THE WEEKLY STANDARD

Published every Wednesday at the "" Standard" printing-office. Subscription \$20 per month. Single copies \$5. Advertisements received until 8 p. m. on Tuesday: not exceeding 6 lines, inserted for \$20-Calle Belgrano, 74.

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

No. 346-SEVENTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25: 1867.

CIBCULATION 2,500

CORDOVA'S MAILS.

The steamship Cordova, which left Liverpool on the 16th of November, arrived at Madeira on the 23rd, and errived at Madeira on the 23rd, and left on the 24th November for Montevideo, arriving on 19th of December. She has a full general cargo and the undermentioned passengers, viz.—Traill, Raitz, Armstrong, Newlands, Bennett, Thompson, Brookfield, Shaw, Steward, Esmonde, Purdio, and Ya-

The officers of the French army of Arch Theorems of the French army of Arch Theorems of the French army of the French army of the French army of the French army of the Army of the French army of the Army of the French army of the Army of the French army of the Army of the French army o ed the satisfaction with which he saw himself surrounded by the French army in view of the dangers which environ the chair of St. Peter. He had a word of reproof for the Italian Government, who, he said, in their turn should be grateful to the French army for having freed them from the incubus of revolution. The pope was ever noted for his sarcastic humour, of which this may be taken as a specimen.
The Pontifical troops had, said his Holiness, valiantly defended his temporal authority, and the French soldiers had arrived in time to crown the splendid edifice of their valour. His blessing was, in conclusion, bestowed upon France, her army, her Government, and her Emperor. A meeting was convened for yesterday by Cardinal Cullen, having for its object to express sympathy with the pope, and to afford him material assistance in his present difficulties. The Papal police yesterday paid a visit to the houses of several of the Committee of Action in that in the event of the appearance of Garibaldi under the walls a revolt was to have taken place, within the

We remarked yesterday upon the necessity of coming to some preliminary basis of negotiation on the Roman question before entering upon a Con-ference. It has now been officially announced that, in answer to the invitation addressed by the French to the British Cabinet, this difficulty will be stated. The answer of our Foreign Office will be that no good can come of a meeting without such a basis, although we should not with-hold our good offices if there was a reasonable prospect of being able to mediate with effect between the parties to the Roman question. Prussia, as has already been noted in these columns, has already recognised the same difficulty, and her feelings are supposed to be shared by Austria. Russia, for views of her own own, is said to be more pliable. We notice a statement that Chevalier di Nigra was expected in London to confer with the English Cabinet, and to notify the adherence of Italy to the principle of a Conference.

the other three courses, will probably take place on Saturday; the 30th instant. Kelly, of whose whereabouts many silly stories are told, is now said to be in Belgium, and the Government has sent over a detective officer to ascertain whether there is any truth in the report. Stephens is still in Paris.

It is said that Chevalier Nigra is about to visit England to confer with has already recognised the same dif-

mation to the Italians, the flery language of which intimates that the former fell short of his expectations in arousing the people to a sense of their condition as "hereditary boudsmen." The monarchy has dragged the nation through the mud, imprisoned its greatest citizen, cringed to the foreigners, and by its cowardly inaction suatched the prize of Rome from the people of Italy when it was within their grasp.

Rome is Italy's if she likes to take it if she prefers rising against instead of grovelling to the invaders. Italy has twenty-four millious of people only, but France had no more when in 1792 she threw down the gauntlet of defiance to the leagued monarchs and conquered. The French people are with the Italians, and they are only waiting an opportunity to deal the final blow to · the despot who has humiliated them in Mexico and Germany. But those who know the fine Roman hand of Mazzini will require no further recapitulation of his proclamation,

Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, M.P for Finsbury, in addressing his consti-tuents, adverted to the Beform Bill with satisfaction as a measure which sand individuals who had therefore been denied the chief privilege of the ped by recent speakers, was eulogised by Mr. Torrens as necessary to make the Act work in large cities. He seemed staggered at the amount of that bill which was likely to be sent in forth the Abyssinian expedition, but protested against a penny of the sum being of War has ordered the formation of the propagation of the second three camps at Naples Piggio Mir.

applied to the permanent occupation of such a complete 'terra incornita.

A Conservative Association has been bearding Mr. Bright in his den, otherwise, in Rochdale. A banquet has taken place at which one thousand people were present, among them the Hon. A. F. Egerton, M. P., who, of course, commented upon the significance of the fact that so many "just" men should be founded in Rochdale. Mr. Charles Tunner, M.P., in replying for the House of Commons, considered that the 'prestige' of the country had not suffered in the hands of the present Government, and upon comparison thought it would be admitted that Lord Derby was as good as Lord Russell, and Mr. Disraeli as good as Mr. Gladstone. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at Lord Derby's residence. dence.

The appeal of the Contract Corporation against the decision of the Master of the Rolls establishing their liability as contributories for 360 shares in Barned's Banking Company was part heard by Lord Justice Cairns on Thursday. The appeal of a B shareholder also came before the court, but was not decided.

The Liverpool solicitor whose defal-cations we referred to on Thursday is Mr. William Stockley, the senior part-ner of the firm of Stockley, Wrigley, and Stockley- In the course of Thursday, the defaulter, who has absconded, was adjudicated bankrupt.

Another extensive fraud in Liver-Rome, and discovered papers showing | pool was reported on Thursday. The offender, a cashier of a local firm, is a defaulter to the extent of about

Allen, one of the condemued convicts at Manchester, had an interview with two of his relatives on Wednesday and assured them that he was innocent and assured them that he was innocent of all moral guilt with respect to the death of Brett, and that the actual murderer got away with Kelly and Deasey. Larkin, another of the condemned men, has sent to his wife a letter, in which he also protests his innocence of the way day. McGuire innocence of the murder. M'Guire, the marine, who has liberated on Wednesday, is very thankful for his narrow escape from the scaffold, and hopes that he will be permitted to complete his term of military service. In the event of the capital penalty being exacted in the cases of Allen and

the English Cabinet respecting the proposed conference on the Roman question- Italy, it is said, adheres in principle to the project.

The insurrectionary committee of action in Rome has been discovered through the treachery of three pretended friends, who gave information to the police for the sum of 45,000 Roman

It is reported that General Garibaldi will be tried for having provoked war with a foreign State, and that his escape from Caprera will be the subject of a special investigation by three Italian admirals. The Etendard savs that some friends of Garibaldi advice him to ask premission of the Italian Government to withdraw to the United

It is said that the Porte has prohibited the exportation of corn from Scutari, and of cattle from Epirus, Thessalia, and Macedon. These mea sures will render it more difficult to provision Orete, should that island

continue in a state of insurrection.

Despatches from Belgrade state that the refusal of the Porte to take into consideration the note of the Serhad brought to light six hundred thou- vian Government, demanding satisfaction for the murder committed on

ing in Servia. It is expected that a collision with the Mussulman troops

three camps—at Naples, Piggio Mirteto, and Florence. Each camp will contain 25,000 soldiers, who will be mobilised and placed under the command of General Cialdini. Each camp will have the necessary cavalry and artillary. These three camps will camp will have the necesary cavalry nad artillery. These three camps will be formed to all appearances for the instruction of troops, but in reality, will be camps of observation with an effective of 75,000 men, who, in one week, could be amassed and concentrated on any point of the line between Florence, Poggio-Mirteto, and Naples.

The concentration has already commenced.

menced. menced.
The Gazzetta di Romagne of Bologna, in its number of the 10th, says—"During the whole of yesterday there was a continual going and coming at the station here of the soldiers of the class of 1841, called under the flag. We believe that very few amongst them have failed to appear. Many of the Vanctions were the Austrian Venetians the Austrian wore

CITY OF BUENOS AYRES MAILS.

The following telegram has been received at the Irish office:—"Sir Thomas Larco, Dublin to the Earl of Mayo, London. An explosion of gas has occurred in the Courthouse, Green-street. Some injury has been done to the building, but no person has been injured. You may hear this attributed to other causes, for which there is no foundation."

The Times believes that Government at the last Cabinet, held on the 12th instant, decided on entering into arrangements with the principal telegraphic companies of the United Kingdom with the view of placing the view of placing the view of the view of placing the view of lines under the management of the Post-office Department. The datrils of the plan will be under the superintendence of Mr. F. J. Scudamore, the assistant-secretary of the Post-office, with whom the notion oriented. with whom the notion originated.

The Post hears that Dr. Powys. Bishop of Sodor and Man, has been translated to the diocese of Lichfield. A long letter in the Times, on English and American iron, states that both in England and America theiron, trade is overborne by excess of production With the labour question so unsettled capital is not likely to be attracted to it, and when confidence revives there may be a better chance for the large

The Times remarks, in a leading article, that the practical settlement of the affairs of the Royal Bank of Liverpool is an instance of the disposition to make things comfortable which appears to be an especial temptation of the mercantile world.

capital invested in it.

The Times says the English funds were dull vesterday at a reaction of 118 but in railway and other markets there was a better tendency. The Daily News says the demad for bullion abroad is not active, but the recent arrivals from Australia are expected to be sent away, as well as any further amounts that may shortly come to hand. There was some active buying of Peninsular and Oriental Company's shares yesterday, and they advanced £3 the closing price being £55 to £58. A week ago they were £50 to £52. This rise, in the face of an announcement that no dividend is forthcoming, is owing to the impression that the new mail contract are much more satisfactory than those of the old service.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe says—"One of the journals announces that the Minister of the United States at Paris has received instructions from his Government to make representations to the French Cabinet on the Roman question, Doubts are expressed that the French Emperor will tolerate the meddling of the United States in a matter which is European, and in which the States in their corparate capacity have no

The Spezzia correspondent of the been denied the chief privilege of the board the Germania, has caused a deep Riforma, writing on the 8th No- tionably profitable to Denmark, which people are easily deprived of the Constitution. The lodger franchise, sensation. A large number of needle- vember, says:—"Yesterday morning derived no strength from such remote rights.—Republication.

which has been to a great extent drop- | guns of the Prussian pattern are arriv- | I went to Varighano with Doctor | possessions, but has so many good rea Prandini to see if he, as a physician, could gain admittance to Garibaldi. Lieutenant Camozzii who is entrusted with the guard, was inexorable. and frequently replied Non possumus. We, however, had the pleasure several times of seeing and saluting the Gefrequently replied Non possumus. We, however, had the pleasure several times of seeing and saluting the General, who was at the window with Canzio and Basso. Garibaldi is in perfect health, but annoyed that he is not allowed to walk about in the interest of the political horizon emitting a stream. terior of Varignano."

An alarming explosion of gas took place at the Crown Solicitor's Office, at the Commission Court Freen-street.

The ceiling and walls of the rooms adjoining the office were stripped of the plaster, all the windows were broken, and considerable damage was wrought.

The chamber in which slept the ju-rors empanelled in the case of Augus tine Costello is a perfect wreck. The jurors were having breakfast at the time, and no one was injured.

The gas escaped from the gaselier, and accumulated during the night. When the servants were about to light the fire the explosion occurred.

A very instructive paragraph is going the round of the newspapers. Some important livings in the Church of England and of Ireland are for sale. For instance, there is the rectory of Brompton Bulph, Somerset, which has an excellent modern house, and yields £550 a year; while the present incumbent is 67 years of age. Again, we have the rectory of Great Ashby, near Appleby, with an excellent house £280 a year, and an incumbent who has reached the patriarchal age of three score years and ten. Next, we have a rectory in a good part of Ireland yieling £450 a year, burthened with a small population, and offered for the ridiculously small sum of £2,000. Here are admirable opportunities for the employment of the capital which is at present locked up. A vicarage, the privilege of dining with the squire, and the right of teaching ignorant peasantry from Sunday to Sunday the way to Heaven, are to be had for a sum which would not have bad for a sum which would not buy a good race-horse. While the souls of men are thus put up to the highest bidder, people wonder that the Church of England does not exercise her old power; that Dissent increases; and that the ecclesiastics of Rome point the finger of scorn to the ecclesiastics of England, as to men who buy and sell doves in the Temple, who make religion a trade, and who deserve to be driven with the whip of wrath from the sanctuary? One of the first acts of a reformed Parliament will be to take measures for stopping a practice which has ceased to wear even the garb of hypocrisy, and has come to vaunt its cynical impiety.

Some time ago a report was received here from Copenhagen to the effect that the Danish Government had concluded a treaty with the United States for the sale of the West Indian islands, St. Thomas and St. Croix. Considerable doubt attached to the rumour, as it was only one of a series obtain an American naval station among the minor dependencies of the European Powers in the Antilles. We are now in possession of advices from Conenhagen, however, which confirm the statement. with the addition that the price which Denmark asks for her two colonies is about £1,5000,000, and that the treaty only awaits ratification by the Danish Parliament. The transaction is very natural on the part of sessed little real value, while recent events show that even as a naval rendezvous it affords slender protection against the tornadoes which periodically ravage those seas. English interest are mainly concerned with the terprise of such importance to the mercantile transactions of the world The sale, if completed, will be unquessons for concentrating her resources and fortyflying her hold in Europe.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

of light which illuminates many things. while others are wrapped in complete darkness. Without wishing to rank ourself among the last mentioned, we may be permitted to discuss a question possessing so many interesting feat-

An event has just taken place which doubtless some will term seditious and unconstitutional, while others maintain its equity and justifiability, according to natural right. We refer to the collision, caused by the cholers, between the retrograde Municipality of this town and the Provincial Government. The people of Buenos Ayres have exercised an act of true sovereignity, though, no doubt, highly unconstitutional: the necessary consequence of municipal abuse was a corresponding abuse on the part of the people. In our humble opinion, the Corporation could only have been legally accused before the Provincial Chambers, by petition, as provided by law for such cases, misused authority to be subsequently brought before the Senate. We denounce the act as unconstitutional, for we do not believe it within the attributions of the people, to overturn with one blast of democratic indignation, the power which but a day previous they had delegated to the legally constituted magistrates.

The Provincial Constitution, in Art. 49, guarantees to citizens the right to meet quietly and petition the authorimeet quietly and pention the authorities, individually or collectively. The National Code, in Art. 22, says: "The people can only deliberate or govern through their constituted representa-tives and magistrates. All armed force, or meeting of persons to assert the rights of the peeple, and petition in their name, are guilty of sedition." Clearly, then, according to the Con-stitution, the people have committed the crime of sedition. It seems that the crime of sedition. It seems that the legal way of abolishing the corporation would have been to draw up a petition, the round about presentation of which would cause a month's delay at least. The situation was grave, and demanded prompt and energetic measures; there was no alternative but to remain the passive sufferer of municipal inertness, or else, by one illegal blow, upset the whole board, together with the voluminous piles of stagnant prospects for water supply, killing grounds-scavenger carts, &c. We have, therefore, a happy instance of the sovereign, ity of the people, in strangling, without other means, a power of their own creation, an instance which should serve in future to teach the multitude how they are to overthrow any author-

A slight doubt occurs to us after all. which had been circulated, giving Mr. In view of the articles we quoted from Seward credit for persistent efforts to the National and Provincial Codes, could such a spontaneous effort be legally made? Could these passages be interpreted otherwise than as an attempt to restrict more or less the liberties of the people? It seems illogical that in such an emergency, with certain death awaiting us all, the power that created it should be unable to destroy, especially where the evil demanded the utmost despatch—each moment's delay costing so many more both the contracting Powers, and calls for no particular animadversion from neutrals. Apart from its importance as a harbour of call, St. Thomes possessed little real value while recent the lar has delegated all authorities. the law has delegated all authority in certain hands, may the people legally indulge in this spontaneous outburst of popular feeling?

Supposing the Municipality had refused to resign, in compliance with Royal Mail Stehm Company, but the pretext of legality, and that there is little reason to fear that a transfer to the United States would people, what would have resulted? Would the just indignation of the Would the just indignation of the multitude, after being snubbed for civility, have found free vent in brutal force? Undoubtedly so, for no free people are easily deprived of their

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The melancholy annals of the past few weeks form a chapter possibly the darkest in the River Plate history; cholera has swept down the Parana from the pestiferous quarters of the allied army, and again settled in Buenos Ayres; for months past it was known that there were some cholera cases in this city, but since the sailing of the French packet the mortality increased with such rapidity that the people took fright, and half the population fied to the camp; not even during the terrible visitation last April when three thousand of our fellow citizens were carried off was the panic so great as it has been here for the last ten days. Business may be said to be at a complete standstill; half the population has fled, the streets are no longer crowded, and at night the lurid flames of ten thousand fires lighted for the purpose of fumigation, give a lugubrious appearance to this city, once the most famed for its salubrity. Nevertheless the town corporation or municipality, with their characteristic indolence, took no adequate steps, no measures, to clean the city or make the slightest headway against" the epidemic: funerals in every street, sickness in every square, and coffins carried about even in furniture vans. At the public cemetery coffius piled bigh waiting for interment, not even hands sufficient to dig graves; the refuse from the houses lying in boxes before the doors until a late hour; depravity. neglect and crime, nothing short of wholesale murder, had reached its climax. The people of Buenos Ayres rose, held an indignation meeting in the Plaza, passed resolutions demanding the instant and absolute resignation of the whole Municipal Board; the Municipality refused, the people rushed up to the building, determined to enforce their resolutions, and the board finding they could no longer trifle with the public, resigned 'en masse. Happily owing to the courageous interference of the Governor and his Ministers, no violence ensued, and the people retired to their homes; but never on any occasion was the voice of public opinion more sacredly employed than in hurling from office those men whose borrid negligence had reduced the city to such an appalling condition. Since the deposition of the board, we are happy to say, the Government has taken the most urgent steps, named a committee of safety, appointed Doctors and Apothecaries for each district, taken up two-hundred carts to aid in carrying away the dirt and refuse from the houses, engaged gangs of men to sweep the think that in a few years wheat and streets, and introduced useful reforms flour will be a staple export from the at the public cemetery; but there is vet much to be done, the city requires a thorough sewerage, and a complete water supply. The weather has become slightly more favorable, the mortality has diminished, and we live in the hope, that the extinction of the Municipality will prove the resurrec-

The war news of the fortnight amounts to nothing. We have had recent advices from headquarters; the cholera has declared itself with intense virnlence in both camps, at Corrientes and the Gran Chaco. Lopez holds out at Humaita, and has made no offensive move, although one is hourly expected. Recruits arrive from Brazil by each transport, and supplies are constantly and regularly sent up from this city. What the allies are nd to do, will do, or can do, none in Buenos Ayres know, or even care to know; affliction has been too general, sorrow too wholesale, to ad mit of even a thought being turned towards this most distasteful of all subjects. It appears as far as we can of the British residents hereunder gather that the allies have no intention whatever to attack Lopez's positions; they are strengthening their lines around Humaita by ditches, &c., and when they have a disposable force at their command they intend to despatch a division to seize Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, and destroy its splendid Arsenal. As is usual however in the history of this war, sufficient time has been allowed the enemy to throw a few thousand men into the place; the troops from Matto Grosso and Cuyuba have been brought down, and thus a move which if adopted in sime might have proved an easy and severe blow to the enemy, can now be only accomplished by nothing short of a decisive battle.

The state of the Interior calls for no

the inroad of the Indians at one or two exposed points, there has been nothing in the luterior to disturb the peace. Rosario has suffered seriously from the cholera, but now the health of that town is better; business is improving, a new saladero has commenced working, and things beginning to ook somewhat brighter.

River Plate is at present suffering the most extreme prostration; the wools, some of the finest and best lots in the country have been sold at a price 20 per cent under last year's dates, and the market still falling. Sheep, the very best class can be bought at from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per, but there are no buyers, and estancieros are compelled the last ten years prices have not been so low for both land and stock as at present.

and is now at a rate which renders the Humboldt which left on Friday of gratefully appreciating. took £50,000 in gold for England, and the Halley which leaves now will also quirements of legitimate trade and your hospital mansion. commerce. The wildest speculation We would beg you has been fostered and supported by cease to exist, all the estancieros be-Europe. Montevideo during the last few years has been progressing apace, the city is almost built anew, on every side are evidences of the most gigantic improvements, but the country interests are déclining; the estancia and that your residence in Brazil may business has fallen off; sheep, cattle be associated with none but very and lands have depreciated, and the exchange market, which rules the country, has been so low as to cause large specie exports.

In the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé much more avention is now paid to grain crops, and large tracts have been ploughed up. The wheat crop is splendid this year, and more than sufficient. For the first time the River Plate becomes an exporter of wheat and flour to Europe; and from the prospects we are inclined to Plate.

Owing to the gloomy state of things in the River Plate, we repeat our warning to those of our countrymen disposed to come out to the Plate in quest of situations. There are none, save the most menial, offering, and the city is full of young men looking for situations, with but very remote chance of obtaining any. Labourers and mechanics are the only eligible classes of emigration for the Plate at present.

Exchange on England, 481, 483. France, 5.12, 5.17. Do. Antwerp, 5.10, 5.15. Do. Rio, 38\$800. Do.

DEPARTURE OF H.B.M.'s MINISTER

Mr. Buckley Mathew, C.B., leaves A Auchterlande, in the packet for Rio; the Bripublic bave anticipated us in bidding this esteemed gentleman farewell. Few men, in so short a time, have made themselves so universally esteemed, so bighly popular, as the gentleman in question. The address embodies our sentimens; we have but to add, that so long as her Majesty's nominations to posts abroad, the dignity of the nation, and the interests of the British residents, will ever command respect :--

A deputation waited on Mr. Buckley Mathew on Thursday, the 19th inst., to place in his hands the address, signed by many of the influential British residents in Buenos Ayres. Before presenting the address, Mr John Fair intimated to Mr. Mathew that, should the absence of any known and familiar names be discovered and I am tully rewarded by your among those appended to it, the omission was attributable to some acci- not been unsuccessful. dental cause rather than to any reluctance to be associated in the farewell particular remarks; things are withcottany material change. The special
commissioner appointed by the Government to proceed to Rioja to settle

The special
also alluded to the circumstance that
acquired by their well-known integrity, by their enlightened energy, and
by their perseverance, and I derive

the French packet, and if we except with the present mourning state of the city, which made him decline anything in the shape of public festivity at a culties, but these are probably inse-moment when, by the visitation of parable from the condition of what I moment when, by the visitation of parable from the condition of what I Divine Providence, so dark a cloud of may term a new country, when I consuffering, sorrow, and anxiety is hang-

ing over the inhabitants.

Mr. Fair, having further intimated that it would be gratifying to the subscribers if the address were brought The sheepfarming industry in the under the notice of Lord Stanley, proceeded to read it.

Buenos Ayres Decr. 19th 1867. To George Backley Mathew Esq. C. B H. B Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation.

We are unwilling that you should leave for the new sphere of your official to hold their stock. Land has also duty without a brief word of respectdepreciated in value, and in fact, for ful farewell from the British residents in Buenos Ayres.

We take the liberty of congratulating you on the distinction conferred by The financial condition of our ma- our Gracious Sovereign in your adket has been much affected by the vancement to the Diplomatic mission edict of the Montevidean Government near the Court of Brazil; and we legalizing the stoppage of specie pay | think we are not wrong in regarding ments. Exchange has again receded this as a recognition of public services which we have had the opportunity, specie shipments the best remittance; during your short residence among us,

We have to thank you for your watchful solicitude, for the general take a large shipment. No hope for interests of all British residents in any amelioration in the Montevidean these countries, as well as for unvaried money market is entertained until affability in all your more direct one or two of the banks in that city official relations with us individually; liquidate. The paper emission has while we are not unmindful of the been excessive and beyond all the re- pleasant social influence emitted from

We would beg you to offer to Mrs Buckley Mathew our, warm acknowbanks whose only aim seems to have | ledgements of her graceful and cordial been to declare large dividends, whilst intercourse with us, and our heartfelt the wool market may be fairly said to wish that she may long be spared, with renovated health, to spread ing obliged to ship their own wool to around her the genial warmth of English society.

