely with a desire to bind Buenos Ayres with a desire to bind Buenos Ayres more firmly to the provinces, sides and supports Dr. Adolfo Alsina, Governor of Buenos Ayres, who is admitted to be the only man with sufficient interest and influence to retain the capital in Buenos Ayres, and thus says the country from the and thus save the country from the possibility of future civil strife. Go. to 12 per cent. per annum. The exvernor Alsina, as ruler of the chief and first province in this Republic, has, during his short administration, given the very best proof of his earnest desire to further the real interests of his country. He struggles against the antiquated abuses which afflict this province with an honesty of purpose and a decision of character, which have gained for him the sympathy and support of the foreigners in the Plate. The last advices from headquarters

are of a most unsatisfactory nature The attempt to shut the Paraguayan ruler in Humaita has resulted in nothing, inasmuch as Lopez holds full which, on the one hand, is maintained by debility and procrastination, and, on the other hand, resisted by indomitable bravery and fanatical determination. Caxias has done much towards forcing the campaign to a conclusion, per cent. and occupies positions of the most strategio importance, but he lacks energy and men to turn these advantages to account, and it is impossible

to say when the objects of the triple

alliance will be fully accomplished.
The last raid of the allied troops into the interior of Paragray has afforded the fullest proof that the enemy's country abounds with sup-plies, and that the continued stories of Paraguayan deserters, as to the starvation and misery existing in the Paraguayan camp, have been destitute of the slightest authenticity, and mere inventions.

Preparations on a most gigantic: scale are going on for a powerful expedition which is about to be despatched to seize Asuncion, destroy the arsenal, upset the Government, and name a Provisional one instead. Much depends on the success of this expedition as to the future of the campaign. It is greatly feared that when it crosses the Tebicuari, a wide and rapid river, the enemy will intercept the communication, and attempt to cut off the division from the main

The constant supplies requisite for army purposes gives a great activity to many branches of our city trade. In all other departments of commerce business is dull, and English and Franch cotten goods are selling in French cotton goods are selling in most instances at a loss. The market is seriously overstocked; the bonded warehouses in the city are found insufficient to accommodate the heavy importations going on.

Exchange rules low. Gold has become scarce, and wool, although un-precedentedly cheap, cannot be bought at a figure which makes it a desirable remittance. Thus we have the trade of this place in almost every respect overdone.

The River Plate Bank, as also the Mauá Bank, have drawn largely for this packet at 48½, but the marketrate has been 483, and, at the close of the Exchange transactions for the packet, the best bills have been passed at 485, and in one instance something was done at 49.

The National Government has yielded to the constant appear of the Press on the subject of exorbitant taxation, and reduced the valuation placed on import and expert articles. This timely measure has in some respects much benefited trade.

The Great Southern Railway is doing a splendid business, bringing in almost daily from 12,000 ar. to 15,000 ar. of mestiza wool. The goods and passenger traffic this year is so considerably in excess of that of last that there can be no doubt whatever this prosperous road will soon yield 7 per cent. net to the shareholders.

The Northern Railway, under the able management of Mr. Mortimer, is also doing an excellent traffic business, and, as the suburbs along the line are each day becoming more populous, the passenger traffic of the road shows a steady increase.

Money rules in better demand, and the rates of discount average from 10 cellence of the Exchange-office, which has secured a fixed value for our, paper-money, is each day better appreciated; still exchange rules so low, and so much gold is experted, that many feel nervous as to the general state of the River Plate mar-

National Bonds are firm and rising: they at present command the very high price of \$55, but this rate is purely speculative, the Bonds having been bought up by one or two wealthy capitalists.

Sheep rule extremely low, and may: be bought in small flocks at about 3s. dominion in the Gran Chaco, and each, and in large ones at 2s. 6d. Land: maintains open communications with also shows signs of depression, and, as Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. a general rule, the rural interests in the hopes which we all entertained of the Plate are languishing. More a speedy termination of the war have been dispelled, and even the most sheep, owing to the high price paid experienced can put no limit to a war for fat cattle and the steady demand; for hides and tallow.

Gas Shares rule from 85 to 90 per cent premium. This prosperous comhandsome dividend of from 20 to 25:

Exchange on England, 484 to 49. " Antwerp, 5:12 to 5:29. " Rio, 40, nominal,

STORM. THE

The weather for the last few weeks has been of a heavy, unhealthy nature, sickness on the increase, and the health of the city of a character to create alarm: streets filthy, tenement houses overcrowded, and, to crown all, a most horrid, nauscous atmosphere, caused by the millions of dead fish, lying high and dry, on the river's Divine Providence seems to have pitied us, and on Wednesday night another storm, fully equal to that memorable dust storm on the 19th March 1866, visited this neglected town. The hurricane, while it lasted, was so terrific, that people in two story houses were seriously affrighted. The gale was a thorough, unmistakable 'pampero.' It commenced about 45 minutes past 8 o'clock p.m., and with greater or less intensity lasted until midnight. The rain commenced a the city writing for the packet heard little after ten, and came down in nought of the peril until the following torrents. Happily the storm caused morning. very slight damage in port; a few lighters went to the bottom, but the packet, about which the greatest apprehensions were entertained, arrived true to time, although our brother our leading ship-brokers, survived the editor, who came up in her, states that it was an awful night on board.

Our special reporters have sent in it is trifling, when weighed with the of view, which such a splendid tornado must have worked. All the paper dollars in the bank, all the gold in the River Plate would not pay for mosaic dust destroyed its color. the first half hour's blow, which, sweeping from the steppes of the Andes, burst over this most neglected and unfortunate of cities. Had it blown down half the city, we could have afforded if, provided it blew the cholera and the Municipality from our shores.

In the neighborhood of Barracas the storm caused much damage. The beautiful trees, fronting the quinta of Dn. Juan Antonio Fernandez, although not torn from their roots, testify to the severity of the gale by their dishevelled branches. Orange grove in front, temporarily shut up, owing to the absence of the tenant, also suffered in the shrubbery depart-The mulberry trees, which afforded a grateful shade over the hospitable threshold of Mr. Richard were blown down. pavilion the storm also played havor with the choice exotics. In the Atkin's quinta four aged monanchs of the lovely garden were torn up by the roots, and 7,000 pears brought to an untimely end. Standard Hall defied the elements; the gale burst into the dining-room, while discussing the merits of Mr. Boyd's crown port, but in an instant the doors and forked lightning, and defied its point;' silent prayer for the satety of the packet in an hour so rude.

Perry Castle and Waterloo Quinta withstood the shock of the elements. Along the Moreno slopes, however, the trees suffered, and 'Zimmermann Mr. A. Rance, Mr. Rice, brother on solitude' might be read to advantage and sister; Mr. C. Mardenburgh, Mr. in the umbrageous avenues of Mr. Gonzalez Moreno's garden on the José Cervantes, Mr. José B. Dominof Cooper Hill, deplores the loss of a cherished vine. At Anderson Park a few of the trees lost their branches, J. M. Prada, Mr. F. Sarrabeto, Mr. and the whole side of Lezama's man
J. M. Guerricavettras, Mr. J. M. A. "Menotti Garibaldi was slightly

In the Boca the storm also caused much damage, and along the Ria-

The Yellow House has battled the gale, with a loss of 10 yards of wall and some trees.

In the southern parts of the city several zinc roofs have been blown away. A new house, at the corner of Independencia, was blown down, just as Mr. G. Wilks was fleeing for safety and for succour. At Mrs. Admiral Brown's house the windows were smashed, and the dust got in. A 'tropero' from Quilmes states that numerous ranchos have been blown down and trees torn up.

At the South Plaza some bullockcarts were blown clean over, and the gale caught one of the railway tram. way cars whilst running, but no accident occurred, although the passen gers roared to be let out.

Along the Western Railway the storm was also felt. Rose-hill lost, in the first balf hour, a moiety of its fruit. Many of the sweetest places about Flores were injured by the gale, but our special reporter from Belgrano gives the most sorrrowing of all tales.

now a new appearance, owing to the leafless trunks which stud the way.

Watson's renowned hotel was thronged all night with visitors, who came to dine, but remained to sleep. There were great fears entertained for the ranchos in the garden, but they withstood the shock.

Dr. Mariano Varela's villa suffered from the boisterous winds: the children's swing swong was blown over the roof, and some of the choice shrubs transplanted from the Buschental Gardens, Montevideo, were blown around the summer-house.

Hawk Cottage suffered, owing to the windows having been carelessly left open.

Dry Goods House is not blown down, as at first rumored. The owner was absent at the moment.

The F. A. M. Cottage was nearly tumbled. One of the proprietors in

Best house, Brown Lodge, Semple Park, Aldecoa Ville, have more or less suffered. Hayloft Hall came off best. Charter house, the residence of one of storms, but in the neighborhood of the Old Bailey, there was ruin and desolation. It appears however to their returns of the damage done, but have rained much more in the city than, in the suburbs. Mr. Drabble's immense good, in a hygienic point splendid mansion at Soccoro, suffered less than the garden, where the peach and other fruit trees were sadly injured, even to the tesselated patio

> During the continuance of the storm people who happened to be out at the time had to take refuge in the first house they met. Anothecary's Hall, Calle Rivadavia, was thronged. Mr. Lewis was obliged to walk into a Spanish family in Calle San Martin. Mr. Saunders, who was driving in from Palermo, had to stop on the road, and did not reach town until midnight, whilst a christening party in Calle reply to the note of Russia, Prussia, Defensa was brought to a wind-up owing to all parties being obliged to is quite prepared to assume the res-run home to shut the windows. What possibility of its own acts, and desires damage the gale may have done in the nothing more than that the Powers camp we have yet to learn, but all agree that it rivalled the great dust storm of 1866.

THE ARNO'S MAILS.

The R.M.S. Arno arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock. She left Rio at 8 a.m. on the 6th, arrived at Montevideo at 2 p.m. on the 10th, and landed | fical force, which immediately opened 83 passengers and 137 packages of a heavy artillery fire. A battle encargo. The Arno brings for this port | sued, which lasted for three-quarters 93 packages of cargo and the following passengers, viz.:-

. Messrs. F. Corrielto, A. E. H. Abraham, L. A. Lestage, J. L. d'Almeida, windows were closed, and 'the Editor, M. Fresmo, Dr. Domingo Cobas, Mr. secure in his retreat, smiled at the and Mrs. McClymont, Mr. and Mis. forked lightning, and defied its point; Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Russell but a painful anxiety for the supple and servant; Mr. M'Cramer, Mr. M. ments on board the Arno, evoked a Dogherty, Mr. Marion, Mr. William White, Mr. A. Bell, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Duchuritz, Mr. A. Mareschall, 2 servants, and infant; Mr. Navaretti and brother; H.E. Sr. Varela and servant; Mr. P. T. y Sabatez. Mr. F. Quiart, L. Orme, Mrs. Maker and child; Mr. Mr. Cooper, of guez, Mr. J. B. Vasquez, Mr. J. M. sion has changed color, owing to the Badiola, Mr. M. Esteves and brother. wounded in the leg. washing it got. "On Saturday

The Arno will leave Buenos Ayres on the 23d, and Montevideo at 5 a.m. ehuelo the weeping willows wept even on the 25th inst., with the homeward into the stygian flood beneath. In future the said ship will mails. In future the said ship will desist from his enterprise. carry specie to England at 3 per cent., and further particulars can be obtained by applying at the Company's

agencies. Mr. Jacob Bright has accepted the invitation of the Liberal party of Manchester to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of that city. He will not issue his address until after the funeral of Mr. James. There is at present no Tory Candidate actually in the field.

It is reported that a baronetcy will shortly be conferred on Mr. Titus days would see the end of the Tem-Salt, whose eminence as a manufac-poral Power. The Romans had been turer has long been rivalled by his represented as only waiting for their

deceives no one. Although no full or official details are at hand, there is no doubt that at least five French battalions under the command of General Polhes, took part in the engagement. The fact will tend to still further embitter the relations between Italy and Proclaim a Republic or There is an article in the Chassepot rifles, which the restriction of the Papal troops were advanced guard had passed Mentalions and the fact that the enemy did not the advanced guard had passed Mentalions and the fact that the enemy did not the advanced guard had passed Mentalions and the fact that the enemy did not the advanced guard had passed Mentalions and the fact that the enemy did not the advanced guard had passed Mentalions and the fact that the enemy did not venture to molest the retreat, showed that at many points the fighting must have been desperate. It is said that a passed back that the Pontifical troops were at least five first signal from the leaders of the revolution the Pope's subjects would raise the standard of redelion, and proclaim a Republic or advanced guard had passed Mentalions and the fact that the enemy did not venture to molest the retreat, showed that at many points the fighting must have been desperate. It is said that a passed back that the Pontifical troops have been desperate. It is said that a passed back that the Pontifical troops have been desperate. It is said that a passed back that the Pontifical troops have been desperate. It is said that a passed back that the Pontifical troops have been desperate. It is said that a passed back that the Pontifical troops have been desperate. It is said that a passed back that the retreat, showed that at many points the fact that the enemy did not that at many points the fact that the enemy did not that at many points the retreat, showed that at many points the retreat, showed that at many points the retreat that the enemy did not that the fact that the enemy did not that at many points the retreat that a passed back that the point of the later that the

with shady trees on either side, have Patric of last evening, which, if it has Italy, as Mazzini and Garibaldi might any authoritative signification, means that the French troops are to be used to repress the expression of popular feeling in Italy, The Patrie tells us that Italy has only to appease the public mind, and that France and Italy will continue agreed in order to accomplish this task. The French troops will therefore remain at Civita Vecchia till every trace of the late disturbance is effaced. It seems likely that this process of pacification will be a long one. Although efforts are made to convey the impression that no great agitation exists in Italy, it is impossible wholly to disguise the truth, and that truth is, that public feeling is greatly moved. It may be that the Italian Government will flid itself unable to cope with the popular indignation. Does the Patrie mean that in such a case French troops are to interfere for Victor Emmanuel as they have for the Pope?

The Presse tells us that the speech of the Emperor on the opening of the French Chambers will be very reticent as to the foreign relations of France, except to the Roman question. His Majesty will, however, deal largely with subjects of domestic interest. It is also stated that a new loan for internal improvements will be aunounced.

The Emperor Erancis Joseph arrived in Vienna yesterday afternoon. He was received with every token of welcome. All the public bodies turned out to meet him, and the Burgomaster delivered an address, the purport of which was that the Emperor's speech in Paris had been read with delight in Vienna, chiefly because it promised a policy of peace. The Emperor replied, declaring that he would do all be could to bring Austria back to her former position by cultivating unity at home and peace with all toreign countries.

If the Vienna papers may be believed, Turkey has sent a very plucky France, and Italy. The Porte says it should refrain in future from every kind of interference in the Caudian

The following details of the defeat of Garibaldi have been received :-

"Garibaldi moved from Monte Rotondo on the 3rd to take Tivoli, which had been reoccupied by the Pontifical troops. A little beyond Montana he came suddenly upon the whole Pontiof an hour.

"Garibaldi, after a heavy loss, re treated to Monte Rotondo, followed by the Pontifical troops, when the battle was renewed, and after two hours and a half desperate fighting the Garibaldians were completely dispersed.

"Garibaldi and his staff fied towards the Italian frontier.

"The greatest bravery was displayed on both sides, and the Pontifical Zouaves repeatedly charged with the bayonet.

"The Garibaldians lost 450 killed and 900 prisoners. The number of their wounded has not been accurately ascertained.

"The Pontificals had 200 killed

"Menotti Garibaldi was slightly

"On Saturday a deputation, including Deputies Corte, Crispi, and Sinco, waited upon Garibaldi, and vainly endeavoured to induce him to

The result of Garibaldi's short campaign in the Papal States, if it has disappointed many hopes, has cleared maintain either that the Roman peo-

dictate. At last the signal was given, bands of Garibaldians poured into the Papal territories, Garibaldi himself, breaking the cordon drawn round Caprera, advanced within sight of Rome, and the little Papal army, worn ont by constant marching, was in no condition to suppress a general 'emeute' in the capital; but the moment was lost, a few isolated outbreaks were easily quelled, and the only barricades raised infiRome were raised by the Pontifical troops against the expected attack of Garibaldi. It may be said, indeed, that Garibaldi was ultimately defeated by the arms of France, and it appears by the last accounts that General Polhós' brigade, if it did not take an active part in the encounter at Montana, reach, the field when the fortune of the day was still undecided, and turned the tide against the Garibaldians. At all events, the presence of French soldiers at Rome enabled the Pope to employ his whole army against the enemy without, but there was ample time for a decisive movemement before the French squadron sailed from Toulon, and had it succeeded, that squadron might never have weighed anchor at all. Judging by all that has occurred, we are inclined to believe that, even without French aid, the Pontifical forces would have succeeded in repelling Garibaldi, supposing him to have received no support from the Government at Florence. If this be so, it is vain to speak of the invasion as a supreme effort of the Italian nation to complete the unity of Italy. A great nation rising 'en masse,' like the Germans in 1813, not held at bay by 10,000 or 100,000 foreigners, and no amount of 'plebiscita' inviting the Italian Government to occupy the Roman States can disguise the backwardness of the people to work out their own salvation. As a demonstration of national enthusiasm this enterprise has been a failure, and it is but fair to remember that it was undertaken and continued by Garibaldi contrary to the earnest advice of his own political associates. Marshal O'Donnell is dead. The

history of his life since 1835 or 1836 is almost the history of Spain. He has been concerned in more than one of the changes of Government. In 1840, after the Carlist war was over, he declared himself on the side of the Queen Mother, and went into exile with her in France. Espartero took up the Government, and in 1841 yielded to O'Donnell's request for permission to return to Spain. That permission was Espartero's ruin. O'Donnell got up an insurrection, and Espartero was driven from power. Since then, O'Donnell has been Governor-General of Cuba for some time, and has filled various Ministerial offices at home. In 1859 he commanded the Spanish expedition against Morocco, and tor his services there was made Duke of Tetuan. In 1863 he resigned office, and has been since then under a cloud. He was a man of great ability, much firmness, and unrelenting in his treatment of his opponents. He is reported to have said that there are various ways of getting and retaining office, but that the best was to shoot all your opponents. There is no doubt he acted upon a principle very much akin to this. After his successes against Espartero, he shot numbers of the perfectly honest, but had no ability, while the latter was full of ability, but had no honesty.

THE BATTLE OF MENTANA.

DEFEAT OF GARIBALDI.

Florence, Nov. 5. On the 3rd of November, at half-past twelve noon, the body of volunteers away some illusions. In the face of which occupied Monte Rolondo was recent events, it is scarcely possible to put in motion by the Mentana road in the direction of Tivoli, where all the ple are resolved, at any cost, to get rid of the Pope, or that the Italian people are resolved, at any cost, to gain possession of Rome. When the French troops quitted Civita Vecchia rendered to the march, and had rendered to the rendered to the march, and had not give Rome, and though it is reasonable to the direction of Iron, where an explanation of the volunteers had not behaved very well. But for this the reasons suggested seem to be an ample explanation. It must have been felt in the ranks that victory could not give Rome, and though it is reasonable. a twelve mouth ago many persons directed, in an order of the day, all imagined that a few weeks or even the arrangements suggested by mili the fight none were in the ranks, after tary art to guard against an unex- the terrible trials they had passed pected attack. The advanced guard through, save those who were ready to was composed of the 1st battalion of give their lives for that chieft it is as munificence as a philanthropist.

The French Government still keeps silence in reference to the part the troops of France took in the battle of troops of France took in the battle of Montano. Their silence, however, Although no full or sufficient to keep order among a popudeparture to rise as one man against briestly government. Months passed, throw out strong flanking parties on well think of safety when there was no The streets, so happy and cheerful France. There is an article in the vote for annexation to the kingdom of advanced guard. On seeing the fact shows that the reports of Chas-

enemy, the General made the follow-

The 2nd battalion of volunteers and the 2nd and 3rd Bersaglieri, together with the Carabiniers of Leghorn, were extended along the heights which rise about half a mile from Mentana, and were received with a sharp fire of foreign Chasseurs and Zouaves.

But the arms in front of Mentana not being found suitable for defence, and a movement in force towards the left being developed by the enemy with the evident intention of cutting off our line of retreat, our line was withdrawn into Mentana, occupying the houses and the castle, while the rest of the Garibaldian troops were echeloned on the left and behind the village. Then two columns of Chasseurs and Zouaves attacked in front and on the left, as had been foreseen, and succeeded for a few minutes in penetrating as far as the first houses-The position was critical. Mentana and the retreat were threatened. General Garibaldi ordered the whole line to charge with the bayonet; it was billiantly executed, and Mentana was recovered. The general himself directed from a height the fire of our guns. The day seemed won, and the enemy was at every instant losing ground when a new and dense hostile line appeared on the field. They were the fresh battalions of the Antibes legion, who, reinforcing the wavering battalions of the first line, attacked our left with new vigour. Their arms of precision and artillery caused heavy loss to our men, who disputed the ground foot by foot. But victory seemed hopeless. We were crushed with numbers, and paralysed by the want of ammunition for our guns, which had exhausted their seventy rounds. It was necessary to save the line of retreat, and to hold the enemy in check, preventing him from descending on the road that leads from Mentana to Monte Rotondo. This object was successfully attained, and the retreat on Monte Rotondo was effected.

Gen. Garibaldi concentrated there all his disposable forces for the defence of the position and the castle. The enemy approached within gunshot of the village, but did not advance nor attack. Towards five o'clock he drew up his forces on the heights fronting Monte Rotondo, and left the whole evening and night at our disposal. Gen. Garibaldi might have employed this time in reorganizing and opposing an extreme resistance in the elevated position of Monte Rotondo. But after the French and Italian intervention, the political situation preponderated over the military, and further bloodshed became useless. Gen. Garibaldi perceived it, and ordered a retreat on Passo Corese. It was executed in the course of the evening, in presence of the enemy, and in excellent order.

