

TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA. DOMINGO, 28 de JUNIO de 1868. LINDA DI SCHAMOUNIX. L'UNES 29 JUNIO de 1868. UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Franco-Argentin Theatre. BOUFFES PARISIENS. LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE.

Teatro de la Victoria. Viernes 3 de Julio de 1868. ESPECTACULO EN BENEFICIO DE DESPEDIA DEL NIÑO MANISTA DE SANOS.

COLISEUM. MR. PHILLIPS begs to announce that he intends giving a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of July.

COLISEUM. MR. GOTTSCALK, gratefully acknowledging the spontaneous and honorary proof of esteem contained in the note addressed to him by the Committees of the French, German, and English Hospitals.

LAST AND FAREWELL CONCERT. Under the special patronage of the Committees of the French, German, and English Hospitals.

Metropolitan Exchange, 87, CALLE CORRIENTES, EVERY EVENING.

Metropolitan Exchange, 87 CALLE CORRIENTES, EVERY EVENING. CHANGE MAKES CHANGE.

Metropolitan Exchange, 87 CALLE CORRIENTES, EVERY EVENING. NO MORE DISAPPOINTMENTS!

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ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

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LIEMBO'S SYSTEM. The Consumption of this substance, the concentrated nutritious parts of Meat, is daily increasing. Physicians recommend its use in several Diseases, and for Convalescents.

CHAPMAN, CALLENDER, & COMPANY, ENGLISH WAREHOUSEMEN, 210 CALLE MISIONES, 160 CALLE SARANDI, MONTEVIDEO.

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CANALISATION OF THE RIACHUELO. If some Platine Murray were to attempt to write a handbook of the city of Buenos Ayres, he would have some difficulty to discover in the institutions that mark the social, commercial, and political relations of its mixed population any feature that, while stamping their originality, rendered their description interesting to the mere sight-seeker.

To this general rule there is, however, one bright exception, and even the identical Murray of Albemarle-street, might have found on the question of saladeros matter for writing a chapter that would have been perused with pleasure by anyone who had lionized the ancient monarchies of Europe or the Great Republics of the North.

But it is not only as offering a sight which, from being original and peculiar to these countries, attracts the notice of our transatlantic visitors, that saladeros deserve a special description, but much more so because they represent an industry round which, as the keystone of the wealth and progress of our immense pampas, are grouped in dependent position all the most important moral and material interests of the Republic.

To doubt this would be to deny the evidence of one's senses, or to abjure the commonest functions of our reasoning powers; and it has ever been to us a matter of wonder that on two occasions the Government should have apparently ignored so plain a truth, and yielding to popular clamor, have adopted with unseemly levity measures that struck at the root of so vital an industry.

It is sufficient to present a picture of what the neighborhood of the great saladero district in Barracas was a few years ago, and compare it to the bustling and busy scene it presents to-day, to convince the most sceptical that some mighty primary agency must have been at work to produce such magic like change.

To the proximity of the great factories of our native produce, the establishment of large centres of industry, is mainly to be traced so well that the fact that the Boca has become the headquarters of almost the whole of our riverine traffic, by which the sedgy banks of the Riachuelo bid fair to vie in commercial importance with the port itself of Buenos Ayres.

Not longer back than five or six years ago the Boca was but a struggling collection of hut-like houses, and its population scarcely numbered 2000. A solitary omnibus connected it, by the circuitous route of Calle Larga of Barracas, with the centre of the city.

To-day, the population exceeds 10,000; two railways run trains every hour both to the Boca and Barracas; the omnibuses that ply every ten minutes between the Plaza 25 de Mayo and the Boca are always full; and the forest of masts in the river, are eloquent proofs of the amount of business and commercial activity that is going on.

These remarks have been suggested to us by perusing the draft of a project sent by Mr. Francis Younger to the National Government offering to form a company whose object shall be the canalisation of the cañaleta of the Riachuelo, and the construction of the necessary warehouses, stores, and moles for the service of the coasting trade, and of all other trade, whether import, export or consumption, the canalisation to be such as to secure a minimum depth of six feet at low tide where at present there are only two.

In return for this the company shall have the right of levying such tolls and dues as it may deem fit, with the only restriction that the proceeds of such tolls and dues shall not exceed an income equivalent to eighteen per cent. on the capital employed.

