



TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIBICA ITALIANA.

WEDNESDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1868.

EXTRA PERFORMANCE.

For the last time, ROBERTO EL DIABLO.

A Temporada of 15 Performances is Opened from To-Day, Tuesday, 18th.

North American Circus.

GRAND PERFORMANCE OF THE AMERICAN CIRCUS COMPANY, On THURSDAY NIGHT, AT 268, LIBERTAD.

Ales, Porters, Wines, &c.

We beg to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres, that we have commenced Business as Ale, Porter, and Wine Merchants. Our system is entirely new in this Country.

ENGLISH SEMINARY,

This Educational Establishment furnishes these Pupils who do not reside in the City a HOME for their Studies.

ESTANCEROS

FOR SALE. Two Camp Waggon, made in the strongest manner and of the best materials.

SUITES OF DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE

On sale at MOORE, PUNCH, & CO. 22, RECONQUISTA. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Mr. WILLIAM C. WEBB has Removed his Wholesale Stores to Nos. 35 and 37, CALLE DEL PUERTO, and Nos. 28 and 40, CALLE BAJADO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Office of the Ponton Caroline is Removed to Nos. 38 and 40, CALLE BAJADO.

DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, AND WATCHES.

AT G. KOHLSTEDT AND CO'S, IMPORTERS, 10 - MALPU - 10.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

STAMPED LABELS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS AND SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF GOODS.

To afford greater facilities to the Public, the following arrangements have been made:

Stamped Labels, value 50 m.c. each, for Forwarding Parcels and Goods, are now issued by the Railway Company, and can be obtained from any of the Station-masters.

A uniform tariff of 50 m.c. per Arroba will be charged from any Station to any other Station on the Line for the conveyance of Parcels or Goods per Stamped Label. A Cart will be sent round Daily, between the hours of Nine, A.M., and One, P.M., for the Collection and Delivery of such Parcels and Goods.

To Forward Parcels or Goods per Stamped Label, attach as many Stamps as there are Arrobas, with Address. Anything weighing more than One Arroba will be charged as Two Arrobas, and so on.

The following Merchants have kindly allowed their Houses to be named as Receiving Places for Small Parcels, and Orders for the Collection of larger Consignments:—

Messrs. Robert Muir and Co., 162 Defensa.

" Taylor, 102 Piedad.

" Claypole, Brothers, 23 Defensa.

" Barry and Walker, 99 Defensa.

" Early, 60 San Martin.

" F. Knatz, 265 Buenos Orden.

" E. Radowich, 147 Buen Orden.

" Nicol and Lagasta, 34 Artes.

THE ADMINISTRATION, 191m, 1917.

HOTEL PROVENCAL CHASCOMUS.

The Public is respectfully informed that the above Hotel will be REOPENED on the 1st of SEPTEMBER.

The Proprietors of this extensive Establishment offer their Customers every comfort that can be desired, besides the utmost attention to their wants, at very moderate prices.

Furnished Rooms for Families and Single Persons.

To meet the wants of Passengers and Travellers, a Fleet of Best Cut Steam Boats, built expressly for their conveyance from and to the Railway Station on the Arrival and Departure of each Train.

Couches and Horses on Hire.

Carrriages and Horses will be taken care of, as already said, at moderate charges, 114, 15p, a14.

IMPORTANT TO ESTANCEROS

PATENT ELASTIC SHEEP SHEARS, (Secured by Royal Letters Patent, December 11, 1866, No. 3255.)

The Patent Elastic Sheep Shears are Manufactured from the Best Cast Steel, and by New and Special Machinery, which secures the important advantage of working the steel at a lower heat, and dispensing with the uncertain process of welding.

The blades being hammered and tempered in a superior manner, are warranted to carry an edge equal to the best made razors.

The bows are double and firmly riveted, thereby combining the greatest strength with the greatest elasticity.

The Patent Elastic All-Cast-Steel Sheep Shears are lighter, stronger, more compact, easy in the grip, and will carry a superior edge to any Shears that have been invented.

Apply in time to BELL and TOWERS, Montevideo.

MORRISON and PERRIN,

Shipbuilders, Shipwrights, House Joiners and Ship Joiners, General Contractors, &c.

All Kinds of Office Fittings, Masonry, Bricklaying, Painting, Colouring, &c.

No. 150 CALLE MACIEL, MONTEVIEDO. 197, 1m, 1924.

Small Profits and Quick Returns.

CASH ONLY.

TURBEAU'S MIXTURE, Full Flavoured, Delicate, and Great Aroma, 120 per lb.

Quarter-Pound samples for \$5.

C. TURBEAU, 77 - PIEDRA - 77, Established for the Sale of Tea by Retail, At Wholesale Prices.

CASH ONLY. 26, 7p xp

CHAPMAN, CALLENDER, & COMPANY,

ENGLISH WAREHOUSE, 210, CALLE MISIONES, ANTI.

160, CALLE SARANDI, MONTEVIEDO. 161, xp, 20

EL CLUB DE BARRAOS AL NORTE

Se necesita un inteligente Administrador, que se encargue de la recaudacion de los billetes, etc. Por los pormenores cursarse a los Sres. D. E. Ronguand 6 D. Tomas Charco en Barranos al Norte.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD,

\$50 PER MONTH. LINES INSERTED SIX TIMES FOR \$10.

ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING FIVE

NOTICE CAN BE TAKEN OF ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere." CUCERO.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Aug. 18.

The Halley has just arrived from Liverpool with dates to July 18th—AMERICAN FINANCE.

Washington, July 15th, Evening.

The Senate has to-day passed a Bill, authorising the issue of Bonds, redeemable in coin, after 20, 30, or 40 years, and bearing 5, 4, and 4 per cent. interest respectively, also payable in coin, and exempt from all taxation whatsoever, except the ordinary income tax. These Bonds are to be used exclusively for the redemption of all outstanding obligations; but the amount redeemable in 20 years is not to exceed one-third of the whole issue. The bill further provides for the reduction of the debt by the appropriation of a sum which, including the interest of the public debt and the maturing funded debt, shall amount to 135,000,000 annually. Gold, 142 sterling. Exchange on London, 110 3/4. Cotton, middling upland, 31 1/4.

Florence, July 16.

Two Spaniards have been arrested at Porto Maurizio, accused of enrolling men in aid of the Spanish insurrection, and also of circulating revolutionary proclamations.

A Convention was signed yesterday for the restitution to Italy of the manuscripts removed by the Austrians from Venice.

ENGLAND.

London, July 17.

Tallow—Market steady; town tallow, 5 1/2 nett. Petersburg, 9c. on the spot.

Manchester, July 16.

There is nothing in the commercial advices from foreign markets, or in the state or prospects of the home trade, to give any new impetus to business, and in this market we have the same flatness and depression which has existed so long.