The combat lasted four hours. The whole Pontifical army, with three batteries of artillery, of which, however, they could only place a few guns in position, were in our front. The be-haviour of the volunteers during the fight was praiseworthy, and almost all the general and superior officers suffered in person during the critical moments of the fight. But the seeds of dissolution scattered through the body by the infamous arts of the hired agents of the authorities, the defeated party without mercy. It has failure of ammunition, the miserable been well said, contrasting Espartero arms, the evident want of an object, and O'Donnell, that the former was had rendered victory impossible. the individual actions of gallantry were numerous, and on receiving the reports we shall make them known. Our losses may amount to 250 dead and wounded, and some hundreds of prisoners; but the enemy paid still more dearly for his victory.

Official Italian reports raised the number of prisoners to 1,100, all of. whom have been given up by the French. It seems evident from this fact, as well as from some expressions in the report, confirmed by private statements, that a portion of the volunnot give Rome, and though it is reasonable to suppose that by the date of give their lives for that object, it is as

weeks past been privately sent to fill fatal results. There is not a solitary up the Papal ranks have not been case of it in the Argentine hospital. up the Papal ranks have not been without foundation.

General Garibalds, on arrying at Corese on the ovening of the 3rd, issued a manifesto stating that as the mixed liberation of Rome-he withdrew from General Fabrizi wascharged with the necessary details of the dissolution of the force, and. Garibaldi telegraph ed to Leghorn for a vessel to take him to Caprera, and next morning, attended by many or his late staff, he set off by special train for Florence, on his way to that port. But at Vigline the train was stopped by Colonel of Carbineers Carnozzi, who required the general to descend, and told bim he was under arrest. Garibaldi demanded too warrant, but was told there was no warrant but an order from government. He denied its authority over one guilty of no crime againt the Italian government, and claimed his right in the character of a deputy, a Roman general appointed by a regular government, and an American citizen, and declared that he would only submit to force. friends prepared to defend, but he forbade them, and opposed only a passive resistance. Crispi telegraphed to Florence to the government for leave to Garibaldi to proceed quietly to Caprera, pledging himself that there should be no demonstration; but, after an hour had elapsed, no reply arrived, and Colonel Carnozzi ordered Garibal di's removal. Four carbineers took him up in their arms and placed him him in the train, in which only his family were allowed to accompany him. He is now at Spezzia. You will have by this time the official exposition in the Gazette of this evening of the reasons for this action by government. It is proper to add that the commiting any act leading to a possibility of war with a neighbouring power is a crime under the Italian code.

Florence is full of regular troops which are poured into it still by eve ry train. The news of the withdrawal of national forces from the papa territory has been received with sullen acquiescence. The only difference is that the liberal journals desire it should inaugurate a position towards France resembling that held towards Austria in regard to Venice. ministerial papers desire, on the contrary, to make it the basis of new negotiation.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

Itapirn, Dec. 6, 1867.

On the 29th ult. returned the expedition of Coronel Correa to Tuyu-Cue. It reached within a few leagues of the Tebicuari without meeting a human being. Lots of fat cattle, horses, and poultry were found, but the dwellings were all left vacant and unprotected. This expedition brought back with it 1,200 head of horses and cattle, amongst which were 600 milch cows. and 400 horses. Nothing of importance has transpired with respect to the expedition; it seems to have been a reconnaissance and foraging party. The Brazilians marched by the river path, reached the mouth of the Tebicuari, where it is reported they found a strong guard and a battery mounting fifteen was no fighting.

On the 30th ult., the Argentine steamer Gualeguay arrived with nearly 200 men to recruit the Argentines. They came partly from the Provinces and partly from Buenos Ayres, the latter being enganchados. This contingent embarked at Rosario on board the war steamer Chacabuco (a craft of dismal fame), where it seems to have received rather severe treatment, crowded, half starved, and roasted in a blazing sun for a couple of days, then freely treated with a mess of dry farina and water ad libitum.

Cholera broke out amongst them, and carried off thirty-six of their number on the shortest possible notice. In Goya the survivors were transferred to the Gualeguay and brought up here. Twenty of them were sent to the Argentine hospital in Itapiru, and the authorities becoming acquainted with Argentine steamer Yaguarete with a their wretched condition, every measure possible was taken for their com- Three steam tugs from Corrientes with his command, it seems more than pro-No new cases appeared after their arrival here. The Captain of the and commissariat stores to Mr. Lanuz. Gualeguay, however, the day following was taken ill with a very severe attack with passengers and freight came in have the cholera again. I have not of cholera, which happily yielded to true to time. The above named vesthe treatment of Dr. Macdonald; heis sels are the arrivals here of one day. now quite well.

Cholera' and small-pox continuesthe former in a mild form; the latter amongst the Brazilians and children

seurs de Vincennes having for some unvaccinated, generally attended with

A commissioner was going round the Comercio yesterday, taking down the names of all the residents and their employes capable of bearing arms, intervention had taken out of his irrespective of nationality; it seems hands the object of his enterprise—the for the purpose of haring a deposit of arms stationed close by, and of calling them out to defend themselves should another 3rd Nov. happen. At the same time, other commissioners were on the qui vive for deserters, and those who had no papelitas, or such as could not produce the requisite document, were summarily sent forward to the lines. mounted on jaded mules, and now and then brought to a sense of their situation by a slap of a broadsword; in fact, those that demurred going were treated like housebreakers.

Just as the bymn of victory is being chaunted, and a speedy and complete termination is momentarily expected -iust as the calculations as to the best mode of disposing of the vanquished toe, and of receiving the death struggles of the dying tyrant-lo! there appears one of those peculiar touches of the necromancer's wand, so common in this war, changing the whole a spect of Lopez sbut up, besieged, closely invested, without more than two alternatives, remain where he is surrender or die of starvation, or break through the allied lines. None of these are necessary: another mode of getting out of the dilemma not looked for makes the closing or Tayi of little use. Lonez has cut a road in the Chaco (so is the very generally accepted belief). by which he has free communication with the interior. It is said that this road had to be cut through seven leagues of heavily timbered woodland

The grand topic—or rather I should say the principal matter that now agi tates the great bulk of the Argentine officers—is the election of the President. Like the Roman legions, the army seems to think that the settling of this vital question depends on itself. One thing is pretty certain that the army candidate runs a very good I need not chance of being elected. say that this nominee is Sarmiento who will, doubtless, be seated in the Presidential chair if the soldiers gain the day.

Of late the belligerents are more prodigal of powder, shot, and shell than ever. Now, every day and every night a continuous cannonade, as well as a roll of musketry, is heard in the direction of the allied encampments; howewer, it don't amount to much Where the Paraguayans get their ammunition from is an enigma that time cau only solve. People here are divided in their opinions, as respects the next move of Lopez; some suppose another dash at Tuyuty, here, or at the Chaeo railroad, which is rapidly progressing. It is known he persists in concentrating his fortifications, retir-ing his gans to his nearer line. Desertions from the enemy's lines are fre-increase his political capital. quent; as usual, the runaways tell inconsistent tales. One day Lopez has gone raving mad, and become a complete maniae. The next, he has just in**tr**oduced *via* the new Chaco road, into Humaita 5,000 head of cattle, and that the whole army are busily employed in preparing an ample supply of jerked beef, working day and night. The number of such stories might be enlarged, let the two versions suffice. reis in English gold.

Itapicaru came in with a contingent might probably turn out as it did in the that my labors have had such a grand from Rio; the troops were landed at last election, when Mr. Taboada, on a result for the country, even if I profit sunset of the same day, and marched in military order in the cool of the miento, received one single vote for that my accounts of the Chaco were evening to the lines. As usual the soldiers were mostly men of color, and being a kind of little king in Santiago, well equiped. The Argentine armed steamer Sylph also came in with a contingent, upon the third day after her arrival the troops were landed and marched on foot at noonday "comme il faut" to the lines escorted by a company of mounted spearmen. Argentine steamer Charrina with an English brigantine in tow, both vessoft the result. Besides, the personal sels were laden with horses. Italian friends of Cabal, he is supported, gunboat Ardita, with a deep loaded strangely enough, by the enemies of schooner in tow. schooner in tow. American steamer the present Administration, and the Palmyra with a barque and two brigs man who was instrumental in securing in tow; the steamer came loaded with hay and carts, the tows brought horses. is supported by the clergy. It is diffi-Argentine steamer Yaguarete with a cult to understand politics in this counbrig in tow, both where hay laden, try. With such strong elements at chatas in tow loaded with sheep, fowls Three daily packets from Corrientes It may give an idea of the commerce of Itapiru at the present moment.

With respect, SINBAD.

ROSARIO. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Dec. 7, 1868. I should like to know when an Ar gentine Bulwer will occupy himself in writing a history or a romance on the "Last of the Moutoneros." We can hardly take up a paper from the Intorior, without reading this 'epigrafe;' and yet the same paper will invariably contain intelligence of a new and improved, edition of the Montonera. This chronic evil in the Interior Provinces, bears a strong resemblance to the brigandage in the South of Italy. There appears to be no political object It is only the bad elements of the Provinces that take advantage of the debility of the Governments, and congregate, in the shape of 'gauchos, crimmals, and disappointed politicians, to make war on the defenceless population.

All seriously armed opposition appears to be subdued in the Northern and Andine Provinces. Gen. Navarro, by all accounts the best man in the Interior, has settled Mr. Varela, and by last advices is marching on Rioja, instigated by Taboada, to reinstate the petry Governor, Mr. Davila. It is a very great pity that a man like Gen. Navarro should be forced into making common cause with Taboada. varro is one of the few men in the Opper Provinces that is to be trusted He is loyal, liberal in his ideas, and is not actuated by ambition. He is, in fact, a safe man, while Taboada is an exceedingly dangerous one. A very exact comparison can bedrawn between Lopez of Paraguay, and Taboada of Santiago. Both are educated men; both are highly intelligent, with natural military talents; both are proud and haughty; and both seem to be imbued with Napoleonic ideas as to how the masses ought to be governed. Such a thing as allowing the people the liberty of thought, word, or action, is something entirely opposite to the ideas of these two men, one the despot of a Nation, the other despot of a Federal Province.

It is unfortunate for the National Government, as well as for the nation at large, that Taboada seems to be the only man powerful enough in the Northern Provinces to quell the rising storm. The position that he has been placed in has increased his power to a dangerous extent. Viewing the affairs of the Interior in an impartial light, I consider it very unfortunate that the Government did not name General Navarro as head man in those Provinces. Navarro, without being a 'caudillo,' carries with him the adhesion of Catamarca, Salta, and Jujuy, and even Tucuman would receive Navarro with open arms@to save itself from the influence of Taboada. The latter, knowing the great moral strength of Navarro, had him named his second in the war, and it is well known that the Lieutenant has done all the work. while the Chief has done nothing but

Still, I am very far from agreeing with your contemporary, the Republica, that mentions Taboada as one of the probable candidates for the Presi-This is simply ridiculous. Apart from the vote of Santiago, making known the admirable quality which Taboada can command if he chooses, he is not certain of even a months ago no one knew anything majority of votes in the Provinces of about them, and no one would have Catamarca and Rioja. In Tucuman and given ten dollars per league for them. Salta he is disliked and feared; while popular candidate for the Presidency and sufferings of the explorer. How-On the third the Brazilian transport as Vice-President; and even then it ever it is gratifying to me to know the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Taboada, probably is blind to the fact that his real character is appreciated and understood by all the other Provinces.

The election excitement in this Province is on the increase. The Frevre party will not accept any "arreglo," and seem determined to fight it out. In this case it is hard to give an opinion the passing of the Civil Marriage Bill, bable that Mr. Cabal will secure the elections.

There seems to be no doubt that we seen a case personally, but the medical men have them on their hands. The town however is not alarmed; I

bitants of dirty ranchos, the first who to breed sheep on the cheap lands of always fall victims to a contageous disease, it is reasonable to hope that the cholera has not taken the dangerous phase it did last year. spring has been very wet and the weather extremely variable. natural consequences are a superabundance of cases of dysentery and diarrhoa, accompanied by coughs and colds. Under these circumstances. it is probable that common diseases may assume a fatal typhoid phase and may easily be mistaken for chole-It is known that exists in Cordoba. On the 3rd a well known citizen of Rosario, Mr. Mariano Amigo, died in that city of typhus

A species of black small-pox prevails in Parana, and all passengers from above are passed under observation before being allowed to land. D- Mariano Cabal, the candidate for the governorship, had to undergo quarantine the other day, for four and twenty hours. From what I can learn however the report about the small-pox, if not false altogether, is highly exaggerated.

The Gran Chaco Railway Bill sancioued by the Provincial Legislature has received the signature of the Governor. It has the privilege of continuing the road to Santiago. In my last I spoke about this enterprize. I remark in the statutes a disposition that I am sure has never yet entered into any Railway contract. Mr. Ca bal sets forth in one of the articles that two per cent of the net profits is to be set aside to be delivered to the Commissioner of Provincial Fund: and two per cent, more is to be given. of which three premiums are annually to be formed to be handed to those families of the Colonies of San Carlos, San Geronimo and Esperanza, who have proved themselves the most meritorious. There is an off-handed liberality in this that accords well with the character of Mr. Cabal. The first Directory of the Railroad will be composed, as I am given to understand, of Messrs. Patricio and Tomas Cullen and Mariano Comas.

The news from the North American Colony is cheering. Their wheat crops are splendid, and the Tiempo of Santa Fé says that relatively this colony will give double the products that any of the others will, on account of the intelligence and industry of the colonists. A sample of their wheat sent down to Santa Fé was pronounced the first in the province. the colonists have received several additions to their number from California; and lately a number of Welshmen of the Chupat Colony have settled alongside of the Californian Colony on lands given to them by the Government.

It seems that the Government considers that the contract with Messrs. Wilcken and Vernet is cancelled, as to the Welshmen, another part sold to the Mr. Grognet, and another to Mr. Laprade, both gentlemen of Rosa-Rey has also been denounced by purchasers. All this is the result of my expedition to the Chaco last year, and of the lands existing there. Eighteen Now they are worth from four to seven exaggerated and interested. Now they find out they are neither one nor the other.

The Colony Helvecia, half-way between Santa Fé and San Javier, will produce this year 12,000 bushels of in proportion.

A German gentleman who visited the Californian Colony, says it did existing governments of Buenos Ayhis heart good to see the admirable res, Montevideo, Santa Fé and Entre culture of the farms there and the appoarance of the crons.

We have no data as yet from the three principal Colonies, except that the crops are all looking very fine.

The hurricane of Wednesday night

did a good deal of damage amongst the small craft in the port. A small steam launch was sunk, but the agents, Messrs. Kenn and Soames, have got her up without damage.

The wool market is very dull. The first sale was for 23 Bolivian rls., but the price immediately went down to Sheepfarmers are discouraged. The fact is, that my prognostications do not know of any family having left, are being daily corroborated. The ed with those in Victoria and New From the fact that deaths have not Litoral must become an agricultural South Wales.—Pert Elizabeth Tites occurred amongst the careless inha- country, and means must be attained graph.

the interior and the frontier. Messrs. Wheatly and Kemmis, owners of an estancia at Totoras, eight leagues from the railroad, which they

are making one of the finest establishments in the province, tell me they are succeeding perfectly with their sheep on hard grass. But opinons are very conflicting on this sub-Nevertheless, if our estanciero succeeds, it is an affirmation that half dozen negatives cannot disprove. I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,

W. P.

REMARKS ON WOOL. The following statistical remarks on the European wool markets, taken from a late South African paper just received, will interest our readers:

Colonial wools—We find that the toal quantity imported into London during last year (1866) was 455,819 bales against 432,852 during the previous year; while the quantity im-ported during the seven months ending 31st July last was 283,177 bales. The following table gives the gross sales during February-March and May-June series during the last six years:

Year—1862 bales 14,098; 1863 142,372; 1864 155,541; 1865 243,213; 1866 242,633; 1867 296,669.

For the August sales (to commence the 15th of that month) there had arrived up to the end of July 111,767

bales, held over from previous series, 25,000 bales, and expected to arrive before the sales opened, 22,536 bales, together 159,303 bales. The English clip this year, we read, was large and good; fleeces were selling at 15d. to 18d. per lb., which was lower than at the close of June, and as the tendency was towards a further decline, that circumstance would, it was thought, unfavourably influence the course kinds of Australian wools. Before passing on to notice the Havre and Antwerp wool markets we will just add that the grand total of colonial and foreign wools imported into the ports of London, Liverpool, Huft, Hartlenool, Grimsby, Bristol, and Leith during 1866 aggregated 790,458 bales against 685,634 bales in 1865. At the Havre wool sales held on the 18th July last and following day, 7,700 bales River Plate wools were offered at auction, and met with good competition at a slight advance on June sales. The stock of unsold wools, the produce of Buenos Ayres and

Montevidee, was about 22,000 bales. The Antwerp public sales of similar wools commenced on the 30th July and were to terminate on the 10th The quantity catalogued August. totalled 24,500 bales, equal in quantity to about 45,000 bales colonial, and in value ranging from 6d. to 9d. per 1b., for unwashed sorts. Stocks in England of this description of wools were small, as considerable sales had been part of this concession has been given made in them prior to the end of July. Antwerp is, as is well known, the great mart for River Plate wools, formerly half the clip from that quarter found rio. A quantity of the lands of the its way there, but since the American Congress adopted the Protection-Tariff now in force, the imports into the Belgian port have embraced a still greater proportion of these wools. Hitherto the quantity exported from the Plate to London has been very small, having been under 1,500 bales in each of the years 1865 and 1866. Gradually, however, it is confidently pieces of artillery, protected by which lay in the river several Paraguayan steamers; if such be the case, the Brazilians left it, as it was, for there of Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Uruguay, and Entre Rios wools, will find their way in considerable quantities to the greatest of all European wool markets, and there enter into active competition with the ordinary Cape and Australian fleeces. For the present none of the La Plata clips can compare either for fineness of staple or general "get up" with those usually sent to England from the South African and Australian Colonies. The spirit of improvement, however, is abroad in all wheat, and corn, potatoes, and batatas the Riverine Provinces of the Plate, where English enterprise directs and English labour aids, and where the

> to them, new and important industry. Knowing something of the countries on both sides the river, and of the class of Englishmen who have made them their homes, we can quite believe that in a very few years the Plate will be the largest wool-growing country in the world. An experienced Australian sheep-farmer, who lately passed this way on his return home after

Rios foster and encourage in every

possible way the development of this.

a three years' sojourn in the Bands Oriental [Uruguay Republic], informed us that the sheep runs in the latter country were as three to one compar-

The undersigned, consignees of produce, fearing that in view of the unfavorable nows brought by the last packet, in regard to the prices of produc and in consequence of the paralysation of trade produced by the unhealthy state of the city, which has occasioned the temporary absence of the greater part of the dealers, they deem it their duty to recommend their constituents to abstain from making remittances of produce until affairs return to their normal condition, believing that in so doing they best consult the interests of their friends by saving them as far as possible from the losses likely to be incurred in the existing state of business.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 16, 1867.
[Signed:]
Miguel Duggan.
Fernandez y Moreno,
Daniel Hayes.

Frank Or Duniel Hayes.

Juan Frank Bernabe Arambulo. Ghiraldo hnos y Cia.

Sres. Unzúe é hijos. Emiliano Perez. Juan Robbis é hijos. Millan y Llobet. Emilio Castro.

152 | xp d18 SUBSCRIPTIONS

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

"Eil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicore."

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1867.

STOPPAGE OF SPECIE PAYMENT IN MONTEVIDEO.

Without any desire to criticise too bardly the recent measure of the Montevidean Government legalising the stoppage of specie payments, we feel constrained to say that the urgent public necessities usually put forward by governments as the excuse for such an act, are not very apparent in the case in question; the very language of the decree in question is laboured and transparent, and we regret sincerely to be obliged to confess that Montevideo, with all its go-aheadism, has set an example in the River Plate, which public honour, credit and good faith reprobate.

This is the third time, we believe, that the Montevidean Government has come to the rescue of its banks, and there are sound reasons for believing it will be the last; for although much sa we deplore the readiness of the Government to lend itself to such an act, we are happy to think that the magnitude of the paper money evil is becoming so great that henceforward the whole power of a ricketty republican administration will be impotent to stem the evils which a rotten financial

system engenders. When the decree was first made known in Buenos Ayres there was a misconception as to the motives, and an erroneous suspicion as to the parties whose influence dictated the measure: the bank which has held for so many years the lions share of the circulation was at once suspected; but all this mistification has cleared away, and now all who know anything of the state of financial affairs in Montevideo are aware that the suspension of specie prove to the public, is by no means and we believe we may add ruin which this ill-timed measure is calculated to effect. All the sound banks of Montevideo have an interest at stake, in repudiating this arbitrary relief and bringing the bank which has led to

the public. All mercantile men admit that there can be no resumption of specie payments until one or two banks are would up; and yet to wind up these banks owing to their large issues and the immense amount of inconvertible securities in their 'cartera," cannot be effected without causing a decline in property which few are prepared for: but it was absolutely impossible that banking business could go on, on the slippery footing established in Montevideo without a grand amashpaper money was stricken off by the million; every one in Montevideo had an open credit in one or other of the new banks; millions were paid away in the shape of indempites upon the filmsy and unnegotiable government paper, which had 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 24, and even 36 months to run; mortgages were executed upon city property for, We may say, imaginary amounts. A man bought a building site, in say which, even at the most extravagent though an isolated case here and there

such a compromise, face to face with

the next day the whole property was mortaged to the bank in 16,000 or 20,000 pats. And so, on the great facility which some enjoyed for raising paper money at the banks on this de scription of property, gave increased value to the property; building sites and lots at Union, Cordon, and other parts rose with magical rapidity in the market. But the country could not keep pace with all this artificial prosperity, and down came the whole tabric owing to the iron despotism of the exchange market.