For yourself, Sir, we hope that your new mission may be so successful as to mark you out for further indications of Her Majesty's approval and favor, welcome memories.

M G and E T Mulhall

(Editors · Standard'

John Hennah,

Wanklyn,

William Downes,

William Le-lie, William Matti,

P Browne, LJ Isaac and Co., E Medlicott and Co.

Drabble, Brothers, J Mortimer, C.E., G H Tucker,

Samuel Haycroft, Thomas B Josling, Richard Gibbings,

John Coghlan, William White,

Carlos Saguier, William Rose, Henry S Samuel, Daniel Gowland,

Henry A Green, John Hughes, W W Welchman,

W W Welchman,
Edward Musgrave,
Charles Hunnah,
George D Stewart,
J T Fox,
Frederick Plowes,
A J Goulstone,
A R E Smith.

A R F Smith,

Frederick Fair.

A H Coppinger, Robert G Elgie, W Furness, C E, J W Brookes,

C'TG Robertson, CE

J B Waite.

We are &c. Thomas Armstrong, F Daguid and Co Edward Lumb Ashworth and Co., Parlane, Graham, and

Co., James Smith (Scotch Chaplain). Henry Tomkinson Daniel Mackinlay, M Forrester, Henry N Hart Charles B Krabbé J Chubb Ford (English Chaplain), Darbyshire, Glover, Darb and Co., T Best and Co.,

Barbour, Barclay, and
Co.,
Kerr and Grierson,
W Gilmour and Co., Chomes B Hall, Woodgate, Brothers, Morre, Punch, and Tudor, J W Paul, Pott, & Co., T Mitchell and Co., T Drysdale and Co., Jorge Bell and Son, Constant Santa Maria James Brown and Co., W Williamson,

Charles Jackson, John Pringle B yd, Russell and Anderson. A J Rossi nol, Clark and M dm,

George Fair, J Green, G. P. Craufurd, William Mackern. The following is a copy of Mr. Mathew's reply :-Reverend Sirs and Gentlemen.

I have received with the deepest sentiments of gratification the flattering and graceful address you have presented to me on the occasion of my departure from Buenos Ayres, and I Government are so felicitous in their beg leave to thank you most sincerely, in the name of Mrs. Buckley Mathew and in my own, for the welcome and kindly feeling you have expressed to-

wards us. It has been my earnest desire, du ring my residence among you, to proteet and promote your interests in the Republic, and to cement union and social good will. I have considered this to be my duty to our gracious'Sovereign, who honored me by selecting me as Her Majesty's representative, assurances that my endeavours have

I have seen with pride and satisfaction the high and independent posi-

I am but too well aware that they have had to contend with many diffisider its immense extent, its great which is yet in its infancy, and its should I be doing justice to the Government of the Republic were I to belief that they desire to do their utmost to extend to them the full rights to which I hold them to be entitled.

Acquainted, as I believe myself to be, with their honorable sentiments, I than it is their interest, as lovers of their country, to afford to foreign settlers in the interior complete protection against the attacks of Indians and other marauders, and that they will, not hesitate to take whatever steps they may find requisite to ensure to them by the certain, swift, and impartial administration of jusland of civilisation and good order.

During the period I have passed in Buenos Ayres, I have had the gratification of witnessing an act of the utmost commercial importance in the settlement of the paper, currency question, and I am now enabled to entertain the hope that the sanitary condition of this great city will be speedily improved, by the introduction of pure water, and by a system of thorough drainage, and that the de-plorable state of the anchorage will shortly cease to be a subject for animadversion and regret.

I thank you again, gentlemen, for your good wishes, and, in bidding you "Farewell!" I beg you to believe that I shall ever take a warm interest in your happiness, and in your prosperity, individually and collectively.

GEORGE BUCKLEY-MATHEW. Buenos Ayres, 19th December, 1867.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS

The gentlemen signers of the address, &c.

(Communicated.)

Banking is still a subject of great bold and treuchant manner.

We see in this city how an old institution, hampered by monopoly and capable of the widest reform, is by good management allaying and sooth- pale. ing an excited commerce by liberal facilities, while in Montevideo the supposed instigators of wealth and progress-free Banks-have become through reckless mismanagement " a

mockery, a delusion, and a snare." It is perhaps the most curious phase of the question that in Montevideo arbitrary suspension of specie payments are precisely those who have since the Christian era. been most cautious in restricting their business to its narrowest limits. Fearing the unsound state of trade, there remained but to deposit their capital in one or other of the Banks. The wild speculator and the man of straw has, on the other hand, everything to gain by the late Government depreciated currency.

If ever there was an attempt to legalise fleecing, Montevideo may boast that she is not far behind, and this, we feel confident, arises, not from a vicious Government, but from a mistaken idea that the bolstering up a few rash speculators is protecting

commerce. It is said that the false position of one of the principal Banks is due to having facilitated the Montevidean Government with funds by discounting Treasury Bills with excessive dates to run. If so, we call upon Minister Flangini to stop the panic, and retrieve the wounded honor of his country by affiliating this Bank as a national institution, much in the same manner as our Provincial Bank is carried on here; oblige its present directors to continue in their post, and compel every shareholder to respond for the unpaid quota of his shares, for it is but just that those who have received the benefit of high dividends should now feel the evils of a too daring speculation.

The advantage of the transfer from a private company to a Government institution becomes more apparent by a glance at the critical position of the Buenos Ayres money market, the disturbances up there, has been tion of the address, but that the idea colliged to return to this city owing to the desertion of the post-bouses and the ravages of cholers in some of the British community appressionably the Buenos Ayres money market, but first we must remind our readers that all joint stock banks are greatly their residence in this land of their influenced by the yearly dividend declared, and if as may have happen declared. The British ment.—Colonial Section of the Argentine Beyon, Esq.; Colonial Treasurer, Sincian Bryan, Esq.; Colonial Treasurer, Sincian Bueller, and if as may have happen been, and will be, to the best interests been, and will be, to the best interests of the shares of an association former.

Sub-Treasurer, Bueller, Colonial Section of the Argentine Bepublic.

fallen to pur, it behaves the directors to make a strong effort to revive the favor of investors, thus all credits are suddenly annulled, bills peromptorarily collected and every legal pressure availed of. No matter, if some score natural resources, the development of or two of traders are therefore obliged to suspend, no matter if honest incomparatively small population; nor dustry is checked and thwarted, if the panic increases, so much the better; true the bank may have lowered its abstain from avowing my assured character, yet at an opportune mobelief that they desire to do their ut- ment long dated bills will be discounted at an exhorbitant figure, and share-holders abroad be gratified with a large dividend.

To these manœuvres have we here cannot doubt that they will feel that been subject for the last month; and it is no less their paramount duty had it not been for the bold and liberal conduct of the Provincial Bank, rain would have been very quickly prononneed.

Few words can convey the indebted ness of our merchants to this institution in this our hour of trial; in what position, we ask, would our traders have found themselves if entirely subiect to banks whose very existence is tice, the full security which marks a in squeezing a large dividend out of land of civilisation and good order. The public? We can point to many faults: but in this instance the Pr vincial Bank has behaved nob Monte Video will lose go aheadism by har Government Bank fostering industry circect the unwary from rapacity.

Under the management of such able men as abound in Montevideo such an an establishment would from a bugbear become a blessing and a guide.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

THE ISLAND OF TORTOLA SUBMEROED.

BIX TROUSAND LIVES LOST. Never since Franklin subjugated the electric fluid, and made it serviceable to man, did this dumb agent of thought

transmit more appalling intelligence than that received yesterday from Montevideo. The magnitude of the disaster is so great that we forget our own sorrows in the contemplation of a whole people swept from the face of the globe, and hurried, instantaneously, into eternity. Save in the records of the Old Testament, can we interest to the public, for we are yet find a parallel for such immense disin an embryo state with regard to our aster. Humanity shudders at woes so paper money, and at this moment awful, so intense, so wholesale. But startling events occur which need to a few weeks past it was our melancholy be engraven on the general mind in a duty to chronicle one of the most terrific and disastrous storms ever known in the West Indies. To-day it is our mournful task to tell a tale at which indeed the world may grow

The little island of Tortola, in the West Indies, has disappeared, and the ocean billows beat over the graves of six thousand human beings. No particulars are as yet at hand, in fact none survived "the wreck of matter, the crush of worlds." We must dive with the Peri, "where the gardens of coral those who will suffer most from the lie darkling," to gather full details of one of the most awful visitations

Farewell! be it ours to embellish the pillow, With ev'rything beautious that grows in the

deep—
Each 'flow'r of the rock, and each gem of the billow,
Shall sweeten thy bed and illumine thy sleep."

Beneath are all the particulars we can lay our hand on, respecting the drowned island and its government decree, which enables them to cancel and population. We take them from their obligations in an abundant and Thom's Directory for 1866. We have nothing fresher within our control.

VIRGIN ISLANDS. Population, white.

These islands consist of a cluster of rocks; the largest is Tortola, which is situate in 189 27' N. lat., and 649 39' W. long. Area, 57 square miles. The Government is vested in a President (subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands resident at St. John, Antigua), and an Executive and Legislative Council, of which two-thirds are elected, and one third nominated by the Crown. Revenue, 1863, £1,856; Expenditure, £1,854; Public Debt, £4,129. Value of Imports, £8,875; of Exports, £11,676. Total tonuage of vessels entered and cleared in 1863, 8,657 tons.

President administering the Government, His Excellency James Robert Longdon, Tortola (1861). £800.

Executive Council.—The President, the Chief Justice, Hon. Isaac Farrington, Hou. I. Henry MacLeau, Hon. G.

H. A. Porter.
Legislative Connoil.—President Hop. A R. Longden, Hon. Isaac Farrington, J. C. H. Smith, Esq., Augustus M.Oleverty, Esq., H. S. Harrigan, Esq., H. Baguell, Esq., A. J. Harrigan, Esq., H. O. Buntin, Esq., Robert Grimes Ped-

Chaplyn, M.A.; Colonial Postmaster, Charles Shirley.

Judicial Establishment -Chief Just ice, Hon. Daniel H. O'Gordon (1846): Paisne Judge, Hon. Isaac Farrington Crown Law Agent, A. C. H. Smith Esq.; Coroner, James B. Martin, Esq.

THE 'STANDARD' ABROAD

PUBLIC MONUMENTS OF LISBON The Cathedral and churches, promenades, Bolsa, English cemetery.
Lisbon Nov, 1st.

The Cathedral is a fine old building with two massive turrets, situated on an eminence at the foot of Fort St. George: its antiquity, is beyond all tradition in history, and it is only known that the first B:shop in modern times was an Englishman named Gibbert (A. D. 1150), who came with several of his countrymen to aid in ex-Jelling the Moors from Portugal. It vas partly destroyed by earthquake in 1344, and again in 1755; its present architecture seems a mixture of Arabic and Gothic, the interior presenting a severe and antique aspect. In one of the chapels are preserved the bones of St. Vincent, martyr, patron of the city and in another those of King Alfonso. An arched cloister was behind the high altar, and here is seen a stone chain used by the olden kings when they administered justice in publie. From one of the lofty towers was hurled Bishop Martin, a Spaniard, when the people rose to emancipate themselves from the Spanish yoke. On Thursday there was a grand Te Deum by the Cardinal Archbishop, for the birthday of King Louis, the court and ministers assisting. The church of St. Domingo is the

largest in the city, situated in the Plaza de Don Pedro, and possessing some fine pictures. San Vincente is on one of the hills of the old town: it was first built by King Alfonso, when he expelled the Moors, and rebuilt by Philip II: the adjacent convent is the residence of the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon. We now ascend a steep hill, to the church and convent of La Graca from which is obtained a fine view of the city: in the sacristy is the tomb of the famous warrior Albuquerque, viceroy of India. Returning to the new town we visit the Magdalen with its ancient portico, the San Julian with its rich profusion of marbles, and San Nicholas recently rebuilt in splendid style. San Roque is one of the finest of all, but not now visited as it is in course of repair. There are two English chapels, San Patricio and Ingezinhos, besides an English protestant church.

In the afternoon I went on the Bolsa, which is situated in Black-horse square, close to the Custom-house: here I had the pleasure to meef Mr. Medlicot, an old Irish gentleman who has been a wine merchant here for 54 years. I observed to him that the Bolsa was much inferior to those of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, whereupon he told me that the trade of Lisbon has greatly fallen off and that in former years there was hardly standing room here for the merchants.

On Thursday night the city was brilliantly illuminated and we ascended to the Pasco of Alcantara: Fort St George presented its battlements all hung with lamps, and the arms of Portugal tastefully designed. Bands of music played in the promeuades. The royal tamii was advertised to assist at Donna Maria theatre, and we repaired thither: it is smaller but if possible more elegant than the Operahouse. The Ladies and gentlemen were fashionably dressed, but I-hardly saw a pretty girl in the house. His Majesty accompanied by his father. the Queen, and Don Augustin, occupied the grand state-box. en grande tenue the king wore a sash and several stars. the Queen glittered in diamonds, Don Fernando had a brilliant uniform, and the Infante appeared as a Colonel of the Lancers of the guard. The actors played their parts well, the comedy being entitled La Casa Nova, and I understood about three-fourth of it.

Friday was the festival of All Saints, and the citizens turned out in holiday costume - We saw a number of brilliant equipages, and many of them were officers in grand uniforms with a profusion of stars and crosses. We rook a ceach and drove about the city to visit some of the plazas. The statue of Camoons recently inaugurated stands in the square of the same name: it is in bronze, and a notable work of art, representing the author

winding alleys of thick plantations, an artificial lake and kiosk, and a pavilion where the band plays on Sundays. The adjacent church of the Estrella also well repays a visit.

Close by the Estrella, is the English cemetery (with chapel adjoining): the grounds are neatly kept; and cover about four acres: there is a number of stately monuments, some bearing the arms of noble families of Britain, but you pass them by heedlessly. There is however a moss grown mausoletim; with a medallion in bas-relief, and the name- Fielding: here lies the prince of English novelists and on the opposite side you read the

iuscription.

"Luget Britannia non dari fovere natum." Leaving the cemetery we proceed through a series of narrow streets and soon reach the palace of Necesidades, the residence of the King's father and brother: the gardens are very fine, and open to visitors. In front of the palace is the church of the same name, and the plaza is adorned with a tasteful fountain and obelisk. Returning to the new town we pass the Marine barrack, the Mint, the gas-house, sundry factories, and the Royal Arsenal

Most of the public institutions are located in an old convent, all religious orders having been suppressed and even the sisters of charity expelled the country. Nevertheless the people seem more attentive to religion than in some other countries, and their conduct in church is most becoming. On Friday evening I met a curious procession composed of about a hundred citizens, headed by two priests, the latter were reading prayers aloud, and every pair of citizens carried a basket, iuto which the neighbors and by standers threw bread, fruit, money &c. the whole was terminated by two bul lock-carts, carrying huge cauldrons of coosked meat and soup; the oxen were gaily dressed out with ribbands, and the carts festooned all over with green boughs. I learned from one of the natives that it was an annual procession, to provide a sumptuous repast for the inmates of the poor asylums and prisons of the city.

It would be tedious for me here to enter more minutely into details of all I have seen at Lisbon. Suffice it to say that I am much pleased with the city. The people seem contented and happy, under the blessing of a permanent and liberal government; and the utmost order, cleanliness and regularity are everywhere observable. The place is certainly dull, compared with other European capitals, but the climate is excellent, and there are many interesting places within reach to invite the traveller's curiosity. I forgot to say that one of the suburbs is called Buenos Ayres, and most of the Euglish country houses are there... I may also add that it would be advisable to send our municipality hither to study the matter of markets, water-supply, drainage, pavement, and cleanliness. To-morrow to Santarem.

SANTAREM AND BADAJOZ.

Madrid, Nov. 5th. The quaint old city of Santarem, distant some 50 miles from Lisbon, is seldom visited by travellers, although on the line of railway to Madrid. It was a place of some importance in the time of Julius Cesar, and suffered many strange vicissitudes under the Goths and Saracens: we resolved therefore to visit its interesting

first stage on our journey into Spain. The second-class carriages on the Portuguese railways are very comfortable, and preferable to the first-class if you value the advantage of having some of the natives to talk to. We started from Lisbon at 11. 30 a.m., and had a fine view of the Tagus, passing through the suburbs of Pozo do Bispo and Olivaes. The country is dotted with houses and olive-groves till we reach Sacarem, a picturesque village with church and convent. Next we see a number of brick-fields, extending some miles, close to the riverside; and then the hamlet of Povoa, a poor place, with some fences of tuna. Olive-trees again succeed, covering the hill-sides as we approach Alverca, and now we begin to lose the Tagus and the montains beyond grow dim. Alhandra is a pretty place, with 3 chapels, and surrounded by vineyards. Windmills and the Tagus again, and and now we are at Villafranca, a town with some regular streets; the hills are covered with pines, and the lowlands with olives, as we reach Casta fiera. The next place is Carregado, with its comfortable farm-houses and

Esq.; Colonial Chaplain, Rev. G. R. | this is a spacious promenade with | Marquis de Nisa's pretty quinta is seen before we cross the iron bridge of Ponte Asseca, and emerging from another olive-grove we reach Santarem.

The railway-station is on the bank of the Tagus, but the town is on the high ground, about a mile distant. Nothing can be more picturesque than the situation of Santarem and the view from the heights: the Tagus winds along a silver thread below you, and the sunset throws a glorious tinge over the venerable rains of Roman, and Goth, and Saracen, that dis pute the ground with convents now deserted, and with straggling vine-yards. We enter the town by the steep causeway, and gate called Atamarma (Arabic for bitter waters): on the roadside is an inscription to the effect that Alfonso Henriques entered by this gate on May 8th 1147, when he drove out the Moors. Hard by is the Castle of the Sun, with gate of the same name: the solid masonry of the old Roman wall is really admirable, overbuilt in many places with Gothic and Moorinh fortifications.

There is a good Hospedaria kept by one Donna Felicia, and here we found a good dinner and clean apartments. We sallied out by moonlight to view some of the antiquities, and nearly lost our way in the labyrinth of narrow streets. The Graça church, has a facade and window in pure gothic style but the old Jesuit college is still more remarkable and has a very fine church Some of the old convents are now barracks, others converted into a bullring, a theatre, &c. or in ruins. Santarem is famous as the birth-place of St. Irene, virgin and martyr, to whom a monument has been raised, with the date A.D. 1205. The plaza has rather a Moorish look about it: the population of the place may be estimated at ten thousand. .

Before sunrise we were again afoot rambling through the Castelho del Sol and the ancient walls of the city. After breakfast we bade adieu to Santarem, and took the train to Bada-

The first place we meet is Villa de Figueyra, encircled with olive groves; next, Matto de Miranda, where a crowd of gypsy like peasants awaits the arrival of the trains; then Torres Novas and more olives, until we reach Entrocamiento, the point of junction with the Oporto line.

We again sight the Tagus at the village of Barquina and pass the fendal castle of Almoron in excellent preservation, which crowns a steep rock in the middle of the river. Presently we cross the Tagus by an iron bridge 500 yards long and supported by 45 cylinders. We now enter the province of Alentejo, which, as well, Beira, is much more fertile than anything I have yet seen in Spain. Olivegroves, pines, vineyards, and oranggroves, alternate as we approach the important town of Abrantes. next traverse thick plantations of the cork tree: the stripping of the bark gives the tree the appearance of being painted; the trees are usually strip ped once every five years-Bemposta and Porta da Sor are situated in an arid soil. Portalegre is seen in the hills, and next comes another corkforest, then Azomar and St. Olalia, and lastly the strong frontier post of Elvas (with Fort Garga) which has a large Portuguese garrison. We now cross the Spanish frontier, and in half an hour reach Badajoz.

It was night when we arrived, but the moon shone brightly as we proceeded from the railway station to the town, and we could mark the outline of the position so gallantly stormed by the British troops in 1812, under the eye of the Duke of Wellington in person. When you see the strength of the place you do not marvel that the English loss amounted on that terrible day to 5,000 men, but rather that they took it at all. There is a lete-depont, and then a splendid bridge, over the Guadiana: after the usual police search at the city gates you 'enter Badajoz; the present population is put bown at 12,000. The Fonda del Cysne is the best hotel, situate in the Pluza. After supper we went to the theatre: saw the Captain-General, some pretty girls, and a host of officers of all ranks. In fact it is quite a military town with little to interest the stranger except its historical recollections: it is however the best place to break the journey between Lisbon and Madrid.

> THE WAR IN THE NORTH. Itapiru, Dec. 20, 1867.

tween Tuyuty and Tuyu Cue. In the foray they captured and drove away over a thousand head of working oxen, the property of private individuals en gaged in the transport business. There was little or no figuting, as the peones who had the custody of the cattle fled upon the approach of the enemy. On the same evening orders were sent here from head-quarters to be on the alert, as as from movements that day visible in the enemy's camp, there appeared to be probability, that on the rising of the moon a saily might be expected in the direction of Itapiru; however no hostile move was made, other than a dense mass of Paraguay ans, who marched from their entrenchments a small distance towards Tuyuty. when they returned behind their works. During the night, at the encampment, all were under arms. Here also there was a general turn-out; all to a man were under arms the night throughout. Late in the evening of the following day another panic took place here. Groups of the enemy, wellmounted, had been discovered coasting the laguna Piris, quite near the port of Itapiru; if they were in force could not be ascertained; be it as it may, the steamers one and all got up steam with all possible haste; there was no indication seen at any point of making resistance, flight, speedy flight, alone was thought of. In fact, those located at the riverside were powerless to defend themselves in case of an attack. The only protection we have is a Brazilian gunboat placed in a position, where any effort to repel the raiders would be of no avail. We no longer hear it said as formerly, a day named for a general battle to take place; predictions now are made concerning raids only.
In truth, the allies have enough to

do to keep their extensive line of communication open, and to prevent the Paraguayns stealing their borses and horned cattle. It seems they have got more and better horses amongst the enemy than they formerly had, probably brought of the Chaco road, as well as a few of those from Buenos Ayres, which they have managed to pick up. Apropos of horses, the Enghab steamer Emily, on the 16th, came iu from Zarate with 420, having lost seventeen on the passage. The Emily brought up in tow the English barque Sarnia and a Dutch brigantine, both with horses; the barque had 170, the Dutchman 80. When the Emily left Sarate she had also in tow the English barque Premier, which then had on board 190 horses. At Rosario a brig hay-laden was added to the other three tows, which vessel took the ground near La Paz and was left there. Near Goya the Premier grounded and soon fell over on her beam ends, losing at the time the deck-load of horses. a total loss. On the 17th the steamer Iron King came in from San'Nicolas with two Danish schooners in tow, one of which brought 172 horses, the other 77. Same date arrived the Oriental steamer Salto, from San Nicolas, with a brigantine and a schooner in tow. All were laden with horses. To day also came in the Oriental steamer Maria, with two brigs in tow. Steamer and tows were hay-laden. The aggregate number of the animals | Dn. Joaquim Belgrano, one of our thus brought were 317. Also arrived leading merchants and estancieros.

64 horses, the other 56. horses for two days will give you some | that destination. idea of the extent of what is being the climate of Paraguay is hostile to men unacclimatised, it is still more so to cattle that are taken from their wonted pastures, where there are few or none of the tormenting myriads of insects (the bane of horses), or the semi-tropical sun, that shoots forth its broiling rays in all their fury.

The cholera is on the increase, although not taking any very great proportions. The scourge so fatal to the army last year was doubtless introduced by the non-observance of sanitary measures, when the laws of nature were tampered with, but could not be altered, as they passed the limits she has marked out, but they did not go far beyond them with impunity—when, within the preclucts of a fortified encampment (it was where the ill-fated Palleja fell), many hundreds of human corpses were placed in piles, left uncovered to fes-

During the week many herds of vorn-out horses have been driven in here from the encampments, in order. to be ferried over to the left margin to recruit. The ground far and near the embarking place is strewed with their dead carcasses. Those that die near the water are thrown into the river, a still greater number at a little distance are left to decay in the atmosphere, tainting it so as to be unbearable for a long way off.