Cotton is active, with full prices, but prices here have ceased to follow the lead of the raw material.

Liverpool, July 17.

[From the 'Brokers' Circular.]

The demand for cotton has been moderate during this week, and the market inanimate, closing with some decline from the quotations of last week.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 17.

The Bourse opened firm, but was weaker at the close. The first quotation of Rentes was 70f. 10c., or about the same as yesterday.

Montevideo, August 18, 6 P.M.

\$17,600, various banks, sold at 10 dis.; \$9,000, Manu, at 15 1/2 dis.

A cargo of 360,000 sold of white pine, from St. John's, sold at \$45, gold, with 6 per cent. dds.

Nothing fresh.

Weather foggy.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Domingo Faustino Sarmiento was born in the town of San Juan at the end of February of 1811, nine months after the glorious 25th May that marks the birthday of the Argentine nation.

His father, though uneducated, was an enthusiastic patriot, and took an active part in the revolution which emancipated his native country from the Colonial regime. Finding, at every stage, the disadvantages of his ignorance, he determined that his son should not share them, and from the early age of five years, sent him to school. There young Sarmiento, by his application and talent, gave already signs of his future greatness. Being originally destined for the Church, he was sent, in 1824, to the Loreto Seminary at Cordova; but the revolution of Carita, having deprived him of his

Latin master, he began in 1825 to study mathematics and land surveying under Mr. Barreau, the engineer of the province. In the same year he went to San Luis with his relation, the Clerigo Oro, to continue the studies which the revolution of the previous year had interrupted. In 1826, returning to his native town, he entered as clerk in a store, but his nights were devoted either to reading or to discussions with his uncle, Father Albaracin, on the Bible. He took an active part in the campaign that followed against Facundo Quiroga in San Juan, and that against Fraile Aldao in Mendoza, which ended in the catastrophe of Pilar, where he rose to the rank of captain, and where his courage and presence of mind saved him from many dangerous passes. The victory of Facundo Quiroga, in Chacon, in 1831, obliged him and most of his companions to emigrate to Chile, where he was successively schoolmaster in the Andes, bodegadero in Pocomo, clerk in a commercial house in Valparaiso, and major-domo of mines in Copiapo.

In 1836 he returned to San Juan poorer than he had left, and suffering from severe illness. He then, in society with Drs. Rosas, Cortinez, and Aberastain, devoted his energies to promote several institutions of great utility for the province of San Juan, such as a college for ladies, another for boys, a dramatic society, and last, though not least, the Zonda, a weekly publication, that tended to throw light and instruct the masses. General Benavides, who was then the absolute ruler of San Juan, took umbrage at the influence and position young Sarmiento was acquiring, and, not only suppressed the Zonda, but left no stone unturned, by vexatious persecution, to oblige him once more to emigrate. In this he at last succeeded; and in November of 1840 Sarmiento crossed again the Cordilleras, doomed to eat for a long time the hard-earned bread of exile. On his second visit to Chile he began to take an active part in the politics of his adopted country, and both as editor in several papers, and as a writer of literary works, more especially of education, he acquired for himself a fame which found echo even in the very highest literary circles of the Old World. In 1846 and 1847 he was sent to Europe on a commission by the Chilean Government, to inspect and report upon schools and educational institutions; and on his return wrote an account of his voyages, which he published, and is a work of great merit. By his powerful writings in the periodical press and in his other works he contributed more than anybody else to the overthrow of the tyrant Rosas, and also took an active part in the final scene that was enacted on the plains of Caceres, where he held the rank of Chief of the Staff of the Grande Ejercito Libertador and as such compiled, the famous bulletin giving the official account of that celebrated action.

Having, however, fallen out with Urquiza he took up his residence in Buenos Ayres, and continued taking an active part in the troubled politics of those days, principally as editor of the Nacional and other newspapers. He was then appointed Inspector-General of Schools, and was able by his great experience and profound knowledge to effect vast improvements in the educational system of the country. After the battle of Cepeda he took office with Governor Mitre as Ministro de Gobierno, until the sad news arrived of the tragical death of his schoolfellow and friend Aberastain, and of the vandalic invasion of Juan Saa of the province of San Juan. He disagreed with his colleagues as to the action that the Government of Buenos Ayres was called to assume and resigned. He subsequently took part in the campaign that was decided on the banks of the Paron, and at the end of December he re-entered San Juan after twenty-two years exile at the head of a victorious army. Having then been unanimously elected Governor of the province he devoted for two years and a half all his vast energy and uncommon ability to the moral and material progress of his native province, and had the glory of bringing to a successful issue the difficult campaign against the great caudillo of the West, General Penaloza, commonly called the Chacho. In the month of April 1864 at the repeated and pressing entreaty of President Mitre, he consented to go as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States with a special mission to Chile and Peru—and on the day of his departure from San Juan the whole population accompanied him for a league out of town, thus giving testimony of the respect and regard in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, which the whole nation has now eloquently endorsed by electing him to fill the Presidential chair.

MONTEVIEDO.

August 17, 1868.

A good supply of wholesome water is, perhaps, one of the greatest boons which a city can enjoy.

It is much to be regretted that up to the present no city, town, or village in the River Plate can boast of a good supply of this beverage; but it gives us pleasure to be able to assert that waterworks, constructed on the new and most approved European

principles, will ere long put alights to the blush, gladden the hearts of the inhabitants of Montevideo, and reduce our rate of mortality (which is increased so much by the necessity of indulging in foul potatoes). The importance of such a reform in our habits cannot be over-estimated; and those Governments who, either directly or indirectly, contribute to the realisation of such valuable enterprises, are the ones which command the greatest support, both from their own subjects and from foreigners, and the support of the latter is no trifling matter. Attention to the public health is one of the most important matters which can occupy the time of any ruling power.

The old algabe system is showing too plainly its results, and the sooner people leave off drinking water from these lustrous deposits the better it will be for all concerned. The filth existing on the tops of houses (arising from bird deposits and otherwise) has too long formed a component part of our potatoes, to say nothing of the excremental ingredient to which we have before alluded.

The contractor for our waterworks Mr. Henry Fynn, a man known alike for his integrity and his commercial talents.

The Government has agreed to give him a subsidy of \$4,600 per month for 20 years on condition that he will erect three public fountains in the city (each fountain to give 700 gallons of water per diem) and supply every house in the city with water on demand. The water is to be brought in iron pipes from the river Santa Lucia, at a point about 2 1/2 leagues South of the town of that name. At this spot will be erected the reservoirs, filtering beds, and machinery requisite to force the water to an elevation near the town of Las Piedras, where other reservoirs will be constructed of a sufficient height and capacity to supply (with any quantity of water) by simple gravitation, the top story of the highest house in Montevideo.

The spot chosen near Las Piedras for the secondary reservoirs is 270 feet above the low water level mark in Montevideo.

The superior quality of the water of the Santa Lucia is mainly due to its passage through calcareous strata, and the natural filtering beds of sand and gravel through which it percolates. It is also peculiarly free from organic matter. The known presence of this latter agent in algabe water has been proved to be a fountain of disease.

There will be a large reservoir placed near to the village of Union, for the purpose of supplying it also with all the water it may require. The total length of piping will be about 46 miles, and the cost is estimated at £300,000. The whole work is to be completed within a term of three years. We understand that the Concessionaire will form a Company, and it is highly probable that the capital will to a great extent, be raised in Europe. Our remarks regarding this important undertaking would be incomplete if no mention were made of Mr. Frederick Newman, the engineer who is appointed to carry out the undertaking. Mr. Newman has only been amongst us for a few weeks, but we may safely say that he is the "right man in the right place." The subject of waterworks has been the study of his life, and his modesty, and polished manners gain for him the respect and regard of all who have the pleasure of being acquainted with him.

Whilst writing upon this subject, we may mention that all public works are now placed under the surveillance of Mr. Alexander Mackinnon, and we congratulate the Chambers upon having secured the services of so able an Inspector-General.

The Durazno Railway is making rapid strides, and by the end of October we fully expect to see the line opened for traffic as far as Las Piedras. The sea wall across the bay is a tedious undertaking, and requires time for its completion. The foundations to the extent of 1,000 metres are laid, but as only one part of the superstructure is yet visible, ignorant men are making misrepresentations by writing scurrilous letters to the Siglo, which, if they were signed by the authors, would cause the latter to be held up to public derision.

So much disease has been caused by the careless management of the 'social evil' establishment, that the Government have thought it necessary to appoint doctors to examine the inmates periodically.

The Yi, with a party of excursionists on board (amongst whom was Captain Burton, famed for having been a companion and assistant of Speke in the expedition undertaken for the discovery of the sources of the Nile), has gone up the river towards Asuncion. The American man-of-war Wasp, has also gone up the river, with the determination of getting to Asuncion. Some fears are entertained that Lopez may possibly take it into his head to detain his foreign visitors per the Yi—in which case the Wasp may be of service to them.

We hear many complaints against the custom of introducing christenings in the middle of the evening service at the English Church, as these ceremonies, when followed by a long ser-

mon, tire the patience of many members of the congregation too much. Parents should reflect that the general public do not take the same interest in their children that they themselves do although as Christians, perhaps they ought to do so. Our worthy chaplain should induce people to have their children baptised on week-days, and thus put an end to what many consider a nuisance.

A good attendance on the Bolsa today; transactions unimportant. Fomento Montevideo shares have risen to 97, and are selling freely in small lots at this rate. Yesterday the Company celebrated the laying of the first stone to the new city of Atahualpa by a great breakfast, and all the elite of the town flocked to the spot on the occasion. The scene was a very gay one, and bumpers of champagne were freely quaffed. The foundation of this new town is the grand speculation of the society, and seems to have taken the fancy of the public, at least of the speculative public.

Some Exchange was passed on Friday last for the 'balance,' on England at 51d. for gold, say about £6000; but to-day we have not heard of any transactions. The rate for paper is 42 1/2; but takers are demanding an advance on both these figures, and may probably get it.

Gold was somewhat scarcer to-day, and notes closed flat at 84 per cent, official quotation; but we hear that some were sold at something under this rate.

The influx of silver has been very great; it is now almost a drug in the market, as the banks refuse to receive it otherwise than in trifling amounts; it will doubtless soon be sold on 'Change, at a quotable discount!

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Public opinion is everyday declaring itself more and more content with the election which has resulted in favor of Messrs. Sarmiento and Alsina. There is no ebullition of fratric enthusiasm, but a deep conviction seems to have become general, that the new magistrates will give satisfaction.

It is a significant proof of the good taste characteristic of popular assemblies in Buenos Ayres, that, on Sunday after the proclamation of Sarmiento by Congress, a solitary voice from the gallery called out "Mnera Urquiza," and it met with no echo from the crowd, although there were doubtless many enemies of the General present.

The Halley arrived yesterday in Montevideo, bringing dates from Liverpool to 18th July. As yet we have no tidings of Tai's steamer City of Brussels, which left Falmouth same day.

Latest accounts from Corrientes represent things very unsettled in that province. It seems Caceres has expelled the new authorities from Monte Caceres, obliging them to escape across the Uruguay in boats, and take refuge in Rio Grande.

Under date of Monday, 17th inst., we have another long-winded letter on the Corrientes difficulty; this time it is Minister Costa, who replies to Gen. Urquiza, hoping the question will have an amicable issue, and advising that the combatants of Corrientes be left to fight it out among themselves. If we have room we shall translate the note to-morrow.

The Nacion says that Gen. Emilio Mitro was to give Caceres an ultimatum for submission within 10 days, from the 13th inst., failing which the former would take the field and see whether General Urquiza would give Caceres an asylum in Entre Rios; in this event the Nacion says civil war would be inevitable. Ex-Governor Lopez is at Parana, about to join Caceres, having absolved his fellow-citizens by solemn decree from obeying the new regime.

The news from Paraguay is that the Allies are investing the Paraguayan position of Timbo on all sides, and making large depots of provisions at Pilar. The war will enter on another of its remarkable epochs as soon as the Allies cross the Tebicuaru and invade Paraguay proper.

It may not be generally known that there were anticipations of a very prolonged debate at Sunday's session of Congress, and a good stock of turkeys, cold hams, &c., was laid in to meet the exigency of the occasion; fortunately, the House rose in time for dinner.

We publish a long telegram of the news per Halley, which is three days later than per Savoie. We congratulate Capt. Johnson on such a quick voyage, only 21 days.

The opera of Roberto el Diablo will be given to-night for the last time.

The secretary of the Men's Hospital acknowledges a donation of \$750 m.c. from Mrs. Stegmann.

There was a rumor current yesterday of a duel between two Congressmen; we are happy to say it is untrue.

A rumor having got currency that Mdlle. Gandon had run away with a sub-editor of the Patria, our esteemed colleague contradicts the report, and gives the name of the real raptor, who is one D. Benito Hortelano, a wealthy Spanish gentleman travelling in the River Plate for his amusement.

Mr. Reichert, the celebrated flute player, whose arrival we announced some time ago, has completed his arrangements for giving a grand vocal

and instrumental concert in the Coliseum on Saturday next. The program, which we shall publish to-morrow, is very attractive, and will not fail to attract a large concourse.

In another column will be found an account of Professor Parigi's magnetic sance at the Franco-Argentine on Friday last, from our special reporter. Those who are unacquainted with this kind of performance will have an opportunity of judging of it for themselves on Saturday next, when Sor. Parigi announces his second sance.

We are requested by the provisional committee of the race meeting to be held at Randall's on the 8th of next month to say that they are unable to publish yet the final arrangements made with the Southern Railway to facilitate means of conveyance to the raccourse from town—but it can be anticipated that they will be satisfactory, judging from the liberality already displayed by the management of the line in support of the meeting. We are authorised, moreover, to state that there will be an express train on the 8th, that all those bound for the races will be charged single fare for the return voyage, and that horses and carriages will also be conveyed per rail at these reduced fares.

On reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Henry Loedel of 75 San Martin has been compelled to relinquish the active management of his business, owing to continued ill health. Mr. Hilbert, long and favorably known to the patrons of this establishment, has been interested in the business, and will represent Mr. Loedel during his temporary absence. We hope that a few months rest will so far restore our friend Loedel's former good health as to enable him, ere long, to reoccupy his post at the head of the house, which by untiring exertions he has raised to its present flourishing condition.

AGROUND IN THE PARANA.

Notwithstanding the popular superstition prevalent amongst sailors, in reference to sailing on Friday, it was on this unlucky day that the good ship Jewess started from Rosario, on the first part of her voyage, to Buenos Ayres. The day was ushered in by a smart storm of thunder and lightning, nothing in itself, but which caused a change in the wind from the north to south-east. However, what with beating about, and aided by the current, we got along at the rate of three or four knots per hour, which, if not very satisfactory, was better than lying at anchor; so past Las Piedras, San Nicolas, the Estancia de Llavallol and Obligado, where the chain was thrown across the river in the time of Rosas, to hinder the French and English fleets from passing. On the sloping hills behind, the battle took place. Down we floated, past the perpendicular cliffs, where myriads of chattering parrots had constructed their nests in the soft material of the barranca, to San Pedro, that may be termed the apex of the immense delta of the Parana, through the centre of which, in the 'guazu' (or great) channel, the larger craft make their way to the River Plate, while the smaller vessels and passenger steamers take the southernmost channel, called Las Palmas.

We had now been six days out from Rosario, and had not made more than half the distance to Buenos Ayres. We now found ourselves in the intricacies of that part of the river known as the 'Nueve Vueltas,' or Nine Bends, and with a strong easter, the pilot had to exercise all his skill to keep the ponderous vessel off the slushy shores on either side. We had got through safely to the mouth of the Ibicuy, and in company with another barque, the Hawthorn, bound for the Uruguay river. At the junction of the Ibicuy with the main stream, there are extensive sand-banks and a narrow channel, with dangerous eddies on either side. With a favorable wind, the passage is neither difficult nor attended with risk, but on this occasion the 'easter' had increased to a gale. The most prudent course would have been to anchor; however, the pilots on board both vessels, turning the bows up stream, and manoeuvring the sails so as to keep in the channel, essayed to drift through the narrow pass. But the wind and current were too much for us. The eddy to leeward caught the pretty Jewess in its embrace, and although the anchor was let go, it was too late to save the ship from embedding her keel a couple of feet in the muddy bank. At the same moment the Hawthorne was thrown ashore a thousand yards above us; but, as this vessel was in ballast, she merely touched, and her crew hauled her out in a short time.

We looked at each in blank dismay. The gale was increasing, and was driving us every moment towards the bank. The rain was as high as it could be, and any change of wind would probably leave us high and dry in a large vessel, with 750 tons of freight on board. The prospect was desponding enough, but our difficulty only lasted a short time. With the readiness and hopefulness that rarely desert the sailor, the captain, pilot, and men set to work. The large anchor was down, and the second was not available, but the kedje was taken out, and helped to secure the position

of the bow of the vessel. Fortunately, the eddy had taken the stern up the stream, while the anchor had kept the bows straight out, and thus the vessel was broadside to the current, and this circumstance saved us, for, under these circumstances a bank rapidly forms on the lower side of the vessel, and the upper is kept clear by the 'wash. In this manner a vessel soon finds herself in a kind of canal' the lower side pressing against a bank that now reaches the surface of the water, but with plenty of water under the keel. I have often experienced this fact in the Mississippi. However, we could not wait for this rather slow process, and the danger of the river falling was before us. All the force of the capstan upon the kedje was of no avail against the strength of the wind and current. A huge yard was un-lashed, and with this it was tried to pay up the stern, but it was labor lost. That night the men retired, worn out, to their berths.

Our labors commenced again next morning, and continued until dinner time, with no favorable result. With great labor a heavy chain was taken out in two boats lashed together, and fastened to the kedje-anchor, whereby we secured a more powerful purchase.

In the meantime, the Hawthorne had again tried the passage, and had been obliged to anchor a cable's length outside of us. Seeing our predicament Captain Carpenter (all honor to him) promptly came to our assistance. He sent his men on board, and came himself. The position of his vessel, with two anchors down, enabled the Jewess to get a stout cable on board, and this, with the kedje, and the united force of the two crews at last swung the barque out of her perilous situation, at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon. You may imagine the hearty cheer that resounded over the Parana when the bows of the Jewess were seen to swing out, and I only wished the Priorato I sent to the men was so much sparkling champagne, for the poor fellows well merited it.

There was a circumstance attending this accident that I must mention; this is the passing of two Argentine war steamers, one the

THE INDIANS AND THE MAIL COACHES.

Mendoza, July 31, 1868.

In your impression of the 11th inst. I noticed an apology from your Rosario correspondent for unwittingly exaggerating the dangers of the road from San Juan, as far as was set forth in the person of young Sanchez. The general view given by him of the state of the road is, however, by no means exaggerated. We do really travel at the risk of our lives.

A few weeks ago the coach left this for Villanueva with five passengers, a priest named Gil, a small boy, Cortines, and three others unknown to me. Some four or five leagues eastward of San Luis they were stopped by two horsemen with drawn swords and called upon to surrender. On their demurring, one of the horsemen shouted out, "Advance, riflemen, and fire!" The passengers quickly alighted, revolvers in hand, and placed themselves in a line along the coach, where they were joined by the conductor, Zamora, and the Capataz, Reyna, armed with carbines. Fifteen gauchos then appeared and fired upon them from a short distance, but only hit a man who was following the coach on horseback, and who was probably not aimed at. Finding that the passengers reserved their fire for still closer quarters, the gauchos decamped, and the coach returned to San Luis for an escort of cavalry.

On seeing the escort, however, Mr. Gil thought it better to give up the journey, and abandoning his passage money, he returned to San Juan, taking young Cortines with him. The reverend gentleman related the above to me in a matter-of-fact sort of manner which did not look like exaggeration. Formerly, on taking his passage by the Mensajería, a traveller would anxiously inquire who were to be his fellow passengers, in the hope of finding them pleasant and sociable people. These qualifications are now sunk in the necessity of travelling with resolute men, possessed of good revolvers, and understanding their use. A lamentable state of things, truly!

Sarmiento is the universal panacea just now. Everybody suffers quietly at present on the understanding that Sarmiento is to cure everything. The following are the more salient features of the programme:—

- 1st. The Paraguayan war is to be put a stop to immediately. People here don't at all care how.
2nd. With equal civility montoneros and gauchos are to be polished off the pampas.
3rd. The Indians are to be driven back over the Rio Negro, a line of forts built on its northern bank, and a line of steamers sent to patrol it.
4th. A railway is to be made from Chilivelo to Mendoza.
The list of benefits to be received is interminable, and I stop here. I hope Mr. Sarmiento is something more than mortal, otherwise I fear he will hardly come up to the mark.

CERILLO.

PEACE OR WAR?

The Order of Montevideo has the following:—
It seems that in Buenos Ayres overtures are about to be initiated for the conclusion of a peace, and that the mission of Dr. Herrera is connected therewith. Now that Humaita is demolished, the honor of the allied arms is saved, and a satisfactory peace may be made, in accordance with the interests of humanity and civilization, no less than for the convenience of the allies themselves. It must not be supposed that the fall of Humaita removes all obstacles for the prosecution of the war.

Paraguay has lost one quadrilateral; only to fall back on another much stronger. Tambaré equals if not surpasses Humaita, and the positions on the Tibicuary are also very strong. And if even Lopez be beaten out of all his strong places, he will then resort to a guerilla war in the interior, such as Juárez so long carried on in Mexico. The campaign would then become interminable, which would ruin the allied nations. Peace is, therefore, an imperative necessity, and we rejoice to see that all the organs of the press unanimously call for the same. After the disaster of Curupaity the season was not proper to talk of peace, but now circumstances are different, and it is counselling to see a universal demand for the cessation of bloodshed. Perhaps the appointment of Dr. Herrera as peace-commissioner was unnecessary, seeing that Sor. Lamas was in Buenos Ayres, and the latter is a much more suitable man, and better versed in such matters. Be this as it may, all we want is peace; let us have peace, no matter who be the negotiator, and all friends of humanity will give a good will to those interested in such an issue.
Note.—We have heard opinions expressed among the foreign community of Buenos Ayres to the same effect as the above. The Russian war ended with the fall of Sebastopol. In like manner the Allies make the destruction of Humaita the salient motive for the war, and now that this is accomplished, what need have we of an endless guerilla war in Paraguay?

THE "TIMES" ON THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

An army of four thousand female combatants actually in the field must be acknowledged to be a somewhat novel incident in the world's history. Yet there seems to be little doubt that this strange phenomenon is now being exhibited on the banks of the Paraguayan River. President Lopez has been for the last three years draining his little republic of nearly the whole male population. He has now fallen back on his "Peticoat Reserve." The names of the commanding officers at the head of these female divisions—Mrs. Brigadier-General Eliza Lynch, Mrs. Lieutenant-Colonel Ferreira, Mrs. Captain Herrera—are already known, together with the positions their respective corps occupy near Villa Rica and the Tibicuary Ford. The Brazilian and Argentine journals which acquaint us with these strange particulars cry out "Shame!" and declare that General Lopez is scandalizing the civilized world. They, of course, take it for granted that young girls and mothers of families are pressed into service in Paraguay against their will; that Lopez is carrying on hostilities by such desperate measures as the most reckless consumers of 'chair a canon,'—say Frederick II. or Napoleon I.—would hardly, in their utmost straits, have dreamt of resorting to. And, indeed, whatever place some of the Returners of our day may feel disposed to assign to woman in the Council Chamber or at the polling-booth, all of us in old Europe agree to dispense with her presence in the field of battle. The exploits of Joan of Arc against the English at Orleans, those of Jeanne Hachette against the Burgundians at Beauvais, or those of Caterina Segurana against the Turks at Nice, are held out for the admiration, but not for the imitation, of our wives and daughters. They are isolated deeds of heroism, and, with whatever colour the superstitious reverence of after ages may have painted them, they were prompted by such transcendent feelings as it would be impossible for sober modern strategy to reckon upon. It was not might of arm or weight of sword that those Amazons brought into the field; they stood up in the throng like superhuman apparitions, encouraging their men, shaming them into action rather than actually sharing it with them; and it was precisely the contrast between their puny physical strength and their great moral courage which gave them their ascendancy. It was the faith and gallantry with which man was inspired that constituted the woman's miracle.

But it is otherwise in those regions of the Plate. It is a Red Indian race that General Lopez has under his orders; the admixture of indigenous blood observable in all Spanish American colonies is particularly strong in Paraguay, in that inland community which the Jesuits originally organized and disciplined out of their Indian converts, and which subsequently Dr. Francia and his successors shut up against all foreign intercourse. The description we have read of the savage fortitude with which the Paraguayan soldiers refuse quarter when writhing on the ground in the last pangs of death does not belong to ordinary European warfare. Much must be allowed for the peculiarities of that untamed savage nature. The whole of Paraguay has stood the ordeal of its present unequal struggle with the unflinching endurance of a wild Indian at the stake, and women have already shared the hardship and the dangers of the campaign—digging trenches, lading and unlading vessels, and doing duty as couriers and messengers—to such an extent that their coming forward in second line on the field at the present moment, and bearing their own share of the brunt of battle, may seem scarcely an aggravation of their lot. We do not know, however, how far the enemies of Paraguay may be entitled to taunt General Lopez with barbarism for employing the desperate resources to which they drive him. Whatever may have been the causes which originally induced Paraguay to draw the sword, there seems to be no doubt that its adversaries are now determined to carry on the war to the bitter end. The Emperor of Brazil, in the speech by which he opened the General Assembly on the 9th of last month, declared his determination not to desist from hostilities till the honour of his empire be "completely avenged." His Majesty had but lately, as he informed us, declined with thanks the "gracious tender of mediation" of the Government of the United States, anxious for the re-establishment of peace. Whatever may be the disposition of the Emperor himself, there is a large and influential party in Brazil which will bear of no other terms with Paraguay than the expulsion of Lopez and the annihilation of the inland Republic. No other course than resistance is thus left to the Paraguayans; and we cannot conceive how one man at the head of the Government could command such unlimited sacrifices both of life and property, from women as well as from men, as Lopez has hitherto obtained, if the instinct of self-immolation were not strong at the heart of the whole population, if the determination to do or die did not spring as

spontaneously from the heart of the meekest Paraguayan as from that of the Chief whom his enemies designate as the "cruel and cowardly Lopez."