This concession to last for twenty years, after which the Riachuelo to be free of any toll on account of the Company, and the latter to be bound to maintain it in good order, the Government defraying the expenses of such maintenance. The Government to have the right, at any time of the concession, to buy up the works in order to make them free to the public at their actual cost, adding twenty-five per cent. by way of indemnity.

The most ample and perfect right of inspection by Government, of the works during construction and afterwards, is stipulated, and the fullest guarantees established for the 'bona fide' fulfilment of the contract, on the part of the Company.

It would be difficult to overrate the importance of this project, connected as it is with our most vital interests of commercial prosperity. The enormous charges that our imported and exported goods have to undergo for landing or embarking, owing to the defective accommodation of the port of Buenos Ayres notoriously increase in an unheard of proportion the cost prices of articles, which falls exclusively on the consumer. The community have therefore a right to expect that a wise government shall devote its best efforts to improve the means of landing and embarking, and by thus facilitating the development of trade, secure the wealth and prosperity of the nation.

But there are considerations of still greater weight that peremptorily urge upon the Government the prompt settlement of this important question.

The banks of the Riachuelo are destined at no distant period to become the emporium of all our pastoral products; and by the canalisation of the Riachuelo, the ebb and flow resulting therefrom would free its waters from the greater part of the impurities which now infect them, carrying off to a distance from the city the filth of the saladeros and of its increasing population, discharged now into them, and remove in this manner the original causes to which has been attributed the recent epidemic, so calamitous to this city.

Mr. Younger's project was sent in on the 24th of March, and yet, after the lapse of three months not a single step has been taken in the matter. Since the late storm, a new bar has been formed across the Riachuelo 12 inches higher than the old one, and the river is crowded with steamers and vessels—whilst numbers of them are, for the same reason, unable to enter. The delays thereby caused occasioning losses which nobody can fully estimate.

On assuming power General Mitre foretold that the trade of Buenos Ayres would increase in such a ratio, that before his constitutional period came to an end he hoped the Custom-house revenue would reach a million per month. His prophecy has been nearly fulfilled, and yet during the whole of his administration not only has no single measure been taken by his Government to meet the expected increase of trade, but the Boca of the Riachuelo is actually in a worse condition to-day than it was six years ago. The opportunity which now presents, by sanctioning Mr. Younger's excellent proposal to remedy an evil so universally affecting our most vital commercial and social interests, should not be lost by President Mitre, and he would then leave a lasting monument of his administration, to which he could point with no small amount of satisfaction.

THE MAUÁ BANK. Yesterday morning we received from Montevideo the report presented to the Juez de Comercio, by the committee named to inspect the accounts of the Mauá Bank.

Messrs. Villalba, Zisemann, Peñalva, Lumb, and Perez, are the gentlemen who formed this committee, men of great commercial and banking experience, and who stand deservedly high in the estimation of the public. Their names to the document in question is therefore a guarantee to the public for the correctness of the statement, which has already produced in such a favorable impression in Montevideo, that the Government and leading merchants have been compelled at last to name a committee to wait upon Baron Mauá to request him to propose a means which will stop the crisis and rescue the whole country from a general bankruptcy, and possibly the horrors of another civil war.

Baron Mauá stands to-day the real master of the situation: the solvency of his bank, after deducting the stupendous amount of \$11,500,000 for possible losses, is not only certified by the first men in the city, but, furthermore, after paying everything, \$11,250,000 surplus assets still remain.

The conduct of Baron Mauá in this trying crisis is so marked by the highest traits of rectitude and honor, that we are not surprised to find that even the very men who, before the 1st June, were the loudest in attacking him, are to-day the parties who name a committee to wait upon him and consult him.

Baron Mauá had the moral courage to admit that specie payments could not be resumed on the 1st June, owing to the undue inflation of the currency. He took his stand against not only his own interests but against the rest of the banks and the entire weight of public opinion; he spoke the truth; and the lamentable position of Montevideo has borne out to the very letter each and every one of his statements.

The report which now lies before us is the most irrefragable proof of the rectitude of conduct, and the correctness of judgment of the Baron; possibly there are few other banks in the world that can afford to let the light through their business. The affairs of the Mauá Bank have been sifted from the bottom, and well may the Baron lying down this report before his friends and the world, and await their verdict.