The monthly bank statements, published with such sworn veracity, such religious exactitude, are proved now to be mere shams, since the banks count the bills of other banks as specie. The carteras of the bank managers prove equally delusive, since the bank that holds half Montevideo under bond and mortgage, and shows Government bills and vouchers for more than its whole emission, is in the most dangerous of plights, and must inevitably be wound up. The millions represented by the securities in the cartera are all of a fictitious value and cannot be realized, save at a terrible sacrifice. Thus our old thesis holds good; the bank that did the most business will now realise the most losses, and the bank with the smallest cartera is the safest. As a matter of course, there is a squeeze, and this squeeze is amongst the banks themselves to see who remains with the least paper. Banking business in Montevideo is carried on a far different system from that in Buenos Ayres. Here the banks hold large deposits, there only savings' banks hold deposits. The banks of Montevideo are purely institutions of convenience. Three-fourths or seveneighths of all the paper money in circulation is held by the banks each night hence the severity of the loss, if any of the banks smash, must fall on the banks themselves more than on the public.

The best banks, as a matter of course, hold up their own bills, and pay out in the notes of the other banks, whilst the weak banks, on the con trary, are but too glad to part with their own paper, and hold up that of the others. This has already led to some altercation in one of the banks, but we cannot censure the conduct of the manager doing the best for his institution under such critical circumstances, for he, in collecting the outstandings of the Bank, is forced to accept every bill offered.

There is much to learn by a calm contemplation of the present financial state of Montevideo. The working classes gained such high wages, and business generally, for the last two years, has given such splendid returns, that the country itself could not keep pace with the growing wealth of a class purely consumers, whilst the producers were each day becoming more impoverished. Let the bank books of Montevideo be thrown open, and then will be seen the rather anomalous fact, that the debtors of the Montevidean banks are, for the most part, people who have property and pass for rich, whilst the poorer class are the chief creditors. All this may be traced to the outrageous borrowing lending payments was resorted to, to bolster mortgaging that has been going on to up an institution which hitherto had help speculation in building sites and the reputation of doing the largest city property. By the great fall in business, and during the few short the wool market the productive powers serious and great as the loss might tion has been increased. The Government, ministers, and legislators are commensurate with the inconvenience, impotent in such a crisis, and the stoppage of specie payments can only result in the immediate winding up of some of the most inflated of the proprietor was the first to drink banks.

THE STATE OF THE CITY.

None can charge us with alarming the public. None can point to a line in the Standard uncalled for at the present awful crisis; but it is idle to attempt to conceal the fact, that the state of the city is going from bad to worse; and, where all this will stop, God alone can tell. We had deter putting the fullest confidence in the mined to exclude from our columns to Almighty, we must not neglect to day, everything touching the melan-choly state of this pestiferons town, but our letters received yesterday morning from Paraguay and Rosario, and the sad and harrowing tales of human sorrow and affliction we are forced to hear hourly in our office, compels us again to treat on this lugubrious subject.

The people are fleeing this city, just like rats from a doomed vessel: no road is too long, no train too crowded, no bullock-cart too dilapidated to intino oullock-cart too dilapidated to intimidate the citizens; sheep puestos no detalls, unless by hearsay, because, are turned into lodging-houses, estancin-houses into hotels. cia-houses into hotels. People will not the honor of receiving an invita-insist on it that the country air is the tion, or perhaps because of my too 2,000 pats., builds a house thereon, very best of all remedies, and al- liberal and democratic sentiments.

D V E R T I 8 E M E N T. prices to operatives, only cost \$f.8,000 | occurs outside, the faith of the multitude in the camp is nothing abated. The splendid appeal of Dr. Lopez to the common sense of the public; his measure, brought before the Legislature, caused an intense feeling in town yesterday, and the great indignation meeting in the Plaza Victoria, proved that at last the people are in earnest. "Down with the Municipality," was the watchword yesterday, and down they are at last. We have triumphed over that corrupt Board; we speak against that Board collectively, not individually, as there are one or two members men of high honor and integrity, but who find it hopeless to get the Board to do anything. All the papers have joined with the Standard; and, thank Heaven, we have kicked the Board into its grave.

Facts are now transpiring which prove the full justice of our attacks on the Municipality. Thirty rickety old basura carts, it appears, is the sum total of the municipal ambulances for removing the city filth!!! - thirty carts for a city last week boasting of a population of a quarter of a million of inhabitants!!! What criminal neglect, what outrageous perfidy! People saw the dust-boxes at the doors of the houses at a late hour in the day. They blamed the cartmen and the peones; but murder will out: the truth has come at last, and thirty municipal carts is what the Municipality deem sufficient for 27,000 houses!!!

Is there any law, justice, right, honor, or rectitude left in the country, when such things are tolerated If a man, gallop in the street, he is at once pounced upon, and fined by the Municipality \$100 m_lc.; but there is no fine for Peña and his satellites, who leave the city in such an awful plight.

At the market, in Calle Defensa, yesterday, we inspected the stalls. There we saw green fruit, stale vege tables, and repulsive-looking meat exposed for sale. No inspector, no sheriff's officers — nobody, in fact, that cared a pin's point whether the butchers sold prussic acid or beefsteaks. Such an abandoned state of things shook our confidence in the future of this great but neglected country. We turned from the place with a shudder, and thought of the fools we all are who trust to servant girls to feed us.

The filth and offal in that low ditch which is spanned by the wooden bridge in Calle Defensa is worse than ever. Last April the Committee of Inspection for the parish reported on this nuisance, told the Municipal Board that the houses adjoining used the place for a 'letrina,' and until it rained the place was never cleaned: they insisted upon a wide sewer being built to carry off the current and the filth: they told the Board what might be expected if allowed to remain until the heat of summer set in .- To this hour not a single step has been taken! What is the consequence ?-sickness is rife in the quarter, and Don Mariano Billinghurst, and others on the Inspection Committee at once resigned; and now the parish is without even an Inspection Committee !- in fine, there is no limit to the crimes of the Munici-pality! Thank Heaven, they are annihilated!

Respecting the poisonous nature of run dry, availing himself of the recent high tide in the river, sent a peon to get a couple of pipes of water, which he obtained and put into the the proprietor was the first to drink the water on Sunday morning. In four hours she was a corpse. All the medical aid of Buenos Ayres proved useless.

Now, these are all solemn facts, and we believe, that it is our duty to publish them. We cling to the hope that Divine Providence will mercifully dispel the gloom which hangs over the city: but meanwhile, and although adopt every necessary precaution, for we may exclaim with the prophet—

With desolation is the land laid desolate, For no man thinketh in his soul."

LATEST NEWS FROM QUILMES. December 9.

Being the saint day of Quilmes, the authorities, &c., have had a blow-out.
The church ceremony was well attended by town and camp folks. The ball at night was crowded with people from

BERNARD, Standard Agent.

Yesterday, the largest and most influential meeting ever known in Buenos Ayres was held in the Plaza Victoria.

At two o'clock, the hour appointed, about fifty assembled on the pavement in front of Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, and Co.'s office. When a sufficient number gathered, the leaders of the Cathedral, and a chair having been obtained,

Dr. Lopez called the meeting to order. In his usual lucid, flowing style, he pointed to the melancholy state of this city. Half the population had fled, and the remainder dejected and doen-wharted at the awful mortality going on, something must be done in this sad crisis. The Municipality had proved a most worthless body. The people are dying around. No measures have been resorted tothe same humbug going on day after day. The hour had arrived when it was essential that the people should take the matter up. He moved, therefore, that a committee of five be named-to wait on the Municipality in the name of the people of Buenos Ayres, and demand their resigna-

The following were amongst those named on the committee :-Don Mariano Billinghurst.

Dr. Argerich. E. T. Mulhall. Dr. Lopez.

Don Mariano Billinghurst rose amidst a burst of applause. He told the assembled multitude that so far back as last April, when on the inspecting committee, he notified the Municipality of the necessity of adopting some sanitary measure in his parish; he pointed to the nuisances, informed the board of the exact locality, but to THIS HOUR not a single step had been taken; cholera raged around affliction carried to many a once happy home, and mourning in every street; the Municipality look ed on impassible, it was necessary to do something. We are here to-day to do that something; we are here to demand our rights; we are here to teach the Municipality its duty; we are here to tell these men the will of the people of Buenos Ayres, and with God's help we will accomplish our end. Mr. Billinghurst spoke with an eloquence which springs from conviction and earnestness. Owing to the waves of human beings which beat around the steps of the Cathedral, it was impossible to follow him. Cheer after cheer followed each pause. He spoke for about 10 minutes.

Dr. Argerich then came forward and in a splendid oratorical display told the people of Buenos Ayres the dangers that surround and the duties of the hour. We regret, owing to the noise and push, our inability to report his speech, but it was every way worthy or this distinguished lawyer.

The committee then formed and proceeded arm in arm to the Municipali ty Chambers, where the whole board were sitting. When the committee entered there was evidently a tremble in the Council Chamber, Don Mariano Billinghurst, Dr. Arggerich aud Dr. Lopez in short discourses stated the object of the committee and that the people af Buenos Ayres assembled. outside were resolved upon the abboard attempted to argue the point, but the committee declined to hear anything: the shouts in the room, "Down with the Board." The shouts below to the same effect. The melo-dramatic attitude of old Ascuenaga, the trembling voice of Pena, the roar of Billinghurst formed a scene which baffles description, theupshot of it was, that the Municipality point blank refused to retire.

Mr. Billinghurst then drew out his watch and, in the name and on behalf of the citizens of Buenos Ayres, gave the Municipality one hour to consider. at the expiration of which the citizens would adopt the best course they

thought proper.
Ascuenage and some others shouted out that they would never resign, and that they would turn the Committee downstairs.

Dr. Mariano Billinghurst then, with the other members of the Committee descended to the Plaza, and acquainted the citizens of the resolution to give the Municipality one bour.

The Committee then proceeded to

ABOLITION OF THE MUNICIPALITY. | Avellaneda, in the Governor's apartment. Shortly after Dr. Varela, Minister of Hacienda, arrived.

Mr. Billinghurst explained to the Ministers the object of their visit, and as a very serious row was impending, demanded of the Governor to insist on the resignation of the Board.

Dr. Argerich and Dr. Lopez followed in the same strain. There seemed. movement started for the steps of the however, to be some hesitation on the part of the Ministers to meddle in the matter. The Governor, owing to a domestic affliction, was at his house.

Mr. Mulhall, as one of the committee, addressed the Ministers. deplored that the first occasion he had of appearing at a public meeting and figuring on a committee, should be on the subject of cholera; but things had come to such a crisis it was impossible to be a passive spectator. Something must be done, and, to aid the putting down the villainous municipality. He was no longer a foreigner; he was an Argentine. He pointed to the criminal neglect in every branch of municipal affairs. Even this very day the municipal dirt-carts were throwing old clothes and mattresses from the hospital into an empty square near the Plaza Once. In the name of law, of justice, and on behalf of the outraged citizens of Buenos Ayres, that the Government once and for ever annihilate the muni-

The Ministers replied, and expressed a wish to have time to see the Governor. Dr. Avellaneda proceeded to consult the Municipality, and advise them to resign, but this retrograde board sternly refused. Meanwhile, the committee, headed by D. Mariano Billinghurst, returned to the Plaza; the crowd showed signs of impatience; double guards were posted at the Policia, to keep back the crowd. When we entered the Policia all was uproar and noise. The committee again went upstairs, and told the board that there was but ten minutes left. Ascuenaga roared out that he would never resign, yet he was the first to escape when the push came.

Gradually the people got upstairs. There was a fling-him-out-of-the-window attitude on the countenances of the citizens who entered. "Abajo la Municipalidad" was the roar above, below, around. Municipal papers were pitched out of the window; the citizens appeared on the balconies of the municipal windows; shouts on all sides - the voice of Don Mariano Billinghurst high and above all could be heard. A slight push of the crowd, and in rushed the citizensthe municipal cowards fled to another room—the crowd followed—into a corner was at last pinned the President of the Board. Ascuenage fled. One or two honorable men, who unhappily belonged to the board, and laboured ineffectually in the right cause, remained.

Some delay on the part of Peña exasperated the crowd; there was an ugly cry raised, fears began to be entertained for the trembling Octogenarian municipal; the Secretary of the Board went to the window at the street and roared out that the Board had resigned, but the crowd would listen to nothing but the written resignation. O'Gorman, Chief of Police, offered to guarantee that the fellows had resigned; it would not do-where was the paper. The crowd increased. Sor. years of its existence declared the sountry have been diminished, the river water, there can no longer largest dividends amongst its share-holders. But the collapse of a bank, the currency, unproductive consumptions. But the collapse of a bank, the currency, unproductive consumptions at Santa Lucia, whose 'algibe' had the currency and some others of the defunct the world matrice the productive powers for the resident variety of the re Pena and some others of the defunct the ink bottle for the President to sign the paper was that which pens these lines, and which since the Water Supply Bill last March was thrown out, has ever continued the most ceaseless hostility to the retrograde board. What a victory!! The Municipality had accused and persecuted the Standard, now was our hour-Sic semper tyrannus. A death-like pallor come over Peña's countenance when he signed the paper, looked up, and beheld the Standard with the ink-bottle, it was too much for the poor old man, he sank on the table. But the roar outside was now greater than ever, and the shout "Here comes the Governor," heard on the stairs. Hundreds rushed up; every inch of foom was occupied.

Governor: Alsina spoke with Pena. told him to resign, and every one of his Board also, and then mounting on a chair, announced to the people that the Board had resigned, and he, as Governor of Buenos Ayres, pledged his solemn promise that it should be carried out, and that not a member should eyer, sit on that board again! This the Government house to wait on the pacified the citizens; and we hurried Governor; the crowd, still remaining to our office to report the proceedings, in the Plaza, resolved to wait the hour satisfied with the splendid victory out, and then settle accounts with which the Standard had achieved. Subthe hated Board.

When the Committee arrived at the Government-house, they were received by the Provincial Prime Minister, Dr.

Sequently, Hector Varela spoke in his usual flowing style; and even at a late hour the people still held the Plaza.

Thus died the Municipality of B. Ayres!

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Itapiru, Dec. 13.

Gentlemen,-Again I am constrained to preface my epistle by stating there is nothing in the shape of war news to chronicle. On the 10th, the steamer Georgia Belle, with the American schooner Alba in tow, came in. Both brought horses, the former 160, of which number 62 died on the passage; three on the way. Subsequently, seven steamers have come in, three of which bad contingents; the others came loaded with hay, maize, or miscellaneous cargoes.

Of late the hay arrivals have not equalled the amount consumed -20,000 bales monthly is necessary. As a matter of course, the article is getting low.

The Brazilian authorities have solicited tenders for the future supply of forage to be delivered here and at Tuyucué.

The heat not only continues, but each day increases in intensity. dinary thermometers are of no use, not being manufactured for such a fluid metal: the exact degree of Judging from one's sensations, it may be called terrific, without the slightest exaggeration. The sun's rays, hot and sweltering as they are, might be borne with some degree of patience and fortitude, but what is absolutely unbearable is the fine glistening sand clouds of which are raised by every breeze, filling every nook and cranny. The hot atmosphere thus impregnated, which, being respired, brings roundly before the imagination Dante' infernal regions, at least a moderate foretaste of Purgatory. Added to this highly stimulating condition of the air, the nervous system is kept in a constant state of irritation by the immense swarms of flies.

If one were not a suffering victim of the pranks of this insect tribe, what a splendid opportunity of studying its natural habits and instincts, they are so tame and domesticated. With what innocent confidence they alight on one's nose, enter into one's eyes, ears, and mouth, disputing with playful familiarity the sorry morsel. Yawning is out of the question. It seems—however superfluous the flies may appear to a new comer-that they under the peculiar care of the authorities; for every available space around and about this quarter there is no end to the great nurseries of them. It may be from an economic point of view, for certainly they prevent the horses and cattle consuming the fodder that comes from Buenos Ayres thus saving the maize and alfalfa (what a misnomer) to make bridges, fill up pantanos, and, by a careful exposure alternately to the rain and sun, produce a most suitable compost for preserving the hoofs of the animals soft and moist. Fortunately for this region, the heat is dry. If damp, there is no saying what terrible plagues would be the consequence.

Notwithstanding the great heat the commercial part of the population seems to be as active as ever. Amongst them 'siesta' is not much indulged in. From the landing place to the village, and thence to Tuyuti, a continual stream of carts, oxen, horses, and mules driven by a yelling, hooting, and swearing pack, assengers. and female, mounted or on foot, are on the move, representing every variety of complexion and clime. What fine specimens of the 'genus homo' are to be found on the shores of Itapiru. What refined ideas one should acquire, respecting the different foreign nations should the samples here be taken as a type. The cold blooded Briton, the lively Frenchman, the unscrupulous Italian, the romantic Spaniard, the plodding German, the go-a-head tobacco chewing American, the docile Argentine, the fawning Brazilian, the wild and savage gaucho, aro all mixed up into one mass of confused brutishuess. Here too "the inevitable nigger" in all his blackness reigns rampant, what lovely examples of the sable brother of Africa, could Mr. Senator Summer or Mr. Wendell Phillips pick up here to form intelligent voters, good jurymen, wise and upright judges, honorable legislators, expert mathematicians, in a word, possessed "of every great and good qualification" more than sufficient to entitle them to rule white men, notwithstanding their baboon-like appear-

enough, the victim is found because he is invariably in a state of non mobility, but the perpetrator is never heard of. Yesterday at noon a slight incident took place in the middle of the Comercio at the shore; two men, an Oriental and a Salteño differing some what, the Saltene not being quite compos mentis' fell, and the Oriental taking advantage of the favorable posture of his antagonist sent a large knife right through his lungs; of course he walked off. Three hours the latter brought 264, losing but afterwards the wounded man in a state of extreme prostration was brought to the Argentine bospital where he was im mediately attended to, the surgeon pronouncing the wound to be highly dangerous. A similar occurrence happened at the playa of Itapiru later in the day, between two men, caused by a dispute concerning the merits of a horse; in this instance one of the combatants was killed, the other came off badly wounded: both of the champions were Porteños. Little else could be expected where rows of shanties supplied with every kind of alcoholic drinks in quantities enough to terrify any disciple of Father Mathew; where every villanous compound "that will make rapid and extensive expansion of the drink come" may be had "dirt cheap," where gold circulates like silver or temperature cannot be ascertained. copper in any other country-where a case containing a dozen bottles of Martell's best brandy or a like quantity of London particular old port may be had for three Bolivian dollars. Bagley's hesperidina and Hostetter's bitters)both manufactured and duly labeled on the spot) may be obtained very cheap; in fact, the liquid trash is the only cheaparticle in the market. The ærial explorers that were to perform such wonders in their balloon enterprise, have ceased to exist in this quarter. They have gone, and gone without leaving a trace of their existence, except some little disappoint. ment in the minds of those sanguine dreamers that expected the erial contrivance to overcome Lopez with great amount gas. What hopes! "trifles light as air," nay lighter, are not the intruments to coerce Lopez. Steel and lead, properly tempered with a due quantum of Brazilian gold will do it. The undertakers of this mighty work have reaped little benefit from their sojourn here for they have not been paid, and don't seem to have fulfiled their part to the satisfaction of the chiefs of the army. As have said, since last week absolutely nothing new has taken place. Lopez still continues to draw himself closer: great vigilance is observed at the outposts of the allied lines. Tuynty is done up anew, and the general expectation is that Lopez will make another dash at some point. The accounts from the Chaco have no reliable foundation. It is certain that some communication from above with Humaita has been effected. The Argentine cavalry have it in commands to hold themselves prepared to march at an hour's notice. Here we have a respectable garrison as well as the protection of two gunboats; the shipping are again moored to the bank, forming a string of vessels a mile in length.

Cholera still continues in Tuyu-Cué, at Tuyuty, and here. At Tuyuty of late it has been gaining considerable force; here, although slightly on the increase, it is not of great moment. There was a case of it on board the Italian gunboat Arditi. Canuonade and musketry in the morning as usual. With respect,

ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) December 13.

It is useless to try and keep count of the depredations of the Indians. It have taken formal possession of part of the provinces of Cordoba, San Luis, and Mendoza, from Fraile Muerto up to the latter city. On the 2d of this month they pounced upon 2,000 head of cattle, within five leagues of Villanueva, and carried off two captives. The Indians are encamped at Macho Muerto, and appear to be quite at Muerto, and appear to be quite at their ease, knowing that they will not be molested. In the last depredation they burnt the house of a Mr. Guerara, near Cermica. In an invasion that took place some five or six the Indiana carried off the first confectioner in the place and the Indiana carried off the first confectioner in the place and the Indiana carried off the first confectioner in the place and the Indiana carried off the first confectioner in the place and the Indiana carried off the first confectioner in the place and the Indiana carried off the first confectioner in the place and the Indiana carried off the firm of Hett wilson & Co., gave a magnificent ball at his residence in the Largo do Machado at which was present the clief of the Rio society; a splendid supper was furnished by menths ago, the Indians carried off dancing was kept up until 4 o'clock Guerara's wife, and killed his two brothers-in-law. This time they have carried off all that was left on the and that given

The people of the Provinces are speaking very openly of the fact, that most luxurious entertainments ever while Cordoba, San Luis, Santa Fé, offered by members of the British

can be accounted for easily enough: Buenos Ayres has more means at her disposal to secure her frontiers.

The Cordoba Government has at last organised 200 National Guards to send to the Southern frontier.

Wednesday was one of the hottest days ever known in Rosario. The mercury in several places in the shade rose to 104 and even 106. The evening, however, brought on a severe storm of wind and rain, which has cleared the atmosphere. Considerable damage was done to the shipping; one brig loading with hay, was wrecked.

The cholera, or whatever it may be called, has presented itself with greater intensity. At Villapueva it proke out suddenly, and by last accounts was carrying off victims at the rate of ten a day. The railroad people are suffering: Mr. Baggott, an old employé of the line, died at Villanueva. An old and respectable citizen of Rosario, Mr. Cayetano Carbonel, died last night, and Mr. Undabarrens, of he Custom house, is not expected to live. We are commencing again our arduous duties on behalf of humanity. The deaths in Rosario amount now to from ten to twelve per day. There is not so much alarm, however, as in April and March. Mr. Hutchinson, and the other medical men, are all very active. The disease appears to be more complicated than before, with cases of brain fever, typhus, and black vomit; but, at the same time, it appears to yield more readily to care and proper treatment.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly,

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeyro, Dec. 2nd 1867 I take advantage of the "Hum-

boldt's" leaving this port for the River Plate to hand you the later advices from Europe and the United States o hand last evening by the "Halley."