Whatever share of the blame, with respect to this wretched war, may fall upon the Paraguayan Dictator, it is evident that he is fighting for existence, and hitherto fighting for good purpose. What the fortune of arms, and still more the fickleness of the allies of Brazil, the Argentines and Uruguayans may produce, it is difficult to foresee; but what is quite sure is that, after the most decisive defeat, his enemies can impose on him no worse terms than they are willing to grant him now. It is natural that he should defy them to do their utmost; and, with all the advantages the allies boast of having obtained lately, there seems little chance of either the position of Humaita or Tibicuary being forced, so long as there are men, or women, to line their bastions. It is upon Brazil and its allies that diplomacy may still exercise all the pressure it can bring to bear. The losses of Brazil, both in men and money, exceeded all the resources of that vast but disorganized and more than half bankrupt Empire. It is harrowing to read the description of the mortality endured by the Brazilian army in its late campaign. We do not know how many victims to the cholera must go to fill up the measure of revenge due to the outraged honour of Brazil; we do not know how low the funds of the Empire must fall, how high the price of gold must rise, before the war party at Rio Janeiro are brought to declare that they have had enough. All we can say is that a war in which thousands of women are sent to be butchered should not be allowed to proceed in a Christian country, if the good officers of all Christendom could possibly prevent it. The Emperor of Brazil has rejected the mediation of the United States. But why is it that the Cabinet of Washington has been allowed to act alone in this business? and how can we be sure that a joint remonstrance of all or most of the States of Europe, no less than of America, would have been or would be dismissed with the same scanty show of ceremony? We think the attempt is well renewing, and we hope to see the English Government in the name of manhood and humanity, taking the initiative.

OUR ROSARIO CORRESPONDENT.

Great Cricket Match—Town and Camp versus Railway.

August 17, 1868.

The non-arrival of the Standard containing a notice of this match until the evening of the day on which it took place, is doubtless the reason the number of spectators was not larger than at the previous contest, in which the Railway party was victorious. Notwithstanding the want of publicity which attended the event, the muster of members of our great English speaking family was considerable, and gave, in the number of fresh faces seen, a proof of the rapid increase of that portion of the foreign population in this city. The band of the Governor of the Province, which La Capital announced would be there, was on the former occasion, conspicuous by its absence; a loss that may have accounted for the sparse attendance of the ladies.
The weather was perfection, the whole scene thoroughly English; similar gatherings may it often be the writer's good fortune to chronicle. On the northern side of the field adjacent to the line of railway was a large tent used for the sale of refreshments, from which the Union Jack proudly fluttered, as though rejoicing in such an assemblage; this was a centre-piece flanked on either side by smaller tents for the use of the contending parties. Exactly opposite these erections the wickets were pitched, and when the cricketers, most in gay cricketing costume, were placed on the ground, the mother-tongue alone was heard, and the many other features of like home scenes were observed; many must have been forcibly reminded of distant lands.
The match was to have commenced at 10 o'clock, the respective teams were not, however, made up until later, and play did not begin until past eleven; consequently, at the time appointed for drawing the stumps the Townmen had just finished their record innings; the game was therefore as previously arranged, decided by the first innings; without disparagement of the Railwaymen, it may fairly be assumed, they would not have defeated their opponents as a score of 183 runs was required to make a tie. On account of the absence of several gentlemen who figured prominently on the Town side at the last match, the result was highly creditable and somewhat unexpected; it is true that each side was different on this occasion, but the Railway absentees were not equally valuable for their play. The Captains on Saturday were, Mr. Greenwood for the Railway Eleven, Mr. Johnstone for the Town.

Those who distinguished themselves and whose merits cannot be observed by an examination of the subjoined score, were Messrs. Baker and Barnett, wicket-keepers; Mr. E. Jewell, long stop; Mr. C. Jewell for his fielding;

and Messrs. Barnett, Johnstone, Jackson, E. Jewell, Oulton, and Studdart, batemen, who made hits for four runs. The meeting was altogether a great success; the proceedings passed off without a hitch of any kind, and the most perfect good humor prevailed.
Town and Camp.
C Oulton, b Wise ..... 16
G Goddard, b Wise ..... 4
E Jewell, stumped Baker ..... 35
W Barnett, b Fenn ..... 11
R Barnes, b Fenn ..... 6
J Studdert, b Wise ..... 8
A Pearson, c Baker ..... 0
G Osborne, b Fein ..... 3
M Johnstone, by Fenn ..... 3
J Pollock, run out ..... 0
Burton, run out ..... 0
Wides 12, byes 13 ..... 14
Total ..... 100

Railway.
J Greenwood, b R Barnes ..... 0
J Baker, c Johnstone ..... 0
G Renton, run out ..... 0
J Laurie, c E Jewell ..... 7
G Fenn, b Pearson ..... 1
F Jackson, b Barnett ..... 14
C Jewell, run out ..... 11
G Bill, run out ..... 0
G Wise, not out ..... 5
H Ford, b R Barnes ..... 0
C Fabert, b R Barnes ..... 0
No balls 2, wides 10, byes 12 ..... 24
Total ..... 62

Your late correspondent in his last letter stated that Mr. Wheelwright went to Cordoba with Mr. Cooper; such was not the case. Messrs. Wheelwright and Thomas left to-day for that city, so that if anything be wanting for the vigorous prosecution of these important railway works the public may rest assured it will be forthcoming.

The land, for the large hotel proposed to be built in a commanding situation at the railway end of the Calle Puerto, has not yet been bought. At a future time the undersigned hopes to give the information that the company under whose arrangement the building is to be erected have made arrangements for the execution of their project, which it is believed will be of as much benefit to the proprietors as to the public.

At present the number of vessels lying in the river is smaller than usual.

The unusual warmth experienced this winter was felt in a remarkable degree last Thursday until late in the evening, when a high wind sprang up, accompanied with some thunder, much lightning, and the slightest apology for a shower about nine o'clock. The rain which fell some days since, although most acceptable, was but a small instalment of that rain, which this part of the country so much needs.

SPHINX.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 12, '68.
To H.E. the Secretary of State in the Department of the Interior, Dr. Don Eduardo Costa.

I have the honor to inform Y.E. that, having overcome the difficulties which until now retarded the continuation of the Central Argentine Railway, the works have been already undertaken to Villa Nueva; and you may rest assured that before the end of the year they will be concluded as far as the magnificent bridge laid for them across the Rio Segundo.

The Company was very desirous that so important a work—of which the first spadeful of earth was turned by the actual President of the Republic, Don Bartolomé Mitre—could have been finished within the term of H.E.'s administration, but for unforeseen circumstances, in part caused by the Paraguayan war, in which this country has been so long engaged, and which has not only drained its resources but likewise has caused a notable scarcity of hands, in the other part by the terrible epidemic of cholera, which for so many months decimated the population, and which was so severely felt along the whole line of railway. These have been the chief causes for not having by this time reached the city of Cordoba.

God preserve Y.E. many years.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Resident Director.

B. Ayres, August 17, 1868.

Let it be answered that Government has encharged itself with satisfaction of the works of the Railway, which you will communicate and publish.

EDUARDO COSTA.

ON 'CHANGE. August 18, 1868.

Ounces, 400
Sovereigns, 122½
Patacons, 25
National Bonds, 5½

The National Bond market was in a very excited state to-day, every lot offered was eagerly bought up, and the rate rose rapidly from 49½ to 51½, which price, however, the bulls declined to purchase. Symptoms of reaction became apparent, Bonds closing heavily at 51½ cash, 51½ for 31st Aug., and 51½ 30th September. After a gradual rise in price of 8 per cent., some slight reaction must be expected, especially as it must be borne in mind that in a few weeks an immense amount of money will be needed for the wool clip.

Exchange was done at 49½ and 49; on London but few transactions; on France, 5.10 to 5.18.

Discounts are easier. Several large amounts placed at 10 per cent. per annum for select bills. The Provincial Bank discounted an unusually large amount. It is to be hoped that bankers and discounters will reject all accommodation paper, for as surely as this species of paper is encouraged by a low interest, so certainly shall we again have a pressure in the money market. The bane of this market is the general facility of obtaining credit without due restrictions, and a determined set should be made against all "kittling."

We understand that the Spanish claims will be very shortly settled; nothing is now wanting but to deliver the National Bonds to the Spanish minister for delivery to the claimant.

At Messrs. Balbin and Plowes' auction mart, 40 runs were put up for competition. The attendance was large, and the prices obtained were 500 to 5,000 dollars currency each. All these animals have been carefully reared under Mr. Latham's special attention, and another lot of same age and quality is announced for sale on Monday, 24th Sept.

BIRTH. August 12, at Rosario, Santa Fé, the wife of Arnold Schaeffer, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES. August 10, at the English Church, by the Rev. J. C. Ford, William, third son of Mr. J. Forrester, of Burslem, Staffordshire, England, to Mary Anne, third daughter of Mr. James Cowes, of this city.

On the 10th inst., at 37, Calle Defensa, by the Rev. James Smith, John Alexander, eldest son of the late Mr. James Gibson, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. James Cowes, both of this city.

DEATH. August 18, at 90, Calle Parque, Mr. Archibald Wilson, son of Mr. George Wilson, of Glasgow, aged 21 years.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO.

The steamer Rio Negro, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports.
The steamer Lujan, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced.
The steamer Rio Uruguay, on Saturday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.
The steamer Lujan, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Gualeguay, Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced.
The steamer Rio Negro, on Monday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.

SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMBOAT CO., 361 CALLE CUYO.

The steamer Clary, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Humaitá, Curupaity, and all intermediate ports. Passages at half price.
The steamer Provador, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Humaitá, Curupaity, Corrientes, and ports. Passages reduced.
The steamer Paraná, on Tuesday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo, with cargo and passengers.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ, 110 CALLE VADAVIA.

The Italian steamer Venezia, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Itapiru, Curupaity, and intermediate ports. Passages reduced 50 per cent.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

The steamer Beaulieu, on Wednesday, at 10 a.m., for Colonia.
The steamer James T. Brady, on Wednesday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.
The steamer Estrella, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario. From the Retiro Station.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

The British steamer Laguerre, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Itapiru, Curupaity, and ports.
National steamer Victoria, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for La Victoria and Zarate. From the Railway Station, Retiro.

GREGORIO MOHORADE, 163 CALLE BELGRANO—163.

Has always in Stock a large and varied Supply of Gentlemen's Elastic Boots, at \$100
Gentlemen's Double-Soled Boots, at 100
Gentlemen's Superior Boots, at 120
Ladies' Fine Boots, at \$60 to 70

Has also an extensive lot of Children's Boots (Gaiters and Puttees), Nailed and Copper-Toed, at equally Low Prices. 155, 6p, 19

BANCO ITALIANO, 109 AND 113, RECONQUISTA.

The Shareholders of the Banco Italiano are hereby requested to produce at the Treasury of this Bank the COUPONS, No. 3, of their Shares, for the Payment of Interest on the Capital, at the Rate of 4 PER CENT. Annually, corresponding to the First Half-Year ended 30th day of June last.

M. GOMEZ DE OLIVEIRA, Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18, 1868. 151, 6p, 19

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. Mails for Brazil, Spain, Portugal, France, Great Britain, and Italy will be Despatched per Marseilles Steampacket "Savoie," hence for Genoa, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., on which day Correspondence for the above-named Countries will be received at the Central office up to TWELVE O'CLOCK, and at the Branch in Calle 25 de Mayo up to HALF-PAST TWELVE.

F. P. HANSEN, Secretary. Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18, 1868. 143, 2p, 19

GLOVER, DARNISHIRE, AND CO. REMOVED. Their Office of Business From No. 17, CALLE FLORIDA, To No. 26, FLORIDA. 148, 6p, 19

BEZZIQUEUE: Who has the favourite Game? NO ONE! But it will be in a few days, With Rules In English and Spanish. 141, 6p, 19

THE PUBLIC. Being compelled, on account of my continued ill-health, to give up for some time the active personal management of my Business, I will, in the meantime, be conducted by Charles H. Hibbert, my Head Clerk, to whom I have now given an Interest in the Business. I take this opportunity to thank the Public in general for the very liberal support given to my Establishment at 75, SAN MARTIN, and hope for a continuance of the same under my present Manager. HENRY LOEDEL. Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18, 1868. 138, 6p, 19

100 DOLLARS [w/c] REWARD. Lost, on SATURDAY, in Calle Bolivar or Defensa, a Lady's Waterproof Cloak. The above Reward will be paid on delivery of the Cloak at Messrs. DARNISHIRE, KRABBE, & CO'S, 138, Calle Florida. 144, 6p, 19

400 DOLLARS [w/c] REWARD. Lost, on the Night of the 16th inst., in Calle de Artes, near Café, a Pocket Book, containing Letters of Exchange (first and second), drawn by Lams and Co., in favour of the Commercial Bank of Corrientes, and indorsed by Wm. H. HAYGROFT, 164, San Martin. 146, 6p, 19

WOOL BAGS, of Superior Quality, for Sale, at 26, FLORIDA. 149, 1m, 19

ESTANCIOLA—To Rent, One League in Cañuelas, and two Leagues in the Fortín de Arco. For further particulars, apply at No. 36, Piedad. 150, 6p, 19

The Advertiser (an Englishman lately arrived in this country) is anxious to be Employed as an Accountant in an English Mercantile House, or as Secretary to a Private Gentleman; but is willing to take any situation the duties of which might find himself competent to undertake. Can show first-class testimonials and references. Address, by note, W. P. Standard Office. 139, 6p, 19

SONNABEND, on 22 AUGUST, ABENDUNTERHALTUNG, Anfang, 8½ Uhr. 134, 6p, 19

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, & RIVER PLATE STEAMERS. MESSRS. LAMPORT AND HOLT'S LINE. STEAMSHIP HALLEY, 1374 TONS, JOHNSON, Commander.