Owing to the extreme length of this report we are unable to give it to our readers to-day, but purpose publishing it in our next issue. The Committee treat of each matter in detail and supply information of such importance respecting the various items in the statement, that we feel the publication of the mere figures would not be sufficient for our readers.

We have but to add that if the Baron, in view of the terrible position of Montevideo, accedes to the petition of the Government and merchants, and, oblivious of all the abuse and contumely hurled at him, comes forward to save the situation, great though his claims may be as a clear-sighted and straight-forward financier, they are insignificant when compared with the higher and nobler sentiments which, triumphing over all personal considerations, seek only the public welfare.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The Edward Everett and the Villa del Salto came up from Montevideo yesterday with the usual mails. Passengers that have come up describe the state of things in the sister city as both tragic and ludicrous. The town was for a whole night without screens in its streets, owing to their having struck because they did not receive their pay in gold. The matter was subsequently compromised somehow or other, and these useless nocturnal guardians have returned to their duty. We have received no letter from our excellent correspondent "Cakes," and no doubt our readers will miss his interesting communication.

Whilst our friend Dr. Lowrie was entertaining a large circle of his acquaintances at a splendid ball, some clever burglars thought the moment propitious to enter Mr. Hoffman's office on the ground floor of the same house, and attempted to establish there and then a curso forzoso with the contents of the safe, which however effectually resisted all their attempts to force open. The only booty they could lay their hands on was a one dollar Mauá bill which they cut into two and left on the floor of the office.

The news that a large amount of specie has been placed—for security's sake—on board men-of-war anchored in port at Montevideo, is confirmed, and even the name of the parties and the amount is known.

We mentioned the other day that several dealers in tallow and grease had addressed a request to the Manager of the Southern Railway for the construction of depots at Barraeas al Sud; we are happy to announce that Mr. Banfield has, in reply, stated his perfect readiness to meet the wishes of the gentlemen in question, and to support to his utmost a branch of native industry that is every day acquiring greater importance, more particularly in the Southern camps.

The rainy season at last seems to have set in, and passengers by the railways from all quarters state that the rain is general all over the country. As the frosts do not sever the pasturing lands have time to come round; but in the far South the drought has been very severe, and out at Subiurere's estancia, near the Laguna de los Padres, up to last week, all the capatazes were busy drawing water for horned cattle; usually the rain at this time of the year does little good, owing to the severe frosts which follow—but this year has proved an exception. To the north and west two camps are in prime condition: the young thistles are high, the gramilla and clover abundant, and the young lambs well reared and strong. Things in the country districts, therefore, look well. All the sheep saladeros are hard at work, and the old ewes are no longer allowed to die in the camp, as in former years, since they sell with capones for the saladeros. Sheep are not so forced on the market at present in this Province—prices for really good sheep to-day may be quoted at from \$20 to \$25 in the Banda Oriental, however, the farming interest is intensely depressed—the rich men of Montevideo are all trying to get out of the business. There are at present over seventy estancias offering in the market, and over one million of sheep, but there are no buyers, and estancieros must, *volens nolens*, keep their estancias and sheep. Land in the Banda Oriental has fallen from 14,000 pats. to 10,000 pats. per league, which is a stupendous fall, and merits the attention of the Government.

Among the passengers that left in the Arno for Europe was Mr. Achabal who acquired some notoriety as having been proclaimed by the 'gamins' of our streets 'candidate for the Presidency.' Before leaving he showed a friend of ours a cheque for 50,000 francs, and stated that he would not probably think of returning till he had spent the whole of this sum. At the same time he left him his future address in Paris, in case his country should call for him, a call which he would be ever ready to answer.

It is asserted President Mitre has rented the house lately occupied by Vice-President Paz, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Standard office, and that he will move into it as soon as some necessary repairs are completed. This would seem to give some colour of truth to the otherwise not very likely report that President Mitre was about to start a new daily paper when his time of office is completed.