I sent you by the Apa which left this on the 30th ult. the later advices from Europe which we had then just received by the Humboldt and which were fully as important as those

which I now send.

The Diario do Rio has again change ed hands, and it is to be hoped that the new editors and proprietors may strive as nobly to do their duty to this country and to the public as for a long time past the late proprietors did, rendering their paper the best news papers in Brazil; in a leading article couched in modest but dignified language Mesers, Quintino Bocayroa, Charles Nathan, and B. Caymari took their leave of the public yesterday, and there can be no doubt that there retirement from the superitendence of of one of our daily papers is universal ly regretted.

On the 25th ult. the Commercial Dock, constructed by the enterprising firm of Messrs. Hett Wilson & Co. of this city at their island of Mocangué was opened to the public in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor the various members of the Imperial family and a large assemblage of the leading native and foreign families of Rio de Janeyro. The 'vigario capitular' of Rio blessed the dock and then thy value was opened and the water soon filled the basin enabling the steamer Tacuaribe which was all decked out with flags to enter in gallant style. The Imperial Family then sat down to partake of a profuse and delicate lunch provided by the firm of the Mars. Wilson & Co. in a neighboring saloon the ceremony and the luncheon the which is more contagious than disband of an Artillery regiment played ease. a selection of musical pieces, and afterwards the Conselbeiro Liberato Barroso in an able and appropriate speis bet er to say at once that the savages of Messrs. Hett Wilson & Co. for his presence at that ceremony and congratulated the above-mentioned firm on vements which their perseverance and enterprise had provided for the port of Rio de Janeyro.

The same night Mr. E. P. Wilton, partner and representative here of the firm of Hett Wilson & Co., gave a magnificent ball at his residence in

This ball given by Messrs. Wilson and that given by his respected partner Mr. Hett previous to his departure from Brazil were two of the

conceded to Messrs. Estienne & Co. the necesary permission to establish again in the Empire a commercial firm.

The Minister of the Empire has, in name of the government written to Mr. Hermann thanking him for the numerous acts of charity practised by him towards Brazil.

During the absence of the Italian onsul in Rio the Baron Remperle de Philippsborn, the consulate of that country will be under the charge of of the vice-consul Mr. Lúigi di Goyzueta di Marchesi di Tovereua.

Exchange on London has been done at 20d. for bankers drafts and 20d1 for private paper.

Sovereigns have been sold at 128 nd silver dollars (patacones) at 28450. Shares of the Rio Commercial Bank ave been sold at 2\$ prem: and of the Banco Rural e Hypothecario at 160\$.

Trieste flour has been sold at 278 per blr. and Exra at 27\$ per bri. Coffee is quoted at 7 to 7\$400 superior 6\$200 to 6\$500 good first and 4\$800 to

5\$400 regular. The Humboldt takes in silver to Iontevideo 41,000\$ shipped by J. P.

Brazilian 6 per cent. stock has been

elling at 873 per cent.

Bank of Brazil shares the last sales ere at 191\$,

I send you a note of the passengers arrived yesterday by the Halley and who go on to the River Plate.

I also enclose a note of the steamers expected to arrive in Rio during this

Through your Montevideo Agents I send you as usual a telegram with the most important news.

Exchange at Bahia on London (30th vereigus 11\$500.

CABRAL.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We refer our readers to the news from Rosairio and the seat of war published in another column. The sanitary condition of the river ports is uncipality, its knell is tolling in the plaza satisfactory; and it may become a question if steamers will be allowed to land passengers from up the river at the Tigre or Buenos Ayres. From a letter published by the Tribuna from the army at Tuyu-Cue it would appear that the sickness existing is as much dysentery and intermittent fever as cholera; but it is in the military camp that the latter scourge is germinated An indignation meeting took place yesterday in the Plaza Victoria to visit the sins of war on the wretched Municipality of Buenos Ayres; and sins of omission and to spare, it has to answer for. But neither powers present nor to come will do more than palliate the evils in store for us until the pestilential farce is played out in Paraguay. As a means of palliation, we thankfully support the efforts of the Governor of the province and those of the citizens and Press of Buenos Ayres who have followed in the wake of this journal in advising instant and summary measures for the sanitary improvement of the city.

The steamer Rio de la Plata, which touched here yesterday morning on her way to the Uruguny, from Montevideo, took away upwards of 300 passengers from this port. Two hundred tickets were sold before her arrival. The more who run away the better for those who stay behind; and particularly as the inditives take their iright with them

There are two grievances, under present circumstances, which require attention. One is the exorbitant fares ech thanked the Emperor in the name charged by backney coaches. The roof to shelter them. public conveyances seem quite independent of the control of the police, and the jarvies seem to regulate their the numorous advantages and impro- prices according to law of supply and demand, the state of the weather, their own inclinations, or by the verdancy of the "fare," or his proficiency in Spanish. No one can now get a coach to go two squares under \$50, say, in round numbers, eight shillings sterling. We hailed the advent of Mr. O'Gorthe Largo do Machado at which was man, the present chief of police, as wo would the rising of a new constellation. We trust to him to remedy this evil.

The second grievance is beyond his doctors and the impossibility of knocking them out of their beds at night. We can only appeal to their humanity, with every consideration for the arduousness of their profession.

It may be a melancholy consolation to those whose vocation obliges them and Mendoza, are being continually commercial community to the society to remain in the city to know that in the fluid matter exuding from their pores. In fine, it is a wild life and only those with good stomachs, and the conclusions fixed resolutions should come here to hant up fortunes. Marder is common wincial. However, I suppose the fact

The Rio Tribunal of Cammerce has deserted. The fact, however, points

to the focus of the pest.

We observe, by a telegram dated 16th inst., that the Government in Montevideo had followed up the last decree by another, which puts an extinguisher on all new banking projects for the present. This is all very well, but it is deplorable to think we can neither have fish nor good red herring. Give us a dictatorship, pure and un-defiled, or freedom in banks and other things, with its good and its evil. About £148,000 was taken in Exchange by the Arno at Montevideo, but all before the decree appeared. The rates

ranged from 501d. to 51d.

The publication of the Esperanza of Corrientes has been suspended, by superior authority. The editors are

in prison.

The United States war steamer Shamokin has succeeded in saving the American barque Littlefield, aground at the mouth of the river.

The fine property belonging to the Pena estate at the corner of Calle Belgrano and Bolivar, which was supposed to have been sold for \$1,200,000 to a French gentleman, is, we understand, again in the market, as the conditions of purchase were not fulfilled.

By an order of the Captain of the Port, all river steamers baying sick on board are to go at once to Martin Garcia, where there is a lazarett and

doctor. The Provincial Government has sanctioned the immediate construction of reservoirs of filtered water, which will be placed near the barranca of the Recoleta. The decree signed by the Minister, Dr. Mariano Varela, ordains that the water-carriers of the city shall be obliged to supply them-Nov.) 201 to 205; on Paris 465 per fr. selves from these reservoirs. The and on Hamburg 858 rs. per. MB. So- Government places at the disposal of the engineers employed in the undertaking such of the material existing in the Western Railway as may be useful for the purpose. The rest will be purchased in the city. The works are to be commenced immediately. Ad-

> Thanks to the kind attention of a journeying British merchant, we received yesterday two splendid engravings, one of General Washington and the other of the patriot's mother. They adorn the walls of our office, and we fain would think, as they look down upon us in our editorial labours, the spirits of the mighty dead whisper-Down with the Municipality!

cipality, its knell is tolling in the plaza

while we write.—R.I.P.

A subscriber has called on us to say that on Saturday last, in some of the principal streets in town, the vasura' boxes were standing filled outside the doors up to two o'clock p.m. on that day; and, yet the Muni-

ipality exists? The lady-President of the Sociedad de Beneficencia notifies the public that from to-day the Italian Hospital will be open for the reception of cholera

On Saturday night about 500 fires were kindled in the city. night the number was much less. Last night, in some of the south streets, there was a good blaze. To-night there is talk of a grand fire in front of the Municipal windows; but for the sentry at the door the fire would doubtless be kindled very convenient to the Building. The intense batred of the people to the Municipality is on the increase. Mr. H. Varela has most properly resigned; his lette breathes candour. A meeting is talked of in the Plaza, to show the Governor

At Paysandu a quarantine hospital has been opened on one of the Islands. where passengers can at least liave a

We read in the latest army correspondence of a famous cure effected by Messrs Torres & Barton "Anti-coleri-.co." This agreeable mixture has been introduced into the Argentine cavalry hospital after every other preparation had failed, its effect was magical on the unfortunite sufferers to whom it was administered by the able practioner Dr. Faiber, in small doses every five or ten minutes, varying in strength and frequently according to the more or less dejected state of the patient. 'It is probable,' continues the control. We allude to the scarcity of writer, that ere long this salutary remedy will be exclusively used in the allied hospitals.'

Dr. Drago, we are happy to say, is

much better.

The mortality amongst the peones in the Custom House has been severe. thirty-seven having died within the last few days.

The steamer Amy, Capt. Batty, our old friend of the Cordova, has arrived in Montevideo. We salute our friend on his return to the River Plate. The Amy is a splendid steamer, and the

fastest in the Plate. Friday night being the Feast of Santa Lucia, there was a grand 'func-cion in the Calle Larga; bonfires kept up until after midnight, and a powerful display of fireworks, rockets, &c, are now crowded, and not a house to be got for love or money. The quints formerly belonging to Sr. Segovia has been sold to Sr. Tejo, who is now about to reside there:

A new paper is to be established in Rosario, to be called the "Federal." The principal editor is Mr. Carlos Paz.

The Municipality of this city was to have had daily sittings in view of the present state of the public health; but it seems that there have been rather fewer meetings than usual. It is gratifying to find that the Provincial Governor has come to the rescue, and that the days of that mockery of a city Corporation are now numbered. We shall be glad to find ourselves in the hands of younger and more intelligent Governors, for in point of activity and advancement in ideas, there are few more creditable Governments than that of the Province of B. Ayres: it is far a-head of the National authorities.

We learn from Rosario that the proposed station of the Central Railway will be an architectural ornament, without rival, in South America. The Government has generously granted a fine piece of land for the site. The traffic returns of the line for the week ending December 1st, were \$9,450 s. We understand that the returns are regularly augmenting, and the prospects of the line very satisfactory.

An Italian vessel is aground abreast of Colonia. We have been informed by a nautical authority that the reet or rock on which she struck is not marked in the charts.

On the 4th inst., about 200 Indians made their appearance at the puesto of a Frenchman, in the partido de Lincoln, about nine leagues west of Junin. They besieged the Frenchalarm of three guns, and sent a party in pursuit, who encountered and drove back, with a handful of mon, rescued 1,200 head of horned cattle, which a The forces now in Junin are protect valuable estancias there beyond the line of frontiers.

A river pilot, Mr. Parks, has informed us that six miles north-west of o'clock on Thursday night. Deceased, the Point Indio lightship the wreck of Adolfo Aguello, was a young man of a vessel has been seen floating up the fortune, twenty-three years of age, river. It was not ascertained whether the wreck consisted of the whole or part of the hull, as only some of the spars were visible.

We lately published in this paper a cleverly-written article on "Some Signboards in Buenos Ayres." The author overlooked the following spe-cimen of English, at 335 Calle Flo-

rida:-"Fabric of Ginger Beer.

the last two days; and medical men and we recommend every possible precaution within the reach of private,

has very properly been placed under

The steamers Sylph and Chacabuco have arrived from Itapiru but bring no news of importance from the seat of war.

We hear from a well-known broker, who deals principally in lands and farm stock, that there is every pros-pect of a rise in the value of sheep. It is thought they have now reached their lowest price. On account of the late depression in value, a demand is springing up; and our informant thinks he could sell as many as 1,000 daily, at prices much above late quotations. He sold yesterday 700 head of cattle at \$90.

General Arredondo has resigned his post as second in command of the forces in the interior provinces. He has retired to Mendoza to take the benefit of the warm baths; but on receipt of the order sent to him by the National Government he will probably leave for this city. General Martinez, who has succeed to General Paunero as Commander-in-Chief in the interior has

arrived at Cordova. ?
The Montevidean Government by state of things?

The known number of deaths by small-pox in Matto Grosso, up to 26th September last, was 3168, of which 2200 were in Cuyabâ alone.

A list of casualities occasioned by the late storm has been published by our evening contemporary the Pueblo. We congratulate that journal on its attempt at correct daily reporting, and the introduction into this country of the useful industry of penny-a-lining. The list of accidents embraces the whole area of the city, but the damage which has occurred is chiefly confined tothe lamp posts and water pipes. One person, of color, seems to have had an arm broken by the falling of a door in calle Esmeralda, and two ladies fell off a high parapet in calle Tucuman during the intense darkness, but escaped without serious injury. Several little children went astray and some of them are already advertized wan and four Basques that night as being found, and at the disposal of and all next day, and retired, taking eight horses from him. He had been besides over three thousand sheep; bial rule. "that it is an ill wind that which they did not disturb. On the 5th, the Fortin Chiquilof fired an cleared the air, and much diminished one prevailing epidemic that is beyond the reach of medical aid, namely a the 'Malones' off. The officer in feeling of squeamishness produced by command at Chiquilof, some months

Dr. Scrivener reports that as yet only one case of cholera has occurred large party of Indians were driving at the Tigre. On Thursday the Doctor went, in company with Dr. Pinedo, to about 400 men, which should be adattend a young man who had just come vanced to Chiquilof, and fortines down from Bosario and was lying should be established further out to dangerously ill on board the steamer All that medical aid could effect was and came down to Buenos Ayres for a pleasure trip. As to the cases of cholera from Carapachay there is no foundation whatever for the alarm.

Marcoartu already counts among its

issued to the extent of 1 million patacous.

Señor Lafuente, the National Commissioner appointed to intervene in the affairs of Rioja, left on Thursday for Rosario on his way to that province. He is accompanied by Mr. O'Mar as secretary, and Mr. Marcelo Paz in no official character.

A new bank, called the Banco del Pueblo, is to be established in Mon-tevideo. It is intended to supply a certain want, that of advancing small sums to the poorer classes and to retail dealers. The capital is only tail dealers. The capital is only \$200,000. It will be, like the rest of the Montevidean banks, a bank of issue, and to the best of our belief its notes will be the eighth design to the kind engraved for Moutevideo by the American Bank Note Company. A few pessimists, and all who love orthodox English views on the currency question, look with alarm on this unlimited issue of bank paper in the neighbouring capital.

We welcomed a short time ago the appearance in the arena of the press of a new periodical published in San Juan, under the editorial guidance of a decree has closed the port against talented native of that province, D. Buenos Ayres. Port closed and specie payments stopped. What a pleasant Cayo." We remark with ple sure that this paper is the only one among all its provincial colleagues that devotes a portion of its columns to giving useful data on the commercial movements of the province of San Juan. The following is taken from the Custom-house returns of San Juan and Jachal for the year 1866:-\$6.941,990 Exports free of duty, Imports free of duty, \$f.15,639

Imports subject to duty,

Difference in favor of exports, 728,294 The duties collected in the same

year amounted to, Stamps,

\$f.37,414 San Juan seems to have the balance

of trade in the right way. These figures however only give the traffic between Chile and San Juan, and do not include the trade with the Litoral and with the Northern Provin-

easily obtained, as it does not go through the Custom house. Sr. Moreno, War Minister, has

ordered the port captain to libel the steamer Estrella for violating the quarantine regulations. As we are not in possession of all the facts, we offer no opinion on the matter.

Mr. Hector Varela has not been permitted to foget that he is an Oriental by birth. From the moment the Arno anchored in the bay of Moutevideo to the time of her departure on the following evening her distinguishdone, but all to no purpose, the poor fellow succumbed at half-past eight o'clock on Thursday night. Deceased, ovation. On Tuesday evening Mr. Varela on landing was met by a con-course of political and personal friends who escorted him to the Oriental Hotel, which was thronged with visitors to his apartments until a late hour of the night. On the following We have been informed that the morning his friends in Montevideo Banco Hypotecario Nacional of Mr. gave a grand banquet in his honor at Marcoartu already counts among its the same hotel. General Flores, his founders the following influential two sons, the Ministers, Mr. McColl, names:—General Urquiza, Don Fran-Dr. Granel of Buenos Ayres, and all names:—General Urquiza, Don Francisco Balbin, President of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres; Dr.

Circles, were present on the occasion.

Velez Sarsfield, and Dn. Juan Carran.

The banguet commenced at 11 a m. A. Charat.

The banguet commenced at 11 a m. A. Charat. This fabric has been bought lately | Velez Sarsfield, and Dn. Juan Carran | The banquet commenced at 11 a.m. A | Church. It is expected that the atof Mr Augustin Bartin (native of za, Directors of that bank; Don Am- military hand was in attendance in the tendance will be very large. Ingland) who Sold it on account of brosic Lezica, Dn. Apolinario Benites, patic of the hotel. The champagne his illness to Mr J Sarnnignet who has made this refreshment as well as it was made before which the garante of Sole manufacturer of Ginger Beer of first quality.—J Sarnnignet."

It is difficult to gather any official formation beings and political formaliof first quality.—J Sarnuignet."

It is difficult to gather any official information as to the health of the city, but we have been informed on mg advocates of the bank are Dr. D. Roque level and Dr. D. Roque level and Dr. D. Roque level at the prospersion of the revenue of seven or eight thousand level and denoted process. The mooted enange will be a very serious inconvience for us level and other names we have level at the consult of the Republic. But the griefs of quarantine in gainst the griefs of quarantine in prospersous a miserable return to the revenue of seven or eight thousand good authority that cases of cholera Rufino Elizalde and Dr. D. Roque see that even at a private meeting of bave considerably diminished during Perez. The new bank, from what we the kind such a proposition was a hear, may be considered as formed. breach of etiquette, and he accordingly have hopes that with a continuation of In due time its adaptability to present delivered his sentiments on the subcomparatively cool weather the epidemic may disappear. Nevertheless we have several fatal cases to record, and we recommend every possible precaution within the reach of private procaution within the reach of priv individuals. Strong public measures ed of immense service to the public understood to express the little ambiwill no doubt soon be resorted to when and profitable to the shareholders. As
the question between the Government Mr. Marcoartu's bank will issue its
mining at the head of public affairs. and the Municipality is arranged. We obligations, its domicile at present The President, after his retirement advise our camp readers to remain in will nominally be in Rosario, but its from the dining-room, was easily pactthe country until the sickness passes functions will extend throughout the fied by coffee and cigars, and by the

flow of champagn oratory, and music ecommenced; but the inexorable ship bell soon cut short the speeches and the music. The procession re-embarked and the band politely attempted a variety of the himpo Ingles as the Arno steamed away with Mr. Hector Varela and a few of his undemonstrative but rightly and admiring follow possess. friendly and admiring fellow-passen-

The people in Montevideo have taken the most decided precautions against infection from Buenos Ayres. We received a letter yesterday, stating that the greatest alarm exists down there in consequence of the constant telegrams sent down about the cholera. The fact of the matter is, every one seems to stir in this matter save the authorities. On Tuesday night a street fire was kindled in the calle Cuyo, and last night over a dozen fires were lighted. Dr. Harris of New York, recommended white-wash, and we think his advice ought to be taken, as none had greater experience than that well known New York doctor. Although, happily up to the present, there is no cause for alarm; still we should all be on the alert, the city is fil by and neglected, the mortality is very slightly over the average, but the sickness in town from one cause or another is certainly on the increase, and the majority of the cases are of a diarrhœa or cholera nature, caused doubtless, by bad meat, stale vegetables or green fruits.

One of the Brazilian ironclads of

the most diminutive size, about which our colleague the Nacion made such a fuss, has arrived at Montevideo. There are four others in construction. This little iron clad was towed into Montevideo by an American tow-boat from Rio. The length of this iron clad is about 45 feet, she carries only one turret gun, and draws four feet of water she was built at the Government Arsenal Rio, she is only about 24 inches over the water, carries 18 men, 10 being required to work the gun. She has a wooden house on top of the turret, surrounded with buoys, which was put up for the voyage and will be cut away before going into action.

Sr. Posadas, our active Postmaster-General, has given so many proofs of ces of Tucuman, Salta and Catamar- his anxiety to introduce useful reforms ca, which is not inconsiderable but in the Department under his charge, of which the particulars are not so that we confidently call his attention to a measure urgently demanded, and which, whilst conferring a very great boon upon the Buenos Ayres public, will eventually result in a considerable increase of the Post-office revenue: it is that letter-boxes should be established in various central points of the city for town delivery, as has been and we regret to hear leaves a family done in all great towns in Europe and unprovided for. He was many years in the United States, to the great advantage of all parties. At present, cia, during which time he made himanybody wishing to send a note or a message a few squares off, must either take the trouble of walking through the sun to deliver it himself, or pay \$10 to a peon, neither of which alternatives is pleasing. We require a city delivery at least twice a day.

Some of the residents near the 'corrales,' or butchers' market, at the south end, complain, with very just cause, of the shocking Municipal out to their new ground.

between the Uruguay ports and Monof a three days incarceration on a miserable jungle island.

The French mail leaves to-day; she takes as usual a good list of passengers, heavy mails, but no gold.

The London steamer City of Buenos Ayres is due in Montevideo on Sunday; she will bring dates from London to the 17th with papers and

telegrams from Falmouth to the 18th.
Yesterday we received a visit from
Mr. Bankart, who has arrived down The Captain of the steamer Estrella has, it appears, been guilty not only of the breach of quarantine regulations of a cholera patient, who has since died at the Tigre. We have as yet heard in defence of his condicts, and if the published accounts in any panishment he may receive

at the hands of the authorities. He cent on the nominal value of shares | band, was invited on board, and the stronger in Montevideo than in this city, and, joint stock companies are with facility started therefore for all legitimate industrial purposes.