Promenading with a newly-arrived shipmaster at the village amongst the noisome unavoidable heaps of garbage and filth unutterable; he observed that it was nothing strange to have the cholera, and every other pest in such a place. It was a matter of "wonderment" to my companion that there were any people at all left. alive in the locality.

On the 18th, four shanties, with their contents, in the Comercio, were destroyed by fire. They were occupied by mores habilitades, the patrons of whom aver the edifices were pur-posely fired to cancel compromises. If so, which is probable, it was a speedy and effective way to wind up the business.

Here we know but little of what is passing in the Paraguay river. The cannonade there never ceases. The church and village at Humaita are said to be destroyed—the fortress remains scatheless. The irouclads are still in the same place they brought to at after passing Curupayty.

The railway is nearly completed; additional bartalions have been sent

there to protect the road. List of English Vessels in the Port of Itapiru on the 19th of December :-Emily, steamer; Brother's Bride, barque; Volant, do.; Sarnia, do.; Jenny Moody, brig; Lady Douglass, Ivauhoe, brigautine; Storm do. Bird, do.

Yours, &c.,

SINBAD.

ANGORA GOATS. December 7, 1867.

Gentlemen. In your number of the 5th inst. you gave publication to a letter from Mr. Neill, stating what enterprising North Americans have, been doing to introduce the valuable race of Augora goats into this country. Most decidedly the Americans give us examples of go-a-

headism in many respects, but you will kindly allow me to observe, that in this instance the Banda Oriental farmers have beaten them.

Several years ago a German estanciero in this country, Mr. Roosen, had imported some flocks of Angoras into Montevideo, which are now perfectly at home in several sheepfarms on our frontier, and doing exceedingly well. The same gentleman has later on, and has been subsequently reported that in association with Dn. Francisco Lethe balance of the cargo and vessel are cocq, of this city, founded a joint-stock company in Germany, with the object of establishing a model farm for the Angora race in the Argentine Province of Cordoba, which, as you will observe, thus derives the benefits of Montevidean go-a-headism, backed by German capital.

Mous, Girot, in his well-known establishment, near Montevideo, keeps a very fine flock of Angora goats, on joint account, we understand, with from the left bank two tugs, each with Those beautiful animals are selling a chata in tow, one of which contained well, and orders have even come from the west coast. The Peru steamer, bound for Valparaiso, took several to

And, finally, I beg to add, that a done in horseflesh here. The noble Banda Oriental sheepfarmer, of ac-brutes that have been introduced of knowledged intelligence. Dn. Dominknowledged intelligence, Dn. Dominlate, were fat, sound, and well-trained. However, in three months hence not road to Asia Minor, with the intena tithe of the beasts will be alive. If I tion to purchase Angora goats there, when Mr. Neill, the Consul of this Republic, and interested in everything conducing to its material advancement, was addressing you his letter.

Thus, I may consider myself authorised to say, that we have nothing to envy the Americans in this respect. however much we may be behind Brother Jonathan in many others.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly, SUUM CUIQUE. THE ESTRELLA.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

On Tuesday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, one of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in this city took place at the brewery establishment of Carlos Sexauer, Calle Potosi, between Sarandi and Rincon. The origin of the fire is attributable to holding the book of his great poem: ploughed fields. And now the plain on the marble pedestal are alta-relief, effiges of the other Portugueses writers. Tagus, and we pass Azambuya and street and here are some noble palaces, including the American Legation: the Chiada and Paseo da Estralia: 20,000 pipes of excellent wine. The

SUBSUBIPTIONS Wo the Weekly Wtanbarb. \$ 20 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding 6 lines inserted for \$20

TO UURRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the same and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

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

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1867.

CHRISTMAS.

Consulting our library, we find, that, in the early history of the Church Christmas was the most moveable of It was originally instituted A.D. 138, but in the fourth century St. Cyril of Jerusalem obtained from Pope Julius I. an order for investigation to be made concerning the day of the Nativity. The result of the inquiry by the theologiaus of the Eastern and Western Churches was an agreement upon the 25th December.

The custom of singing canticles at Christmas, called carols, recalling the songs of the shepherds at the birth of Christ, dates from the time when the common people of Italy ceased to understand Latin. The carols were, in the medieval times, sung in the churches in the hours which intervened between the nocturnal masses, that took place at midnight, at early dawn, and in the morning of Christmas day. It was customary for the people to partake of some refreshment before andergoing the fatigues of the religious ceremonies during the night, and hence the origin, perhaps, of the feasting and revels on Christmas eve, common to all Europe, and a great feature in the days of the "Yule log" in merry England.

"He has more business than an English oven at Christmas," is still an Italian proverb. When this saying was invented, the old abbeys of England were lit up for Midnight Mass, and were yet the fountains of that influence which caused the power of the neighbouring baronial castle to crumble. The abbeys have given way in their turn to the useful brick edifices in which a Glasgow or Manchester artizan now joins in what we are glad to believe is a more spiritual worship; the boisterous merriment of old, the boards that groaned at Christmas time with capons and venison, pasties and boar's heads, is all reduced to solemn family dinners with an extra dish; the "abbot of unreason," or the "lord of misrule" is represented by any common-place paterfamilias, who is still in doubt as to the distinction between Christmas Day and the Sabbath. His family therefore hit the happy mean as they

But old customs are long-lived. The mistletoe of the heathen will this day be represented in the decorations of the Church, and the infantile revels of our less civilised forefathers will have some faint reflection among the sober English community of the fate of festivals and celebrations the same, affections exist to render the domestic pleasures of family meetings independent of display, and of the almanac.

to be wreathed with the holly; but who watched with intense curiosity our religious emotions of the season the result; boats were hired, peons may be deepened with thankfulness engaged, and such was the excitement that on this Christmas morn the pes-tilent cloud is passing away from us, if indeed it has not already disappeared.

Truly, a blazing snn and a scorching wind from the now festering fields of Paraguay are dreary accompaniments to English ideas of this season. We feel as far removed bodily from the scenes of our youthful associations, the bare branches, the snow, the robin, the appetising look of Leadenhall Market, as intellectually, and perhaps spiritually, some of us been caught—but was frustrated, oware removed from the beautiful super- ing to the absolute impossibility to stition of our English ancestors, that on Christmas eve the oxen in the meadows were found kneeling as if in devotion.

Many people besides Ritualists are indulging the idea that there is a conservative reaction at the present day, if not towards old superstillous, at is large, and sufficiently remunerative least towards a respect for them. Oreeds are a growth, like political constitutions. Too much pruning and grafting improves them of the face of the land, and it may be said of a religion as Mr. Disraeli said of the reform of the English Constitution, "You there is so much sickness, it becomes D. Dillon, Guardia del Monte.. 1000 may change the institutions of Eng. the duty of us all to watch attentively J. Ronayne.....

land, but she will be England no

Those of us who understand and appreciate his meaning, and look on such a result as a calamity, will stick to plum-pudding and little domestic festivities on Christmas day wherever we are; and, above all, whilst in South America, let us cling to social English superstitions as a defence against the materialism of this Mahomet's paradise we dwell in, poised between the old restraints of British respectability and the influence of examples to which the best of us may succumb.

Such is the pious moral we venture to suggest to flavour the merriment of Christmas trees, the riddles, the forfeits, hot cockles and snap-dragon of Christmas time in Buenos Ayres.

If anyone of the guests affects advanced notions, or complains of the tropical heat, or looks as if he were above the proceedings, let his forfeit be to sing the following, with appropriate

> On Christmas ove the bells were rung; On Christmas eve the mass was sung; That only night, in all the year, That only night, in all the year, Saw the stoled priest the chalice rear. Then opened wide the baron's hall, To vassal, Enant, serf, and all; Power laid his rod of rule aside; And ceremony doffed his pride.
>
> The heir, with roses in his shoes, That night might village partner choose. All heids with vecestalled delight. All hailed, with uncontrolled delight And general voice, the happy night That to the cottage, as the crown, Brought tidings of salvation down England was merry England when
> Old Christmas brought his sports again,
> 'Twas Christmas broached the mightiest ale
> 'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale; A Christmas gambol oft would cheer A poor man's heart through half the year

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

A merry Christmas and a happy What a crowd of sweet New Year. memories these well loved words re-What glorious recollections of joy, and mistletoe! greetings of uncles, aunts, and cousins; how our young hearts bounded when the merry bells rang round, and the first words of the blythe, old song-

Now, brave lads, Christmas is a-coming, We'll have flowing , piping, dancing, We'll have flowing drumming."

announced the approach of the choristers, how we joined in heart and

"Here's a health to all good lasses," Not forgetting the British soldier and sailor, and we still say, as we sing of

"May they live a life of pleasure, Without mixture, without measure, Let the bumper toast go round."

It is, indeed, sad to turn from the pleasures of an English Christmas to the realities of the present day: a north-wind blowing, all Christmas joyousness out of us, and the heat making any attempt at roast-beef and plumis, indeed, little prospect of a merry Christmas for many of us; but through the mercy of Providence, we look forward to what is better, a happy New Year, when it comes. A LADY.

POISONOUS FISH.

Since the days when our versatile correspondent, "Erin," amused the public with his pranks, little attention correspondent, "Erin," amused the public with his pranks, little attention has been paid to the fishery question.

The unhappy circumstances under which the country is at present laboring, has thrown additional expenses Quixotic Irishman stretched lines from without public assistance the mole-head, with thousands of I have rented a house in the neighbooks, to fish for the million. Well do borhood of the Irish Convent to rewe remember the day when the first ceive a poor widow and ten or elever It is sad that in this Christmas of trial took place, in the presence of 1867 there should be so much cypress thousands of boatmen, and others, that even the dull guards at the Port Captain's hurried down the mole, to learn the easy way to make a fortune in five miuntes. The first essay proved a sailure, because the lines, which between men and women. stretched from the mole to the gashouse, wanted leads; the second attempt proved equally unfortunate, owing to too much of this murderous metal; and the third and last attempt, like many other things in this life, met with the most signal success at the outset-millions of fish having get the fishes off the hooks in ti.me Thus it was that the scheme of our countryman proved but an illusive dream, after the outlay of considerable capital and unceasing efforts on his part.

The consumption of fish in this city to bear large importations from Montevideo: a 'pegerrey' for breakfast is deemed a luxury, whilst a 'dorado' for dinner ranks with our salmon at home

In times like the present, when The "Standard"

the food supplied the public. We have now, thanks to the Health Committee, inspectors placed at the markets to watch the meat offered for sale, to scrutinise the vegetables sold to an' unthinking public, and to seize upon all unripe fruit sent into the stalls; all this is well, and proper, and as it should be, but, may we ask, whose duty is it to look after the fish? Piety, or necessity, or perhaps both, make fish in this city an article of immense consumption. Not only at the market places is fish sold in large quantities, but the market cartmen retail it from door to door, and in many parts of the suburbs itinerant Ligurians hawk about on long poles fish of varied name and When the consumption of an article is on such a large scale as we have shown regarding fish, we certainly think it the duty of the Board of Health to adopt the same preventive measures to exclude bad fish from the market as there are respecting tired beef and stale vegetables; but such, it appears, is not the case, and no man in Buenos Ayres looks after the fish, where it comes from, how retailed, or in what condition.

We owe it to an observant English gentleman for calling our attention to this scandalous fish question, and until proper measures are adopted we caution all our readers against eating any description of fish sold in the town.

The fish now selling in the market and through the town is unfit for use: the fishermen throw their nets from a point almost fronting the Yellow House, up to or about the Gas House; every haul gathers, not hundreds, but thousands, of fishes; it is then the task of the fisherman to select what he deems the good from the bad, that is to say the nets are frequently encumbered with dead and dying fish, poisoned by the putrid waters which wash the beach, and which flood the Riachuelo. In times of floods, or 'crescientes,' it requires neither net, nor line, nor rod, for the dead fish strew our shores, and, as in the case the other day, to such an extent is this poisonous nuisance that the Government is called to send gangs of men to bury the dead fish.

But this is not all the nots bring up from the bottom-every species of corruption, of filth, old poultice rags from the hospitals, horrid bedclothes flung into the river, boots, torn garments of every description; and, readers, in this awful sea of filth the fish which is sold at market is caught. Even still more repulsive and digusting are the details which our friend, in the interest of public safety, has supplied us; but, enough, we have shown sufficient reason why the Committee of public safety should interfere in this matter. Thank God, we have got rid of the Municipality, and can address our grievances to a Board that pudding actually impracticable, there has shown the spirit and the will to effect retorm. No fisherman's nets should be tolerated nearer than San Isidro or San Fernando, the safety of our lives demands such precaution, and we call on the Board to at once pass a decree to this effect.

AN APPEAL.

Buenos Ayres; and, whatever may be At that eventful period in River Plate on our charitable institutions, so that history, the deluded enterprise of a it is impossible to meet so many calls

orphans, who have been deprived of the plea that the person in whose fatheir parents by the prevailing sick-

The Irish Hospital continues to render important services to the poor, especially to the female portion, the number of which admitted this year has been considerable At present there are upwards of forty patients,

The Sisters of Mercy have had one hundred and three boarders during the lent, and the lawsuit, which serves past year. Sixty only paid for their boarding at \$250 per month, the re-maining forty-three were the children of the parties. What makes the affair of poor people, and several of them orphans, supported and educated gratuitously by the Sisters. In addition, they had a day school for the poor native children, which averaged from eighty to a hundred daily.

At the present moment the Sisters are visiting all the sick poor, taking them medicines and nourishment, and rendering them the most important services. Such institutions are well deserving of the public support, and I am sure, it is only necessary to make them known in order to excite the public sympathy.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 24, 1867. A. D. FAHY. Subscription List:

LAS FLORES.

The camps about here are in very good condition cousidering the season of the year; it has rained little or much, every three or four days during the month.

The storm of the 11th also visited the town and partido; it blew down 105 yards of the wall of the new cometery, Mr. Paz's splendid timber shed, dozen houses. It has caused no injury to any of our farmers unless filling the camps with water for a couple of hours may be termed an injury; trees in some places suffered but the damage is scarcely worth mentioning; it also rained on the 14th and again plentifully on the 17th.

The population of this town is in creasing rapidly just now, every coach brings out families from your cholera city; if I can believe the awful accounts given by these frightened runaways, I really think you will have to transfer the Standard office to Las Flores. If you should decide on it. don't forget that my house is spacious and always ready for the Editors of the Standard; if our mutual friend, the Governor, is in a cholera flurry bring him with you, we will give him a clubball every night to dance the cholera out of his thoughts, but leave the Ministers and all the small fry behind: the Governor, assisted by the Standard, can very well govern the State.

The post-office of this town is so managed that it is next to useless; I sent three letters duly stamped a few days since, and they were returned with a message that I should send them to the coach-office; perhaps, the post-master *pro tem*. had a desire to add to the profits of the coach proprietors; on another occasion I sent a letter vithout a stamp, but with money to pay the postage, the postmaster in person sent my messenger to a pulperia across the street to weigh the letter; having no small weights at the pulperia, they weighed the letter with two real copper pieces: the postmaster was told the result of this novel method of letter-weighing, and being at time playing billiards, answered the messenger in a very ungentlemanly manner, and refused receiving the letter until he was told its weight in adames -I suppose meant adarmes—the result being that I was obliged to send the letter and five dollars, to the coachoffice it being a double letter. things are of every-day occurrence at what iscalled a country town post-office.

The delivery department of the Standard Office is again playing its old pranks: the coach that left town on the 11th and 17th brought out no

Standards!

A bootmaker of this town failed in business, was sent into Buenos Ayres. prisoner, in the coach with a policeman, and, strange to say, was made to pay his own fare and had his luggage embargoed for refusing to pay the policeman's fare; I suppose if our Justice of Peace thought proper to send ten men guarding him, he would be called on to pay the coach fare of all his guards. However, he met something more like justice in your city: Judge Islas, of the Tribunal of Commerce immediately ordered the man to be liberated, and the embargo to be taken off the luggage; Judge Islas orders our Justice of Peace to proceed against the man according to law (arreglado a derecho) which may be understood to mean that this poor man was imprisoned 'arreglado a capricho. This same Justice of Peace embargoed your they were drawn had a lawsuit with the drawer and the person who became security—that is to say, the bills were embargoed at the request of the very parties who owed the money. The lawsuit in question is a arried on in Buenos Ayres, and yet the justice of peace of our town takes on himself what the courts of the city dare not do. The bills embargoed refer to money as a plea to stop payment, is about a yet stranger is the fact that the bills are the property of a third party who discounted them, received them duly endorsed, legally protested them, and is totally estranged to the parties litigating. If the justice of peace was entitled to embargo anything under such a plea, why not embargo the property that the wall divides, which is the subject litigated? I will not, however, admit that an inferior judge is entitled to embargo anything having reference to a suit under trial in a superior court—the order of embargo must emanate from the court wherin the case is tried, and, in cases such as the present the embargo is legal only in case of the holder's bankruptcy, or, the bill having been lost or stolen, Art. 868 Commercial Code. I am thus

areconcerned in this affair. Last year a poor tailor of this town underwent heavy law expenses and lost his suit by following the advice of the then justice of peace, whose sole object was to put the tailor's opponent (a rival candidate for the office) under the expences of a lawspit in the city

There was a man murdered lately at tery, Mr. Paz's splendid timber shed, a gaucho race near a pulperia; the and blew off the roofs of come half murderer, as usual, escaped—he and his victim were on intimate terms for some years, and were both natives. A setond murder was committed at a slicen correl, while dagging the flock —it appears gin was more abundant than prudence; one of the parties in this case was a native, the other a Basque; the murderer is said to be in Entre Rios. Two squares from the maza of this town a man was stabbed at 5 o'clock in the evening, and the delinquent—of course—escaped; both are natives: this was a pulperia quar-The policemen may be seen every day in front of the Court-house doors wrestling, playing the bone (a pre-hibited game), and, in fact, doing anything and everything but their duty.

The Indians are becoming troublesome on the Southern frontier. Some men have been again marched out from this partido; peons are becoming very scarce in consequence of these Indian raids; any number of shepherds can get employment here at monthly salaries, or on shares, if they prefer it; medianeros and parties in search of land or sheep cannot fail to suit themselves by applying to Mr. Kelly, whose books are filled with lots of land, sheep, &c., to be sold, rented, or given out in every imaginable form.

Shop goods of every kind are selling at very reduced prices here. Business is so very dull that shopkeepers are selling at a loss, so as to draw in money to meet their bills. Some of them must smash if things remain in their present state.

There has been no sales of wool here lately. Holders are asking more than its Buenos Ayrean value. Freight to town has fallen from 8 to 5 dollars Sheep are, in general, fat; some flocks very fat. Very few buyers come this way just now. Mr. Solanet's saladero is vorking and making its owner rich.

The National school examinations and distribution of prizes ended on the 15th inst. Henry Kelly, Arthur Paz, and Edward Kelly bore away the leading prizes. It would appear that a great num-

ber of the city inhabitants are suffer-ing from that disease commonly called handbill fever. Every coach brings out packages of haudbills, addressed to almost every inhabitant, offering remedies that are guaranteed to prevent and cure cholera. I would humbly remind these attentive gentlemen that the best and only true remedy to avoid cholera is-to jump into a farm. A farmer who takes a gallop round his farm every morning, takes a daily bath, and is not overfond of luxurious dinners, may laugh at cholera and smile at Cranwell and his colleagues.

Shearing is not finished in this partido: the wet weather and scarcity of shearers make the work very dilatory; where there is no carretilla people seem to be in no hurry; wages at this work is daily reducing; day men get \$30, shearers \$40 per hundred.

Mr. Lozada is about starting a graseria outside the town.

DICK.

THE FIRE ON MONDAY.

POLICE TYRANNY.

I have little doubt your columns of to day will contain a far better account of the large fire that unfortunately, occurred last night than I could presume to give you, and it is not my intention in the present letter to attempt any description of the scene of last night but merely to send you a plain unvarnished narrative of what I am sure you will agree with me in calling a most tyrannical act on the part of the police authorities, an act that serves to show how truly Shakspeare knew mankind when he exclaimed "Man, vain, week man dressed in a little brief and brity plays such fantastic tricks before High Heaven &c. Four of us living not far from where the fire took place had our horses saddled at once and galloped to the spot, but being encouraged by the police to assist in extinguishing the fire we took our steeds back to the stable and returned to the scene of action and there worked hard for some time in pumping, passing buckets, throwing down walls &c., until wearied aut, wet to the skin, and nearly choked with dust and smoke we turned our faces homewards and at the end of the square found the road guarded by policemen who in re-turn for our exertions coolly informed us we were prisoners and could not 1000 | concise, as some of our countrymen | depart without the express sanction of .

alient officers of justice wishing I coaclade to put himself on an equality Man unarmed Englishman drew his sword and threatened to run one of the party through the body; such are the bare facts of the case and when eventually we got away, each while returning blamed himself for having been so foolish as to have become.

AN EXTINGUISHER.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PROVINCES

REAL STATE OF THINGS. Mendoza, Dec. 6, 1867.

Since my last very little of interest has occurred in this out-of-the-way The Andes passes are now freely open to traffic and numerous strange faces about our quiet streets attest the fact that passengers en route to your city are continuously flowing in. By last mail I saw off a party of eix countrymen for Villa Nueva re-cently arrived from Chili, and on being informed of the dangerous state of the Pampa from Gaucho-Indian visitors, they literally bristled with revolvers, rifles and bowie-knives-armed. to the teeth, and determined to defend their 'goods and chattels' to the death. They were principally tourists who had come from Europe via West indies and Panama; and one middle-aged gentleman of the party asked if it were possible to convey to the Indians the fact that they were foreigners, and in no way wished to molest them, and that surely they would not be so unreasonable as to attack a party of pleasure-seekers! On being informed that such an announcement would more likely tend to disagreeable results than otherwise, he indignantly exclaimed that his convictions were verging strongly towards the sad conclusion that 'very little' guarantee existed here for either life or property -and indistinctly murmured some thing about "writing to The Times, and exposing this disgrace to civilisation in the nineteenth century!" I would like to hear his opinion on ar riving at Rosario; perhaps "W. P." will enlighten us. This morning the last remnant of

troops of the Line stationed in San Juan during the past months, arrived here en route for Rosario, and I am informed they will continue their march within a day or two. The detachment consists of the 6th of the Line (Infantry), about 400 strong, and a part of the 5th (Cavalry) of the Line all under the immediate orders of Licut.-Colonel Campos (Luis Maria). The other Line and Buenos Ayres batalions stationed here will also leave Rosario within a few days, consisting of the 5th Infantry (Line) and 2nd regiment of the Buenos Ayres Brigade under Lieut-Colonel Martinez de Hoz. General Paunero will also march with the troops, and, no doubt, meet his successor, General Martinez, en route. Thus, we are left without a single infantry soldier of the Line in Cuyo; the only force reliable being the 1st regiment of cavalry, 300 strong, under Col. Segovia, at present stationed on the frontier at San Rafael. The only garrison left in San Juan is the infantry battalion-National Guards-of that province, some 300 rank and file; and here in Mendoza, nil, or next thing to it-for the wretched batallion of National Guards are scarcely deserving of the name of soldiers; and, worse still, it is rumoured that a Captain of the Buenos Ayres Brigade has been named to command it, a man who is the officers that open mutiny is threatened.