The 'Patria' dedicates a leading article to enumerate some of the wonderful ability of a gentleman whose name is almost unknown amongst us. Dr. Taiber is a Hungarian, who having joined the medical staff of the Argentine army in Paraguay, has lately come from the seat of war, and he has kindly consented to give a performance in the Coliseum for the benefit of the Invalides, in which he will exhibit some of his really marvellous powers of memory and ventriloquism, which, from their real extraordinary merit and novelty, ought to secure to him for his charitable object the unreversed patronage of our fashionable circles.

In consequence of the late storm, a great number of shipping took refuge in the Tigre, and when the storm abated and the water fell a number of them

were left high and dry, giving rise to numberless claims for damages. At the Boca upwards of 200 hightops got stuck in the mud, on account of the banking up of the mouth, caused by the storm, when they remained all yesterday, when the tide was high enough to enable them all to sail out.

The owners of the Argentine barque Paraná, that was wrecked at San Antonio last week, have chartered the steamer Theresa to go down to the scene of disaster. In consequence of the loss of the above vessel, which was uninsured, numerous applications have been made to the insurance offices here for policies of insurance.

The Bolsa Committee, taking into consideration the serious detriment which the number of holidays throughout the year occasion to commercial transactions, has addressed a note to the Minister of Public Worship, calling his attention to the great necessity that exists for the suppression of some of them.

To-morrow, being the day of Saints Peter and Paul, is a church holiday, and consequently our paper will not appear until Wednesday morning next.

The Anis arrived in Montevideo at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and will in all probability be up here this morning. A summary of her European news will be found in our telegraphic despatch from Montevideo which do not amount to much.

Messrs. Tutay and Co., our active neighbors and the owners of the Fotografia del Standard, have received direct from Europe a new and very complete assortment of photographic materials, which enables them to introduce great innovations and improvements in their productions. The crowds that we see daily attending their spacious saloons are a proof that they deservedly enjoy the patronage of the public.

The Picardie, of the Marseilles line, leaves on Wednesday, 1st prox. She will take a mail for Montevideo, Brazil, and Europe, correspondences being received at the General Post Office up to twelve o'clock on said day, and at the Capitania branch up to half-past twelve. The departure of this steamer will allow of the immediate answer of letters received per French mail, due this day.

We have received from Captain Whittle, of the Castor, a letter for publication in answer to the one from Captain Shaw of the Paysandu, which appeared in our columns a few days relative to the late collision between the steamers Paysandu and Castor. The question is one of general interest to the navigation of our rivers, and we regret not having room for the insertion of Captain Whittle's statement, which, however, will appear in our next issue.

On Wednesday next, the 1st inst. the new Fancy Store of Mr. Luis Docteur, at 162 Calle Victoria, is to be opened, and will without fail attract a great crowd of purchasers, since the stock it contains is for novelty, good taste and moderate prices unrivalled by any similar establishment in town.

In consequence of Monday being a holiday, the next rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society will take place on the following day, Tuesday, 30th inst., at 7.30 p.m., at the Coliseum, where it is hoped all members will attend, as the concert will take place a few days after.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL. Rio de Janeiro 15th June 1868. In the absence of all news from the seat of war we have relapsed into that chronic state of dullness which for so long a time has rendered my office of correspondent to your paper not only unsatisfactory to myself but doubly so to your readers.

The 'Meander,' Str. of Messrs. Tait & Co's. line, which left Palmouth on 16th ulto. has not yet put in an appearance but is expected every moment.

The 'Vassimon' takes a further contingent to reinforce the Brazilian Army and Navy in Paraguay.

The Manifesto of the Baron Mauá on the question of compulsory specie payments has been published in all the papers here and considerable anxiety is felt to learn the course of events in Montevideo.

I enclose a drawing from the 'Vida Fluminense' alluding to the above subject.

Exchange has again advanced to 17½ for Bankers draft and 18 for private Bills.

Sovereigns are selling at 14\$300 to 14\$500.

CABRAL. THE BRITISH CEMETERY. To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Gentlemen,

Having read in your popular paper many articles relative to the Municipality of this city, and your strictures upon their acts, I hope you will not think it amiss that there be found even one to protest against the torrent of abuse so unjustly at times poured on that body. At present I will confine myself to your remarks upon the decree ordering the English Cemetery to be closed.

In an editorial article in the 'Standard' we are told that the Cemetery is far outside the city, that there is little population around it, and that the

streets are not paved within a mile of it. Now, these assertions are certainly false, as you will find if you take the trouble of visiting the locality near the Cemetery.