FOR PASSENGERS AND CARGO. This Steamer will be despatched for LIVERPOOL, via Montevideo and Brazil, ON WEDNESDAY, 26th INST.

Has excellent accommodation for Saloon and Steerage Passengers. Parcels and Specie—Freight on the latter, One-half per Cent.—will be received by the Agents up to Noon on Day of Sailing.

For Rates of Freight, Passage-money, and all further particulars, apply to the Agents, HENRY A. GREEN & CO.; Or to the Brokers, GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL, & CO., 128, 2p, 15 85, Calle Reconquista.

GREAT RAM AUCTION, BY DON MARIANO HILLINGHURST. At the BARRACA DE BELLA, on the 15th of SEPTEMBER, 1868, of 20 or 25 head of Shorn Full particulars in the Printed Catalogue, gratuitously distributed by the Auctioneer, at No. 2, POTOSI. 53, 2p, 19

FOR SALE, several Hundred Sheep.—Intending Sheepfarmers should apply to C. Borchgrevink, Calle Piedad, and Calle 26 de Mayo, 6 O'Clock. 132, 6p, 18

ON SALE.—CHAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M. Fenechard and Co., Oporto; BRANDY, H. R. prime quality, Roulet and Lehmann, Cognac;—ADREN D. BAILEY & CO., 86, Parque. 136, 15, 18

ON SALE.—CAMPAGNE, genuine Veuve Clicquot and Ponsardin, Reims, in whole and half-bottles; POIT VIN, white quality, D. M.

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

NO MORE GRAY HAIR! NO MORE THINNING HEADS! NO MORE DAN DRUFF!!!

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

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Well wanted to work well.

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

J. RAUSHEIM CHIROPODIST, 20-CALLE SUTUPACHA-20. Feet erect straight in again introducing himself.

THE AMATEUR STAKES. Distance, 10 squares. Weight of riders, 14 lbs. Entrance, \$200-\$500 added.

THE NAVARRO RACES. ON 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1885. [Open to the English-speaking Community.]

THE MOTHER'S FRIEND. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR INFANTS. This most valuable Preparation, discovered by Mrs. Winslow, has been used in thousands of cases.

THE RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH CO. (LIMITED). CHIEF OFFICES: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO.

THE RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH CO. (LIMITED). Working arrangements having been entered into by the above Company with the Southern Railway Company.

THE RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH CO. (LIMITED). Special Delivery Rates for other Stations to be fixed up at the time of receiving for transmission.

Sewerage Pipes. TO BE SOLD A Large Quantity of FIRECLAY PIPES, 6in. and 8in. Diameter.

THE ACME OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IS ACHIEVED IN THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF NEW MEDICAL PRINCIPLES IN DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS.

THE ACME OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IS ACHIEVED IN THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF NEW MEDICAL PRINCIPLES IN DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS.

THE ACME OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IS ACHIEVED IN THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF NEW MEDICAL PRINCIPLES IN DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS.

THE ACME OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IS ACHIEVED IN THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF NEW MEDICAL PRINCIPLES IN DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS.

THE ACME OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IS ACHIEVED IN THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF NEW MEDICAL PRINCIPLES IN DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS.

THE ACME OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IS ACHIEVED IN THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF NEW MEDICAL PRINCIPLES IN DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS.

THE ACME OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IS ACHIEVED IN THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF NEW MEDICAL PRINCIPLES IN DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS.

THE ACME OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IS ACHIEVED IN THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF NEW MEDICAL PRINCIPLES IN DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS.

THE ACME OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IS ACHIEVED IN THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF NEW MEDICAL PRINCIPLES IN DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS.

LUNCHROOMS & SNUG, 113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.



WINE AND SPIRITS ENGLISH ALES & PORT. Superior Irish, Scotch and Bourbon WHISKEY.

YOUNG LADIES FRENCH SCHOOL, 42 CALLE CERRITO, MONTEVIDEO. Established for the purpose of instructing the children of respectable foreign residents.

ENGLISH DRAPER YESTABLISHMENT, 61-CALLE CORRIENTES-61. Mr. THOMAS HOLMES has much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres and those resident in the provinces that he has just received.

GOVERNING GOODS. BLACK FRENCH MERINOES, & MELINS. DE LAINES, AND ALPACAS, BLACK MEXICAN SHAWLS, and LONGS.

CAÑADA DE GOMEZ RACE CLUB. The First Spring Meeting will be held at CAÑADA DE GOMEZ STATION on the Central Argentine Railway, on TUESDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1885.

SOUTH AMERICA VERSUS THE WORLD. THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF MODERN TIMES! HAS CURED THOUSANDS!

REMOVAL. GALBRAITH AND HUNTER HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, No. 55, CALLE DEFENSA, (NEXT DOOR TO LATE STORE).

WHEELBARROWS FOR ONE, TWO, AND THREE HORSES. FORK, HOE, PICK, AND AXE HANDLES. HAND AND POWER CORN-SHELLERS. BEST STEEL PRUNING SHEARS.

T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co., 83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda, BUENOS AYRES. WAREHOUSE OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AUTUMN GOODS, ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61. LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SOUTH AMERICA VERSUS THE WORLD. THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF MODERN TIMES! HAS CURED THOUSANDS!

REMOVAL. GALBRAITH AND HUNTER HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, No. 55, CALLE DEFENSA, (NEXT DOOR TO LATE STORE).

REMOVAL. GALBRAITH AND HUNTER HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, No. 55, CALLE DEFENSA, (NEXT DOOR TO LATE STORE).

REMOVAL. GALBRAITH AND HUNTER HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, No. 55, CALLE DEFENSA, (NEXT DOOR TO LATE STORE).

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU & CO. 101-Cangallo-103, BUENOS AYRES.

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

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

FOR MONTEVIDEO. THE AMERICAN STEAMER. JAMES T. BRADY, CAPT. HENRY TAITERSON, WITH FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS, LEAVES BUENOS AYRES, LEAVES MONTEVIDEO, ON MONDAY, AT FIVE P.M. ON TUESDAY, AT FIVE P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, AT FIVE P.M. ON THURSDAY, AT FIVE P.M. ON FRIDAY, AT FIVE P.M. ON SATURDAY, AT FIVE P.M.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS: MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72-RECONQUISTA-72. 26, xp, j4

ROSARIO DE SANTA FE ATHLETIC SPORTS. FIRST SPRING MEETING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1885. Stewards: R. Ogilvie, R. Browne, N. Surman, Treasurer and Secretary: H. J. McNab.

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A YORP "RIO DE LA PLATA". De Bs. Aires al Rosario por toneladas 40 picos cubicos \$ 6 ftes.

AGUAS ABAJO. De Curupaity a Barro Colorado 2 ftes. por cuero y arroba de curda 6 especies anologas.

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paz, which is in the best locality in this city.