As our readers will have seen, in our yesterday's telegraphic news, our distinguished colleague, Hector Varela, is among the passengers by the Arno. We were much gratified at the receipt of a special telegram from him, thanking us for our remarks on his great oratorical triumph at the Peace Congress of Geneva, and which he was so deservedly entitled to. We replied by the same means, and sent him in return an electric salute and a telegramatic embrace. Four days before leaving Paris, it appears that, in a conversation on the subject of the war between Spain and the Pacific Republics, a South American Colonel, whose name has not transpired, insulted, in the presence of Sr. Varela, the Governments of the Plata Republies, and more particularly General Flores, whom he accused of being a traitor, and of having been bought by Spanish gold. Hector Varela, who at Geneva took to task the man who had dared to calumniate his country, was in this instance equal to the occasion. His answer to the Colonel was a blow across his face, and a challenge ensued. In the duel, which was fought near the Maison Lafitte, Sr. Varela came out victorious, badly wounding his adversary in the left shoulder, and thus proving that his valour is not less than his eloquence when his country's reputation is at state. reputation is at stake.

His excellency, Dr. Avellaneda, is matriculating at Mercedes. He was in town yesterday, but left with the evening train for his rural retreat, where he enjoys the otium cum dignitate of a literary man. We hear his predecessor, with his charming spouse, is bound for Montevideo.

The Brazilian naval railway through the Grand Chaco is now complete and working away with great success. The ironclads are thus partly rescued from their ugly situation between two forts, and as long as they have this sure and speedy medium of communication they will not be obliged to force the passage up or down, but Lopez's strange movements of late, have given rise to much anxiety, and it will take a large force to guard the line, or else should it fall into the hands of the enemy it may prove a most disastrous business for the con-

On Thursday Sr. Peña, whose extraordinary letters to Lopez, his nephew, brought him into notice, died. Deceased was well known in this city, in prison, owing to a decree of Franself proficient in Latin.

The parties interested in mining operations in this republic, presented a petition yesterday to the National Government praying that the 6 per cent. export duty on copper and minerals should be rescinled. have great pleasure in stating that the petition was received by the Vice-President and Ministers with every consideration, and that there is some hope that the tax will be temporarily neglect in not having them at once related that the tax will be temporarily moved to the new site. The health of suspended until the meeting of Conthe neighbours should be consulted, gress when the legislation of the year and the 'corrales' at once removed in this respect will be reconsidered. It is to us astonishing how the Depuof the old clause in regard to the ex-The Saltena Company's steamers it port of metals and minerals than a appears will henceforward ply direct serious measure on the part of the Government who must have been well aware that the copper industry tevideo; this is caused by the port regulations down there respecting quarantine. The mooted change will be a very serious inconvience for us the river Uruguay, where the passen-prosperous a miserable return to the gers are subjected to all the horrors revenue of seven or eight thousand patacons per annum would have been a small advantage to compensate for the risk to the mining interest it should have been the duty of the Government to foment. As it is, with an export tax of 6 per cent the revenue will derive no benefit at all, and the industry will be destroyed.

The various direct lines of steamers between this port and Europe, will have a powerful rival in the new from the Cuñapiru gold mines; the Montevideo and will arrive there from to Montevideo will astonish one Outen

THE "STANDARD" ABROAD.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF LISBON.

General appearance of the city: the Opera House and Royal Fumily.

Lisbon, October 31. On Tuesday morning, after a plea sant voyage of seven days from St Vincent's, and thirty from the River Plate, we sighted the Rock of Lisbon. Before reaching the mouth of the Tagus, we could perceive the current of its waters, of a dark yellow colour, here mingling with the ocean. Crossing the bar, we got a distant view of Belen and the outskirts of Lisbon, the hills around being covered with a multitude of windmills. On the right is seen a massive building, the Lazza retto; on the left is Fort Julian, a relic of the Moorish epoch. Abreast of Belen we were hailed by the port officials; they came alongside, asked how many passengers we had, whether we had a clean bill of health, and whether we had persons of distinction abourd? The purser baving answered these queries, we were allowed to proceed. The panorama of the city became every moment more attractive: a crowd of steamers, war-vessels and shipping, lined the quays. It was noon when we cast anchor, and presently a royal salute was fired from Fort St. George, above the city, in honour of the birthday of Don Fernando, the King's father. The Portuguese officials are very slow, and it was two p.m. before they had examined and returned us our passports. We then got a boat and landed at the Custom-house, where our luggage was

Few cities surpass Lisbon in the first view presented to the traveller as he enters the Ferreyro do Paço, or Black-horse Square. The streets of the new town are handsome and spacious, with massive piles of building in regular blocks of about a hundred yards square; the houses are six or seven stories high, and all built of The three principal streets, Rua Aurea, Rua Augusta, and Rua da Frata, run parallel and may rank among the finest thoroughfares in Europe. This was the scene of the earthquake of 1755, when most of the old town, with 40,000 inhabitants, was destroyed. The Marquis de Pombal rebuilt the city. He was minister to King Jose I., whose equestrian statue gives name to the Plaza, and the effigy of the minister is seen in a bronze medallion on the pedastal. The east and west sides of the Plaza are occupied by public departments. ' The south is bounded by the river, and on the north a triumphal arch gives access to the city.

was duly examined.

Englishmen usually stop at the Hotel Braganza, which surmounts one of the seven bills of the city, and is situated close to the Opera-house, in the aristocratic quarter. Before dinner we rambled down the Rua do Carmo, bought Bradshaw's guide and a Portuguese hand-book, and visited the Rocio. This square terminates the lower town built by Pombal, and is flanked on two sides by the Dona Maria theatre and St. Domingo Church. In the centre a monument is being brected to Dou Pedro I., who abdicated the throne of Brazil to return to the mother country. In public monuments, plazas, fountains, &c., the city abounds. It may give some idea of Lisbon to say that it comprises 355 streets, 281 travessas or causeways, 12 plazas, 52 plazuelas, tepublic parks, o theatres, 20 and 36 public fountains.

I have seen many of the large towns of England, France, and Italy, but remember none to surpass Lisbon in cleanliness, and few in beauty of position and construction. It contains over 300,000 inhabitants, and enjoys a privileged climate. The Portuguese pretend it was founded by a grandsou of Abraham, or else by Elysses: it was called Ulyssea before the time of Cæsar, who gave it the name Felicitas Julia. Tradition also says that the mother of Hannibal was from Lisbon. It was the seat of three Saracen dynasties, and finally re-covered to Christendom by Don Alfonso in 1147. The damage done by the earthquake of 1755 was estimated at £20,000,000 sterling; yet the city was completely rebuilt in less than 20 years.

At sundown, when the church-bells rang the "Aminas," I was much struck with their rich musical sound: presently they rang out a very pretty tune, with all the precision of a fulltoned piano. It was in honor of Don Fernando's birth-day, and the public buildings were also illuminated.

The opera of "Faust" was adverlos: in the vestibule is a fresco re, anoth

Opera-house is much smaller than the Colon, but vicher in decoration, and infinitely superior in the acoustic arrangements. The house was not full: the galaxy of fashion and beauty of the Portuguese capital was nowise comparable with what I was accustomed to see in Buenos Ayres or Montevideo; and yet it was a "command" night. At eight o'clock, the King and Queen entered one of the side-boxes, accompanied by Don Fernando and the Intant, Don Augustin.

King Louis II. is 29 years old, but looks much younger. He has a frank and intelligent look, is fair-complexioned, and wears only a moustachel: he is barely 5ft. 6in. in height, and inclines to corpulency. He is surnamed "The Popular," and seems on an excellent footing with his sub-

Queen Maria Pia, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, is a fair, flaxen, sylph-like girl of 20 summers, and already the mother of two children. Her countenance is rather expressive than handsome: she wore a parure of

Don Fernando, the King's father and also enjoying the title of Majesty has just completed his 51st year. He is of the Saxe-Coburg family, but as dark as any Spaniard, tall and commanding in figure, and almost austere in aspect. He takes no part in State affairs, but devotes his time to the fine arts.

Don Augustin, younger brother to the King, is in his 20th year, a full-grown boy, bearing a strong resem-blance to his tather, and more animated than his brother.

The whole house rose when the Royal party entered the box, their Majesties bowing in acknowledgement. The Portuguese anthem was played by a brilliant orchestra, and then the opera began: it was worth while coming from Buenos Ayres, it only to see and hear "Faust" given in such splendid style. The decora tions were beautiful, but the chorus (of over 200 voices) was quite univalled; yet there was little or no applause. I remarked that ladies and gentlemen sat together in all parts of the bouse, as in England. Between the acts we were talking (Don José Pedro Varela and I) about the Colon and Solis Theatres, when a gentleman in front of us turned round and said; "Bless my eyes! are you from the River Plate also; and how have you left the people there?" The gentlemau in question has been travelling for six months with his wife and daughter all over Europe, and returns by next mail. He kindly takes out some terra-cotta figures, that I send for the Standard museum, represent

ing Portuguese costumes. My next day in Lisbon was taken up with an excursion to Cintra, which ills for a separate chapter.

THE FUNERAL OF O'DONNELL.

Madrid, Sinday Morning,

The whole of Madrid has turned out to pay the last sad honors to one of the greatest warriors and statesmen that over led the Spanish armies or directed the councils of the Peninsula. While I write the minute guns boom at intervals, and from my window, in the Puerta del Sol, I can see the long array of regiments of horse and foo proceeding to the Church of San José, where the body of the illustrious Hispano Irish soldier is lying in state. The sun shines gaily on the burnished neimets and gittering coats of mail at 12 o'clock; and as we could not asof dragoons and cuirassiers, on the sist at it we proceeded down the Calle Vienna has some beautiful gardens, road is steep even ladies venture up brilliant uniforms of the Halberdiers Alcalá to go and visit the Atocha of the Guard, the Chasseurs, the Lan chapel, or royal mausoleum, where Pedro, and now we make a detour by each bend of the road, the view of the of the Guard, the Chasseurs, the Lancers, and the Infantes de la Reyna, while the artillery battalions, with a long file of field pieces, wind up the martial cortege. Finer troops I have never seen, with their gallant bearing and stalwart physique: these are the same legions that O'Dounell commanded in his successful campaign in Morocco; and to his genius is also due the remodelling of the Spanish army. The flag of the Cid Campendo, of Gonsalo de Cordoba, and so many other great captains, mourns to-day the loss of the latest and not the least of its victorious Generals.

O'Donnell died on Tuesday evening at Biarritz, and the news was known by telegraph almost instantaneously: it circulated at once through the theatres and coffee-houses, and was received with universal sentiments of regret. Only last week rumors were current of a new Ministry, to be formed current of a new Ministry, to be formed under his Presidency, and his illness was a brief one, although be had long suffered from the effects of his African campaign. Some say he died of lung disease (pulmonia) of which his father died at the same age—59 years; while

In his dying moments, like Napoleon, he raved of armies on the tented field, and when breathing his last, in the arms of his wife, the name of Spain" was on his lips.

The body was expected here on Thursday, but a delay was necessarily caused by the embalming. Mean time the Queen issued orders for extraordinary honors to be paid to the remains, 'en route' for the capital: a commission was formed of several distinguished persons, including Messrs. O'Shee, Saavedra, O'Lawler, Medina, &c., who proceeded to Biar ritz to receive the body. The Marshal's only daughter, who is married to a Spanish Marquis, reached Biarritz a few hours too late to receive her father's benediction. The widow, Duchess of Tetuan, arrived by the train on Friday morning, and all the nobility of the city paid her visits of condolence: the Queen also wrote to her sympathising with her loss. The city journals were unanimous in forgetting political resentments and deploring the loss of so illustrious a personage.

On Saturday morning a "chapelle ardente" was fitted up in the Church of San José, a catafalque, surmounted with a cloth of black velvet and gilt armorial bearings occupying the central nave. This was, however, subsequently removed when it was known that the Marshal had expressly desired that his body should lie on the floor of the church, and that the funeral should be with as little pomp as pos-

At ten o'clock the body arrived at he northern terminus, where a few detachments of the military were in waiting, and the carriages of the nobles of Madrid. The coffin was placed on a hearse, drawn by four

The procession passed through the Puerta del Sol and other principal streets. There was no music, in obedience to the wishes of deceased, and the beat of a muffled drum alone announced the approach of the 'cortege,' A dozen gentlemen carried the coffin up the church steps, and placed it in a kind of ante-chamber off the porch, where it lay in state until to-day,

I went this morning at an early hour, but found great difficulty in getting in, such was the throng of people. The face was only covered with a glass, and the features were very discernible: the face was as white as paper, but smooth; the monstache and im-perial 'muy poblado,' and snow white. The coffin was about 61 feet long.

The funeral-is just over; it was one of the grandest displays that can be imagined. At half-past 11 o'clock we proceeded to the Sau Jose church, or rather in that direction. The Calle Alcalá, one of the finest streets in Europe, was crowded with thousands of citizens and soldiers, and it was impossible to get near the church, Far as the eye could reach, beyond the Prado, a dense mass of people swayed to and fro, while the glittering lines of bayonets and dazzling uniforms onlivened the scene. Such a profusion of gold lace, stars and crosses, and all the "pomp and circumstance" of officers 'en grande tenue,' was certainly never before seen in the world. The uniforms were quite gorgeous, and in every possible variety. Nor was the splendor of the equipages less remarkable: the carriages of the native nobility and foreign ambassadors could not be surpassed

for grandeur and elogance.

The grand Mass for the Dead began chapel, or royal mausoleum, where the remains were to be temporarily deposited. In the Calle Alcala I calculate that there must have been over 30,000 persons; this was far exceeded by the Prado; fancy a Bonlevard 100 yards wide and two miles long, teeming with people of every rank and age. It seemed as if the whole of Spain had made a rendezvous here: many of the provincials were their peculiar costumes, and I saw a number of pretty girls among the 'bourgeoise.' Troops lined the whole length of the Prado, as also the Paseo de Delicias, close to the chapel of Atocha. The sun was fiercely hot, yet the citizens seemed unconscious of it, and only intent on the pageant. When we reached the Atocha chapel we could not get admission here either. We ascended the hill just overlooking the Paseo, to wait for the procession, and remained for an hour among the crowd

exposed to the scorching sunbeams.

At half-past one o'clock a salvo of artillery announced that the procession left the church, and a few minutes later the bugles of the advanced pledied at the same age—59 years; while quets were heard. Presently some another account says it was violent outriders appeared, dressed in dark

followed. Then came an infantry and corridors. The Sala de Audiencia regiment, preceded by its band: the men walked with measured tread, 30 abreast; the regimental flag was furled, and the drums muffled. Another regiment of foot, and then some horse artillery, with 4 guns. At this point every head was uncovered, and the comin appeared, the cortege being in this form :-

O'Donnell's two war-horses, led by grooms. Acolites with cross and candles. Bishop and clergy in canonicals. Eight black horses drawing gun-carriage. THE COFFIN

with sword and hat of deceased. Chief mourners - Marshal Narvaez, prime minister; Marshal Serrano, Duke La Torre, president of privy-council; Duke of Baylen, Generals Novalicias, Vega and Buruaga, and the Marquis Charles O'Donnell.

Five hundred civil and military civilians.

Foreign Ambussadors and suite.

Then came General Pavia, Governor of Madrid, and staff, followed by a general escort. When the head of the procession reached the Atocha a salute of 12 guns was fired from the hill where we stood. The clergy chanted the hymns for the dead. The war horses were bays, all clothed in crape, with the arms of a ducal cornet, and the letters in gold, D. T. (Duke of Tetuan). The cortege was some miles in length, of chasseurs, carbineers, and lancers still came on, the rearguard being composed of 48 field pieces, drawn by horse artillery (mounted on very fine mules). Then came 200 brilliant equippages, and thousands of citizens. The troops must have numbered ten thousand and the spectators over a hundred thousand. The last salute has been fired over the grave of Leopold O'Donnell; the troops are marching home, to lively airs of music. The Duke is succeeded by Charles O'Donnell, his nephow.

To-morrow I leave Madrid. I went Moorish com. I posted a large batch of correspondence to you last night to Knowles, Lisbon.

THE BEAUTIES OF CINTRA NO. VII.

The Moorish remains, ruins of Tis Penas, chateau of Don Fernando. Lisbon, Nov. 1st.

In the Paso de Terreiro we hired a coach for six dollars for the day, and started for Ciutra: these little pheaare light and commodious. Passing the Paseo Publico we traverse a portion of the old city and its suburbs:
the first object of interest is the
quinta Baron Quintalla, with the elegant gardens. Country-houses now succeed one another, and the road is lined with trees, through which we get glimpses of gardens, and windmills on the adjacent high grounds.

About 5 miles from the city we were brought for some minutes to a standstill by a long train of 40 pair of oxen drawing a huge block of marble, intended for one of the many public monuments in course of construction. Before reaching the village of Queluz, where there is a royal palace, we passed under the aqueduct; this noble work is ten miles long, and stood the carthquake of 1755, unhurt. The way to Lisbon, but suddenly road, which is excellent the whole short of funds, and so it ended way, now begins to ascend and you see the Tagus, and right ahead the casieu crai the plain below stretches away to the Mafra, while above us rises the precipitous mountain with the old Moor-

or three good hotels.
We drove into the little plaza and on alighting were accosted by two or three donkey-drivers: our the place and opens on the plaza. We entered by a massive gateway, where a sentinel was on guard. In the court-yard a Moorish fountain still plays, and the arabesques on the windows confirm the tradition that it was the Alhambra of the Moors of Portugal the building is very irregular, having been added to by successive Kings down to the 17th century. The place is now unoccupied, and the echo of our footfall as we accompanied the porter.

is a vaulted chamber a hundred feet long, and next it is a small room with a throne of painted tiles, of melan-choly interest: there sat the King Sabastian when he assembled the nobles 1578 previous to his departure for the war in Barbary; his fate was never known, and it is a saying that the Portuguese still expect his return. The guide now takes us though a suc-cession of winding passages and cantastic-looking apartments: the cellings are curiously carved and painted after Oriental fashion. In a room of modern style and poor dimensions is shown a magnificent chimney prece, the work of Michel Angelo and a pre-sent from Leo the Tenth to King Manuel. Next come we to the Hall of Swallows, so called from the celling being painted with a number of these birds, each having a rose in its claw, and a ribbon in its bill with the motto por bem the origin of this is that the king was here surprised by his wite, Philippa of Lancaster at the feet of a maid of honor, to whom he was presenting a rose, and his Majesty by way of apology said "E-por bem" (it is all for the best), whereupon the Queen next day had the ceiling newly painted in this manner, while the King was out at the chase. The chapel is small and unpretending, and still preserves its sacred ornaments.

We next proceed to a little room that looks out on the hill-side: this was the dungeon of Alphonsus the 6th during eight years that he was kept prisoner by his brother; the tiles are much worn on one side of the room, where the dethroned king used to pace up and down: a little cell with an iron grating overlooks the chapel, and here he was allowed to attend Mass: one day at the conclusion of the sacred rites he was found dead, kneeling at the grating. The old Moorish banquet-room is a round empty apartment only remarkable for a fountain in the middle. The Sala de Armas is lofty, and derives its name from the armorial escutcheons to Toledo last week. I enclose an old of the 74 noble families of Portugal, two of which have been defaced for bightreason: it is now used as a billiard-room, although the King never resides here.

The kitchen is really surprising and recalls the legends of the Arabian nights: two colossal chimneys, in the form of a sugar-loaf, rise to a height of a hundred feet, the diameter at the ceiling being some 30 feet; there is a great echo, and the novelty of the structure makes you doubt whether the Moors intended them merely for tons with seats for two persons are kitchen chimneys. We are next are light and commodious. Passing shewn a drawing-room with a peculiar ornament: this is an ivory tower over ten feet high; consisting of 13 stories, a present from a Chinese Emperor to one of the recent Portuguese monarchs. Although seven hundred years have elapsed since the expulsion of the Moorish caliples we still see in excellent preservation their bathroom: the guide turns a cock, and water gushes out from the walls of the apartment as well as from the marble agures in the adjacent 'patio.' From he terrace we obtain a fine view of the country around; yonder is a collection of handsome and unfinished houses, began by a Frenchman and entitled Villa Stephanie in houor of the late ill-fated Queen of Portugal: the Frenchmen also projected a railway to Lisbon, but suddenly came

Donkeys are hired at half-a-dollar to ascend the mountain: they are of Cintra. The Marquis de | sure-footed beasts, and although the the slope of the mountain: the view plain below becomes every moment from here is charming. The Duke de more charming, and we pass two Eug-Saldauba's villa overlooks Cintra, and lish cottages called Victoria and Albert villas, at one of which the British Secretary of Legation usually resides. Formerly it was a hard job ish battlements running zig-zag and to ascend to Las Penas or the Moorish in ruins. After three hours journeying ruins even on foot, but Don Fernanwe reached Cintra, the distance being do caused the present road to be about 16 miles: the village lies at the made, at great labor and outlay. We foot of the mountain, the streets are see nothing of the brigands how, of steep and narrow and there are two whom Byron speaks as in his time; but, some of the melancholy stone crosses still remain.

Alighting at the entrance to the old first Moorish battlements we are accompathought, however was to visit the nied by one of the gardeners, who castle, which is the great feature of shows us first a ruined watch tower, commanding a beautiful panorama in the distance are the convent towers of historic Mafra, and close at our feet is the Setiaes quinta where the convention of Cintra was signed by Wellington and Junot. Yonder we see the ruined hermitage of Monserrat now belonging to a Mr. Beekford. We continue four route along the Moslem battlements and come to mosque or chapel, where the mosque or chapel, where the points out some very socient freest green, and a body of 200 dragoous sounded dismally through the halls close to the gate is a monument eres

ed by Baron Echwege, bearing the insignia of the Crescent and the Cross, it being unknown whether some bones that had been found here belouged to Christians or to Moors. The gardener next shews you a Moorish subterranean cistern; the water in it is about ten feet deep: here he has a little mu-seum of marble ornaments, which he sells at a dollar or more, for mementos of Cintra, but you afterwards find you could have got them cheaper at

Again we mount our donkeys and ascend higher. The chateau of Don Fernando crowns the beetling rock above us, and before many minutes we are at the gate lodge of the royal demesue. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted. A few years ago the place was a wilderness, till Don Fernando purchased the old convent, and after twenty years of improvement has rendered it one of the most delightful abodes of royalty in Europe. We dismount at a hugo gate with barbican and drawbridge, pass up a covered way constructed in the mediaval fashion, and emerge upon the ramparts: the arms of Portugal and Saxe-Coburg are emblazoned on the archstone. The castle is in the Norman-Gothic style, and finished with consumate taste: crossing the court-yard we have a fine view from the battlements, of the Tagus and sea-board. We are at an elevation of more than three thousand feet, and on the adjacent peak is a cross that serves as a land-mark to all vessels entering or leaving the Tagus. Lower down is the chapel of Santa Eufemia. The convent of Las Penas was originally built by King Manuel who spent many anxious hours here waiting the return of Vasco de Gama with the news of the discovery of India. Don Fernando has recently put up a stained glass window in the chapel representing the King returning thanks on the discoverer's return. We also saw same paintings in the chapel, but the rest of the palace was closed to visitors, some repairs going on. I send you a photograph of the chateau, and another of the old Moorish palace in Cintra.

We got back to Lisbon a couple of hours after sunset, having met on the road a troop of waggons, the drivers whereof carried torches made of dried twigs, which had an extraordinary effect.

CORDOVA AS IT IS.

Monday, Dec. 9, 1867. To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen.

For your information I make an extract from a letter I have received from Cordova, and it appears to me from what I read in your paper respecting the above-named place you must be woefully misinformed.

My letter is dated the 1st inst which says—"The city is improving fast. There are a good many foreigners here-establishing themselves in business. We see the Standard, in speaking of Cordova, does not speak truly on a good many subjects: in one of its issues it says—'There are mud walls and thatched roofs in the centre of the city.' This is not true, and the person who gave the Standard this description either caunot have seen Cordova or is no friend to it. Ranchos are to be found on the outskirts, but there are a great many fine buildings. a great many fine buildings there are a great many fine buildings in the centre. There are three banks, all doing well. The Paseo is far before any in Buenos Ayres, and the ladies dress in the highest fashion. Living is cheap: our house, with every convenience, costs only ten dollars a month; our maid of all work gets three dollars per month, we have had her ten years: a cartload of algarobu her ten years; a cartload of algarobu wood costs from two to three dollars; the best calico two rials per yard, and best prints for dresses three rials formerly, now two! It would be doing the Standard a favor to let them know these things, as, no doubt depending on others for information, they describe this place as being anything but what it really is. We have lived here ten years, and you know all my letters have spoken well of the place, and I shall be too glad to see you here; come and judge for yourself."

I give you these facts as I have received them. You can make what use of this you think proper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

LETTERS

Lying at this office for Michel Ryan, Antonio Baajtz, Thomas Dawson, José Manuel Neulas, J. W. Marcom, Thomas Watson, John Aingier T. Lee, E. Shearm, Altredo Vatti, E. Zimmermann, Messrs. A. N. & A. M. Barnes, and Mrs. Geo. Parkes, Miss Bridget Hogan, Thomas Whittel.

LATEST FROM PERU.

The news from Peruis of a conflicting nature, so much so that at present it would be mere conjecture to venture upon any speculation as to the probable result of the revolution. The energy and ability of Prado are without doubt most important auxiliaries for the Government, but the revolution possesses such extensive ramifications, that unless his efforts be well seconded, the work of pacifying the country will not only be tedious and troublesome, but will also leave a margin for both parties to change titles.

Considerable excitement had been caused in Lima by the announcement that the commission occupied in the exploration of the Morona, an affluent of the Alto-Marañon, had discovered considerable deposits of gold. We shall be glad to hear of the confirmation of the discovery, and also of the adoption of such a liberal policy as will ensure the settlement of that interesting and fertile region.

We learn that the revolution in Peru bad produced a very disagreeable impression in Bolivia, and it was affirmed that the Opposition party were endeavoring to turn it to account. The Government is still endeavoring to raise a loan to the amount, it is said, of \$1,000,000. An English engineer has solicited the co-operation of the Government for the construction of a road from Islay (in Peru) to Rio de Janeiro. He propses to make use of the rivers where available.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Rio Janiero, December 6th 1867 I sent my last missive by the Humboldt on the 2nd inst., as that vessel was pretty sure to reach Montevideo before the bearer, and I have now but very little to add to what I then wrote.

From a friend who has received lately advices from the Cape of Good Hope, I learn that the British Bark Sunny South will ere this have left that country with emigrants for the River Plate as an experiment, and should these pioneers of the new stream send back encouraging reports it is very probable that a large number of emigrants will follow.

The Halley leaves this morning for your ports but the bearer will of course precede her by some days.

Exchange has become somewhat firmer since the arrival of the two English packets, and yesterday business was done at 20 d. to 20 d. for private paper.

Sovereigns have been sold (30,000)

at 11\$900 and 11\$925.

Bank of Brazil shares, have been sold at 100\$.

Newcastle coal for steamers was sold yesterday at \$25 per ton.

The Argentine steamer Tigre is in our port, and is taking in coal and supplies, in order to proceed to the River Plate.

The City of Buenos Ayres and the Savoie are expected up to the 15th

CABRAL.

ON 'CHANGE.

December 11, 1867. Ounces, Sovereigns,

Continent from 6.12 to 6.20.

In saladero produce one sale, 4,000, at 44 rls., 66lbs; tallow, 16½ rls.

In the wool market [north] there was less animation to-day, and prices very flat. About ten thousand ar, sold from 45 to 57.

The very fine lot of wool, for which 70 was offered yesterday, sold to-day by Sr. Torres, at 73.

Mr. Burmeister reports the following sales—280 ar. fine wool, Chascomus 60
300 ar. do. Somborombon 66

200 ar. do. Somborombon
270 ar. with carretilla,
Arrivals in port this day—
Steamer Rio de la Plata, Montovideo.
Do. Villa del Salto, Uruguay.
French barque St. Pierre, Bayonne.
Italian barque Zougle, Cadiz, to Viale.

Cleared—
British barque Parejero, for Liverpool, by J.
Browne and Co., 1474 salted oxhides, 77 pipes, 402 half-pipes, 100 boxes tallow, 166 bales sheep-akins, 6 bales wool, 6 bales cotton, 20 tons bones,

akins, 6 bales wool, 8 bales corron, 20 tons bones, 2112 bags wheat.
Italian barque Guisoppe Maggio, Gualeguay, by Riazzio, Brothers, salt, tobacco, &c.
British barque J. M. Morales, Antwerp, by Green and Co., wool and hides.
Shipwreck.—Yesterday the news arrived that the American barque Littlefield had gone ashore at Punto Piedras; no insurance. Messrs. Casares at cone dematched lighters. at once despatched lighters. Our special reporter, South Plaza, gives the

following—
1000 arobos, mixed,
1500 do fine
250 do fine do

52

Caponer

Magdalena do clean good Arroyo Grande, dirty ďo Ranchos, good
San Vicente, with carretilla
various districts, from 67 to
Monte, little carretilla 2416 ďο 10 do Les Horas, mestiza
00 do Salado, dirty
00 do Aronales, mestiza, fine,
55 do good
6 cars, Ensenada, good 900 1455 5 do Monte 7 do Ranchos 14,420 ar., various lots, station and plaza, 51 to 66 Dry Hides 4630, from 118 to 129 Sheepskins—
3185 dozen, from
Grease and Tallow— 170 to 216

24 to 35 735 ar., from Feathers— 1565lb., from 23 to 25 Hair-139 to 165 374 ar., from Maize-346 fan., from 135 to 150 December 12, 1867.

National Bonds

National Bonds 544
There was very little done on 'Change to-day.
Bonds ruled a shade weaker, owing to one bull selling out provious to leaving for the country.
The departure of the French mail, and the unceasing clouds of dust, prevented many from attending the Bolsa. Business in general rules very dull, so much sickness, and so many leaving for the country, that there is nothing doing.

Exchange took a very sudden look up to-day, and about £30,000 passed at 49. It is probable that before the rate_closes for the supplemental

mail, per Edward Everett, on Saturday, the rate will go still higher.

The Edward Everett is posted for Montovideo on Saturday night to take the supplemental mail. Passengers canme rain on board during during the monton which is a great advantage, as this steamer time which is a great advantage, as this steamer. tine, which is a great advantage, as this hus accommodation superior to any hotel.

British barque Ansdell, to load tallow in Uru-usy, for orders, 35s. in full.

Italian barque Anastasis, to load boneash and

bones, Uruguay, for orders, 30s. and 5 per cent. Cleared to day— French barquo Jean Baptiste, for Bordeaux, by

Apostoquy.

The telegram from Montevideo announced today the fact that three vessels, are aground in the river-

French barque, supposed to be the Benjamin. French barque, supposed to be the Benjamin Spanish barque, name unknown.

American barque Littlefield.

Mosrs. Casares and Co. have sent down lighters.

In the North Wool Plaza nothing done.

In the South Plaza very little done to-day, or account of the bad weather and the neglected

state of the ground, notwithstanding, some important sales of wool took place, of which our portant sales of wool took place, or which our readers will be informed to-morrow, our special reporter being unable to attend to-day, on account of family troubles.

The following are the chief transactions—

49 7200 ar. very dirty 4200 ar. more or less 410 ar. with carretilla, but good

December 13, 1867.

December 13, 1367.

National Bonds 543

National Bonds ruled extremely weak to-day, and one English broker sold in a lot 100,000, for March, at 543. The market opened and closed flat. Buyers for December 31st, at 543; sellers, 544.

The news of the suspension of specie payment

The news of the suspension of specie payment in Montovidee, by order of the Government, caused a profound impression in the market. Telegram after telegram came up with the news. After three o'clock it does not appear that there was any run on the banks. It is difficult to defend the action of the Government in this matter, the telegram is the degree it is need that the news. although in the decree it is urged that the measure has been dictated by a sincere wish to benefit the market and help commerce. The great prostration in the wool market is the primary cause, and one telegram announced that three of the banks would smash if the Government had not interposed its authority. At ten o'clock this morning the Government sent round to each of the banks orders to suspend specie payments, and as this order was given before any decree was published, several people in this city knew of the matter before the public in Montevideo. That this decree will result in large amounts of specie. perienced doubt, particularly as it is known that the total amount of gold in Montevideo is but a

Exchange ruled all day at 49. A cargo of Cadiz salt sold on 'Change to-day at 10 rla.. for Frav In the North Plaza a few sales. Prices very flat. Good wools selling at 54 and 55. In the

South Plaza there is more activity. Arrivals wool to-day in South Plaza, 20,000 ar. Arrivals to-day— British steamer, Humboldt, Montovideo and

Prussian lugger, from Parnagua. Holstein lugger, Solia, Montevidoo. Steamer Espigador, from Rosario. National war steamer, Chacabuco, Corrientes.

Our reporter in South Plaza gives the following:— 1000 arobes, Canuelas, Montes, &c., good 60 . 2860 Canuelas, mestiza Camuelas, fine mestiza Chascomus, very dirty 58 900 Ranchos, good 59 Arenales, very dirty, 42 1346 do 55 64 53 60 do do fine mestiza 200 Vecino, mestiza Las Heras, clean Salado do do 57 Ensenada 12 carts Monte, mestizs
7 do Canuelas, mestiza, carretilla
5 do Arenales, mestiza
9 do Las Heras

2 do Magdalena, clean and good 67 11,640 ar., various lots, from 48 to 57 Cowhides— 4836, from 96 to 129 Sheepskins-8056 doz., from 80 to 180 Grease and Tallow— 1330 ar., from 40 bordalesas, 24 to 845 145rls. 216 ar., from 65, 76, and 140 Lambakina 214 dozen, 150 2 waggons, in station,

600, South Barracas, wool, 27

December 14, 1867. National Bonds 533
There was very little done on Change to-day. Bonds ruled, very weak, 35,000, cash, at 532, and for December 3 lat 67,000, at 644. The suddon weakness in these securities is accounted for by several parties, who bought largely on time, selling now in order to close their transactions

previous to leaving for the country.

The quarantine regulatious are new beginning to tell on business; and, as it was rumored on 'Change that Flores intends to shut the port,

there is an uneasy feeling as to the state of business here next week.

The suspension of specie payments in Montevideo is greatly condemned, and owing to the very inflated state of the currency in Montevideo, few believe that on the 31st March the Banks will be in any better position than at present. Already it is said that one or two banks will have to wind up.

In Exchange we could hear of nothing done,

although it was said on 'Change that the rate has

receded.

The business in wool is trifling. It being Saturday very little gone. Good wool in the Once commands 60, and is looked for, but it must be of very superior class to command this price. The of very superior class to command this price. The bulk of the wool coming in is sold from 60 to 65. Very little wool, it is thought, will come in now until after the new year.

Messrs. Woodgate, Brothers, have chartered the following—
Dutch brig Rio de la Plata, for Antwerp, bales, 25s. and 5 per cent.

Also the Italian brig Terrible, for orders, tallow 30s. and 5 per cent.

low, 30s. and 5 per cent.

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

hiessis, H. A. Green and Co. have unarresed the following—
Prussian brig Holsatia, to load tallow and salted hides, in Uruguay, 40s. in full.
Cleared to-day:—
Dutch brig Willem Brandes Bey, for Antwerp, by Woodgate; 278 bales wool.
French ship Anita, for Bordesux, by Len-

French ship Anita, for Bordeaux, by Lennyeux, wool and hides.
There was a wool sale of from 7,000 to 8,000 ar

at 52; 4,000 ar. two carts, 38; do 2 carts, 37. 1230 head cattle for saladero purposes, 90. Our reporter in South Plaza gives the follow ing:---

WEEKLY REVIEW.

December 14, 1867. Very few important transactions this week, on account of the weather and bad news from Europe.
Wool.—Good fine lots, without carretills, are easily saleable, at from \$70 to \$76; inferior lots, dirty and with carretilla, from \$45 to \$55. In a

word wools are falling.

Dry hides.—Prices lower than last week—from

\$125 to \$128. \$126 to \$128.

Sheepakins.—Good fine skins, mataderos, readily saleable, but inferior lots at very low prices. The former at \$210, the latter \$75 to \$110.

Horschair.—Firm, up to \$150; inferior class,

\$55 to \$120. Feathers.—Falling from \$25 to \$28. Grease and Tallow .- Firm, fit for exportation

forls., and in casks \$41 to \$43, grease in bladders 34 to \$35. Venados. -In demand, readily sold at \$65 to 60.

Lembskins.—\$8 to \$9 per doz. Horse Hides.—\$30 to \$34 each. In the station Maize \$145 to \$150 per fan.

December 16, 1867.

National Bonds 537
It is generally bolieved on 'Change that the eaco proposals by Lopez will be accepted, and

The wool market in Once Setiembre very flat.

A good deal of wool sent to day into deposit.

About 10,000 ar sold from 50 to 64. Large arrivals on Sunday, but very little wool expected in now before the middle of January.

In charters nothing dome to-day. We hear grave complaints about difficulties with lighters.

American barque American Lloyd, Boston, by Hale, dry hides.
Italian barque Matilde, Queenstown, wheat.

Arrivals in port to-day— Steamer Villa del Salto, from the Uruguay. British brig Pride of the Arran, from Rio, to

Freyre. British barque Exchange, to Zimmermann and

British steamer Jucare, from Glasgow, to J. C. hompson. Our reporter in the South Plaza gives the fol-

owing :-From Juncal 44 bales, 800 ar. fine, and 1000 ir. in bundles, with bellies inside, sold at 54.

1600 arobes, good, Arenales \$53 4718.

mestiza, San Vicente Ranchos 600 do mostiza, Salado Ranchos 416 mestiza, Cañuelas

merino, Monte do do do do fine mestiza, Ensenada 400 6 carts, Magdalena do do do 2 do do do mestiza, Monsalvo

9 do mixed, Flores and 25 de Mayo 50 3650 arobes, various lots, from 47 to 54 Dry hides— 728, from 120 to 126 One lot at

Sheepskins,-1800, at 13rls. 126, at
One large lot, at
Grease and Tallow— 118 12rls 24 to 33 402 ar., from Maize-76 fan., in station 148

December 17, 1867.

63 61

55

National Bonds 531
There was nothing done on 'Change, owing to the indignation meeting in the Plaza. Our 'On 'Change' "Change' reporter being occupied annihilating that body, knows nothing of Bonds, Stocks &c.; but even the brokers were in the Plans, and, as a general rule, business at a stand-still. The Montevidean steamer this morning brought

up more gold.
In the wool plazas general stagnation and nothing doing.
Gas Shares 120, for 31st December, at 85 per

cent premium.
Our export table, published yesterday, of species shipped from Rio to the RiverPlate, appeared with errors, we now give it in the correct form:
The state of the Banks in Montevidee is the

The state of the Banks in Montevideo is the constant theme on 'Change. It appears that the Montevidean Bank holds the largest carters securities, and consequently finds the greatest difficulty in realising. More gold is expected from Montevideo. The following list of expected to the River Plate, may be found the teresting. The data is reliable, but it does not include shipments by the Government, or for

Government account, which, allowing for all exchange operations, may be set down, at a rough calculation, at half-a-million of patacons per month, since the fleet entered the Paragrayan river, although the amount disbursed by the Brazilian Government is closely estimated at \$300,000

EXPORTS-1867. Gold. Ra.1,494,5208000 January. February, April, 1,186,662\$000 5,177\$000 7,1001000 56,3001000 June, August, September, 285,0001000 18,2001000 2,827\$000 October. Rs.3,103,856\$000 Silver. February, Rs.1,694\$000 March, 14,000\$000 38,900\$000 93,000\$000 April, May, June 44,0008000 22,000\$000 July, August, September, October, 64,335\$000 40,829\$000

Rs.390,259\$000 The shipments of gold in January and Feb. vere principally for exchange purpose

71,500\$000

The shipments in June and August, princi-pally Brazilian gold, for sovereigns We hope in a few days to be able te give an exact statement of the specie ahipped by the Brazilian Government to the River Plate.

November,

PRODUCE REPORT.

The sales of Saladero Ox and Cow Hides from 1st October last to date are 27,000 ox hides, at 37 and 38rls. for 60lb, with 'oscala' of 1rl. per ib up, and 1,000 cow hides at 32rls. Sales since 1st October last to date, 28,000 hides.

Slaughter, for the last fortnight, 18,000 Hides tomake, Stock on sale. Saladero Tallow.—Sales 470 pipes, at 15½rls. in pipes, and 16zls. in half pipes. Stock, 10% pipes Mares Grease, worth \$37 to \$38 cur., without

Saladero Horse Hides.—Sales 4,000 hides, at 16 to 16 rls. guaranteed 34th. Jorked Beef.—Sales 5,000qq., new beef, at

Mutton Fat.—Sales 1,400 pipes, at 14 to 14 rls. in pipes, and 14 to 14 rls. in half pipes. No

stock.
W. S. Matadero Hides.—No sales. No stock.
The total sales of Dry Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are 83,000 hides. The
total stock of all classes remaining unsold 99,000

American Hides.—Sales 68,000 hides: Entre Rios at 41 to 40 rls., Concordia at 40 rls., Correntinos at 38 to 39 rls., and classified hides of this province at 40 rls. for 21 to 221b average. Stock,

35,000 hides.

German Hides.—Sales 11,000 Matedero and Camp hides: Matedero ox at 4671s, for 30 to 32th average, Matadero cow at 42rls. for 221th aver-

average, Matadero cow at 42rls, for 221th average; Camp ox at 44rls, for 23 to 30h average, Camp cow at 42rls, for 22th average. Stock. 8,000 Matadero and Camp.hides.

French, Italian, and Spanish Hides.—Sales 14,000 hides, at 34rls, for light 'descebes,' 40rls, for Entre Rios, 384rls, for Correntino, 44rls, for calf skins, and 37rls, for Cordova hides. Stock, 56,000 hides.

Buspea Aliusa December 10, 1887

Buenos Ayres, December 10, 1867.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th Decembar, at Palermo, the wife of M. Shine, of a son.
On the 11th December, at the Manse Chascomus, the wife of the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, of a

daughter.
On the 14th December, at 364 Calle Bolivar, Mrs. Robert Muir, of a son.

DEATHS.

ORATHS.

On the 1st November, at Manor House, Sandown, Isle of Wight, Clara, felict of Thomas Chohwell Wilkins, Esq., and daughter of the late James Powell, Esq., M.D., Physician to the Forces, aged 67 years.

On the 2d Nov., at 26 North Cumberland Street, Dublin, John Cullen, Esq., in the 82nd year of his age, father of the Rev John Cullen, and of Edward Cullen, Esq., M.D., explorer of the 1sthmus of Darien.

On the 23rd November, at Rio de Janeiro, after

On the 23rd November, at Rio de Janeiro, after

a severe illness of twenty days, Miss Ann Palmer, youngest daughter of the late William N. Palmer. On the 23rd Nov., at Dolores, B.O., Benjamin Hill, aged 44 years, a native of London; deeply regretted.
On the 7th December, at the Men's Hospital,

Michael Redmond, aged 48 years, a native of Westmeath; for many years in this country. On the 8th December, 161 Calle Rioja, Rosario de Santa Fé, Adelaide Jessie, aged 1 month and 15 days, fourth and infant daughter of Mr. George

Kean.

On the 18th December, Margaret Milne, reliet of the late Mr. John Blues, aged 58 years, native of Montrose, Scotland. For many years a resident in this city.

On the 18th of December, in this city, Liszie, aged 14 years, second daughter of Mr. Edward Lynch, late of Westmeath, Ireland.

On the 18th December, at her residence, Calle Moreno, Bridget, reliet of the late Mr. John Macdonnell, deeply regretted by her sorrowing family and a large circle of friends. December amany and a large circle of friends. December was a native of Co. Westmeath, Ireland, and a resident in this country for many years.—R.I.P.

On the 12th December, at his residence, 29 Calle Parque, Francis Mahan, Esq. Decembed On the 12th December, at his residuate, av Calle Parque, Francis Mahan, Esq. December was a native of Ireland, and for many years resi-dent in this country.—R.I.P. On the 12th December, in this city, Mr. William

On the 12th December, in this city, Mr. William Paul, aged 36 years. Deceased was a native of Perth, Bootland, and resident in this country twilive years, during which time he was employ. Whithe gas works.

Lie 13th December, Arthur Joseph Altman, foars.

Lie 13th December, in this city, Michael ged was, a native of Wenford; for hars a line of this province.

Le 14 December, at the Bocorro, Anne the a phive of Westmath.

Like 14th December, at the Women's Hosel, Marga, Higgins, a native of Co. Clare.

On the 1c Docember, Albert Joseph Altman, aged 6 more as.

On the sea December, at her house, 146 Caller.

On the Art. December, at her house, 146 Cello lorida, Land Ann Lewis, aged 50 years, for many years a resident of this city.

The WEBELY 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. 160-115 CALLE RECONQUESTA. Until further notice the rate of interest will be

Accounts . . . gold, 5 per cent allowed Accounts current, paper, 5 per cent. allowed. BAVINUS BANK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly

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

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

Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

Corrientes, to
CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
1v.s3
General Agent of the Company.

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

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio Parena will leave on Saturdays, at 6 p.m., returning on Tuesdays.

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

FOR SALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS.—
The steamer Rio Parana will leave on Tuesdays,

The steamer Rio Parana will leave on Tuesdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Saturdays.

FOR MERCEDES.—Passengers will embark in the Rio Uruguay on Thursdays, or Rio Parana on Tuesdays, to be transhipped at Taquari to the steamer Chana.

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

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—Toe steamer Luian will leave on PORTS.—The steamer Lujan will leave on Thursdays and Sundays, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays. From the Railway Station ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. Betiro, at 10 a.m.
FOR PARANA AND SANTA FE.—Pas-Authorized by decrees of the National and Prov-

sengers will embark in the Lujan, to be transhipped at Rosario to the steamer Tala.

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

FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The steamers Emeralda and Cisne will leave alternately on Thursdays, returning on Mondays.
FOR CORRIENTES, ITAPIRU, and PORTS The steamers Rosario and Urugusy will leave alternately on Saturdays, returning on Tuesdays. For all particulars as to freight and passage money apply at the agency of A. Matti & Piera, 361 Calle Cuyo. 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 fire which may be

No parcels taken on day of sailing except for Mantevideo.

118,xp,F26

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISCO, 994 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

FOR BAHIA BLANCA AND PATAGONES

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

FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The National steamer Proveedor will leave every alminimis payable in advance, in cases where the financian is effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one special payable in advance of 5 years premium, entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium: or in other words the Company will only mium: or in other words the Company will only

charge the premium corresponding to four years.

Payment in advance of ten year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium; with a further abatement of 10 p: cent: on the premium corresponding to the term of eight years: that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums—less FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The National steamer Proveedor every alternate Tuesday, at 5 p.m.
FOP. MONTEVIDEO.—The Oriental steam Rio de la Plata, Captain Carlos Anavitarte, will leave on Wednesdays at 5 p.m., returning early on Saturday morning.
FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The Oriental ed with the amount of eight year's premiums—less 10 p. cent.

The Company furnishes guarantees of the steamer Rio de la Plata will leave on Saturdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Wednesdays.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The British steamer
Villa del Salto, Captain B. Magnasco, will leave
on Saturdays, at 5 p.m., returning early on Tueshighest character, from the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed premium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic; and also from the circunstance of its

day morning.
FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The British steamer Villa del Salto will leave on Tuesdays, at 10 a.m., returning early on Saturday morning. The steamers Rio de la Plata and Villa del The steamers Rio de la Plata and Villa del fielto run in combination with the steamer Mercedes from Laguary to Mercedes, and with the steamer Gualeguaychu from Fray Bentos to Gualeguaychu. The diligences from Nueva Palmyra to Dolores, B.O., ply in combination with the above, starting from Dolores for Nueva Palmyra on Wednesdays and Sundays.

The steamers Kio de la Plata and Villa del fielto charge on shipment of money—gold † per cent., silver † per cent., and paper † per cent.

Passenger fares—Colonia, asloon \$1.6, deck \$1.4; Mercedes, szloon \$1.10, deck \$1.6.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ,
41 CALLE RIVADAVIA.
FOR CORRIENTES, ITAPIRU, AND PORTS.
—Italian steamer Venezia. This swift steamer
has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and
receives Cargo for all ports on her route. Leaves every alternate Sunday from the Tigre, on arrival of Train from the Hetiro Station, Northern Hailway. Receives Cargo day previous to departure.
The following steamers will leave every alternate week for said Ports, from the Rischuelo

de la Boca:—
FOR CORRIENTES, ITAPIRU, AND PORTS.

-Italian steamer Marcos 1 ° .—Rossives Cargo snd Passengers.
FOR EUSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE
PORTS.—British steamer Pollux.—Beceives Cargo and Passengers.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS .- British steamer Center .- Receives Cargo and Passengers.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE
POHTS.—National steamer Lucia.—Receives Cargo and Passengers.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE
PORTS.—National elemer Elena.—Receives Cargo and Passangers.
For further particulars apply to the Agenta,
G. T. Paez, 41 Bivadavia.
229,xp,s1

TATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA,
CAPT. EDWARD DAVIS.

This steemer will leave the Tigre for Santa
Fé, calling at Campana, Zarate, Baradero, San
Tweed Suits, Black Cloth Jackets, Pea Fe, calling at Campanas, Larrace, Baracero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Resario, San Lorenso, Diamante, and Paraná, on EVERY SATURDAY, AT 11.45 A.M.

Tickets for Train Gratis. Passingers by the train from the 25 de Mayo Station at 9.45 a.m.

240 Frain from the 20 de Mayo Station at 9.46 a.m.

Parcels received at the Agency up till 4 o'clock
the day before sailing. For further particulars
apply at the Agency, 67 Calle 25 de Mayo.

206,29,a27

H. DOWSE.

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

COSMOS, SUSAN BEIRNE. COSMOS, BOSA, 24 DE MAYO, Une of this Line of Steamers will leave from Buenos Ayres for the above port, on every SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.,

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

5,xp,83

POR CORRIENTES AND INTERMEDIATE

PORTS.

THE GUARANI, CAPT. DOUGLAS PLATER,
the Fastest and Best Steamer in the River, will For further particulars apply at the Agency, 20 Celle Reconquista. 80,xp,n13

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA The Steemers of the Panama, New Zealand

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 Boyal Mail Steampeaket Company, taking Passengers and Cargo for all ports in New Zealand, and for Bydney and Melbourne. Handbooks, containing full particulars, may be obtained on application to the JEFFREY & CO.'S INDIA 1 ALL ASSETS OF THE Shipment just to hand; on inspection at W. R. Gilmour & Co.'s, 108 Calle Fiedad. AGENCIES:

C. E. Hamilton, The Temple, Dale Street. Aisken, Lilburn, & Co., 86 Buchanan Street. Brustos AvassaReyal Mail Steampacket Agency, 77 Calle Mayo.

Panto-Pritchard & Monneson, 4 Bus Rossini.

Superior Amontillada Sherry.

By the Mary Falconer we have just received Paris—Pritchard & Monneson, 4 Rus Romini. a fresh supply. PARAMA-W. G. Senly. 146,xp,m22.

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO

on in curency and specie in this Bank: First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms. Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager. Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations. Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-sight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank. Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rossario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter. Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1867.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.) PROVINCIAL BANK 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80 OF BUENOS AYRES.

Antwerp, Rosario & Cordoba.

All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland.

(LIMITED).

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80.

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

On deposits in both currencies in ac- } 4 per cent

CHARGED.

LA ESTRELLA

AT FIXED PREMIUM.

incial Governments.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

Ambrosio Demarchi,

Jorge Drabble,
Manuel S. de Zumaran.
MANAGER—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.
Inspector-General—Dk. Guillermo Schindler.

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

large capital.

The Company's funds are deposited in the Pro-

vincial Bank.

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

93 xp n16

ENGLISH TAILOR, 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

JUST RECEIVED. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Spring and Summer Goods,

Men. Youths, and Boys,

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

GEORGE ELLIS,

89-CALLE DEFENSA-39.

74 CALLE

BELGRANO.

· CARD PICTURES

\$50 PER DOZEN;

\$30 PER HALF-DOZEN.

CALLE

TUST RECEIVED, EX HAYTI.

ENRIQUE BENTHAM & CO.

COMMISSION AGENTS

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

FRIEDLANDER'S NOTED TROPICAL GOLD WATCHES, AT COHEN & JOSEPH'S, 201 CALLE CHACABUCO. 143,1m,n20

FRESH SELTZER WATER, just arrived, in Pints and Half Pincs, to be had of W. PAATS & CO.,

INSTRUCTIONS IN SINGING, given by a Pupil of Duprez and Concone. Address T.E., this oflice.

ESSONS IN SPANISH, FRENCH, GER-MAN, PORTUGUESE, AND BOOK-KEEPING. Address G.K., this office. 167,1m,n22

PUBLIC CARLSEN, 101 CALLE RIVADAVIA. 220,1m,n29

JEFFREY & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

W. R. GILMOUR & CO.,

69 Calle Relgrano

BELGRANO. G

Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, all sizes.

Monis ex.-Heavy Check Shirts.
Inside Pants and Drawers.
Boys' Shirts, every size.
Men's White Shirts.

194, xp-829

248,xp,n30

BIRECTORS.

8r. D. Tomas Armstrong, President.
Samuel B. Hale, Vice President,
Eduardo Lumb,
José Martinez de Hon, DIRECTORS.

On debit balances in account current } 9 per cent

On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 6
On do. do. subject to 30 days 5
notice of withdrawal,

in both currencies,

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 20, 1867.

Buenos Ayres, March 2, 1867.

J. H. GREEN.

J. H. GREEN,

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

Authorised Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital £1,660,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866 £130,000 do.
Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c. and \$f.16 quee—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

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

Bill of Frederick and arrange to the money market. The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable money market. The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable money market. The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable money market. The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable money market. The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable money market. The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable money market. The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable money market.

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The Directors reserve the power of refusing object in the sixty days from the dato of the deposit, All interests and capital the bost of the deposit of the month of the public generally and the deposit of the month of the poperation received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty

MERCEDES, SAN NICOLAS, LOBOS. The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the rst discounting of bills and promissory notes. London and River Plate Bank LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from Three to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

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

3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of credit.

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

6th. Each account shall be liquidated every 60 days.
6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited.

Balances in our favor, 6 per cent.
" favor of customers, 2" RATES OF INTEREST.

Till further notice the rates shall be as follows-

ALLOWS-To private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do., 4 do., do., specie. Do., do., To private depositors, in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.

Do., do., 2 do., do., cur

CHARGES— Discounts in currency, 6 per cent. per annum
Do., specie. 6 do., do., 6 do., do., E. V. ZAMUDIO, Do., specie,

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

E. V. ZAMUDIO,

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

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:-PRESIDENT— Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S. **Динестоиз**—

James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co). Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares, Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares, Hanburys, & Lloyd).
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
James Fretcher, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co).
William Gladstone, Esq. (Thomson, Bonur, & Co).
Right Hon. Georgo Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth. James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Irelaud. Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls, & Co). Elliot NacNaghten, Esq., Member of the Indian

Council.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.

Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland. Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., New Court. Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, M.P. Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Richard Hoare, Esq. (Hoare, Miller, & Co). Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P. Sir Curtis Miranda Lampsord, Bart.

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

The medic advantages which are prescribly be The whole advantages which can possibly be contemplated by those desiring to effect Fire Insurances, may be resolved into the following:— 1st. Security.
2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the Company, in whose hands they place their

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

It will be found that all these are presented by this Company to the Public in an eminent degree. The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, atfords 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 qualifica-

of its present Members, and from the qualifica-tions which will be deemed indispensable in their successors, that the highest honor and liberality successors, that the highest honor and liberality will ever characterize all its transactions.

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

Any further information can be obtained on application to application to
GLOVER DARBISHIRE & CO.,
149 xn.Jv27 17 Calle Florida.

GUINNESS'S

Celebrated Extra Stout Mayo Stations, or to the Agents, A. MATTI & PIERRA, in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S. Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—97. : 155-xp m26

GERMAN BURMEISTER. Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 106—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

Central Uruguay Railway. A R Y The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montovidean Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national enter-

Prospectus, etc., can be seen at this office,
M. G. and E. T. MULHALL,
STANDARD Office, Buenos Ayres. Calle Fledad.

MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public in Rosario. Hours of Cousultation from three to five in the afternoon. 116 Calle de Comercio, Rosario. Piedad.

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

C A J A D E C R E D I T O, Allowed on Deposits in Account Current—

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.

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INCOME, £160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner or

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

General Agent of the Company

NORTHERN RAILWAY

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

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158: 8: 26.66 26: 8: 26.56 + Signifies when the Trains cross each other. + Signifies when the Trains cross each other. The Trains will stop at Palermo and Rivadavia in case there be passengers for those stations. Passengers wishing to got out at them should advise the guard of the train—without this precaution the trains will not stop.

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

LA ADMINISTRATION. Steamers from the Tigre in connection with the Northern Railway. plication to be made to the Retiro or 25 de

NEW CAFE AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. CHARLES MULVANY begs to advise the Public that he has opened the above "Snug," where every attention will be paid to the comfort of his Customers. A large assortment of Liquors and Cigars of the choicest quality. 192,xp,a4

BEST ASSORTED STOCK GROCERY,

DRAPERY,

IRONMONGERY,

PEADY-MADE CLOTHING,

THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL,

GENERAL CAMP STURES,
WILL BE FOUND AT THE
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, 68—CALLE PIEDAD—64, 65, 68.
100p,xp,dw,018

The Central Argentine Railway.

From Rosario, at
" Roldan, Cacaranal. Cañada Gomez, Tortugas, 12 45 Leones, Frayle Muerto, 2 1 5 P.M. 3 50 4 50 Villa Nuova, 6 ,. From Villa Nueva, 9 20 Frayle Muerto, Tortugas, Cañada Gomes, 2 15 P.M. 3 16 4 15 Cacaranal, Roldan, Rosario,

146 | xp,m23

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La Administración previene al público, que, para evitar los detagrados que continuamento tienen lugar, las personas que se presenten à tomar boletos lo hagan con el valor justo de él, por las dificultades que presente el cambio, tanto mas que para obtenerlos, todos courren à última hora. La Boleteria de la Estacion Central comenzará à despechar tres cuartos de hora antes de la salida del con a los intermedios as descourtes media

From 15th October, 1867, until further notice. Down. Return. : 000000000 432251 Barracas 6 Lomas de Zamora 15 3— 7 10— 25 15— 35 Bursaco. 20 15—35 Glew 25 20—40 San Vicento 40 30—60 30: 4000000: 40— 76 50—100 60—115 Domselaar 50 Ferrari 65

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 Altamirano
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 Gandara
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PASSENGER FARES

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On and after the 27th September, 1867, th Trains will run as follows:-

Trains meet and cross each other at Tortugas. ROBERT OGILVIE,

Ferro-Carril del Oeste. Desde el 8 de Noviembre de 1867, hasta nueva disposicion, el Servicio de los

GREAT	Chivilcoy.	Grorostiaga.	Ereire.	Taterceales.	Mercedes.	CIVER	Digital.	T Douriguez.	Carl Doddi	merio.	Moron.	oun marun.		r tores.	Cabaliico.	Almagro.	i i de Setiembre.	Parque.	Estaciones.
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Sor. Don Tomas Armatrons, President.

, Jacob Parraviani, Vice-President.
, Ambrosio P. Lesica.
, Enrique Tomkinson.
Mariano Casares.
, Bernardo Yturraspe.
, Antonio Demarchi.
, Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

DILLS.OF EXCHANGE;
BIGHT DRAFTS.
Drafts at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts,
can be obtained from
WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN,
on the following places:

LONDON,
UNITED STATES,;
ANTWERP. ANTWERP, PARIS, GENOA, AND ALL BRANCHES OF NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND. WANKLYN & CO.,

MAUA BANK,

101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

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

Eirst—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted as court time! terms.

after.
Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all

legitimate transactions within the orbit of bank-

ing operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m.

MAUA BANK,

101-103 OALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR OURERNY MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY

For belances in our favor 10 per cont.

For balances in favor of Customers 5
Deposits on 15 days notice, paper
Do. do. do. gold
Do. 30 days do. paper
Do. do. do. gold
Fired deposits from

The Argentine Marine Insurance

Company.

Office-118 CALLE PIEDAD

DIRECTORS,

stablished in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

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

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor, 10 per c
For balances in favor of Customers 5

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

till 3 p.m.

January 1st, 1867.

Fixed deposits from

Nov. 21, 1867.

104 San Martin. 34. 20,xp,d3 Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864. LEOPOLD CASATI & CO., 130 CALLE 26
DE AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO,
Ship Chandlers, Glass and Hardware Dealers.
Vessels and Steamers furnished on the Lowest Terms.

BARTHOLEMEW PARODY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has always on hand a large stock of
READY-MADE CLUTHES. FANCY PATTERNS T W E E D S, A N D
FRENCH & ENGLISH OLOTHS,
READY-MADE
YOUTHS' KNICKERBOCKERS, FANCY SCARFS AND SHIRTINGS. B. PARODY, 338 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

71,xp,e12 ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
CALLE ADUANA, ROSARIO.
Iron and Brass Castings,
Smiths' Work in General. ROSS & TOMBS. 32,xp,s6

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.

MESSRS. SPRUNCK & CO. respectfully
advise the Foreign Residents in the River
Plate their receipt of a large consignment of
valuable Literary Works, comprising many productions of the best English writers. Always on
hand a large stock of the best French and British
Stationery.

tationery.
108 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO. COMMERCIAL NOTICE.—The undersigned, successors of Mr. R. Burnet, Carriage Manu-

facturer, 331 Calle Peru, respectfully advise the Public that they have formed a company to continue the business, trusting by the introduction of new capital, instruments, and scientific genius, to merit popular support.

Work done with promptitude and despatch, and charges moderate. Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1867. 16, im, dlo

Gold Watches.

French, Royal Exchange, London,
ON SALE BY MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR,
258,1m,d1 72 Calle Reconquista.

J. F. Van Oppen, 9 Calle Florida. Guinness's Celebrated Extra XXX Stout, i n Quarts and Pints.

Barclay Perkin's Stout, in Barrels.

Base's Pale Ale, in Kilderkins.

Base's Pale Ale, Bottled.

James Hennessy & Co.'s Old Pale Brandy.

Wynand Fockink's Celebrated Curacos. Finest Cheshire and Wiltshire Cheese.
Wiltshire Hams and Bacon.

REAL HOLLANDS.

Sole Exporter

Herman Van Houten, ROTTERDAM.

The undersigned beg to advise the Customers of this Old and well-known Mark, that they have just received per Leds, from Rotterdam, a new supply of this excellent Gin. At the same time they avail themselves of this opportunity to call the attention of the Public to the fact that an imitation has come into the market of REAL HOLLANDS, wherefore they added their name to the aforesaid label, as Sole Importers, in order to avoid imita-

W. PAATS & CO., 69 Belgrano. Buenos Ayres, Nev. 20, 1867. 160, lm, n22

AGUILA Druggist and Apothecary Establishment CALLE DEL PUERTO, ROSARIO.

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

98 | 6m, J20

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDLICOTT

48 MAYPU AND 33 RECONQUISTA.

N order to meet the increasing demand for our Wines we beg to advise our Customers and the Public that we have opened a Branch Estab-lishment at 48 Calle Maypu. Our Stock of Wines has been entirely renewed, and comprises the following choice Vintages :---

SPANISH WINES.
Superior Montillado ... Duff Gordon.
Do. do. ... F. Heald.
Table Sherry Duff Gordon.F. Heald. Do. 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. Wine Do. Dry Liebon do. 1st & 2nd alty.

Do. Bucelles, 1st)
and 2ndquality do. FRENCH WINES. Chateau Larose ... James Violet & Co., Bordeaux. Saint Jullien Star Claret Haut Sauterne

Chateau Iquem... Do. Margeau... do. do. Do. Laste ... do.
ALE AND PORTER. An assortment of the following marks, in Pints and Quarts: Ind Coope, Wm. Younger & Co., and Bass, always on

BRANDIES. J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had. CHAMPAGNE. In pints and quarts of the well-known marks La 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 things.

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

YOUNG LADIES, SCHOOL FOR BOARD ED AND DAY PUPILS.

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

can give.

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

249—CALLE TACUARI—249. TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city. Charges are most Moderate.

Wines Superb.

Table d'Hote on European Style.

Board, with Room Gas-lights, and Attendance.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX

Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista). BRANDY,

WHISKY. COCKTAILS On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers, AT THE 'EXCHANGE,' 63 CALLE ZAVALE, (Bolsa Building), MONTEVIDEO.

ON SALE.—At the Lomas de Zamora, plots of excellent Land with There of excellent Land, with Trees on it, apropos for Bulding pleasant Cottages for Summer Residences, on high and cultivated ground, of 150 square varas. May be had for moderate prices by applying to M. Billinghurst, 70 Calle Potosi. 238,xp,o27

26.xp.a7

BELGRANO

WATSON'S.

Strawberries, Fruits, Chickens,
Young Pigeons, Geese, Fat Turkeys,
Fat Rabbits, Tongues, Corned
Beef, Freeh Butter, Cream, Cheese,

&c., &c., &c., &c.,
That one of his Caris will go round Twice a Weck.
All orders sent by post to the 25 de Mayo Station, to be forwarded to Belgrano, will meet with punctual attendance.

198,xp.028

OTICE.—Messrs. Natta, Wilkinson, & Co., respectfully inform the Public that they have opened a General Camp Store in Mercedes, in conjunction with their old establishment in this city, and promise all who may favor them with their patronage that their orders will receiv the utmost care and despatch. 6,xp,o 6,xp,o4

E X C H A N G E S A L O O G. CHAS. SEYHOUR,

53 CALLE ZAVALA (Bolsa Building),
MONTEVIDEO. SALOON The Choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail. Hot and Cold Leases at all hours. 66 | xp J

ANDED ESTATES FOR SALE IN THE
BANDA ORIGINAL.
All Parties endermed in the Purchase or Sale
of Camp, Estancias, &c., are informed that Mr. Berry can give every information on the subject, to either Seller or Purchaser, as he is now compiling a most useful registry of all camp for sale, with careful notes and statistics to nature of soil, supply of water, &c. Mr. Berry, himself being one of the Committee of Management of the Limerick Farming Association, now one of the most floughing in Ireland, offers the benefit of his

TORIBIO, 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

Stockings, Hats, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Blankets, Bhoets, Bedding, Ponchos, &c., at the cheapest 122,1m,n19 PANCREATISED COD LIVER OIL,

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

TUST RECEIVED, a Selection of First-Class Congon Teas, at reasonable prices. E. M. Powell & Co., 104 Potosi: 148,1m,w,n22 LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

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

Subscription 5 patacons personnel.

SHIRTS, AT \$450 THE DOZEN.

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at \$560 per Dozen, or \$374 Each.
Crimean Shirts, all Wool, from \$35 to \$65 Dozen, or \$46 Each.
Ladies' Chemises, very pretty, at \$420 per Dozen, or \$35 Each.
Not less than Half a Dozen soid.

CHIVILOV W. 424 A.

Beasonable reductions made on large sales, but all transections for Cash only. EDMOND DUMAS, L 107 CALLE PERU, BUENOS AYRES, Between Victoria and Potosi, Next the Corner of Peru and Potosi.

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

FOR HAVRE. 259,xp,o30 SINDRAD—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 874 tons, Grouard Master, Consignoes Mesars. J. Llavallol & Sons. Liavallol & Sons.

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

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

LEONCE LACOSTE—French barque, 5/6 L.1.1.

293 tons, Mestayer Master, Consignees Mesers. P. Ladvocat & Co.

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

P. Ladvocat & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

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

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

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

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

tons, Vallentin Master.

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

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

Guizolph Master.

FOR BORDEAUX.
CHARLEMAGNE—French barque, 6/6 Q.1.1.,
493 tons, Audoire Master, Consignees Mossrs.
C. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co.
AMELIE—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 243 tons,
Rudicuy Master, Consignees Messrs. Etche-

FOR CALLAO.

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

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

Спармам,

Callender,

& COMPANY, English Warehousemen,

210 CALLE MISIONES, 160 CALLE SARANDI, Montevideo. 161,xp,s20



RAUNHEIM. CHIROPODIST RAUNHEIM, CHROPODIST.

170—CALLE CUYO—170,
Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Toe-Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 s.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 8 s.m. to

3 p.m.
All operations performed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices Moderate. Consultation Gratis. 126,xp,m8

HOTEL DU NORD, 64 PASEO JULIO.— Furnished Rooms. Breakfast from 9 to 12 o'clock; Dinner from 4 to 7. o'clock; Dinner from 4 to 1.
English, French, German, and Spanish spoken
on 1 m n15
J. SCHATZ. 99,1m,n15

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S ORGANIC MEDICINES. THE BAUDEINE, A prompt and most efficient Remody for ASIATIC CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA.

No inconvenience is derived, or danger incurred

Sole Agent for England and British Colonies— CHARLES LANCE, & MONKWELL STREET, LONDON Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholers, Yellow Fever, Dysentery and Diarrhose accom-pany each Bottle, and bear the Signature of DR VICTOR BAUD." 52p,1w,Jy38

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the prices of PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1867.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural purposes, &c., &c., specially Ad-apted for the

Colonies. STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

and 78, Lombard Street, London. Cotton Engines.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS In triand, oners to below of his long experience to those intending to invest money in land in this country. Apply at 97 for Irrigation.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS for Irrigation.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS 100, xp, n16 for Irrigation.

> SILVER MEDAL. PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

E P 8 I N E

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

PARATIONS.

• • • See Name, Address, and Trade Mark. T. MORSON & SON, 1, 33, & 124 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE LONDON.

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

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 Moderate Charges.

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 a sold in Buenos Ayres.
TORROBA BROS.
'STANDARD' AGENTS, CHIVILCOY.

SAVINGS BANK.

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

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.

These edvantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes artisans, working men, and servants of all classes artisans, working men, and servanted in nut-Rouquette Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

ESPERANCE—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 279
tons, Cantor Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

ANDRE MARIE—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 292
tons, Bonnifay Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

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

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

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

CHARLEMAGNE—French barque, 6/6 Q.1.1.,
493 tons, Audoire Master, Consignees Messrs.
C. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co.

AMELIE—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 243 tons,
Rudicuy Master, Consignees Messrs. Etchebarne Brothers.

VICTORINE—French barque, 9/6 L.1.1., 367
tons, Bregeon Master, Consignees Messrs.
C. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co.

ANITA—French ship, 9/6 L.1.1., 339 tons,
Poissonnic Master, Consignees Messrs.
Louton & Lezica.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver on one S



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

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

1st Class....£35.

Two of the following Screw Steamers are intended to be despatched with cargo and passengers each mouth from Buenos Ayres for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, bedia, both of which are to be had at LOEDEL's for less money than they can be purchased retail either in London or New York. Two of the ionowing cargo and passengers each month from Buenos Ayres for two cargo and passengers each month from Buenos Ayres for two cargo and Liverpool and Antwerp (calling at Monte Video).

| Lisbon and Liverpool and Antwerp (calling at Monte Video). | Thales | 1163 tons. | 236 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 2393 " | 239 Ptolemy 1115 "

Laplaco..... 1218 " ous to date of sailing.
Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly marked on every package
These steamers have excellent accommodation for salcon and forward passengers, and carry sur-

ons and stewardesses Parcels and spewardesses

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:

OABIN FARES (Including bedding, linen and stoward's fees but excluding wines and spirits)

Each cabin passenger allowed 20 cubic feet of bagagge free of charge. Any excess on this quantity to be paid for before sailing at the rate of two shillings per cubic foot.

Children—Infants under one year free, above one and under twelve years 'half fare,' above twelve years full fare. Children under twelve years may be berthed on sofas.

Servants—Men.—Half cabin fare—to sleep forward.

Women.—Two thirds cabin fare—to sleep in cabin.

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES (Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

"Lisbon.
"Lisbon.
"Liverpool or Antwerp.

ETURN TICK TS GRANTED WITH A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. ON THE DUUD.

FARE AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

Passages fan England &c. can be engaged on payment of passage money to the agonts here.

Dogs, &5 cach is any of the ports.

No berth will be considered engaged until the wholeof the passage money is paid and passengers not embarking after taking their Passage will forfelf 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 Mesars. Lamport & Holt; and in 'Buenos Ayres to Mesars. Darbyshire, Krabbé y & Co.

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Courrier Bags, ditto;

**Cards, in Molecale and Retail at Molecale and Retail at Martin.

PEFFUMERY, &c.

Atkinson's Perfumery; Lubin's ditto, all kinds—Cleaver's and Rimmel's Soaps—Piesso and Lubin's Portunery, all kinds—Clothes Brushes; Hat Brushes; Tooth and Nail Brushes; Hat Brushes; Tooth and Nail Brushes; Hat Brushes; Tooth and Nail Brushes; Tooth and Nail Brushes; Tooth and Nail Brushes; At LOEDEL'S.

**Altimon's Perfumery; Lubin's ditto, all kinds—Cleaver's and Rimmel's Soaps—Piesso and Lubin's Partimery; all kinds—Cleaver's and Rimmel

STEAMERS FROM LONDON 78, Lombard Street, London.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for driving RIO JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, & BUENOS AYRES.

NAMES OF STEAMERS:—
CITY OF LIMERICK,
CITY OF LONDON.

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

A G E N T S:—

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

RIO JANEHO ...—Consignees Mesers. Machado & Wilmot ...—Broker F. D. Machado.

Montevideo ...—Consignees Mesers. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Broker J. R. Schwartz. 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, Passage-money to London, £35; to Rio Janeiro, \$50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half per ent., payable here.

Specie and Parcels will be received at the office of the offic cent., payable nere. 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

The Steamer CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, to leave London 14th November; will be despatched London, receiving Cargo for Antworp, Havre, &c., at through rates.
For further particulars apply to the Consignoes, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to
WOODGATE BROTHERS,

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, [Corner of Defensa and Potosi] ALEXNDER FULTON & Co.

LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF SUMMER GOODS, AT THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. 61-CORRIENTES-61.

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.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

STATIONS AT PRESENT OPEN:-BUENOS KYRES, SAN JOSE, COLONIA, MONTEVID SAN JOSE, MONTEVIDEO. ROSARIO.

The imments 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.

When they place the most confidence.

When they place the most confidence is Montevideo has a considered and withdrawn.

The imments advantages of Accounts Current opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

Tariff of Charges for Telegrams:

Ten Words, exclusive of \$50 mpc.,

Address.

Torevery additional Ten \$25 mpc.,

Words.

Hours of Business:—

and Europe.
A Station at Rosario, B. Oriental, is now open to the Public. Charges

same as to other Stations.

BY ORDER, JOHN OLDHAM, Superintendent and Engineer

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!

At the long-established and well-known
Photographic Saloon of Charles Roever,
91 Calle San Martin, between Calles
Cangallo and Cuyo, Buenos Ayres.
The undersigned, successor to Charles Roever,
would announce to the Citizens of Buenos Ayres

derate prices.

Views of the City and Country, size of Carte de Visite, \$50 per doz.; large size, \$10 each.

Particular attention paid to Parties from the Camp, also Photographs of Children, Families, Groups &c. Open on Sundays till 4 p.m. Groups, &c. Open on Sundays till 4 p.m. 241.1m.n29 ALBERTO JENNERICH.

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TANCY GOODS, AT LOEDEL'S. CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Just Received, at LOEDEL'S, Ladies' Work Boxes, completely filled—Ladies' Card Cases, in Ivory, Pearl, and Tortoise Shells; ditto in Mo-rocco and Russia Leather—Portemonnaies, a rocco and Russia Leather—Portemonnaies, a beautiful assortment, many richly engraved and mounted in Sterling Silver—Ladies' and Gent's Writing Desks, in Mahogany, also in Morocco and Russia Leather, fitted with Cutlery, &c.—Ladies' and Gent's Travelling Bags, with beautiful fittings, Plated and Sterling Silver Mounta—Ladies' Carriage and Railway Bags—Gold Pens—Gold Pencil Cases—Ivory and Silver Mounted Penholders—Roman Catholic Prayer Books, in English: ditto in Spanish: Pearl, Ivory, and 1st Class ... £35.
2nd ... £25.
3rd ,... £26.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class ... £65.
2nd ... £45.
3rd ,... £45.
3rd ,... £45.
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These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Eadies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

H. A. GREEN & CO

STEAMERS

FOR LIVERPOOL, ANTWERP, LISBON AND BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

Two of the following Sorew Steamers are intended to be despatched with the North Present and Contenent, to one whose talent you admire. The presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen, to one whose talent you admired to the British or American Enough.

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Complete in 7 large vols., Illustrated, &c., in different styles of Binding. A copy of these would be the most acceptable Christmas Box you could possibly offer to many. LOEDEL, 75 San Martin. JUVENILES' PRIZE BOOKS.

call at LOEDEL'S, 75 San Martin. BLANK BOOKS. English and French, of all sizes and rulings, and best bindings. A very large stock to select from, and reasonable prices charged for a good article, at LOEDEL'S, 76 San Martin.

RODGER'S CUTLERY. R. dger's, best quality only, Penknives, Nail Knives, Camp Knives, and Sciesors, of all sizes. A good assortment always on hand at LOEDEL'S 75 San Martin.

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Cash Boxes, all sizes; Courrier Bags, ditto; Tourist Cases, ditto; Glass Inkstands, ditto; Pocket ditto—Deed Boxes—Twine Boxes, with or without Cutters—String Reds—Speckled Twino Grey Twino—Playing Cards, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Moguls, Highlanders, Merry Androws, Steamboat; Fancy ditto, a new card much liked—Chessmen and Backgammon Boards—Draughts and Boards—Whist Markers—Cribbage Boards and Pegs—Letter Clips, all kinds—Paper Binders—Ivory and Bone Paper Knives—Rosewood Rulers—Black and Green Ebony Rulers, round and flat, all sizes—Gutta Percha Rulers—Rod and Black Soaling Wax—Wafers, Red, or Assorted—Bond's Indelible Marking Ink—Elastio Bands—Key Romov's Drawing and Office Pencils; Gilbert's ditto—Faber's Artist's Gum—Gum and Glue in Bottles, all sizes—Rod Ink—Carmine—Blue Ink; violet ditto: Green dit o—Antoine's Best Copying Ink—Walkden's Best Black Ink, in id., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., and pints, pints, and quarts—Hydo's British Empire Books, Date Cases, Bill Cases, Invoice Racks, Pen Invoice Racks Scotch ditto—Bankers Balances, with or without Sovereign Weights—Letter Balances—Postage Stamp Dampers—Finger Dampers—Sagar's Tracing Cloth—Pads and Blotters, all sizes—Needles—Corkscrews—Letter Files, all sizes—Razors and Strops, Redger's and Perry's; Erasers ditto, ditto—Electro-Gilt Pens—Drawing Pins—Desk Bells—Embossing Presses—Wafer Seals, Ivory handles, Silver Mounted—Ivory and Bone Paper Folders—Taper Stands—Red Tape—Binding Studs—Binding Materials—Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Roans, Moroccos, and Bazille's, plain (r grained, Roans, Moroccos, and Bazille's, plain or grained, assorted colours—Coloured Paper for Posters—Marbled Papers—Mill Boards, &c. &c.

75 SAN MARTIN, (Nearly Opposite the Bolsa).

ON SALE-SPLENDID CAMPS IN THE REPUBLIO ORIENTAL-Four or five Sugress of an Estancia, situated on the left bank of the Rio Negro, in the Departamento of Duraz-no, Banda Oriental and distant from Montevideo 45 leagues. The camp is at present stocked with 3,000 to 4,000 cows, 1,000 sheep, besides horses,

marcs, &c.
Also, will be sold three Suertes and a third o an Estancia, in the Departament of Colonia, Banda Oriental, and distadt from the City of Co-lonia 12 leagues, and from Villa del Rosario 3 lea-

MINIMA. CLORESIS MS.BACLET.CH.Y

N A M Many people suffer from they know not what. THE METROPOLITAN EXCHANGE.—The Proprietor begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he will open the above Saloon breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever the funder had been depth in a pecessary for the inner man may be obtained. 87 Calle de Corrientes.

T. D. FREELAND.

The bear of the vital lores. Whatver the inserting down of the vital lores. Whatver to death of the vital lores are the vital lores and the vital lores are the vital lores and the vital lores are the vital lores are the vital lores. Whatver to death of the vital lores are the vital l most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, 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 assurped days succeeds darkness they can and, as sure as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain health by

recording to

BAGLEY'S HESPERIDINA.

It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an active lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous (its basis being the Bitter Orange), and combining the thrree grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant, BAGLEY'S HESPERIDINA is suitable to all constitutions, and is as applicable to the diseases and disabiliand is as applicable to the diseases and disabili-ties of the feebler sex as to those of men.



CELEBRATED

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 mixed with the water of the Bath. For

FAINTING TURNS, NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE DEBILITY. AND

HYSTERIA, For Boys and Girls. The remainder of the Stock is offered at cost and under cost, to make room for other Gouds. For Bargains, an early call at LOEDEL'S, 75 San Martin.

It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very slits 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 cenfidently 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

> 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

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES,

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Beware of Imitations. Look for the name of Marry and Lanman on the bottle, wrapper, and ornamental label. Prepared only by

LANMAN & KEMP,

Wholesale Druggists,
69,71, & 73 WaterSt.,
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have constantly on hand, Pianos of Pleyel, Wolff & Co., Paris. Do of Edward Westermayer, Berlin. Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin. Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig. Music of all classes.

TORROBA BROS. & CO., CHIVILCOY.-Banda Oriental, and distadt from the City of Colonia 12 leagues, and from Villa del Rosario 3 leagues.

Both Camps are good and well-watered, splendid pastures; they possess excellent farm recidences. Apply in Bnenos Ayres at 196 Calle Mejico, between 3 and 5 p.m; and in Monievideo at 105 leagues, and to see the first possess of the first quality, and Ready-made Clothing, all of which can be bought as cheap as in Buenos Ayres.

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A large and varied assortment on hand. War ranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices, JOHN SHAW. 306-Venezuela-206.

AVING REASON FOR BELIEVING that that there are many persons in Rosario and the vicinity who are not aware that we have the Largest, Chespest, and Best Selected Stock of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Crockery, Ironmongery, Stationery, Clothing, Rope, Tar, Canvass, Paints, Oil, &c., &c., we beg to call their attention to the fact, that they will find our establishment the chespest and best supplied with the newest goods and at the lowest prices.

248 ap.,030 KEAN & SOAMES.

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Has opened his Office of Lawyer and Advocate,
AT 27 CALLE PERU.
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DEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, propared by Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Limited, Fray Bentos, the ouly Extract of Meat analysed and warranted to be genuine by Baron Liebig, the inventor, and authorised by him to be called Liebig's Extract of Meat, is to be had at Sassenting to the liebig of the Liebig's Extract of Meat, is to be had at Sassenting to the liebig of the L Liebig's Extract of Heat, is to be had at Cassell-berg & Co.'s, 144 Reconquista. Every Jar of the Company's Extract bears Baron Liebig's certificate. N.B.—Several imitations have appeared in the

market, some of them very deficient in quality.
67,xp.a10 CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, .

Commission Agents,

Commission Agents,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Géneral Grocers, &c.

115 Calle Aduana, and 96
and 98 Calle Rioja,

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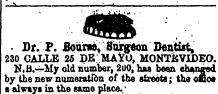
KEAH & SOAMES,

Grocers, Provision Dealors,
Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents,
and Camp Agents in General.
For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep,
also several Leagues of Land Sell or Rent, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., 76, 78, AND 80 CALLE ADVANA, (Opposite the Hotel Colon), R O S A R I O.

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DREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE! BUEHRING'S CELEBRATED PATENT FILTERS.
THE FIRST TIME INTRODUCED
INTO THIS COUNTRY.

The undersigned begs to inform his Friends, and the Public in general that he has just received a superior lot of the celebrated Buehring' Patent Filters, recommended by the first medical authorities in Europe, which he offers at the most It is known, and has been testified by almost all the medical men of this city, that 80 out of 100 cases of Cholcra last year resulted from the

100 cases of Cholora last year resulted from the consumption of impure river water; even the algibe water is impregnated by innumerable insects, which at all times endanger our health, but become doubly dangerous in time of epid mics. To prevent this there is no better remedy than the above-mentioned Filters, as the amaliest of them purifies enough water for the consumption of a family, rendering the impurest river water as clear as crystal. No house nor vessel should remain without one of, these Filters, as clear and pure water is the greatest health preserver.

To Travellers the Patent Filters are particularly recommended. Wherever water is found, however muddy, the weary traveller may satisfy his ever muddy, the weary traveller may satisfy his thirst in a rroment, without endangering his health when over-heated, as these Charcoal Filters not paly purify the water entirely, but also take the chill off without the water losing in the least

its agreeable and refreshing taste.

DILIGENCE TO AND FROM CARMEN DE ARECO. IMPORTANT NOTICE. IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The undersigned, owner of the Diligence Comercio, begs to inform his numerous Friends and Patrons that in consequence of the change in the Patrons that in consequenc

Days of departure from Buenos Ayres all eve days, and Carmen de Areco all odd days. LA ESTRELLA—COMPANIA ARGENTI-NA DE SEGUROS CONTRA INCENDIOS.

JORGE VALLEE

INCENDIOS.

El Consejo de la Administracion, usando de la facultad que lo acuerda el artículo 27º de sus estatutos, convoca à asambles general de accionistas para el 22 del corriente à las 3 de la tarde, en las offinas de la Compañía, con el objoto de discutir utilles adiciones à los actuales estatutos. Buolinos Aires, Diciembre 7 de 1867. TOMAS ARMSTRONG. Presidente.
J. F. MORENO
Secretario. 63 xp,d11

POR SALE, in the Partido of Canuelas, a fine Flock of Sheep for Breeding Rams. For particulars apply to Herman Menn, Almacon, Ingles, Moron. 171,1m,n22

MADAME FARNESI, a celebrated European.
Artiste, and Pupil of Liest and Mationi, gives Lessons in Singing and Music 216 Calle-Tacuari. CAMPS TO LET.—Two Sucress of Prime Katancia Lands, in the Department of Paysandu, Bands Oriental, situated between the rivers Nacurubu and Guayabos, 15 leagues from town. This lovely spot presents the most decided advantages for a Sheep Farm—quite a model cetablishment might be raised among the verdant plains, which boast of every natural and artificial advantage, in the shape of permanent Water, luxuriant shade, comfortable Residence, and spacious Out-houses, Corrals, &c. Full particulars can be had of the Manager, or on application to Don Mariano Pareda, Paysandu, or at 196 Calle Mejico, from 3 to 5 p.m. 228,1m,n29

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Music of all classes.

Stationery.

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

A large assortment of Engraving and Photographs,

Charts and Maps.

English songs and sacred music.

Books for Children, &c.

T. SPRUNCK & Co.,

Montavideo, Calle Zavala No. 103,

Has just received a Large Assertment of FIRST-OLASS SHERRY AND FORT WINE, GUIN'NESS'S EXTRA PORTER,
IND COOPE'S PALE ALE,
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,
BEADY-MADE OLOTHING,
&co., &co., &co., &co.,
For the Coming Sesson, which will be
SOLD AS CHEAF AS IN BUENOS AYRES.

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