The city is extending itself rapidly in the direction of the English Burial-ground, so rapidly that even now it stands in the centre of a large population, and the streets are paved within one square of the place. It is true that landed or house property adjoining the Cemetery is, comparatively speaking, of little value at present, but the existence of the Cemetery is the real cause of the state of things. Close the Cemetery, and the property will become valuable. Do not imagine from this that I approve of the Municipal decree, because some few landowners may derive some benefit from it; no, but because I consider the public good long ago required such a decree. The existence of a cemetery in the centre of such a vast population, is a disgrace to any Municipality.

In last Sunday's 'Standard' you appeal from the vote of the Board to the conscience of the members. Do you mean to say, that when the members gave their votes they threw conscience overboard? Do you imagine they voted against their conscience? I hope you do not. I think you do not? In fact, I feel sure you do not.

From the aforesaid article, may be gathered that you are willing to shut the English Cemetery on condition, that the Recoleta be also closed. But why allow it to be closed 'even then,' if it is not a nuisance; and if it be a nuisance it ought to cease to exist whether the Recoleta exist or not, I think the most shallow mind sees the validity of the argument. Forsooth, because we cannot get rid of two evils at the same time, it is not lawful to cast off one solely!

In articles on such subjects we should deal in facts and not in poetry; and certainly the article in question is not only exaggerated but highly poetic. You talk of the 'sorrowful willow that weeps over nicely gravelled walks'—that then there is no 'desecration of the bones of lost friends—no resurrectionary collidger; no highwayman of the grave; the prayer of sorrowing friends imploring peace to the departed, commands respect within the precincts. This is simply poetry, and from a Protestant point of view also heresy, for Protestants do not believe in purgatory, consequently they have no need of 'imploving peace to the departed.' So you see your poetry would get you into a scrape if you belonged to the Protestant Commission, for you would be suspected of rank Popish doctrines.

You tell us that 'bitterness to the foreigner is distilled through every sentence of the decree,' and that the decree comes forth at the 'bidding of a goddess, unfeeling heart.' Now, you well know that there is not a country in the world where the foreigner, and especially the Englishman, is more warmly received than here amongst us. The hand of friendship and of cordial welcome is always extended to him, and he is placed under and governed by just and wholesome laws. Who suffers most in this unfortunate country? Ask the poor native who is forced to march to the frontier to protect the estancia of the foreigner, leaving behind him a wife and family, perhaps unprotected too. Ask the Gaucho, who cannot pass from one partido to another without a papeleta; ask the pale, emaciated, haggard-looking soldier in Paraguay; ask, in fine, your own conscience. For shame—let Englishmen, let foreigners generally be grateful to a country that has afforded them opportunities of becoming prosperous or independent; let them learn to love a land that has afforded them a home and a shelter.

It is true we have a right to criticize and pronounce our opinion on the acts of any public body; but it should be done, though firmly, more respectfully than is the wont of Englishmen when speaking of Argentine affairs.

The act of the Municipality may be ill-timed and unjust, yet why impute it to a bad motive? I am sure that the Municipality always acts for the best, although they may sometimes err. What cause for feelings of resentment against the English Protestants can exist in the bosom of the Municipality? I should be sorry to think that a Municipality, composed of some of the most respectable of our citizens, would descend so low as to be actuated by feelings of resentment against any particular nationality or sect. I hope and expect better things of them than for a single moment to imagine that their decrees are issued at the 'bidding of a goddess and unfeeling heart.' I am sure that, on reflection, the writer of the article to which I refer would wish that he had not penned words so calculated to wound the feelings of any respectable citizen.

If we are behind the age, and at times do err, correct and instruct, but do not abuse us.

JUSTICIERO. LATEST FROM CORDOVA. THE WEATHER—THE ELECTIONS—SUDDEN DEATHS. Cordova, June 16, 1868.

What curious weather we have here—never saw anything like it. The winters here are generally cold, but very dry. It scarcely ever rains dur-

ing the winter months, and the summer months are generally hot and dry.

The elections were held yesterday, and the results were as follows:

For the Municipality, the following were elected:

For the Chamber of Deputies, the following were elected:

For the Chamber of Senators, the following were elected:

For the Chamber of Representatives, the following were elected:

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LUNCHROOMS & SNUG, 113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.