I must say that, under these circumstances, the prospects of enjoying peace and repose here are anything but re-assuring, and, should our mi-gratory birds, with scarlet plumage and insatiable appetite for auriferous diet, determine on paying us a flying visit, I do not see how or with what weapons we shall be able to bag the game, and fear in such case that our excellent and venerable old sportsman. Paunero, will have to beat "over the stubbble and up thro' the turnips" from Rio Cuarto or "Por Ahi," spending treasure, time, and blood in again drawing out those prison birds from Federal preserves. I have, however, been positively assured by the general that we have nothing to fear, that our transandine friends are on the watch; that no breach of international law will be permitted by the Chillan authorities, and that the whole Federal organisation is broken up, and so divided against itself that the most abject impotency is the result.

I sincerely trust that this may prove true, and, indeed, I am half inclined ship, will be thoroughly competent to accept the facts and cease my oftrepeated cry of " wolf."

his 300 men, is worth ten times the country.

jackets.) At Uspallata there is a small detachment, sufficient, at least, to keep an invading force a little in check, and on the other roads further north the San Juan Government have a fair force of National Guards, so that, in any case, we shall have ample time to prepare, in case of any attempt at inva-

Preight continues very high to, and from the Litoral to Mendoza, as much as ten reals Bolivian per arrobe being paid to Villanueva, and from Chili here as much as 10.50 and I1 bol. per mule load of 350lbs. Meat is still exceedingly dear and scarce, and the cattle very thin. Flour is steady at 22 to 24 reals bol. per quintal, firstclass; second do. at 14 to 16 reals. but, of course, the exorbitant freights to Rosario preclude the possibility of export at current prices there. Vast improvements have taken place in the manufacture of wines here of late, and I have found some of this years vintage quite equal to the best Bordeaux wines imported to Buenos Ayres.

I perceive by the Sau Juan papers that the supreme court of that province has declared null and illegal in every sense the arbitrary proceedings of the judges in Major Rickard's case, revoking the sentence, and declaring him entitled to all the privileges of a miner, prohibiting his arrest for debt, or the works being molested or stopped from any cause.

I presume he will now be entitled to damages for false imprisonment, and the ruin which occurred through his llegal arrest.

It is to be hoped the British Minister will push the matter forward with energy, and insist on the laws of the country being respected by the legal authorities, whose illegal acts demand the severest censure and chastise-

I am told the very judge, Dr. Quiroga, who acted thus is now Federal udge in Catamarca, being thus apparently rewarded by the National Government for pandering to the vindictive desires of personal friends of is and enemies of Major Rickard.

The mines are yielding fair results, and every hope is entertained of a prompt re-establishment of operations on a profitable and large scale.

I have read in the London Morning Journal an interesting letter dated 5th Oct., addressed by Civis, to the Editor of that paper, in which the La Plata provinces are ably held up and brought before the public as a field for mining enterprise. But the writer in the first place, very wisely puts a veto on all investment of capital here until the present Paraguayan war shall have been fully, ended, and scems to be, if not a partizan of Lopez's at least no supporter of the allies in their view of the Paraguayan question—he says:—'By a series of antecedent intrigues, &c. (here follows the end of the penultimo paragraph ending with "practical parposes.")

A chasque has just arrive from San Rafael fort (in the South) with intelligence that Perez at the head of some 80 Gauchos and Indians, were surprised by Col. Irrazabal and a small force, some short distance from San Rafael where this redoubtable Montonero chief had agreed to rendevouz and await the incorporation of a large Indian force, to attempt an invasion northwards. Fortunately he has been foiled and 30 of his men killed, himself badly wounded, and all dispersed, unhighly unpopular, and so disliked by fortunately he has escaped (as usual) and it seems as if these scoundrels old state of things, and bow have a charmed existence, and are destined to continue disturbing the peace and commit atrocities for an indefinite term of years.

> Of course the popular candidate for the future Presidency of the Republic, in the province of Cayo is our friend ex-Governor Sarmiento, and I have little fear from what I have heard from the north, but that he will be warmly supported by a majority of the Interior provinces. The proposed coalition of Sarmiento as President and Governor Alsina as Vice-President, meets with warm approval and support: and I understand that the Clubs Libertad of this province have united in addressing a circular to all the other provincial clubs of same party, urging the expediency of adopting their vievs, and working in strict union to achieve so desirable a victory. Thus uniting 'Porteños' with Provincianos' and pulling together in har-

Great and lasting benefits must accrue to the entire Republic, and Dr. Alsina, after six years of apprenticeand able to rule with success, as next President, the turbulent spirits which I have no fears from an invasion in never seem to rest or be satisfied in the South, as my friend, Segovia, with this magnificent but unfortunate well cleansed.

TUPUNGATO.

s chief of the Police, one of these not suppose I allude to our red THE ANNIHILATION OF THE MUNI-CIPALITY.

"Yes, there is a God!" Memorable exclamation of an aged French citizen who stood over the corpse of Robespierre. The municipal scourge of Buenos Ayres is dead, the corporation of the city is defunct; and with the French citizen we exclaim—Yes. Peña: yes, Ascuenaga, there is a God; yes, there is a people; yes, there is a public opinion, and a towering public opinion, in Buenos Ayres, and the shout, "Down with the Municipality," which we raised in this city, and which found echo in the vaults where six thousand. corpses rest in the Recoleta, has been caught up by the surviving citizens, and rung like a death-knell in the municipal chambers on Tuesday.

The public meeting in the Plaza on Tuesday was the greatest triumph ever achieved by the people in this city. There was nothing of the knife or revolver about the matter. The public met in a strictly legitimate manner, made out their programme, and carried that programme out to the letter.

The people of Buenos Ayres had resolved that the Municipality must resign en masse. The committee of public safety named in the plaza acquainted the board of that resolution. Peña, Ascuenaga, & Co. refused and distinctly stated that they would not resign. Before an hour elapsed they bowed to the verdict of public opinion, and signed their own death warrant.

Whether we regard the demise of the Municipality, or the victorious sovereignty of public opinion, we feel satisfied with the result.

The Municipality is dead, and none

weep for its fate.

But as is often the case in such matters, the victory of public opinion in the trifling matter of the Municipality has led to a new era in public affairs in Buenos Ayres. For the first time the vox populi has asserted its supremacy. Public men will learn that there is a power in this city against which none can resist. The corrupt, negligent, and rascally Municipality of Buenos Ayres has gone to its grave, but from its ashes has risen the phoenix of safety, in the shape of public opinion. Pena resisted to the last. The Governor, the Ministers, the Chief of Police, all interposed to quiet the public; but all these were impotent until the Governor insisted on the resignation, and pledged his word of honor that the Board should never again assemble in this city.

Yet let us not deceive ourselves.

We have stamped out this horrid Municipality, but we have to create a Board of Works; we have to resort to measures or public safety, which the awful exigence of the moment require. A Committee of Public Safety should be named to hold permanent sittings during the present afflicting state of affairs. That body should name committees for every parish, who in their turn should have their inspectors for every block in Buenos Ayres. Whitewash and Buenos Ayres. street-sweeping should be the order of the day. Every house, building, and wall in the city should be whitewashed, and every street in the city SWEPT CLEAN TWICE A DAY. mock burials in the Recoleta should be put a stop to. Every grave should be two yards deep, and if 40 peones are insufficient, then let 100 be at once employed.

We can afford, and we must afford, all this, or if not let us fall back on the wretched fate.

A far greater responsibility rests tofore. People with much justice and cryout—Go ahead. say—Yes, thank God, the Municipality is done for; but shall we get any largest in this city for a better?

Confidence is not established, and it rests with the Provincial Executive to show the people of Buenos Ayres that they have the will and the capacity and the resources to carry out a sweeping sanitary reform, so urgently needed.

We call upon the Governor to publish a decree, ordering every building

in the city to be whitewashed.

We demand that a charter be at once given to the Water Supply Company formed last March. What if the company does make a handsome dividend? what if the shares run up in value? So much the better; but let us, in God's name, have water; let us have hose pipes at every street corner, and our streets washed clean

every morning. Let us have tramways to carry people to the suburbs.

Let us have sewers in every street, and connected with every house, and

Rome was not built in a day, and if ed expenses caused by an overflowing the right men are but found for the hospital, the visitations and outright place, the citizens will bless the day that the old rotten Corporation of Buenos Ayres was exterminated.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The steamer City of Buenos Ayres arrived yesterday morning, and at 10 o' clock the commander came ashore. We have to thank him for full files of London papers, but as the news has been already brought up by the Brazilian transport Wassimon, we hold over the papers until after Christ-

198. Yesterday was an intensely hot day. The health of the city shows a marked improvement, and already many parties are returning from the camp. Dr. Scrivener who has gone out to Las Conchas promised to advise us of any new cases, as we have heard nothing from him, we strongly suspect that there is no cholera whatever there. As regards the report of cholera being on board the Brazilian steamer Amazonas, we believe there must be some mistake, as the Amazonas is at present down in Montevideo.

Belgrano which may be justly called the Richmond of Buenos Ayres, was as usual on Sunday last the resort of the elite of our 'haut ton' society. Towards the latter part of the day when the rays of the sun had lost much of their fiery strength, might be seen beneath those shady and frondiferous ombus, that grace the top of the barrancas, groups of levely daughters of Eve, and elegant dressed dandies merrily disporting themselves and enjoying the cool breeze wafted across the boundless pampas. Gaily attired amazons with a bevy of admirers at their heels galloping on horseback through the smiling lanes and making the air ring again with their silvery laughter, and all eventually obliged to seek shelter in Watson's cool saloons or in the perfumed bowers of his garthere to solace the inner dens man. From about four o'clock until the time of starting of the last train, our worthy friend Watson's was a pandenomium, the calls and the answers of the waiters, their incessant rushing about made one wonder how they could stand such maddening work and we can only say that nothing could surpass the urbanity and attention of mine host Watson under such trying circumstances.

One of our subscribers come from the camp, after enjoying the hospitality of a native family in the West, tells us that near Chivilcoy, the 'bicho moro' has done incalculable damage to the quintas and to the camp. And at the Rodriguez station on this side of Lujan, the locusts have completely destroyed the very fine quinta in the neighbourhood, and almost the whole

f the camp.

The Montevidean government, we believe might now reconsider its blockading decree, and open its ports. Things are now going on famously the old hum-drum nonsense of former years done away with, the white washers hold the town; something good must come of the measures adopted. All along the Calles Defensa and Bolivar, we notice at half past six that the horse carts of the town are busily employed removing all the dirt not only from the houses, but also from the streets. The parish inspectors named by the committee have a salary of \$2,000 mgc. allowed tuem, this is perfectly right, officers should be paid for their punished severely if they fail in their duty. We back up the comwith the Government now than here- mittee in everything they have done

The fire on Monday was one of the eleven o'clock. The fire, it seems, was caused by an accident in the engine room. The fireman was blown up, but not killed. An immense crowd gathered around the burning pile. The place was a brewery, where native Ind Coope Ale was brewed: the street soon got filled with this Argentine ale, and the crowd drank liberally. At eight o'clock the fire engines arrived; no water until a quarter after eight; several Englishmen worked at the pumps, and got badly treated for their pains. The flames at one period lighted up the city. A party of English gentlemen, from the azotea, gazed at the ruin. We have not heard if the place was insured. We publish to-day an appeal on be-

half of the poor sisters of mercy, who during the prevalence of the cholera have been so unceasing in their attendance on the sick, they shrunk from once and for ever let us get the city well cleansed.

That it will take time and money to accomplish all this, we admit, but no fatigue, and visited all the sick within a circuit of miles of their confine old English style. The Southern Railway train go laden with misllètoe and good cheer.

relief have caused the convent heavy disbursements. We feel quite certains: that in this hour of gloom and sorrow, such true Christian charity will be appreciated, and that the appeal we make on behalf of the poor sisterswill be responded to by all, irrespecive of persuasion.

It is with pleasure we'hear of the exertions of the Justice of the Peace of Las Conchas, Sr. D. J. M. Pavia, who has proved himself a worthy officer and an excellent judge during the cholera last April. Sr. Pavia not only went round to every house, but in order to keep the people employed. and busy, hired gangs of men to repair the roads: men like Sr. Pavia are a credit to their country. Wehear that at San Isidro on last Sunday there were six cases of cholera, only wo of which proved fatal: since then

Yesterday we saw letters from some-Englishmen in Humaita; they speak nothing of the war, only their desireto revisit their native hills. The war looks however about to last another year: Lopez has sent men and artillery out of Humaita, and there can be no doubt that on the hill tops of Paraguay the fate of the campaign has yet to be decided.

We understand that a very handsome testimonial has been presented to Mr. Ryan, the well known master of the English school (by one of our rising merchants) in appreciation of his distinguished talents and personal. worth.

From 'Toulourou's' correspondence in yesterday's Tribuna we glean the following interesting war items: The long talked of filibustering raidhas at last started for Tebicuari under the command of General Menna: Barreto and Colonel Correa: a battalion of mounted riflemen and two pieces of flying artillery accompany the expedition. Nothing has been heard of it since its departure, but a terrific noise coming from that direction on the evening of the 17th induces the belief that it met the enemy. At first it was supposed to be an. attack on Tayi, and General Osorioprepared to support the garrison with all his might. Generals and their staffs rode up and down the line... while aide de-camps and couriers flew here and there with despatches; every man in the Brazilian camp from. San Solano to Tuyu-Cué was under arms and ready to move on to the threatened point—when it was found to be a false alarm—no assault was attempted at Tayi, and the whole row was caused by the raiders attemping. to force the passage of the river, where it was well known the enemy were strongly posted: the result of the fight is not yet known. Deserters continue to pour in from all quarters, Tuyu-Cué, Chaco and Misiones; from what we can make out of their conflicting stories, the war is about to assume a new phase. The latter warn Colonel Portinho of an ambuscade at Itapua-four hundred men well mounted, with a large park of light artillery. awaiting his advance to cut him off. To us they state that Lopez has introduced within his cuadrilateral twelve thousand head of cattle from. a reserve of double that number, on the north of the Tebicuari. The worst intelligence of all has been given by the Chaco runaways-four of these ruffians taken by the fleet report Lopez concentrating there fifty heavy guns Yatayti-Corá, have been withdrawn and. ferried across to the new camp in front: of Humaitá. Here already six battalions and three regiments of heavy cavalry are encamped under the eye largest in this city for some time; it of Lopez' favorite General, Braques, began at six p.m., and lasted until Large bodies of men, followed by guns, cattle, horses, &c. are daily, or rather nightly, sent across, and soon the whole army will have been transported thither. What all this means no one can for a moment doubt. The Paraguayan tyrant has given up the idea of cutting his way through our lines, and finding himself hotly pressed in front without a hope that his outposts could long dispute the passage of the Tebicuari, he has resolved to meet the expedition on his own. ground, and save his capital by annihilating them before we can cross the reinforcements. Of course he leaves a strong garrison in Humaitá, and that fort being impregnable by land, unless destroyed by the fleet, it must . ever remain a menace on our flank... while with but a small force Lopez. could hold out for an indefinite time.
We understand that at the country

residences of Mr. Harrat, Mr. Hannah, Mr. Welchmau, and some others.

specple of the city of Buenos Ayres fairly kicked the Municipality out of office. Sr. Peña started in a coach for his gainta. He was accompanied by a friend who carried a shillelah. Sr. Paña's absence will not be much

We cannot omit to praise the un-seasing attention of Mr. Cooper, Manager of the Southern Railway, during the present hapless crisis. He is at his post morning, noon, and The trains ran with the greatest regularity, notwithstanding that the business of the road at present is unprecedented.

The signal triumph of the Plaza meeting has dumbfounded some of our politicians, but the indignation of the people was such that it sought vent. Other meetings, it appears, are spoken of, but of a very different character. We, of course, take no part in such tablished. affairs. Our business was to dethroue Peña, and in this we were successful.

The splendid new steamer, Silver Biver, which arrived here the other day, consigned to Messrs. Russell & Anderson, is a very superior vessel. The following particulars may interest our readers, as we understand she is on sale. The Silver River is Clyde built, new, and of the best construction; engines, 75 horse power; brigrigged; length over all, 165 feet; breadth amidships, 221 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; height of spar deck, 61; register, 441 94 100 tons: speed, 11 miles an hour; consumption of coal, 8.99 tons; bunkers for 50 tons coal. This fine vessel is divided into five water-tight compartments, is splendidly fitted up with first-class accommodation for thirty-four passengers. Both the deck and spar-deck are flush the entire length of the ship.

Quarantine regulations are rigouronsly applied in Montevideo. passengers by the Everett and the Rio Parana, were subjected to twelve days of "sanitary observation." The Edward Everett's passengers disembarked at the Punia de Yeguas and the Saladero Fernandez. But it is confidently expected that, at the solicitation of several ladies who were passengers in those steamers, the number of quarantine days will be reduced to six.

The general state of the bealth of Montevideo is good, but it will not be curprising to hear of a few sporadic cases of the prevailing sickness.

The meeting which took place on Monday, at the house of an English mercantile firm in Montevideo, has been of some benefit as a demonstration against the arbitrary act of the Government in regard to specie pay ments. The late decree, prohibiting further bank projects, is looked upon only as a sop to quiet the public. There is, however, no panic, and the price of gold is declining. An English house has sold \$30,000 in gold in exchange for paper at 4 per cent. dis count. It is yet too early to venture comply, although he foresaw a long on repeating Montevideo gossip in reland painful voyage, having only one gard to the future position of some of the banks, but some one or more not keep watch for twenty-four hours examples will at least be found to prove that the commercial community in the River Plate is not yet so unscrapulous as to render private banks of issue an impossibility.

As a sign of the times, we have to record the circumstance of a carponter in this city making, or ordering anxious at any cost to reach Itapiru to be made, seven hundred coffins on and get rid of the unwelcome passen-speculation. We are glad to say that gers as soon as possible. The epidemic shore is every reason to hope that the increased in virulence, carrying epeculation will prove a failure, as unfortunate sufferers hourly. The morthe health of the city is improving, thanks to the weather, and no thanks at all to the public authorities. We are receiving complaints from all sides of the vasura nuisance, and of the deposits allowed to accumulate in different places. Under the bridge in Calle Defensa there is a nest of rags and flith; in Calle Paraguay there are similar naisances, which, it seems, it is no one's business to remove; and lastly, in the Jueco de los Sauces there is one of those vasura deposits which disgrace our civilisation, and where, we have been told on the best authority, there is cholera poison humanity, vividly aroused at sight of enough to last for a twelvemonth, so much misery, held council with Have the police no power, will nobody the officers, and at their unanimous give them the power of prohibiting request consented to the landing of the the gallegos and people who carry and men. "In conclusion," he adds, "I sell river water, from taking it from vithin five squares north of the Gas saved the lives of several men who Works, or worse, between that place and the Mole, where all the beastlizees of the city leaks into. What are we to do in such cases, we would zek? A parcel of puritans and shams availed themselves of the fine weather effect to be shocked at the illegality of and cheap excursions kindly provided the proceedings of the late meeting in by the Western Bailway, to take part the Plaza. If they like to be poisoned, in the charitable gaities. During the

On the evening of the day when the nial to Captain Brace, in token of his politeness and, attention during the voyage. We give the document and signatures in another column.

Mr. Thomas Armstrong has written to the Administrator of the Customs, enclosing the amount of \$572f.68, duties on shipments per Spanish brig Manuel, \$622f.50 per English ship Boomerang. These duties Mr. Armstrong informs the authorities were already paid by him, as he can prove, but to avoid questions at law he sends the amount and asks for a receipt, the want of which decument being the origin of the misunderstand-

Mr. Armstrong's letter is published with the note of the Customs Administrator dated Dec. 7th, 1867, passing to the credit of the treasury the sum offered without prejudice to the legal proceedings already es-

The new company of Bouffes Parisiens, under the direction of M. D'Hote, open on Saturday next at the Argentine Theatre.

A telegram from Montevideo announces the melancholy fact that six persons have become lunatics there within two days.

The Nacion publishes an interesting letter from General Mitre to Dr. Gutierrez, giving his opinions as to the coming Presidential elections, with remarks in regard to certain candidates. What is most clear in the President's letter is his determined antagonism to the Federal or Gaucho party.

We understand that, owing to various circumstances, the contract between Signor Perrone and the owner of the Colon Theatre is at an end.

A telegram from Montevideo, dated yesterday 3 p., m. announces that great excitement was caused by the news that cholera had appeared in Mercedes (B. Oriental), brought by passengers from B. Ayres.

The farewell address of British residents in the River Plate to George Buckley Matthews, Esq., C.B., H.B.M. Minister, on the occasion of his departure for Rio, will lie at Mesers. Mackern's, on Saturday, for signature. The regret of the British public at Mr. Buckley Matthews departure is so spontaneous and sincere that the matter requires, on our part, no further mention. We understand that, at Mr. Buckley Mathews own request, the proposed public dinner at the Coli-

seum has been abandoned. Captain Leopold Casavega gives a story hiof what occurred on boar I the Chacabuco in her last trip to Paraguay. On arriving in Rosario from soldiers, baggage, &c., besides a large quantity of powder and military stores in the hold and little room on deck, the captain of the port insisted on the embarkation of 160 men more for the army in Paraguay. Captain Casavega, finding remonstrance useless, had to comply, although he foresaw a long pilot aboard, who was sick and could they were constantly obliged to cast anchor. At La Paz the captain made a short stay to procure fresh provisions and look out for another pilot; as they lay here the cholera broke out carrying off several victims during the night. At 2 a.m. that morning the steamers on the tality was awful. To crown the misfortunes the engineer declared that the boat was in danger of blowing up, sand and mud having got into some of the pipes and disarranged the machinery. We were unable to continue our course, it requiring three days to make the necessary repairs. Meantime the disease raged with unabated fury: twenty six men had already died; twelve others were attacked, prostrated by the most excraciating pains. A panic seized the troops, who loudly demanded to be put ashore. It was only then that Captain Casavega, yielding to the dictates of may yet be of use to their country.

The three days' festivity in Lujan passed off with great eclat. Several of the principal families in town bad

where dancing and mirih was kept up until morning to be again resumed on

the following night. Sr. Laiuente is still amongst us, not having yet left for Rioja, whither he has been hastily ordered by Government. The mission is by no means a pleasant one; but the affairs in the provinces demand immediate attention. It is said Mr. Lafuente is only wishing the return of the Estrella to take him to Rosario.

To judge from the numerous robberies that have taken place these days, no improvement has been made by the late changes in the police department. Yesterday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. Quintana's office was broken into, and though the damage is not yet known, as the Dr. is from home, still it is supposed that many important documents have been ab stracted. No effort should be spared to discover the perpetrators, as they are supposed to belong to an organised gang of robbers.

We are sorry to record the death of an old and highly respectable citizen: Dr. Mariano Moreno, Professor of Mathematics in the University, and Chief of the Artillery Parque, has been just called away, after a short illness. The deceased was deservedly popular, and is regretted by a large circle of friends. He was uncle of the Minister of War.

During the summer heat there is no better drink than soda water-no imitation, but the real genuine article it refreshes the system, cleanses the ressels of bile, and maintains the body generally in un equal and even temper iture. This excellent beverage may be had in all its purity, at our friend Franwell's Apothecary Hall, 30 Calle

The rush out of town continues. Yesterday, by the first trains, long extra coaches were filled, not filled in the usual way, but filled with passengers standing up, and packed so closely that the doors of the carriages could hardly be shut. Half the carts of the city are employed removing furniture, &c., outside. It is calculated that since Saturday morning over 25,000 people have left the city, and at the rate things are going on, soon 100,000 citizens will have fled the town. The Edward Everett, on Saturday night, took down 200 passengers to Monte-

The case of the Estrella, Captain Davis, which has caused so much no tice, is, we are happy to say, suscepti-ble of much explanation. The barbarous charge against Captain Davis, so lightly made, is without any foundation. It seems that on Wednesday Buenos Ayres with a company of eighty the steamer left Rosario, and anchored for about an hour at San Pedro, where some of the passengers felt rather seasick, owing to the rolling of the ship, it being a little rough. At five o'clock all the pasengers dined; none were sick or complaining. During the night one of the passengers was taken ill, but the steward gave him some hot the young man was on deck. At nine o'clock the steamer arrived, the doctor came on board, and inquired if there was any cholera. The 'Comisario' replied in the negative, and stated all was well, with the exception of one who had been slightly sick, but was now all right. The passengers came ashore, and the captain heard nothing more of the matter until the afternoon. The doctor was sent for, all that could be done for the poor fellow of one of the passengers, who have come down in the steamer, and is a bona fide' version of the case.

We hear that Don Mariano Cabal, who has come down here on business of importance for a few days, has taken a house in Belgrano at the enormously high price of fourteen thousand could only be paid by an army contractor.

The authorities in Rosario have imposed quarantine on vessels coming | 1867, monthly return was 29.45 marcos, from Parana and Sante Fé, but we believe vessels from Buenos Ayres are until in September of same year it free. Some few cases of cholera have reached 1444.97 marks, making a total taken place in the outskirts of Rosario

Political quidnuncs are on the alert to discover the real news from headquarters. A private telegram was received on Sunday stating that the import of the despatches received by General Flores was that Lopez at last in question is well worthy of a translaoffers peace on admissible terms. The tion, but, owing to press of matter and despatches have been sent on to Rio the sudden demise of the Municipal for the Emperor's approbation, and excording to the forms of law, we day a grand bazaar was given by the Cholera, it seems, has appeared with dea't like it, in any form, and, we Philanthropic Society, and the irresisbelieve, the majority will be of our tible charms of the ladies who present the Philanthropic Society and the Paraguayans are out of medical property of thinking. Oholera, it seems, has appeared with question. increased virulence in both camps, We hea Armo have signed a written testime. money for the society. In the evening cholera, and, owing to the great rains M'Lean has, during his management cass.

epidemic is on the increase. The expedition to Humaita is now ready, but will probably not start before January.

The second steamer on the new London line, the City of Buenos Ayres, is now over-due. She will probably arrive in Montevideo this day. She brings dates to 17th November, London, and 18th November, Falmouth.

On Saturday night, late, we received two rather extraordinary telegrams from Montevideo, respecting, the nonnayment of one of the banks there of its own notes to his customers. We, of course, can not enter into such matters, and therefore declined publishing same.

Last week, the gloom which has hung over this city for the last week was partially dispelled. The abolition of the Municipality and the rain tended to brighten affairs somewhat. There was a diminution of sickness, less funerals, and at the Oholera Hospital n Calle Bolivar only one case taken in up to midday. The people in town seemed to breathe freer, and although there was much anxiety to know what steps the Government intended to adopt, there was at least room to hope for some amelioration. Mr. O'Gorman, the chief of police, is requested to at once attend to the coach nuisance. Yesterday the day passed and nothing done. We give him to day to stir himself in the matter. His conduct during the indignation meeting merits our highest praise: a harsh word, a coarse threat, and the excited multitude would have burst in the door of his building. But O'Gorman proved himself the right man in the right place. As we claim him for a countryman, we shall be the more exigent in making him do his duty. The coachmen have their heel on the citizens necks; their swindling despotism is not to be suffered another hour-call a coach, \$25 is the charge established by law, and yet these fellows refuse to stir unless paid \$100. Why has not that number painted in white figures on a conspicuous place? and why is the coachman who dares to ride roughsweeping the streets. Mr. O'Gorman, as chief of police, is bound to attend to this: and we look to-day to see him at once adopt measures of relief.

At the Southern Railway there is still a rush to get to the camp, every train extra coaches, baggage of every description, and some parties even go so far as to take their horses with them. Parties having what Caesar termed impediments, should be at the station at least half an hour before the train starts.

We are happy to say that since the last row we made about the dead fish the Government has carried out its promise. At the recent 'creciente' the shore was again covered with dead fish, but at once gangs of men were tea and brandy, and in the morning set to work to bury them. This shows that Governor Alsina is in earnest.

The British flag-ship Narcissus leaves Montevideo at once for the Falkland Islands. She will take a

Captain Manton has arrived in Montevideo from Rio. We understand that soon the Colonia dry docks will be pushed ahead with redoubled vigor, and made ready to commence working.

The news from Tuyu-Cué to 14th was done, the steward and commissary inst is utterly devoid of interest. The and rid the city of half the nuisance. made him hot poultices, &c.: he died expedition to the Tebicuari had not Anyone who keeps a dog really for that night. This is on the authority yet started. The correspondent of protection of property can afford to the Tribuna speaks in high terms of pay a hundred dollars a year, and the commanders of the expeditionary surely those who keep them for fancy force General Menna Barretto and Colonel Correa, and he is of opinion they will meet with no resistance unless they attempt to pass the Tebicuari.

By a return published in the Voz de Cuyo of San Juan, we observe a redollars a week. Such a rent as this markable increase in mining productions. From one establishment, the Argentine Mine, 4823.59 marcos of silver have been recieved. In January. The production gradually increased

in the nine months as above. We congratulate our new colleague, the Porvenir Argentino, on its able article, published in Monday evening's edition, respecting the Municipality. This paper seems to be edited with decided talent and ability. The article Board, we pass it over. We under-

We hear that Mr. John M'Lean has

several balls and parties were given, and intense heat, it is feared that the of the Baron's estaucia in Entre Rice given the best process of his night qualifications for the post in question. So much now depends as to the success of of a large estancia by an economical management that we congratulate the saron on his nominating Mr. M'Lean.

Notwithstanding all we have said and written about the dangerous and shocking state of the mole, we preceive nothing whatever has been done towards repairing it. There is a large chasm in one place which requires a beam to: cover it, and if not attended to at once some accident may occur.

We have been informed that the greater part of the cholera patients in the parish of Pilar, are peones engaged in the corrales, which is a fact of importance.

At three, a.m., ou Monday morning, the serenos observed the flames issuing from the interior of the Monserrat Church, and, on bursting open the door, it was found the grand altar had . taken fire. No time was lost in sounding the alarm, but owing to the advanced hour but few were found togive assistance. In this way the flames gained head, and soon the whole interior was enveloped in the flames, which acquired fresh vigour from the current of air through the doorway. The church was fitted up for a funeral, and the fire is supposed to have originated by the upsetting of a lamp. Luckily there were few benches or combustible matter at hand, and having devoured all the drapery the flames soon spent themselves on the bare brick walls. As the morning wore on, a crowd gathered round, and by the aid of buckets replenished from the neighbouring algibes, succeeded in quenching the fire. The grand altar, &c., was consumed.

The state of the city at last shows a satisfactory improvement, the deaths since the 19th have declined to the regular average. The white wash brush rules supreme in town, lime and nothing but lime on all sides; every coach its number? Why is not at first there was some difficulty as to peones, but as all the buildings in town have for the last week been brought to a stand still, the supply shod over our pockets and our laws of whitewashers and at moderate not at once fined \$1,000 with a week's prices was soon found good. The prices was soon found good. The Public health committee merit our highest praise for their activity, they have set to work in real earnest, and we back them up in everything they have done. No man should be too wealthy or too influential to be above the law, and Mr. Anchorena must be fined, if he neglects to white-wash the Recoba, in fact the whole side of the Recoba which divides the Plaza should be knocked down and the Plaza Victoria, and the Plaza 25 de Mayo amalgamated. Now that the sickness and mortality have decreased, it is greatly feared that the vigilance of the committee will wax dull; but let ns not deceive ourselves, we have from now until autumn to set our houses in order. In April, most assuredly the cholera will return if the army remains where it is, let us therefore employ the intervening mouths well, and never flinch until the city is thoroughly cleansed; charters should also be given for sewerage and water supply.

An Englishman sojourning in this city has favored us with the following: -If there are to be any new taxes to meet the present necessary expenditure, by all means let the first be a dog-tax, it will answer a two-fold good purpose, raise a large amount of money can. A poor woman was very much hurt on Sunday, by being thrown down by two dogs racing each other in the Plaza Libertad. Our informant says there were not less than twenty dogs running about there at that time. If there be one thing more · than another which requires taxing, it is this dog nuisance.

Has the law become obsolete which fined everyone galloping in the streets, or even on the roads out of town? If not, were are the police, as the dan-gerous practice is on the increase.

We notice the officials carefully measuring the water-cart buckets the other day; seeing they retail such poisonous liquid, we could not help remarking the less they gave of it the better. What a glorious day that will be when those tinkling bells are cleared away from the streets, and good wholesome pure water flows into every house. We can almost stretch our imagination now the old municipality there is a very general conviction that stand that our talented friend, Sr. del is gone, to seeing the limpid streams peace is at last honestly sought for. Campo, is the editor of the journal in springing from the foot of the column of Liberty, where every thirsty soul may drink without fear of a premature been named to the management of the end; nay we can even imagine the aplendid estate of the Baron Mana, at Standard fountain, where every jaded way of thinking. | slided at numerous stalls had the happy cines. Several Brazilian officers from splendid estate of the Baron Mana, at Standard fountain, where every jaded. The passengers lately arrived by the effect of securing a large amount of the first families in Rio have died of Mercedes, in the Banda Oriental. Mr. postman will stop to quaff to our sucMontevideo by the Wassimon, Brazilian transport, and doubtless brought to Rio by the Newton.

News from Entre Rios is favorable. The camps are in splendid contition, it having rained every second day for the last fortuight. Nearly all the wool about Gualeguay has been sent down to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. large sale of cattle, 1,500 head, on Sr. Hannah's estancia, Gualeguay, at \$6 s. Novillos sell well at 8 patacons. Saladeros, at Gualeguay, commenced work-

There has been a very superb turn-out in Calle Defensa. one hundred and fifty-seven lodgers ejected in the most summary manner, by order of the Board of Health. The best part of the joke is, that the house in question, which is a nest of infection, is the property of a ci-devant Municipal.

We have to return thanks to some scores of our subscribors who have thought proper to write congratulatory letters to us on the fall of the Municipality. We for ourself claim no merit; It was our duty to drag to light! the wretched Municipality humbug, and the dethronement of King Pena is solely due to a burst of honest indignation which, as ever in such matters, must sweep all before it. Had there been anything artificial in the meeting it would have failed, people went there through a settled conviction that it was their duty to hurl from office the Municipal costermongers, who had fairly turned the whole town into a grave-

On Sunday the Calle Larga, Barracas, was thronged with carts laden with furniture, apparently of the poorer classes. At the trains also the he-gira continued. The Southern Rail-way Directors have been asked to reduce their tariff. The Board here, we believe, is most auxious to comply, but unfortunately no change in the tariff can be made without first consulting the home board: the Directors have written by this mail. when the answer comes that we may have forgotten all about the cholera. The London steamer, City of Buenos Ayres, appears to have been delayed at Rio, and the delay at Rio, as usual,

has spoiled the whole trip. Another instance of what may be termed B.R., i.e. British bugling. Messrs. Tait's agents in Rio have much to account for. She arrived at Montevideo yesterday. She left London 16th Nov., and Falmouth 17th, and arrived at Rio

The total arrivals of wool for the season up to the present is put down at 1,900,000 ar., of which 1,550,000 ar. have been sold, and the balance shipped on owner's account or stored.

We hear of two or three parties who are now investing largely in sheep, cattle, and estancia lands. The purchasers are Englishmen, who have been waiting here for some time. They believe sheep have touched bottom; so do we, and that now is

the moment to invest. We call the attention of our readers, especially those versed in military

lore, to the grand wager now pend ing between two German gentlemen as to the relative merits of French and English troops, and hold our columns open for communications The following are the particulars of this novel question:—A rather intoresting historical dicussion took place yesterday between two German gen-tlemen, Messrs. Z.— and H. both subscribers to the STANDARD. — stated that of all field battles (naval fights excluded) fought by British troops against French Mercedes, where owing to the numertroops during the last 150 years—say, ous surrounding population, it is hoped Committee of Health are ready to reforms already initiated be carried mercantile head, impulsive and generative and committee of Health are ready to reforms already initiated be carried mercantile head, impulsive and generative are ready to reforms already initiated be carried mercantile head, impulsive and generative are ready to reform already initiated be carried mercantile head, impulsive and generative are ready to reform already initiated be carried mercantile head, impulsive and generative are ready to reform already initiated be carried mercantile head, impulsive and generative are ready to reform already initiated be carried mercantile head, impulsive and generative are ready to reform already initiated be carried mercantile head, impulsive and generative are ready to reform already initiated be carried mercantile head. from the 22nd of December, 1717, up the new firm will receive wide supto this date—75 per cent. had been port. won by the British, or that, in plain figures, out of four battles, three had turned out a victory to the British and a defeat to the French. Mr. denied this assertion. $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{s}$ they could not come to an understanding, it was agreed that every one should bring forward the necessary proofs to support his opinion, the proofs to be taken from the works of the best historical authorities of all nations. Judges have been named for the purpose, and the question is to be decided positively, on the 1st of January, 1868, thus giving all parties sufficient time to dedicate themselves aduring the following eight days to every kind of historical researches and studies. The odds are said to be \$10,000 from Mr. Z.—, against \$1,000 from Mr. H—. We hope we may be enabled to inform our subscribers occasionally of the progress of this historical match, which undoubtedly will prove of no little integest to our British readers.

onstitucion. so much of their time there can aid the Health Committee in taking measures to clear the place of dead dogs and offal of all kinds; and see that the hundreds of carts which come in from the country are not converted into conveniences or shelter for the lowest necessities of mankind.

The Saladero of General Urquiza near Rosario, lately sold to Sr. Cabal has now commenced working. We believe under the charge of Mr. Davidson, this fine establishment replete with every, accommodation, it is thought, will do a very large business.

The state of the wool markers at present are without precedent. Gene rally speaking, this is the very busiest month of the year, it being the very height of the wool season, but this year it is precisely the reverse, and this month is the dullest of the whole year-no wool sales, very little wool coming in, still less expected, half the barraqueros gone out of town, and the price of wool down below all limits.

It is not probable that we shall have any supplementary mail, and the English clerks are all in high glee that the steamer leaves so early that the festivities of Uhristmas may be enjoyed undisturbed.

Telegrams from Montevideo give us two days later news from Europe, brought by the Newton to Rio, and thence to Montevideo by the Wassi

The news of the wool market in Europe was at first a little exaggerated. The fall seems to be from 4d. to 1d. per lb., equal to 7 to 15 per cent., in lieu of 15 to 25 per cent. as originally

The only general news of interest from England is the panic in the Railway Share Market.

What with cholera morbus, and cholera legislation, business in Buenos Ayres is at a complete standstill. There is absolutely nothing to chronicle but matters relating to the one

In a list published of the subjects of different nations who have become naturalised citizens of the Argentine Republic, we find Spaniards, 21; Montevideans, 12; Italians, 9; Frenchmen, 3; Bolivians, 2; Germans, 2; Portuguese, 2; Austrians, 2. There are no English names in the list.

The steamer Rio de la Plata has been fined \$6.800 for carrying passengers from Buenos Ayres to the ports of the Uruguay. Her passengers are in the lazaret at Paysandú. Dn. José Mundell has been named Gefe Politico at Paysandú.

On Friday last, the train coming towards the station in Calle Parque ran into a water cart. Fortunafely, beyond the smashing of the cart, there was no harm done.

have approved the plans for the new cemetery, in the south part of the city. It has also increased the number and the wages of the peons engaged in public improvements.

We regret to hear of the loss of a small steamer, the Isabella, Captain Evers, on her way to this river from Liverpool. Pembroke.

The following names have been added to the Health Committee: Don S. M. Estrada, jun., Dr. D. Julian S. M. Estrada, jun., Dr. D. Julian Martinez, Dn. Eduardo Hopkins. Dn. Carlos Casares has been ap-

pointed member of the Government Municipal Council, in lieu of D. Pastor Obligado, resigned. We believe that Mr. Santa Maria, and Mr. Charles Jackson will also receive appointments.

We note that a new English store is about to be opened in the city of

Mr. Gould, H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affairs, will, we understand, pass the summer months at San Isidro, the sweetest place about town, extremely fashionable, and slightly romantic.

Mr. Howard, the popular builder, was set upon yesterday by some cartmen whilst endeavouring to rescue some ladies in a coach. The police looked on with municipal indifference, and, but for the heroic efforts of our countryman, the coach with the ladies

must inevitably have come to grief.

The Health Committee have issued a notice to the effect that, whilst sincerely thanking the public for any suggestions, they must be excused answering communications.

The Argentine mail steamer Chacabuco left yesterday with sealed despatches for the Entre Riano Government. It is generally supposed that steamers have been sent up for a further contingent for the war.

of the filthy who have been tied down to their oar for the last six days sigh for fresh air. Belgrano is the most attainable.

Our friend, Mr. M'Govern, who has been 22 years engaged in public works, has desired us to offer his services to contractors and others engaged in public undertakings. He claims the konor of originating the idea of constructing a reservoir on the Recoleta-hill, and pumping water therein from the river. The same principle is employed in the Philadel-phia Waterworks, with which he is thoroughly familiar.

broughly familiar.
The official returns of deaths from cholera and other causes since beginning of the mouth are as fol

Days.	Cholera.	Various.
1	3	21
2	6	21
$3 \dots$	6	15
4	5	19
5	10	25
6	19	20
7	21	
8	19	16
9	$\dots 24\dots$	25
10	38	
11		40
12		37
13	67	22
$14, \ldots$	98	34
15	93	34
16		25
17	97	33
18		
19		
20	46	28

It will be observed that the pestilence has sensibly declined since the 17th, due, possibly, to the change in the weather and to the immense exodus of the population.

Since the 20th inst. the cases have declined considerably and, no doubt, in a day or two it will gradually dis-

Oue of the late victims to the cholera was Benita Domison, a Sister of Charity in the men's hospital, who seems to be much regretted. She was aged 37, and had been fifteen years gaged in her noble work.

The faculty strongly reprobate the custom of burning tar-barrels and making bonfires in the streets. It is said to be pernicious as a hygienic measure, inasmuch as it consumes the oxygen, a useful ingredient in the atmosphere; and, in any case, it frightens the horses, interrupts the truffic, and causes needless alarm. The faculty, of course, are right, but some people think the tar-barrels have pleasant anti-choleric odour, and cheer rather than alarm the nervous.

The newly-appointed Committee of Health is very active. The latest measures are the following: (1). Recommending ambulances for each separate police section. (2). Seconding the request of prisoners in the peniteu The Government Municipal Council | tiary that, on condition of being afterwards set at liberty, they may be allowed to assist at the hospitals and lazarets. (3). Appointing inspectors of meat in the markets. (4). Inspectors of fruit and vegetables. (5). Advising, Dua. Lusia de Hernandez that a flue of \$5000 will be imposed for her infringement of the rules regulating She was totally lost off the cleansing and disinfecting of bouses. (6). Recommending to the cemetery authorities that burials should be at proper depths, and that lime be placed between the coffins. 7). That all hotel-keepers during the idemic see personally to the clearing of the refuse from their houses. (8) Advising Dn. Nicolas Anchorena, that as the proprietor of the buildings in the public square (Recoba, &c.), he must at once proceed to whitewash the buildings, according to regulations issued, within 15 days. (9). Accepting the co-operation of a committee of Freemasons. (10). Advising that the receive proposals from contractors for the sweeping of the streets. (11). Seeing that furnaces for the burning of refuse cannot be promptly constructed, that the railways should carry the the the railways should carry the contract of Rushage Ayres. refusal of the city to some convenient of Buenos Ayres. spot where it can be burued. (12). The Committee of Health advise the Government to stop the working of the saladeros. In accordance with the above recommendations the Government has prohibited the saladeros from ejecting refuse into the river, from and after 1st January, 1868. (13). Recommending quarantine of vessels arriving from the coast occupied by the allied forces. (14). Recommending that the fares on the railways be lowered dur-ing the epidemic. In accordance, the Government has decreed the lowering of the fares on the Western Railway

25 per cent.
With respect to the whitewashing regulations, there are some difficulties in the way of their being properly put locurse, a rush to Belgrano. People decree. House proprietors have all functionary. Mr. Cabal, on the con- heat.

ready made representations on the trary, has very independent views subject to the Health Committee, and no doubt the regulation will soon appear in a different form. To whitewash the whole city of Buenos Ayres in 15 days is impossible; it could not be done in six months. There are now no peons to be had, nor is there enough lime in the city to accomplish the work. Besides, it is not all houses require the process; many houses are whitewashed regularly once a year. What must be done is to appoint inspectors with full powers in each manzana, who will decide upon the tenements that require it. We are glad to say that the exodus

from the city is decreasing. The railway traffic is returning to its nominal figure.

ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) December 13, 1867.

As the elections for the ensuing Governorship of this province are near to hand, and, next to Buenos Ayres, they are the most important in the Republic, I deem it proper that the readers of the Standard should be in formed on the subject.

Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé are undoubtedly the keystone of the Repub-They form the strength and security, as they represent the civilination and liberties of the nation So long as these two provinces are united by identical interests, good administrations, and cordiality of feeling, montoneras, revolutions, and revolts in the rest of the confederacy will be innoxious to the onward pro gress and prosperity of the country.

During the last three years Santa Fé has had an Administration that has called forth the admiration of the whole Republic. In three short years Mr. Oroño has not only caused to disappear all the old leaven of anarchy, rauny, party hatreds, and malver sation in official quarters, but he has actually regenerated the people, augmented the income of the province four-fold without imposing new taxes, established schools in every district, and will leave several solid monuments of his administration in the shape of public buildings.

It is during this period that immigration has poured into the pro-vince—that the Chaco has been explored-that the coast has been surveyed up to the Rey—that Santa Fé has become as well known in Europe as Buenos Ayres—that four Banks have been established in Rosario and two in the capital—that a company of insurance has been organised by means of local subscription—that gas works are in progress - that the streets are being paved, and that a railroad is contracted for to unite the capital with its principal colonies, and

eventually with Santingo del Estero.
Sante F6, that three years ago was
hated and oppressed by Buenos Ayres, is now looked upon as her staunchest

Rosario, that was three years ago on the brink of ruin and becoming tor Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, now collects upwards of three millions of dollars in her Custom-house, and, notwithstanding that upwards of two a year, it is almost impossible to find one to rent.

And let me add to all this the reflection that Oroño got into power with great difficulty, in face of a most powerful opposition, an opposition that his excellent and honest administration has caused to melt away like snow before the sun.

Now, under these circumstances, it is of the utmost importance, not only to this province, but to the whole Republic, that Saute Fé shall continue

Now, the case stands thus:-

Two candidates step forward to claim the civic crown, which is so often a crown of thorns, as our friends, Messrs. Luque and Davila, can bear witness to.

Mr. Cabal and Mr. or Dr. Freyne. Both are friends of the present administration; both are liberal-minded men; both are honest, upright, and honourable as tar as reputation goes.

Of course, under these circumstances both parties are bidding for the in-fluence of Mr. Orono, and both pre-tend to have obtained it.

Now the fact is that Mr. Orono has for some time looked on Dr. Freyre as his successor, and has deserved it, because he has confidence in Freyre folregreeningent for the war.

In force, owing to the too peremptory lowing out his programme; and this and hastily-devised wording of the is always, satisfactory to a retiring ourse, a rush to Belgrane. People

and certainly would not bind himself to be governed by the policy of his predecessor. Still, Mr. Orono has not cared to oppose the candidature of Cabal, and has ever essayed to bring about a compromise by which the per-ties should bind themselves to abide by the decision of committees pamed in both of the principal cities of the province. The plan fell through as Freyre's party refused to be bound by the vote of the Sante Fé Committee. This proves one fact, that the laster is in majority in the Department of the capital, and the former is in majority in Rosario. And this we will find to be true.

The Freyre party object to Cabal ion the following reasons:

That he is almost unknown in the province—that he has heavy compremises with the Government of Santa Fé for lands and railroads—that he has no administrative capacity—that he not educated, and that he is supported by Urquiza, whose candidature for the Presidency he will, in his turn, sup-

The Cabal party object to Freyre for

the following reasons:—
That, as an unsuccessful préfessional and mercantile man, he has proved himself inferior to his opponent in administrative matters—that he has not shown any political capacity—that he is arbitrary, and that he supports the candidature of Alsina for Presi-

You see that on either side the charges are not of a very grave nature, and being made by opponents have no great weight. In fact, there is little to be said against either candidate.

A circumstance, however, has oc curred lately that has weakened Mr. Cabal; or, more properly speaking, has strengthened Dr. Freyre. the adhesion to the former of the opposition fragment that I have already mentioned. How it is that these people have adopted the Cabal colors is mystery; for the successful merchant and banker has about as much sympathy for the opposition as I have for the Chaco Indians.

So it came to pass that at a meeting held in Santa Fe by the supporters of Cabal, and where he was present, there were shouts of "Long live Urquiza!" "Death to Orono!" & This. of course, has alarmed a number of the friends of Cabal, and who are hisfriends of Orono; and they fear that the election of Mr. Cabal is a step to wards a reaction in favor of the good old times of General Lopez and Mr.

I do not fear this, for Mr. Cabal is a commercial man to the back bone, and between such a character and retrograde elements there can never be any sympathy. But, as I said, the untoward event has strengthened Dr. Freyre and his party, and has caused me a considerable change of opinion as to the result of the elections. In fact, I should not like to bet either way. Freyre is undoubtedly very strong in depopulated by the people leaving it this Department and in San Geronimo. and Cabal is strong in the Department of the capital. The vote of Rosario will be pretty equal, but will probably go for Freyre with a small majority. hundred houses have been built within But the majority for Cabal in the capital will be much larger than Freyre's majority will be in Rosario.

The character of the two candidates is very opposite, considering that both are liberal men.

Freyre is energetic, active, somewhat arbitrary, but at the same time rather timid in large enterprises. He would never run the country into debt, either for rai roads or immigration, unless he can see his way clearly. He has no administrative dash about him.

Cabal is indolent by nature and being well governed, and the great active by impulse-a man with a large of dollars the province would reap advantage he would run her into debt to that amount without besitation Credit to him is the same as money; and it cannot be denied that men of this stamp are those who give the impulse to all the progress of the world. They sometimes fail, and then comes a crash; but even in that event the many are benefited; it is the few that suffer.

I hope I have succeeded in giving. your readers a moderately clear idea. of the character of the coming struggle, its tendencies, and its prominent personages.

Although I have followed your advice in reference to Barnard's Conbonised Pens (by the by they are admirable); I am afraid that the attic sait has not flown with the ink. Probably on account of the SOUTH AFRICAN EMIGRATION TO THE RIVER PLATE

The prostration in the wool trade seems to be general throughout the world-manufacturers, sheepfarmers, sheepdealers, at home and abroad, all feel the consequences of too increased a production, consumption cannot keep pace with it, and the result now stares us in the face, that all countries wholly dependent on sheep and wool as a staple are on the high road to absolute ruin. Great as is the wool staple of Australia, that country is not solely dependent on wool as an export: industry and enterprise have brought into the market other productions of equal value. In the River Plate also, splendid as has been our wool staple, we supply half the boot and shoemakers of Europe and the United States; we feed millions of negroes; and we hold a pre-eminent position in the tallow market.

But there is a land which, although enjoying all the blassings of a fine climate and an excellent Government, is locked in impenetrable stolidity. The chief population of South Africa, although descendants of the great and mighty, who, on the banks of Zuyder Zee, carved a republic which spanned the world with its commerce and trade, have lost all their ancestral energy and enterprise, and during the long lapse of a century bave shut themselves up with their sheep, and bartered the talent and genius of the Dutch for the sloth and negilgence of the benighted African. The Boers of South Africa are the same to-day that they were fifty years ago. They sigh for no improvement; they ask for no amelioration. Owing to tempting advertisements and support from the British Government numbers of our countrymen have been induced to leave their native shores and steer for Natal and Port Elizabeth. For the first year or so, they found sufficient employment in building houses, bridges, &c.; but the wealth of Cleopatra would be in-sufficient to maintain all the emigrants when the country itself was so hostile to every attempt at progress. The Boers would do nothing; the people in the towns began to find employment scarce; in the country districts nothing to do; perdition seemed to stalk these emigrants have turned their eyes sowards the Plate. The Sunny South sels are expected here shortly with several hundred families.

Mr. Kemsley, a gentleman of good position at Port Elizabeth, has written to us on the subject, and has sent us the fellowing interrogatories, the majority of which have been answered by an English estanciero from the South

of much experience:—
WOOL STATISTICS.

1st. What is the amount of yearly -exports?

Answer. The export of wool this year will probably reach 180,000 bales, equal to about six and a quarter millions of arobes, each arobe 25lbs.

2nd. What is the money value of

Answer. The quality of wools shipped from the Plate so varies that it is difficult to put a value, but the average value may be said to be about seven shillings sterling the arobe.

3rd. What is the yield per sheep? Answer. About three and a half pounds in the grease.

4th. What number of sheep can be kept on a square league?

Answer. From 15,000 to 25,000. 5th. Whether the wool is fleece washed before shearing, or if washed shearing, and expenses per 100

pounds. Answer. As a rule, the wool is shipped sold in the grease.

6th. What is the cost of shearing Answer. Fifteen to twenty shillings

sterling.
7th. Taking to market.

Answer. Five pounds sterling per ton per 100 miles, but varies very much.

8th. Expenses of herding, &c. Answer. Forty pounds sterling per annum to herd 2,000 sheep. 9th. Bate of wool in Buenos

Ayres market. Answer. Market at present very low; average price seven shillings per -arobe.

10th. Price of fat wethers for elaughter.

Answer. From 4s. to 7s. according to time of year.

11th. Average price of breeding

which would be breeding stock, 3s. at

12th. Average losses from all causes. Auswer. Six to eight per cent in a luable assistance. good season: consumption about as much more.

13th. If outlying farms are safe from

Answer. Only those farms situated on extreme frontiers or in Cordova on the outskirts of Santa Fé exposed to danger from Indians.

14. Whether there are capabilities of gardening, or for agriculture on all farms or the generality of them.

Answer. Until recently agriculture greatly neglected; soil good, but seasons uncertain. Nevertheless, this year on nearly all the estancias grain and grass crops sowed.

We hope the foregoing will suffice for our friends in South Africa. Any of our readers who can improve on our replies will please favor us with their

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

Mr. Charles Nathan has made a contract with the Brazilian government, by which he binds bimself to transport to Rio de Janeiro one thousand families or five thousand persons in the space of eighteen months, in steamers direct from New Orleans, Mobile, and other Southern ports of the United States. The emigrants are to be selected from among the wellconducted class of agriculturists, preferring such as may have some means, and they are to be informed, before embarcation, of the obligations and advantages with which they colonize in the Brazils, and as an evidence of being thoroughly acquainted with them, they shall sign a document in duplicate to that effect, printed in Portuguese and English.

The Brazilian government agrees to advance to Mr. Nathan the amount of the emigrants' passage in the following manner: One hundred and forty dollars for persons above eight years, to any direct port in the empire, and one bundred and eight dollars if they be transported by the contractor to a second port on the coast, the contractor binding himself to house and nourish them. at his expense, during their delay here, and until landed at the port on the coast selected by them. The government will pay half price for children under eight years.

The repayment of moneys received over the land; and, as a last resource, and thus guaranteed shall be made proportionately in one, two, three and four years without interest, excepting brought the first batch of these emi- for any period beyond the established grants here. They found immediate term, when sixty-nine per cent. per employment; and several other ves- annum shall be the rate until final payment.

It is understood that the agricultural implements, machinery and effects of the immigrants, as far as reasonable, shall be conveyed by the contractor, at his expense, and free of all charge to them.

THE ARNO.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN BRUCE.

On board the Arno, off Montevideo. December 10, 1867.

The undersigned Passengers per R. M. S. Arno return their most cordial thanks to the worthy Captain Bruce, for his uniform kindness and attention during the voyage from Rio to the River Plate.

Héctor F. Varela, Thomas Tomkinson, Mr. and Misses Kinson, A. Duckwitz, Mr. and Mrs. A. Williamson, H. R. Tomkinson, W. R. Mitchell, Francis H. Krosser, R. N., A Brandes, Marcos Block, José L. de Almeida Adolfo E. Abranches, D. Cobos, Manuel Fresno, A. Lestages, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell, J. Krusse, Michael D. Sherty, Thomas Marx, H. Giebert and two daughters, Luis Golzier, Buenaventura Barcellos, Alexander A. Bell. Antonio Ferreira and family, J. Rottman and family:

TESTIMONIAL TO THE SHAMOKIN.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 18, 1867. To Capt. Crosbey, U.S.S. Shamokin.

I sincerely beg to return my heart-telt thanks for the promptitude and zeal you displayed, as well as your officers, in rendering assistance to my ship, the C. A. Littlefield, when in distress. Had you not acted with your accustomed energy, perhaps the result would have been most unfortu-Answer. Mixed sheep, about half or nate for me; and I hope that should, at any future time, a similar unfortunate circumstance occur, they may meet with the same prompt and va-

OBITUARY.

The slayer, persistent in his dire work of destruction, has stricken down another of us; and one more name is registered in the Book of

We refer to Mr. Francis Mahan, so long and favorably known to our foreign community.

Born at Monaghan, Co. Armagh. Ireland, at an early age he left his native land, and in company with an aunt emigrated to the United Statesthen in his infancy. Educated in that land of liberty, arrived at manhood few traces of his origin remained, and he was, and continued to be up to the day of his death, an American in heart and principle.

An ardent admirer of the Republican form of government, during that gloomy period when the Union was in danger and convulsed by the throes of civil strife, during that long, sanguinary struggle between oligarchy and democracy, he never once de-sponded of the result, or doubted the final triumph of the cause sustained by the Northern States and sanctified by the martyrdom of Abraham Lincoln.

"The disruption of the American Union will be the ruin of Republicanism, for democracy cannot long survive if its bulwark be overthrown." This, his favorite axiom, fortunately was never tested, for he lived to see that day so ardently wished for, when the rebel armies, convinced of the futility of their anarchical efforts, threw down their arms, and the Union was saved, and Republicanism fixed on immovable bases.

Of the most sterling integrity of character he endeared himself to all who knew him. Condole with his family in their irreparable loss.

He has passed away from us to that far off land whence none return. One of the good is no more. Let us drop a tear to his memory, and implore the Divine mercy on his behalf.

The sun of his life has sunk behind the dim horizon which veils from us the land of the unknown. May it ris in renewed splendor on the last day.

ON 'CHANGE.

December 18, 1867. Ounces 122½ 26 Sovereigns National Bonds 53⁷8

National Bonds 53½
In National Bonds nothing done, they rule very weak, and many think that the bulls will find a difficulty to obtain the amount necessary to carry the Bonds which mature on the 31st. Money has suddenly grown very tight. The only bank discounting with any degree of liberality is the Provincial, but only the best bills can be done at current rates, 1½ per month. Money on Bonds is extremely difficult to raise; and, in fact, unless some very large amounts of specie come up from Montevideo, the impression is, that money will be rather tight.

The Exchange market rules flat. The banks are drawing at 48½, but first-class morcantile

are drawing at 48½, but first-class moreantile paper has been done at 48½. Still, as the packet goes before its time, and business has been extremely dull, it is thought that very little Exchange will be passed.

In the wool plazas nothing whatever doing Yesterday some good mestiza wool sold at 47 to a French house, and to-day 52 offered for a splendid wool from the Fortin, which last year, at the very worst time, sold at 77. The notice by the brokers to the farmers, to stop people from sending in their wool, it is hoped will stiffen the market and improve prices.

market and improve prices.

From Montevideo nothing particular to-day.

The city of Buenos Ayres has not yet made her appearance. Gold rules there at \$\delta_2\$ per cent. premium. Wool nothing.

rrivals in port to-day:—
Dutch schooner brig Jacoba, from Hamburg, to C. F. Warnholtz.
Schooner Diana, from Parnagua, to M. and A. Guimaraens.

December 19, 1867.

Marshall, David Murray, William White, M. Cramer, Mr. and Misses R. McClymant, Francis Lilley, Mr. and Misses Ellis, H. Marrion, Mr. and Misses C. Brandes, Marcos Block, José L. Brandes, only Bank in the city that may be said to be discounting freely is the Provincial Bank, and since the financial collapse in Montevideo, merchants and others have renewed confidence in the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres. It was very currently removed in the provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres. and others have renewed confidence in the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayrea. It was very currently rumoured in the morning that one of our private Banks had sent down to Montovideo seven hundred thousand patacons, but this proved inexact, inasmuch as Exchange at par, and payable in gold, was offered to and declined by the Bank in question.

In Exchange to-day, there were several transactions on France, at 5.10 to 5.15; on Antwerp, at 5.12 to 5.15; on England, 48½ to 48½.

The River Plato Bank rate to-day is 48½.

In the wool market there were large sales to-day. Nearly all the wool in has been sold. Some fine wool in the Once at 60, and in the South Plaza there were sales as high as 70; but it is the general wish of the woolbrokers that the sheepfarmers keep their weels outside for at least a few weeks until things begin to improve here. Charters by Woodgate, Brothers:

American barque Hoais Rich, to load for Antwerp, balos, 26s. and 5 per cent.

British scheenes.

American parque Hosia Rich, to load for Antwerp, bales, 25s. and 5 per cent.
British schooner Zimandra, to load in Uruguay for England, salted hides and tallow, 37s 6d.
Do. by H. A. Green and Co.:
Italian barque Rose T., to load in River Uruguay for orders, tallow and salted hides, 40s. in full.

Italian barque Duc Battista, to load bales in the river Parana, for Antwerp, 27s. 6d. and δ per

On the berth for Antwerp, at current rates
Italian barque the Fratelli.
British barque Mary Rideout.

Arrivals in port to day—
National steamer Rosa, for Montevideo.
Dutch brig Juntje Berg, from Amsterdam, to
Langellaan and Co.
Italian barque from Cadiz to B. Delfino.

Espigadrom for Rosario. Steamer Perro from Montevideo. Brig Sereno from Bahia Blanca. Cleared to-day— Austrian lugger Nicolo, for Antwerp, by Green

and Co., wool and tallow.

Swedish barque Lune, London, by Hale and Co., tallow and salted hides.

Hamburg barque Hamburg, for Valpataise, by Freyer, with tallow.

Danish schooner Niel Ebbesen, Rio, Rossi,

French barque Marie, Antwerp, by Christophel,

wool.
Oldenburg brig Europe, Antwerp, Boyd and Co., 494 bales wool, 1,000 dry hides.

	Ours	Our special reporter in the South Market give				
	the felle	wing	:	0		
	1200 €	robe	, mestiza, Chascomus	52		
	500	· do	fine, do d	63		
	600	do	fine, Magdalena	71		
	2300	do	good, Chascomus	54		
1	1400	do	mixed, do	` 46		
	.800	do	dirty, fine, Chascomus	69		
i	400	do	fine and clean, San Vicente	62		
	280	do	good, Magdalena	58		
i	3000	do	fine, dirty, Poronguitos	55		
ì	1500	do	mixed, Vecino	48		
1	1400.	do	mixed, fine, Pilar	50		
l	1000	do	dirty, Mar Chiquita	42		
l	11,750	фo	various lots, from 43 to	0 61		
į						
ı						

December 20, 1867. National Bonds 63
Only one sale of Bonds to-day—1,000, at 53;

on time, nothing done.

Exchange fell off again to day, the rate closing this afternoon at 48\frac{3}{2}. The Humboldt, which leaves this evening, takes £\tilde{c}0,000 in gold, and as Exchange has fallen so much, many believe that the export of gold will continue. The news from Europe is particularly unfavourable as refrom Europe is particularly unfavourable as regards wool, but very few placed full reliance in the telegrams on the Bolsa; in fact, we seldom have received more gloomy intelligence. Every article of River Plate produce seems down.

Business in town is so prostrated that it has been mooted by a leading English house that the houses might close for a month or so, but the proposition found no echo amongst the other houses, and has been abandoned, but sales there are none, and at no period has business been so

On the Bolsa there is positively nothing doing, and in the wool plazas the greatest inactivity. The sales in the North Plaza were very insignificant. In the South Plaza there is more doing.

Our reporter gives the following.

•	Our reporter gives the loud	wing:		
36	1000 ar. good wool, Salado	•		į
	2400 ar. mixed do Canuel	88		4
1	900 ar. dirty do do			į
	1000 ar. fine, Noario			i
	700 ar. fine, Irish owner	٠.		ż
	2450 ar. Monto	4	7 to	i
	. 900 ar. Chascomus			ř
	1300 ar. Las Heras			ă
	800 ar. mestiza, Vecino		i	č
	2370 ar. do Salado			i
e	1600 ar. clean, . Ensonada			Ġ
11	13,600 ar. various lots	4	6 to	
0	Dry hides-			_
	One lot Entre Riano		39	,
ķ	800 matadero	,	125	
0	450 do superior		127	
ŧ.	220 do camp		120	
8	Sheepskins-			
8		00 per doz.		
n.		26 "		
1	Hair-			
	250 ar.	155		
8	Tallow-			
9	100 bordalesas	14 rls		
E	70 do	144 "		
	366 ar. panzas	34 "		
. 1	Maiz-			

French ship La Heve, for Havre, by Lennuy oux, with wool and tallow. French ship Carmen, Marseilles, by Lennuyeux wool and hides.

270 fan.

148

Danish barque Maria Frederick, Antwerp, by Christophel, wool and hides.

December 23, 1867. National Bonds, 528

Business to-day was limited in every thanch.
In Bonds a small amount sold for 31st December,

at 52g, and 20,000 for 28th February, at 52. At these prices a slight demand has sprung up. A trues prices a sight demand has spring up. A rumor that the Bulls had arranged to carry over their purchases till the dividends had been paid, caused a slight stiffness in the liquidation-room, with buyers at 521.

cent. promium. The dividend will be announced in January next. Sovereigns appear more abundant, several lots offering at two and four rls. premium.

SOUTH PLAZA.

December 23. Nothing done to-day. No buyers. Wool offering freely to-day at \$40 mg, which last Saturday fetched \$50 mg. Sheepskins nowhere.

Wool sales-

Wool sales—
750 ar. from Guardia del Monte, mestixa 48
620 ar. Canuelas, middling 22
240 ar. Arrenales, clean mestiza 50
Dry hides—One lot of 216, clean and good condition, 110.
Horsehair, grease, tallow—No buyers.
The utter prostration of business which the above report presents is, in some measure, due to the season. Christmas week is generally dull for business, and this year unusually so, owing to the exedus.

December 24, 1867.

National Bonds 53½

Bonds ruled extremely firm to-day, owing to the numerous buyers offering. No sellers. It appears that some brokers are forced to buy to extrange their liquidations; but all calculations as to how prices will allow on the 21st and 22st.

how prices will dose on the 31st, are as yet premature. If the holders are able to take the Bonds maturing off the market, there can be no doubt that prices must close high. It was rumered on 'Change to day that they had obtained

the same prompt and va.

British barque M. L. B., to load in port for istance.

Respectfully yours,

Wilson C. Nichols

British barque Janet, to load in port, tallow, for a port in England, 30s, and 5 per cent.

British barque Janet, to load in port, tallow, for a port in England, 30s, and 5 per cent.

house or dothschild has advanced one million sterling on account current, until the loan is negotiated.

Business still rules extremely dull, nothing doing in any branch, and collections extremely

The news from head-quarters is regarded as pecularly unfavorable, and very little prospect now of any prompt conclusion of this prolonged campaign.

The scarcity of lighters and peones is felt. Messrs. Casares have to attend to three large steamers—City of Buenos Ayres, Cordova, and French steamer, now due, from Rio.

French steamer, now due, from Rio.

Respecting the saladeros, there is great anxiety to know what will be done. It is said on 'Change that they will go on working until forcibly stopped by Government. Nearly all the hides and tallow are already contracted for.

Messrs. J. P. Boyd and Co. have placed on the berth the American barque Littlefield, to load for Antwerp.

In Exchange nothing done to-day. No supplementary mail this month. The Arno leaves at five a.m. to-morrow for Rio.

A heavy speculation in brandy is spoken of Affi

A heavy speculation in brandy is spoken of. All the best brands bought up.
Arrivals in port to-day— American barque Crown Shield, Boston, to S.

American parque crown character, and B. Hale & Co.
American brigantine Deborah J. Soule, Baltimore, to Zimmermann & Co.

Our reporter in South Plaza gives the following:--Very little doing; few and unimportant sales.

Wood—
950 arobes, very bad color, carretilla, Chascomus, good
Vecino, mestiza, dirty
Canuelas, common
Arenales, good
Monte, fine

240 420 do do do do 7650 various lots, from 41 to 50 Dryhides — 229, from 116 to 120 Some small lots up to 128 615 doz., from 15 to 130 Grease and Tallow-

100 ar., at A lot in casks, at 13\rls. Nutria-200 lbs., at Capones 1100, South Barracas, each \ 27

PRODUCE REPORT.

The sales of Saladero Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are, 38,000 ox hides, at 38 to 39 ls. for 60 lb average, with 'escala' of grl, to 64 and 66 lb, and 1,000 cow hides at 33 rla.

Last price for ox hides, 38 grls. for 60 lb average, with 'escala' to 66 lb average.

Sales since let October last to date,
Slaughter,

for the last fifteen days,

7,000

7,000

for the last unioen days, 12,000
Hides to make to cover sales, 12,000
Saladero Tallow.—Sales 1,100 pipes, at 16 to
143rls. in pipes, and 143 to 143rls. in half pipes.
Last price, 143rls. in pipes, and 143rls. in half
pipes. Stock, 200 half pipes.
Mares Grease, worth \$37 currency, without

cask.
Saladero Horse Hides.—Sales 2,000 hides, at

Saladero Horse Hides.—Sales 2,000 hides, at 16½ to 17rls. for 34th average.

Jerked Beef.—Sales 28,000qq., at 17rls. for Brazils, and 14rls. for Havana.

Mutton Fat.—Sales 800 pipes, at 14½ to 14½ la. in pipes, and 14½ to 14rls. in half pipes. Last price, 14½ ls. in pipes, and 14½ rls. in half pipes.

W. S. Matadero Hides.—No sales. No stock. The total sales of Dry Ox and Cow Hides during the last filten days are 50,600 bides. The

ing the last fifteen days are 50,500 hides. The total stock of all classes remaining unsold 102,000

hides.

American Hides.—Sales 21,000 hides: Entre Rios at 40rls., Concordia at 39rls., Correntinos at 38rls., and classified hides of this province at 40rls. for 21 to 22th average. Stock, 35,000 German Hides.-Sales 10,500 Matadero and

Camp hides: Matadero ox at 45rls. for 80 to 32th average, Matadero cow at 42rls. for 22% average; Camp ox at 44rls. for 28 to 30th average, Camp cow at 421rls. for 22th average. Stock,

Camp cow at 42½rls. for 22th average. Stock, 8,000 hides.
French, Italian, and Spanish Hides.—Sales, 19,000 hides, at 34rls. for light 'desechos,' 40rls. for Entro Rics, 41rls. for heavy ox, 44rls. for calf skins, 37rls. for Cordova, and 40½ for light American. Stock, 59,000 hides.
Buenos Ayres, December 21, 1867.

On the 5th November, at St. John's Wood, the wife of Alfred Rumbell, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., late Principal Resident Engineer of the Buenos Ayree Great Routhern Railway, of a son.
On the 23rd December, in this city, the wife of Alexander L. Campbell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 14th December, at the English Church, by the Rev. J. Chubb Ford, Henry Tully Grigg, Eq., to Maria Emma, daughter of the late George Dowse, Esq.—No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 6th December, Mr. James Knox, jun.
On the 12th December, after a few hours' sickness, Mr. James Roarke, aged 49 years, native of Ireland; resident many years in this country.
On the 14th December, at his mother's residence, 63½ Calle Corrientes, Michael Austin, aged 27 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, regretted by a wide circle of friends.
On the 17th of December, of inflammation, after four days' illness, George Anderson Ellia, aged 1

regretted by a wide circle of friends.
On the 17th of December, of inflammation, after four days' illness, George Anderson Ellis, aged I year and 4 months, only son of Mr. George Ellis of this city.
On the 17th December, accidently drowned at Itapiru, Joseph Day, belonging to the ss. Cosmos. His remains were found, and interred on the river bank at the port. Deceased was a native of Greenook, Sootland, and much respected.
After a brief illness, at his residence in Resario, Santa Fé, Mr. Edwin Isard, aged 38 years, native of Englafid; resident 12 years in these countries. On the 18th December, at Gibson's Quinta, near this city, Miss Agnes Gibson, eldest daughter of the late James Gibson, Esq., after a brief illness, in the 23rd year of her age. She was the ornament of her home and the idol of her friends. On the 18th December, Mrs. Margaret Kirk, aged 67 years; resident 48 years in this country. On the 21st of December, of inflammation, after four days' illness, Mary Ann Watson, aged 28 years, beloved wife of Mr. George Ellis of this city. Deceased was a native of Forfarshire, Spotland.
On the 22ntl December, James Dunley; master mariner, of the steamer Beauly. mariner, of the steamer Beauly.

his WHRELY STANDARD—Printed and Published every Wednesday, at the Printing-Office 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietom and Editors, M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

M. GOMES DE OLIVEIRA,

Buence Ayres, March 14, 1867.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE THE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LONDON AND LARCAGE ANY.

I BE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000.

LINDONON.

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, produces in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

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

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

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

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

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

Apply for insurances and other details from Apply for insurances and other details from

ng laws of this Republic.

Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Maye, corner of COMBTANT SANTA MARIA, 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 Parent will leave on Saturdays, at 6 p.m., returning on Tassdays.

FOE 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 Paranh will leave on Tuesdays,

The stoemer Rio Fasan Saturdays.

at 10 a.m., returning on Saturdays.

FOR MERCLDES.—Passengers will embark
in the Rio Uruguay on Thurdays, or Rio Paran a

on Theadays, to be transhipped at Taquari to the steamer Chane.
FOR GUALEGUAYCHU.—Passengers will emlark in the Rio Uruguay on Thursdays, or Rio Parana on Tuesdays, to be transhipped at Fray

Beatos to the steamer Dayman.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The steamer Injan will leave on Thursdays and Sandays, returning on Wednes-days and Saturdays. From the Railway Station Betiro, at 10 a.m. AND SANTA FE. Pas-FOR PARANA AND SANTA FE. Pas-

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

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

FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The steamers Esmeralda and Cisne will leave altermately on Thursdays, returning on Mondays. nately on Thursdays, returning on Mondays.
FOR CORRIENTES, ITAPIRU, and PORTS. The steamers Rosario and Urugusy will leave alternately on Saturdays, returning on The Steamers as to freight and passage money apply at the agency of A. Matti & Piera, and Urugusy will be steamer as the second of the steamer and passage money apply at the agency of A. Matti & Piera, and Urugusy and Steamer and Steam

om Saturdays, at 6 p.m., returning early on lines day morning.

FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The British steemer Vills del Salto will leave on Tuesdays, at 10 a.m., returning early on Saturday morning.

The steemers Rio de la Plata and Villa del Salto run in combination with the steamer Mercedes from Iaguary to Mercedes, and with the season of Gualeguaycha from Fray Beatos, to Gualeguaycha. The diligences from Nueva Palmyra to Dolores, B.O., ply in combination with the above, starting from Dolores for Nueva Palmyra on Wednesdays and Sundays.

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

Passenger farus—Colonis, salcon \$6.5, dock \$6.4; Mercedes, salcon \$6.10, deck \$6.6.

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 Retiro Station, Northern Railway. Receives Cargo day previous to departure.

of Train from the Retiro Station, Northern Hailway. Receives Cargo day previous to departure. The following steamers will leave every alternate seek for said Ports, from the Rischuelo de la Boca:

FUR CORRIENTES, ITAPIRU, AND PORTS.

—Italiam steamer Marcos 1° — Receives Cargo and Passengers.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE
PORTS.—British steamer Pollux.—Receives Cargo and Passengers.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE
PORTS.—British stormer Oaster.—Recuives

Cargo and Passengers.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—National steamer Lecia.—Receives Cargo and Passengers.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—National steamer Lecia.—Receives Cargo and Passengers. FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.— National steamer Elena.—Receives Cargo and Passengers.

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

229,xp,s1

Men's White Shirts &c., &c., &c., &c.
CAPT. EDWARD DAVIS.
This steamer will leave the Tigre for Santa Fé, calling at Campana, Zarate, Baradero, San Nicolas, Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Reservo, Sen Lorenzo, Diamante, and Parana, on EVERY SATURDAY, AT 11.45 a.m.
Tickets for Train Gratis. Passengers by the train from the 25 do Mayo Station at 9.45 a.m.
Parcels received at the Agency up till 4 o'clock 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.

201,29,27

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

ROSA, COSMOS, SUSAN BEIRNE.

24 DE MAYO, SUSAN BEIRNE.

One of this Line of Steamers will leave from Buenos Ayres for the above port, on every SATURDAY, AT 16 A.M.,

taking Cargo and Passengers.

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

5,xp,83

TOR CORRIENTES AND INTERMEDIATE POETS.

THE GUARANI, CAPT. DOUGLAS PLATER, the Fastest and Best Steamer in the River, will

For further particulars way at the Agency, 20 Calle Reconquista. 80, xp, n13

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. The Stormers of the Panama, New Zealand

The Steamers of the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company (Limited) and Australian Royal Mail Company (Limited) are monthly between Panama, New Zealand, and Sydney, in connection with the Steamers of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, taking Passengers and Cargo for all ports in New Zealand, send for Sydney and Melbourne. Handbooks, containing full particulars, may be obtained on application to the A GEROIES:

Grassow.— Aicken, Lilburn, & Co., 86 Buchanan Steest. MINES, INDEM,
MINES, INDEM,
MINES, ATRES

Eoyal Mail Steempacket Agency, 77 Calls Mayo.

Partis—Pritchard & Monneron, 4 Rue Ressini,

Raw Youk—Charles W. West.

Partis—W. G. Sealy.

Hayus—Manuel & Co. 146, ap, m33 ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO

BUENOS AYKES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1867.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80

ques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

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

places-Hamburg, Lendon, Dublin, Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Liverpool, Montevideo, Rosario & Cordobs Paris,

Antwerp,

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

All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland

J. H. GREEN.

(LIMITED). 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80.

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

count current,
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 5
On do. do. subject to 30 days 3 On On notice of withdrawal, CHARGED On debit balances in account current) 9 per cent.

in both currencies, J. H. GREEN, MANAGER. Buenos Ayrea, Nov. 20, 1867.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM. Authorized by decrees of the National and Prov-incial Governments.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS. Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, President.
Samuel B. Hale, Vice President.
Eduardo Lumb,
José Martinez de Hoz, DIRECTORS.

Ambrosio Demarchi, Jorge Drabble, Manuel S. de Zumaran.

Manuel S. de Zumaran.

MANAGER—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.

Inspector-General—Dk. Guillermé Schindler.

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

EXAMPLE 1. Secondly and passage money apply at the agency of A. Matti & Piers, 26 Calle Cuyo.

The No parcels taken on day of sailing except for Montevideo.

The National steamer Passagenes will leave on the first of every month, at 12 o'clock noon, taking Cargo and Passagers. Cabin, 4600 mpc. Steerage, 4300 mpc. Freight conventional.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The National steamer Provedor every alternate Tucoday, at 6 p.m., For Salto And Ports.—The Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata, Captain Carlos Anavitarta, will leave on Wednesdays at 5 p.m., returning early on Saturday, at 6 p.m. at 10 a.m., returning on Wednesdays.

FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The British FOR Salto Will leave on Tucodays, at 6 p.m., returning early on Tucoday morning.

FOR Salto And Ports.—The British FOR Salto Will leave on Tucodays, at 6 p.m., returning for Forts of the promise of the promise

large capital.

The Company's funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank. Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Offices. 93 xp n16

ENGLISH TAILOR, 39-CALLE DRFENSA-39.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT Spring and Summer Goods, FOR

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

G E O R G E E L I S,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.
194, xp—e29

74 Y CALLE BELGRANO. R CARD PICTURES \$50 PER DUZEN; \$30 PER HALF-DOZEN. 7 4 CALLE

248,xp. JUST RECEIVED, EX HAYT Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, all sizes
Fancy Linseys and Dress Goods.
Men's ex. Heavy Check Shirts.
Inside Pants and Drawers.
Boys' Shirts, every size.
Men's White Shirts.

BELGRANO. G

ENRIQUE BENTHAM & CO., COMMISSION AGENTS

WOOL & GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS, 117—CALLE BOLIVAR—117. 226—12m n28

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

EMILIO CARLSEN, P U B L I C N O T A R Y, 101 CALLE RIVADAVIA. 220,1m,n29

JEFFREY & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE. J. —Samples of Fresh Shipment just to hand; on inspection at W. R. Gilmour & Co.'s, 108 Calle Piedad.

EORGE SAYERS & CO.'S COGNAC.—
A Parcel of Sayers' Four Year Old Coñac,
on sale at W. R. Gilmour & Co.'s, 108 Calle
Piodad.

LEVERSOOL—

O. E. Hasoilton, The Temple, Dale Street.

GLASSING.

WALTER COOKE is requested to write to his Mother, at 18 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Street, London, W.; and to apply at 7 Calle Bellvar, in this city, for a letter addressed to him.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

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

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

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

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following

CHIVILCOY, DOLORES, MERCEDES, SAN NICOLAS, LOBOS.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes. LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THRES to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a docu-ment 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.

5th. Each account shall be liquidated every

6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited. Till further notice the rates shall be as follows-

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

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

Discounts in currency, 6 per cent. per annum
Do., 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 hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,

SPECIFICAL

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

A LLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:-PRESIDENT— Sir Moses Monteflore, Bart., F.R.S.

DIRECTORS—
James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co).
Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares, Hanburys, & Lloyd).
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstook

Woodstock.

James Fietcher, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co).

William Gladstone, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar, & Co).

Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.

Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Fal-

mouth.

James Holme, Esq., Director of the Provincial
Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls, & Co).
Elliot Nachaghten, Esq., Member of the Indian

Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House Brighton.
Joseph Mayor Monteflore, 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.

AUDITORS— 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 whole advantages which can possibly be to effect Fire he following:—

ard. The purchase of these advantages at

this Company has granted Assurances.

Any further intermation can be obtained on

Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-97. 155-xp m26 GERMAN BURMRISTER, Consignatario de Frutes del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

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

Prospectus, etc., can be seen at this office,
M. G. and E. T. MULHALL,
STANDARD Office, Buenos Ayres. MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public in Rosario. Hours of Consultation from three to five in the afternoon. 116 Calle de Comercio, Rosario. 68,xp,Jy13

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

Central Argentine C A J A D E C R E D I T O, Railway.

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

The Directors reserve the poeer of refusing chicationable market. Roldan, Cacaranal Cañada Gomez. Tortugas, 3 50 4 15 4 35 4 56 Leones, Frayle Muerto, objectionable moneys.
P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager. 6 48

0000741

8008

84 : :

99991

52 45 65

30 48 51

51 51 51

122

518

2868

. 6655 ::: 15 6 6 6 F F

.

4444

000000

804818

5555

51 48 63

5555

9 201 33

12211111100008877

7777 201 8

1044400011100000 305 6 2 33 B 2 38 : 39 35 5 8 | K

-----: ·

66481

844000004

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1867.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwolling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Marchandize 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 lighting 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 The undersigned General Agent of the Queen

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 liberslity, 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

laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company 181

NORTHERN RAILWAY

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

4			- .	- 1
37 8	26 de Mayo. Retiro Palermo Belgrano Belgrano Rivudavia Olivos San Isidro S. Fernando Tigro		26 de Mayo. Reitro. Palermo. Belgrano. Bivadavia. Olivos. San Isidro. S. Fernando. Piere.	
	7 15 7 30 7 50 7 50 8 20 8 45	'	(o.	
	15 9 30 10 50 10+ 5 10 20 10 35 11			,
7	9 45 10 10+ 20 10 35 10 50 11 15	DEPARTURE.		DED A RTIRE
	45 12 12 12 12 12 35 12 50 1 1 16 1	AR.	8888: 7: 77	RT
	45 12 12 16 12 35 12 50 5 1 24 50 5 1 20 15 1 30	TUR	7 7 16 10 7 7 30 10 7 50 10 7 50 10 8 20 10 8 35 11 8 40 11	2
	16 36 36 36	E.	11100: 0: 00	2
-	1 45 2 10 2 25 2 20 +2 46 +2 35 2 5 3 5		15 35 20 15	-
	46 2 10 4 2 26 5 20 †2 46 , 5 35		2 20 2 20 2 30 3 20 3 20 3 35	
	2 10 2 25 +2 46		A CO P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	
&	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	SI	0 4 46 0 5 20 0 5 20 5 75 85 6 5 50 6 15	
8,		3	20 20 50	_
ς,	4 45 6 6 6 7 7 6 15 8	À.	6 46 6 46 7 5 7 20 7 36 7 36	S E
s, ,).). l-	45 6 30 Tipre 6 46 S. Fernando San Isidro 20 47 6 Olivos 17 20 Belgrano 50 7 35 Belgrano 60 7 50 Retiro 15 8 26 de Mayo	SUNDAYS AND HOLLD	30 46 20 35	WEEK
'	2 H H B B O S S H	A		
1-	30 Tipre 46 S. Fermando San Isidro 6 Olivos Rivadavia 20 Belgrano 50 Palermo 50 Retiro	D	Tigre	DAYS.
	nand iidro iidro avia avia ano May	0	os davidarino. o. Ms	Ç
n		Ū	do.	
е,	88: 8: \$777	AY8.	Figre S. Fernando. S. Fernando. S. Fernando. Olivos. Olivos. Rivadavis. Belgrano. Belgrano. Ratiro. Retiro. 25 de Mayo.	۲٠
10	55 25	ğa		
	9 36 9 36 10 5 10† 20 10° 40 5			
θ,	5			
	12 20 12 36 12 36 12 60 †		7 25 9 26 7 35 9 35 7 50 9 50 +8 5 10 5 8 20 10+ 20 8 40 10 40 8 55 10 55	
	10 20 36 60 25	된	20 50 55	BE
	+2 +2 2 3	RETURN	9 26 9 36 9 50 10 6 10† 20 10† 20 10 40	RETURN
or	36 36	RX	26 50 50 50 50	2
or es, ne ng	1 65 4 55 2 5 5 5 2 20 5 20 12 35 15 35 12 60 5 50 3 10 6 10 3 25 6 25		1 66 2 6 2 20 2 36 2 36 3 10 3 26	
	56 20 36 10 26		26: 86: 86: 86: 86: 86: 86: 86: 86: 86: 8	
be re	1 65 4 65 2 26 5 20 2 20 5 20 +2 36 +5 35 +2 66 5 60 +7 5 3 10 6 10 7 25 3 25 6 26 7 40		5 55 5 55 5 56 5 56 5 56 6 26	٠,
-	\$85 a: : : :	ļ	85, 8: 8868	ŧ.

2000 58: 8: 8686 and The purchase of these advantages at a moderate rate.

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

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

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 tuther information can be obtained on Trains will leave the Rectire for the following up-

041 4: Tingo

84 4 4406

part of the

with the Northern Railway.
Trains will leave the Retiro for the following up-TRESH SELTZER WATER, just arrived, in Pints and Half Pints, to be had of W. PAATS & CO., 69 Calle Relgrano.

TNSTRUCTIONS IN SINGING, given by a Papil of Duprez and Concone. Address T.E., this office.

The Dolorcites, for Gualeguay, will sundays. The Dolorcites, for Gualeguay, will shades the Retiro of Relgrano. Thursdays. The Dolorcites, for Gualeguay, will shades. The Dolorcites, for Gualeguay, will sundays. The Dolorcites, for Gualeguay, will shades. The

SNUG. SNUG. UG.

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

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

BEST ASSORTED STOCK

GROCERY,
DRAPERY,
IRONMONGERY,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENERAL CAMP STORES, WILL BE FOUND AT THE HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 66, 68—CALLE PIEDAD—64, 66, 68. On and after the 27th September, 1867, the

Trains will run as follows:— From Rosario, at 10 · 5 11 · 5 12 · 45 2 15 P.M. 3 50 4 60 Ballusteres, Villa Nuova,

From Villa Nuova. 7 .. A.M. Ballusteres, · 9 20 10 55 Frayle Muerto, Tortugas. 2 15 P.M. Canada Gomes, 3 16 4 16 Cacaranal, Roldan,

" Rosario, 5 ...
Trains meet and cross each other at Tortugas. ROBERT OGILVIE. General Manager. 146 | xp,m23

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Desde el 8 de Noviembre de 1867, hasta nueva disposicion, el Servicio de los Trenes sera como sigue:--,

O d : 48282515 A

D 90 105 120 120 126 137 142 163 163 163 .968 .328 .998 .998 .928 .128 .128 .208 .208 .208 .508 .528 .528 .528 8777777766. 9 10 9 20 9 30 32555: 53:

0001111110000000++0000 : 55 6 30 10:

Kimtrs.
2.760
3.980
6.400
8.420
9.890
17.720
22.800
33.090
33.093
64.600
68.060
100.760
1128.0171
143.5001 30 30 45 30 46 30 46 46 ± 30 220 110:

7 4 8 8 8 2 6 10 :

82: \$8225

18,428 31,911 59,178 59,178 10,528 10,528 10,528 120,928 120,928 137,128 160,038 161,508 161,508 161,508

22222222

5555

PASSENGER FARES
From 16th October, 1867, until further notice.
1 Cls. 2 Cls. 1 Cls. 2 Cls. 1100004400000000000

Down. Return. Chivilogy.
Goroctiage.
Freire.
Mercedes:
Hierocles:
Hierocles:
Horeno.
Horeno.
Moreno.
Merlo.
Moreno.
Moreno.
Hello.
Hell

20:

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

La Administración previene al público, que, para evitar los desagrados que continuamente tienen lugar, las porsonas que se presente a tomar boletos lo hagan con el valor justo de él, por las dictivades que presente el cambio, tanto mas que para obtenerlos, todos courren a filtima hora. La Bioletoria de la Estación Central comenzar à despechar tres cuartos de hagan que el tran pasara por ella.

No se permite en los cochos de primera clase subir con perros, pero sipodrán llevarlos en los verted into emoking apartmente, with communication with the other part of the salcons. The cars hitherto used as Smoking Baloons will be insed entirely for second class, pastengors. First class passengors will pay, as at present, five dollars, children from 3 to 10 years, three dollars; second class, three dollars, children from 4 dollars; also month 17 tickets of first class for two husbred dollars. Flag stations at Casa Amarillas and Barraca de Poña. Passengors viahing to alight there will give previous notice to the guard.

HARRY SIMPROM, Manager.

Nota.—Los † indican que un tren se cruza fa avisa deseopration que continuamente tienen lugar, las porsonas que se presente à tomar boletos lo hagan con el valor justo de él, por la dictiva los se deseguada tente en los cochos de primera clase se des guarda trenes no pueden recibir dinero de las pasaje pero deben prevenir o al guarda con anticipación a inde estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrase o estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrase o estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrase o estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrase o estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrase o estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrase o estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrase o estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrase o estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrase o estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrase o estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrase o estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrase o estado de embriaguez y el que

30 30 5 6 6 9 20 6 9 30 9 30 Ensenada Nota.-Los + indican que un tren se cruza on otro.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The offices of this Bank having been removed

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:

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

Second—Money is advanced on mercantils 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 socurities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

lass of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is account and in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given eight hours' previous notice is required to be given

aight 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 Montovideo, Rossrio, Sta Fc, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given here-

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

ng operations.

The establishment is slways open from 9 a.m. P. P. MATA & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.
January 1st, 1867. till 8 p.m.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INVERSE FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPROIE.

For balances in our favor, 10 per cent.

For balances in favor of Customers 6
IN ALCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY For balances in favor of Customers 5 ,,

Por balances in tayor of Cuscomers
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper
Do. do. do. gold
Do. 30 days' do. paper
Do. do. do. gold Fixed deposits from
P. P. MAUA & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM. Nov. 21, 1867.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

stablished in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by see or on the river. Office-118 CALLE PIEDAD

DIRECTORS. 8or. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
Jacob Parraviani, Vice-President.
Ambrosic P. Lesiead
Enrique Tonkinson.
Mariano Casarea.
Berande Yurraspe.
Antonio Demarchi.
Prancisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE;
BIGHT DRAFTS.
Drafts at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts, Orafts at Suan be obtained from
WANKLYN & CO., 1
on the following places:—
LONDON,
UNITED STATES,
ANTWERP,
PARIS,
GENOA,
WHES OF

AND ALL BRANCHES OF
NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND.
WANKLYN & CO., 104 San Martin, Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

EOPOLD CASATI & CO., 130 CALLE 26
DE AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO,
Ship Chandlers, Glass and Hardware Dealers.
Vessels and Steamers furnished on the Lowest 283,xp,nl BARTHOLEMEW PARODY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has always on hand a large stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHES.
FANCY PATTERNS

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

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
CALLE ADUANA, ROSARIO.
Iron and Brass Castings,
Smiths Work in General.
ROSS & TOMBS.
32.rn.s5 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.

Stationery.
103 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.—The undersigned, successors of Mr. R. Burnet, Carriage Mannefacturer, 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 most results support merit popular support.
Work done with promptitude and despatch, and charges moderate. Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1867. BES & YCHE.

Gold Watches, , BY French, Royal Exchange, London,
ON SALE BY MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR,
258,1m,di 72 Calle Become 258,1m,d1

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

Barclay Perkin's Stout, in Barrels.

Bass's Pale Ale, in Kilderkins.

Bass's Pale Ale, Bottled.

James Heanessy & Co.'s Old Pale Brandy.

Wynand Fockink's Celebrated Curacoa.

Finest Cheshire and Wiltshire Cheese.

Wiltshire Hams and Baco

REAL HOLLANDS. Sole Exporter Herman Van Houten,

ROTTERDAM. The indersigned beg to advise the Customers of this Old and well-known Mark, that they have just received per Leda, 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 opme into the market of R E A L H O L L A N D S, wherefore they added their name to the aforesaid label, as Sole Importers, in order to avoid imitations.

W. PAATS & CO., 69 Belgrano. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 20, 1867. 160,1m,n22 A NGORA GOATS.—ANGORA GOATS.—
video, have on sale a quantity of splendid Angora
Goats, in lots to suit purchasers; Sheep or Cattle
would also be taken in exchange. 94,1m,d11

B A U D E I N E (The most efficient Medicine for CHOLERA;
Also Diastatized Iron and Iodine, for Purifying

On Sale by
ZINERONI, SCHUTT & CO., Druggists,
06.1md13 32 Callo Chacabaco. 06,1md13

Bordeaux Wines, Of the finest descriptions, from Lestapis & Co.,

on Sale by MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR, 267,1m,d1 72 Calle Reconquista. MISS HOGG has leisure to instruct Pupils in Languages, Music, and Drawings after four p.m., daily, either in town or within a mederate distance by railway. 189 San Martin. 255, im, d.

259,xp,o30 Druggist and Apothecary Establishment,
CALLE DEL PUERTO, ROSARIO. CALLE DEL PUERTO, RUSARIO.

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 advantages by purchasing at the Agust A to their advantage by purchasing at the Acuilla. Families, Travellers, and Physicians furnished with Medicine Chests at short notice. Prescripwith Medicine Chests at short nonce.
tions filled with promptness and fidelity.
98 | 6m,J20

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDLICOTT

48 MAYPU AND 33 RECONQUISTA. IN order to meet the increasing demand for our Wines we beg to advise our Customers and the Public that we have opened a Branch Establishment at 48 Calle Maypu. Our Stock of Wines has been entirely renewed, and comprises the following choice Vintages:—

SPANISH WINES.

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

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

Superior Port ... Officy, Oramp, & Co.
Do. do. ... Sanderman & Co.
Do. Lisbon Port Medlicott & Co.
Do. Table Wine do.
Do. Collares Red } do. Wine.
De. Dry Lisbon
lat & 2nd qlty. do. Do. Bucellas, 1st } do. and Indquality FRENCH WINES. Chates Large .. | James Violet & Co., Bordeaux. do. do. Saint Jullien do.
Star Caret do.
Haut Sauterne do.
Chateau Iquem do.
Do. Margeau do.
Do. Lafite do.
ALE AND PORTER

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

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

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

FO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. Anglishmen, and others visiting Buenes Ayre will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charges are most Moderate.

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 Reconquists). BRANDY,

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

₩ A T 8 O N'8

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

Asparagus, Green Peas, Water Cresses,
Strawberries, Fruits, Chickens,
Young Pigeons, Geese, Fat Turkeys,
Fat Rabbits, Tongues, Corned
Beef, Fresh Butter, Cream, Cheese,
&c., &c., &c.,
That one of his Carts will go round Twice a Week.

this city, and promise all who may favor them with their patronage that their orders will receive All operations performed with the greatest All operations performed with the greatest All operations. the nimost care and despatch.

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

Cqx | 88 ANDED ESTATES FOR SALE IN THE All Parties concerned in the Purchase or Sale of Camp, Estancias, &c., are informed that Mr. Barry 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, with careful notes and statistics to nature of soil.

Mr. Berry, himself being state of business.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 16, 1867. giling a most useful registry of an apply of water, &c. Mr. Berry, himself being state of business.

Supply of water, &c. Mr. Berry, himself being state of business.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 16

[Signed.]

Some experience to those intending to invest property of the country. Apply at 97

Daniel Hayes.

Reverse Arambulo. flouriching in Ireland, offers the beneat or his flouriching in Ireland, offers the beneat or his flouriching in Ireland, offers the beneat or his flouries in Ireland, offers in Irelan

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, 169 | zp.J28

THE REPORT MORNING THE "MALA DE EDBOPA" EDULICOTT AND Co. have been ap-Lie pointed agents in this city for the "Mala de Europa published in Liebon; which always brings two days later than the English or French pageon, and all latest talegrams. Subscription 5 patacons per annum. 32 Reconquists.

SHIRTS, AT 460 THE DOZEN Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front at \$460 per Donn, or \$374 Each.
Crimens Shirts, all Wool, from \$35 to \$65 Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at \$550 per Dosen, or \$46 Each.
Ladies' Chemises, very pretty, at \$420 per Down, or \$35 Each.

Not less than Half a Dozen sold.

Réasonable reductions made on large sales, but
all transactions for Cash only. EDMOND DUMAS, 1 107 CALLE PERU, BUENOS AYRES,

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

Saddles and Harness. GEORGE SMITH,

101-STRAND, LONDON-151, Ment 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 Mo-

HUNTLEY & PALMERE, BISCUIT MANUFACIURERS, READING AND LONDON. Purveyors to the Queen, the Emperor of the French, and the King of the Belgians.

Junors' Report, Paris Exhibition 1867.

SILVER MEDAL AWARDED

FOR PLAIN AND FANCY BISCUITS.

We beg to inform our Friends of the above Award, and in so doing we take the opportunity of stating this is the Fourth Exhibition in which of stating this is the Fourth Exhibition in which we have shown our Bisouits, having been Exhibitors at the previous Fraibition at Paris in 1855, and at those held in London in 1851 and 1862; at all of which we obtained the Highest Award given for Bisouits to any English House,

Law, 1867.

129,19w,41

SHIPPING LIST OF A. LENNUYEUX SHIPBROKER,

FOR HAVRE.
SINDBAD—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 874 tons,
Grenard Master, Consignees Messrs. J.
Llavallol & Sons.
LAFONTAINE—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 946
tons, Maillares Master, Consignee Mr. F.
Cabizat.

DON QUICHOTTE—French barque, 5/6 L.1.1.
389 tons, Valler Master, Consigness Messrs.
J. Llevallol & Sons.
LEONCE LACOSTE—French barque, 5/0 L.1.1.,
392 tons, Mestayer Master, Consignees Mossrs. P. Ladvocat & Co.
ABD-EL-KADER—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 800
tons, Dumanoir Master, Consignees Mossrs.
P. Ladvocat & Co.

P. Ladvocat & Co.

FOR MARSFILLES.

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

LA FOI—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 269 tons,
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.

A. Jolly.

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

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

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

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

FOR BORDEAUX.
CHARLEMAGNE—French barque, 5/6 Q.1.1.,
493 tone, Audoire Master, Consignees Messrs.
C. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co.
AMELIE—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 243 tons,
Rudicuy Master, Consignees Messrs. Etcheharne Brothers barne Brothers.
VICTORINE—French barque, 9/6 L.1.1., 367 tons, Bregeon Master, Consignees Mossrs.
C. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co.
ANITA—French ship, 9/6 L.1.1., 339 tons,
Poissonnic Master, Consignees Mossrs.
Lauten & Laute

Louton & Lexics.

BENJAMIN—French barque, 5/6 L.1.1., 497
tons, Duroux Guilhem Master, Consignees
Messrs. P. Ladvocat & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
CITY OF BANGOR—American barque, 3/3
L.1.1., 499 tons, Menges Master, Consignee
Mr. A. Jolly.
MAGNA CHARTA—British barque, A.1., 495 tons, Bernard Hartigas Master.

PHILOTAXE—Norwegian ship, 5/6 L.1.1., 403
tons, H. Larsen Master, Consignees Messrs.

J. Lassalle & Sons.

STAGSHAW—British brig, A.1., 244 tons, Smith

Muster, consigned to order. CARULINE—Danish brig, 3/8 1.1., 175 tons, Goldemann Master.

HELIOS—Norwegian barque, 3/3 L.1.1, 367
tons, Carl Mathiesen Master, Consignees
Messrs. J. Lassalle & Sons.

THAMES—British barque, 5/6 L.1.1., 426 tons,
Reed Master, consignedate order.

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

LOADING IN RIVERS FOR MARSEILLES. IARECHAL HARRISPE—French brig, 6/6
1.i., 219 tons, Eanounier Master, Consignees
Mesers. Bonnemason & Heydecker.

Снармам, CALLENDER, & COMPANY.

English Warehousemen, 210 CALLE MISIONES,

MONTEVIDEO.



tion, to be forwarded to Belgrano, will meet with punctual attendance.

198, ip.023

NOTICE.—Meers. Natta, Wilkinson, & Co., respectfully inform the Public that they have opened a General Camp Store in Marcadas. ve opened a General Camp Store in Mercedes, visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 conjunction with their old establishment in to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 8 a.m. to

despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices Moderate. Consultation Gratis. 126,xp,m8 DVERTISE MENT

The undersigned, consignees of produce, fearing that in view of the unfavorable news brought by the last packet, in regard to the prices of produce, 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 about ANDED ESTATES FOR DALE

BANDA ORIENTAL.

All Parties concerned in the Purchase or Sale if Camp, Estancias, &c., are informed that Mr.

Camp, Estancias, &c., are informed that Mr.

The priva every information on the subject, in the greater part of the dealers, they does not state the greater part of the

> | Sres. Unzúe é hijos. Emiliano Perez. Juan Robbis é hijos.

Millan y Llobet. Emilio Castro. 162 | xp d18 LARST PRIZE: FRANCS 625,000-OF THE GREAT STATES LOAN LOTTERY,

are GREAT STATES LOAN LOTTERY, containing Prizes of 626,000, 500,000, 375,000, 100,000, 75,000, 50,000, 40,000, 15,000, 10,000, 5,000, &c., &c. Nine Drawings annually.

Every original Toket must win during the Drawings. The price of a Ticket for one Drawings in the State of the Second CHR. CHR. FUCHS. Banker, Frankfort-on-Maine, Germany.

6p,1pw,d15 ARGENTINE BANK. 31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 AM TO 4 PM The rate of interest until fastiss notice will be ALLOWS.

On account current, - 8 per cent. per annum. Thirty days notice (for the present), - 7 " "
Ninoty days' notice, - 8 " "

CHARGES. On specie and currency, 10 Money advanced on current account. Bills and Pagares discounted on conventional SAVINGS' BANK.

Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency, 6 per cent. per annum.
A. MARCO DEL PONT,
JOSE B. SALA.
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 1, 1867. 5 | xp,m8

DR. RUBINI'S CONCENTRATED

CONCENTRATED

ALCOHOLIC CAMPHURATED DROPS. and humane Physician, nothing yet discovered or invented surpasses Concentrated Camphorated Alcoholic Drops, in cases of Cholera or Analogous Diseases.

When the Cholera was raging in Southeltely, Advante Charges.

All Sorts of Spanish and Mexican Bits, Spurs,
Bridle and Spur Furniture.

26p | 1pf | ja23

When the people fled with panic terrors to the woods and mountains, and science was of no avail, Dr. Rubini, fortunately for mankind, hit upon this great discovery, and according to the testimonics of the Governor of Naples, General Ricci, and others equally trustworthy, cured six hundred cases by the plain simple remedy here

The preventive mode of treatment is the following:—Take Morning and Evening 5 Drops, in a lump of sugar—this will prevent it precipitating and losing, its special virtues. Tea, Coffee, and other excitable beverages should be avoided.

On Sale at CRANWELL/S. 166,1m,d18

SAVINGS BANK.

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

a very large amount.

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

The imments advantages of Accounts Current are new so generally, felt and appreciated in their two great emperiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Basnos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

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

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

The Bank of Mauh & 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.

COMDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Becond—The interest allowed is six per cent.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, (6 p.2) per amum, which is liquidated every six months.

the whole or part of the money deposited.

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

P.P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NAMES OF STEAMERS:-MENDOZA (new). LA PLATA (new). OORDOVA URUGUAY, ADA, ADA, One of these Steamers will leave Liverstool for Montevideo and Buenos

Ayres on the 10th of each month. Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their

160 Calle Sarandi, FOR LIVERPOOL, ANTWERP, LISBON AND BRAZIL

Kepler 1499 tons.
Gailleo 1525 Cassini 886 "
Flamsfeed 1393 "
 Newthn...
 1074

 Ptolemy
 1115

 Halley
 1347

 Humboldt
 1346

geons and stewardenes.

Parcelimind specie (on which freight must be pre-paid) will be received at the agents office (up to:

Three o'clock on city, of sailing.

Cargo received for any part of Europe at through rates.

PASSENGER FARES FROM BUENOS AYRES: CABIN FARES
(Including bedding, linen and steward's fees but excluding wines and spirits)

Passage from England &c. can be engaged on payment or passage money to the agents here.

Dogs, 55 edit to any of the ports.

No best if will be considered engaged until the wholeof the passage money is paid and passengers not.

Passage and a construction of the ports.

No best if will be considered engaged until the wholeof the passage money: is paid and passengers not.

Passage and a construction of the passage money is paid and passengers not.

Passage and a construction of the passage money is paid and passengers not.

Passage and a construction of the passage money is paid and passengers not.

Passage and a construction of the passage money is paid and passengers not.

Passage and a construction of the passage money is paid and passengers not.

Passage and the taking their Passage will fortest half their Passage money.

Passage and the taking their Passage will fortest half their Passage money.

Passage and the taking their Passage will fortest half their Passage money.

Passage and the taking their Passage will fortest half their Passage money.

Passage and the taking their Passage money is paid and passengers not.

Passage and the taking their Passage money is paid and passengers not.

Passage and the taking their Passage money.

Passage and the taking their Passage and Estancis, which the Proprietor sells on account of not being able to taking their Passage and the taking their Passage and the taking their Passage and the taking their Passage and taking their Passage and the taking their Passage and the proprietor sells on account on the taking their Passage and taking their Passage and the taking their Passage and the proprietor sells on account on the taking their Passage and the tak

RIO JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, 🖥 BUENOS AYRES.

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

A G E N T S:—

LONDON—Managing Owners, Mesars, Tait & Co.—Brokers A. Howden & Co:

Rro Jassino ...—Consignees Mesars. Machado & Wilmot ...—Broker F. D. Machado.

Montantino ...—Consignees Mesars. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Broker J. R. Schwartz.

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.

SE RDA RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

STATIONS AT PRESENT OPEN:-BUENOS AYRES, BAN JOSE, MONTEVIDEO.

Tariff of Charges for Telegrams: Ten Words, exclusive of \$50 mic.,

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

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

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

P. P. Mans & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

PHOTOGRAPHS!

PHOTOGRAPHS!

At the long-established and well-known
Photographic Salcon of Charles Rower,
Solution of Charles Rower,
would announce to the Citizens of Buenos And and vicinity that he is prepared to take Photographic of all Sizes in the Latest Style, and by the most approved machinery. He has also on hand, and continually receiving from Europe, & large and handsome assortment of Lockets, Medallions, Cases, &c, which he offers for sale at very moderate prices.

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
Capp, also Photographs of Children, Eamilies,
droups, &c. Open on Sundays till 4 p.m.
241,1m,n29

ALBERTO JENNERICH.

DICKEN'S WORKS. Omplete in 7 large vols., Illustrated, &s., in different styles of Binding. A copy of these would be the most acceptable Christmas Box you could possibly offer to many. LOEDEL, 76 San.

BLANK BOOKS.

English and French, of all sizes and rulings, and we of midently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, and best bindings. Avery large stock to select, iron, and reasonable prices charged for a good BLANK BOOKS. 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 Scissors, of all sizes. A good assortment always on hand at LOEDEL'S 75 San Martin.

Each oblin passenger allowed 20 cubic feet of bagagge free of charge. Any excess on this quantity to be paid \$\frac{1}{2}\$ hefore sailing at the rate of two shillings por cubic foot.

Children—Infauts 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.

Servars—Mem.—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)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

(Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES

The best assorted Stock in town, of English Recoks are promptly made to order. What mains and Turkey, Mill Drawing Pap

Pocket ditto—Deed Powithout Cutters—String Reels Rocketted Twins—Haying Cards, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Moguls, Highlanders, Merry Andrews, Steamboat; Fancy ditto, a new card much liked—Clessmen 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—Red and Black Sealing Wax—Wafers, Red, or Assorted—Bend's Scaling Wax—Waters, Red, or Assorted—Bend's Indelible Marking Ink—Elastic Bands—Key Rings—Faber's Drawing Pencils, all grades—Rowney's Drawing and Office Pencils; Gilbert's ditto—Faber's Artist's Gum—Gum and Glue in

ON SALE—SPLENDID CAMPS. IN THE REPUBLIC ORIENTAL—Four or five Suertes of an Estancia, situated on the left bank of the Rio Negro, in the Departamento of Duras-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 of

an Estancia, in the Departament of Colonia Bunda Oriental, and distants from the City of Co lonia 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 Bnence Ayres at 196 Calle Mejico, between 3 and 5 p.m; and in Monievideo at 105 calle 1tuming6, altes. 226 1m.n.28

ASPENDING. O'RTELLED N E

ALBERTOXIENNERICH.

THE METROPOLITAN EXCHANGE.—The Proprietor begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he will open the above Saloon to day, 5th inst., where all that is necessary for the inner man may be obtained. 87 Calls de Corrientes.

T. D. FREELAND.

#34,xp,d5

ANCY GOODS, AT LOEDEL'S.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIATS.

Just Received, at LOEDEL'S, Ladies Work Boxes, completely filled—Ladies' Card Cases, iff Boxes,

resorting to
BAGLEY'S HESPERIOINA. BAGLEY'S HESPERDINA.

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 innectious (its basis being the Bitter Orange), and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant, BAGLEY'S HESPERIPINA is suitable to all constitutions, and is a combined to the diseases and disability. and is at applicable to the diseases and disabili-ties of the feebler sex as to those of men. 4.2m.d6



MURRAY & LANMANS

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

NERVOUSNESS,

HEADACHE DEBILITY,

HYSTERIA. For Boys and Girls. The remainder of the Stock is offered at cost and under cost, to make slits of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its room for other Goods. For Bargains, an early ascendancy over all other perfumes throughout call at LOEDEL'S, 75 San Martin.

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUN BURN, PIMPLES, AND FRECKLES. It is as belicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the com-

mitteness to the shaving.

COUNERTFERITS.

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

LANMAN & KEMP,

Wholesale Druggista,
69,71, & 73 Water St.,
New York.

For sale in every druggists in town.
70 | 1x3n FOR SALE, IN ENTRE RIOS, District of Diamante, five leagues distant from the City
of Parana, over the Arroyo Pélado.
A magnificent House and Estancis, which the

Galpon for fine Sheep, 50 yards long and 12 wide, with brick floor, enclosed with a magnificent flandubay close-fence, with iron gates. Stable for Horses. Corral well close-fenced, iron bands all round, measuring 30,600 square yards; and Corral for Horses same style. Chiquero, 100 yards long by 20 wide, handubay and iron bands, with iron gates. Puesto, brick-built house, and handubay corral. Permanent water all-through the camp. Camp, in real property 1½ leagues from E. to W., with one league from N. to 8. Cattle, 2,000 head, mostly three years old; 1,600 fine Sheep with good Rambanillat Rams. 8 roke table for Horses. Corral well close-fe fine Sheep, with good Rambouillet Rams; 8 yoke of Ozen, 20 Milch Cows, 1 Bullock Cart, 1 Horse

Cart, with Ploughs, Harrows, and Agricultural implements.
The above Estancia, with Title-Deeds to satis The above Estancia, with The Deeps to Sales faction of the Purchaser, will be sold for Twenty Thougand Patacons; facilities for the payment will be allowed to suit the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, A. S.

Forrest, Parana. F. Sprunck & Co. Agents for the 'Standard.' have constantly on hand,
Pianos of Pleyel, Wolff & Co., Paris.
Do of Edward Westermayer, Berlin.

Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin. Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig. Music of all classes. Stationery. Books in English, French, Spanish, German Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Swedish
A large assortment of Engraving and Pho-

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

TORROBA BROS. & CO., CHIVILCOY. In this new Establishment a good selection of Choice. Wines, Port and Sherry, always on hand; also the best brand of English Ales and Porters, the celebrated Robin and Martell Brandy, Tea, Coffee, and Yerba of the finest quality, and Ready-minde Clothing, all of which can be bought as cheap as in Buenos Ayres.

219,1m,n29

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Commission Agents,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
General Process, &c.
115 Calle Assana, and 96
and 98 Calle Biois,
R O S A P



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. 206—Venesuels—206.

HAVING REASON FOR BELIEVING that there are many persons in Reserto and the Scinity who are not aware that we have the Largest, Cheapest, 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 fast, that they will find our establishment the cheapest and best supplied with the newest goods and at the lowest prices.

243,xp,o30 KEAN & SOAMES.

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

DREVENTION IS BETTER THAN OUT

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

Filters, recommended by the first medical authorities in Europe, which he offers at the most moderate prices.

It is snown, and has been testified by almost all the medical men of this city, that 80 out of 100 cases of Cholers last year resulted from the consumption of impure river water; even the algibe water is impregasted by innumerable insects, which at all times endanger our health, but become doubly dangarous in time of spid mics. To prevent this there is no better remain than the above-mentioned Filters, as the smillest of them. puttice enough water for the consumption of a family, rendering the impurest river water as clear as crystal. Be heuse nor vessel should remain without one of these Filters, as clear and pure mater is the greatest health procerver.

To Travellers the Patent Filters are particularly recommended. Wherever water is found, however muddy, the weary travellar may satisfy his thirst in a moment, without endangering his health when over-heated, as these Charcoel Bilters not only purify the water entirely, but also take the chill off without the water losing in the least its agreeable and refreshing taste.

The moderate price of Thirty Paper Dollars permit even the poorest to try them.

Sold Wholessle and Rotail by

WILLIAM MULLIER,

76,15p,d11

To ILIGENCE TO AND FROM CARMEN

DILIGENCE TO AND FROM CARMEN DE ARECO. IMPORTANT NOTICE. The days of arrival to and departure from the Carmen de Areso will be as usual.

Ever thankful to his many kind simporters, it affords him additional pleasure to forward their interests thus by allowing them much more valuable time in Bugnos Ayres, as by this arrangement almost the entire day is gained in Buenos Ayres, after a ren of nearly 40 leagues.

He likewise begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he effort will be spared on his part to afford all pradible convenience to those who may favor him.

A ESTRELLA—COMPANIA ARGENTI-NA DE SEGUROS CONTRA

Piock of Sheep for Breeding Rama. For particulars apply to Herman Menn, Almecon Ingles, Moron. 171,1m,nx3

MERCEDES.

TORROBA BROTHERS Eas just received a Large Assortment of FIRST-CLASS SHEERY AND PORT WINE, GUINNESS EXTRA PORTER,

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFERS,
BEADY - MADE OLOTHING,
&co., &co., &co., &co.,
For the Coming Sesson, which will be
SOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES. AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE M.

Encomiendas hasta las 6, Correspondencia hasta

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

The STANDARD - PRINTED and PUBLISHED ETELL MARRIED AND FURINGED FURINGED FURINGED FOR THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Sewing Machines.

TEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, prepared at hy Lieble's Extract of Meat Co., Limited, Kray, Bentoe, the only Extract of Meat Co., Limited, Kray, Bentoe, the only Extract of Meat analysed and warranted to be genuine by Baron Lieble, the invegtor, and authorised by him to be called Lieble's Extract of Meat; is to be had at Bassenberg & Co.'s, 144 Recommists.

Every Jar of the Company's Extract beams Baron Lieble's certificate.

N.B.—Several imitations have appeared in the market, some of them very deficient in quality.

KRAN & BOAMES,

WOOL BROKERS COMMISSION AGENTS, 178—CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS—124

BUEHRING'S CELEBRATED FLEET
FULLERS
FIRST TIME-INTRODUCED
INTO THIS COUNTRY.

The undersigned, owner of the Diligence Comercio, begs to inform his humerous Friends and patrons that in consequence of the change in the patrons that in consequence of the change in the Trains, he purposes (on and after the 9th of Nov.) leaving Carmen de Areco at 4 o'clock in the morning, in order to catch the 1st Train in Mercedes, and thus arrive at the Parque Station by 12 o'clock.

who may favor him.

JORGE VALLER.

Days of departure from Banded Ayres all even days, and Carmen de Areco all odd days.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE

CABRERA HERMANO, 257—CALLE PIEDAD—257.

Itinerario de las Diligencias que se despethan por esta Agencia.

LA FAVORECIDA Para Lobos, Jueves y Domingos, regresa Viernes y Lunes; para el Saladillo, los Jueves, regresa los Lunes.

Empresarios—SANTAMARINA Y CA.

LA NACIONAL para la Capilla del Señor, sale los pares y regresa los nones.

Empresario—SGO. GUILLERMON.

LA URUGUAYANA para Navarro, sale los pares y regresa los nones.

Empresarios—DUFOUR HERMANOS.

TAL COMERCIO para el Monte, sale de la es-

Empresarios—DUFOUR HERMANOS.

LIL COMERCIO para el Monte; sale de la estacion Jeppener los 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, regresa los 4, 10, 16, 22, y 28,

Empresario—BALDOVINOS.

MENSAGERTAS NACIONALES para Giles

y San fintonis de Areco, sale los 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, y 29 de coda:
mes, regresa los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 28, y 30.

Empresario—C. MERLINO.

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