WINE AND SPIRITS ENGLISH ALES & PORTER. Irish, Scotch, and Bourbon WHISKEY. HOT PUNCHES. At all Hours; MIXED DRINKS, &c.; SANDWICHES of all Descriptions; HAM and EGGS, OYSTER STEWS and LOBSTER SALADS; Tom and Jerry and Milk PUNCHES.

Billiards, &c. CHARLES MULVANY, Proprietor. 208, xp, m1.

Ship Captains, Seafarers, Campmen, Travellers and the Public generally should note down the Address. No. 50 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, Where Prices of Clothing, Hosiery, &c., are distinctly marked on each Article...

TO LADIES IN THE CAMP. I am disposing of complete Sets of best quality Hosiery, comprising Cottons, Tapes, Pins, Hair Pins, Needles, Pearl and Cloth-covered Buttons, &c.

WINE! WINE!! WINE!!! SPANISH WINES. Superior Amontillado and Table Sherry of the well-known brands Gonzalez & Dubosse, F. Heald, Pomarini, &c.

WINE! WINE!! WINE!!! FRENCH WINES. Chateau Lafite, Chateau Margaux, Leoville, Saint Julien, St. Estephe, Medoc, St. Clare and various other qualities.

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MERCEDES. THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF TOROBA BROTHERS

Has just received a Large Assortment of FIRST-CLASS SHERRY and PORT WINE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA PORTER, and COGNAC.

KEAN & SOAMES, Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, and Camp Agents in General.

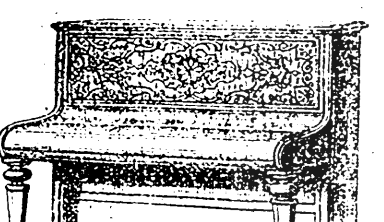
NO MORE GRAY HAIR! NO MORE BALD HEADS! NO MORE DANDRUFF!



ORIENTAL TONIC FOR THE HAIR. It makes the Hair Soft and Glossy. It makes it grow Thick and Heavy.

THE PROPERTIES OF DR. RADWAY'S PILLS. They equalize the circulation, Purify the Blood, and Purge Corrupt and Acrimonious Humors.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. War wanted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions.



KIRKMAN'S PIANOS. On Sale at the Agents, MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72-RECONQUISTA.



J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST. 59-CALLE SUIPACHA-59. Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself after an absence of six years to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres.

FLOREDEL OESTE. El que firma hace saber al publico que la Direccion del 25 de Mayo...

FLOREDEL OESTE. El que firma hace saber a sus amigos en particular y al publico en general...

G. BEHRENS, 103-CALLE ZAVALA-103. Agents for the 'Standard' have constantly on hand, Pianos of Pleyel, Wolf & Co., Paris.

M. DAVID STEWART, Formerly of Messrs. Stewart Rowell, Stewart & Co., of Aberdeen.

GEORGE SMITH, 151-STRAND, LONDON-151. Next Door to Somerset House, London, England.

WOOD ENGRAVING. Engraving on Wood suitable for Handbills or for News-papers, done in the highest style of the art.

YOUNG LADIES FRENCH SCHOOL. 42 CALLE CERRITO. Established for the purpose of instructing the Children of respectable native and foreign residents in all the branches of a polite and useful education.

WOOD ENGRAVING. Engraving on Wood suitable for Handbills or for News-papers, done in the highest style of the art.

THE ACME OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IS ACHIEVED IN THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF NEW MEDICAL PRINCIPLES IN

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS COATED WITH SWEET GUM. 1st. Purifies the Blood.

2d. A cathartic that cleanses the alimentary Canal and its neighboring viscera as thoroughly as Lobelia does the stomach.

3d. Functional Harmony is secured to the secreting vessels of all the organs and glands in the system.

4th. Purification and equalization of the circulation of the blood.

5th. The properties of these Pills communicate a nutritious principle to the blood and reparative sections.

6th. A great want is supplied in their soothing, healing and expulsive power in cases of intestinal irritation, as in Eruptive Fevers, where a cure depends upon free evacuations.

7th. The slight and positive effecting from purgatives, the use of one pill per day, secures regularity.

Persons suffering with any disturbance of the secretory organs, or that have difficulty in discharging the contents of the bowels, or that are in the habit of taking Pills or opening Medicines, should try one box of these truly excellent Pills.

THE NEUTRALIZING AND TONIC properties of these Pills are of great service in depleting fevers and uterine discharges, likewise as a purgative, to increase the appetite and promote digestion.

THEIR SEDATIVE properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach and bowels, either from inflammation, colic, flatulence, wind, cramps, &c.

THEIR COUNTERIRRITANT influence extends throughout the system where there is inflammation, congestion or irritation, stimulating the blood and nervous fluids in the congested vessels, and equalizing its circulation.

THEIR ANTI-BILIOUS properties stimulate the liver in the secretion of bile, and its discharge through the biliary ducts. In all cases of Headache, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, Saffron-colored Skin, Impaired Digestion, caused by the over-throw of bile into the stomach, the use of these Pills, in doses four to six, will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these difficulties.

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WIFFLETREES FOR ONE, TWO, AND THREE HORSES. FORK, HOE, PICK, AND AXE HANDLES.

HAND AND POWER CORN-SHELLERS. BEST STEEL PRUNING SHEARS. BILL HOOKS.

HAY FORKS. FLY TRAPS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COOKING STOVES.

FARMERS' BOILERS. FIRE GRATES. ALL TOOLS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co., 83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda, BUENOS AYRES.

WAREHOUSE OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. LUMBER YARD.

AXES. PICKS. SHOVELS. SPADES. AMERICAN PLATFORM SCALES.

SCYTHES. HAMMERS. HATCHETS. UNION WASHING MACHINES.

WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS. HOES. HAND CORN MILLS. THERMOMETER CHURNS.

HAND SEED-SOWING MACHINES. HAND HAY RAKES. 96 Gm F15

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LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CITY OF LIMBRICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

AGENTS: LONDON, 14th; Ostend, 10th; Falmouth, 18th. From Buenos Ayres, 1st; Montevideo, 3rd; Rio Janeiro, 10th; Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

Passage-money to London, £40; to Antwerp, £40; to Rio Janeiro, \$50 Ptas. Freight on Special one-half per cent, payable here.

THE MEANDER will Sail from this Port on the 7th July. For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers, 42 Calle San Martin.

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, AND Page's Balance Horse Rakes. 60-CALLE MORENO-66.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AUTUMN GOODS, ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.

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

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the city and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

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

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

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

Second-The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third-The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth-Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rates established by the Bank.

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

THE "GLYCERINE" DIP, FREE FROM ARSENIC, MERCURY, MINERAL AND OTHER POISONS, DEADLY TO ALL PARASITES INFESTING THE SKINS OF SHEEP AND OTHER ANIMALS.

This PREPARATION is destined to supersede the Compounds hitherto advertised, and which have a tendency to destroy Animals, injure the Men engaged in Dipping, and weaken the Wool by their caustic and robbing properties.

The "GLYCERINE" DIP can be used with perfect safety at any Season of the Year, and has been found in practice invaluable for the following purposes: I.-In Curing Scab, Killing Acari, Figs, Ticks, and other Parasites which attack the Sheep.

II.-In strengthening and adding lustre to the Wool. III.-In Washing Sheep shortly before Clipping, leaving the Fleeces in a pure state.

IV.-In Dipping Lambs, even whilst sucking ewes, as they cannot be injured by the Material.

V.-In Dipping Rams at any Time of the Year, without danger of producing the excoriations which always follow the use of other Dips, especially in the Autumn Season.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72-RECONQUISTA-72.

ENGLISH SEMINARY, 83-CALLE TACUARI-83. The Undersigned has the honor to announce to the Parents and Guardians of the Youth of this City, that he has opened in the present building, in CALLE TACUARI, No. 83.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, In Large Bottles, The Great Purifier of the Blood, IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR USE DURING SPRING AND SUMMER.

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA THAT IS PUT FOR SALE. It is the very best, and in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

MOURNING GOODS. BLACK FRENCH MERINOES, MUSLINS, DE LAINES, and ALPACAS, BLACK MERINO SHAWLS, and Crape Collars, Cuffs, Mourning Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves.