

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE OANGALLO

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

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE OANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, 12 per cent. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 6 per cent.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Royal Mail Steampacket Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their Rates of Passage:

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

CHIEF OFFICE: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO. CENTRAL STATION: 87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH-TARIFF

Ten Words, exclusive of Address, 50m/c, or \$5.1. For every additional Ten Words, \$2m/c, or \$2.1.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH-TARIFF

Ten Words, exclusive of Address, 50m/c, or \$5.1. For every additional Ten Words, \$2m/c, or \$2.1.

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NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH-TARIFF

Ten Words, exclusive of Address, 50m/c, or \$5.1. For every additional Ten Words, \$2m/c, or \$2.1.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDRA-80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Reserve Fund Jan. 1898 £1,450,000 do.

THE PROVINICIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c. and \$7.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

RATES OF INTEREST

Private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c. To private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum do. In account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.

TORRES Y SCHICKELDANTZ

Comisionarios de hacienda vadora, yeguariza y lanar para saladero y matadero, Corrales del Sud, Calle de Estados Unidos 211, ind. Defensa 179. 25 xp 25

EDWARD MEDICOTT & CO.

WINE! WINE!! WINE!!! Superior Amontillado and Table Sherry of the well-known brands Gonzalez & Dubosse, F. Head, Penmarin, and Duff Gordon.

SPANISH WINES

Superior Amontillado and Table Sherry of the well-known brands Gonzalez & Dubosse, F. Head, Penmarin, and Duff Gordon.

ELECTRIC BELLS

In this new Establishment will be found every Electric apparatus, such as Electric Wire of all kinds suitable for Electric Telegraph; Electric Bells and all Scientific Instruments; Magnesium Light; Electric Light; Acoustic Tubes made according to every kind; Plungo Baths, etc.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital £1,000,000. Income £110,000. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, and Goods in the Custom-house, Barracks, and in private ones, produce in the Barracks or in Deposits, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

THE BLENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Splendid Investment for the CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RETIRES, etc.

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1898. CIRCULATION 3000

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital £2,000,000. Income £160,000. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Barracks, and in private ones, produce in the Barracks or in Deposits, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA

General Agent of the Company. 151

HOTEL EUROPA

Established 25 de Mayo. Board and Lodging, 50c a day, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night. Day Boarders at Reasonable Terms.

CASIMIR SMITH, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT

46 CALLE RECONQUISTA. Would interest himself professionally in the Sales or Purchases of Lands and Stock, the regulation of Title Deeds, or other legal Documents, likewise the collection of standing Accounts with Government.

CAJA DE CREDITO

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current—Gold and Silver, 6 per cent. per annum. Do., 90 days, 5 do., do. Do., 6 months, 4 do., do. Do., 12 months, 3 do., do.

NOVELTY IN BUENOS AYRES

Glasses, in Pint Bottles, at No. 108, CALLE VENEZUELA. ALES and PORTERS—Ind. Cooper, and Co.'s Pale Ale, in Quarts and Pints; Guinness's Extra Stout, in Quarts and Pints; Bareilly, Perkin's, and Co.'s Imperial Stout, in Quarts and Pints; London Stout, in Quarts and Pints.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

Mr. PETER DAHLSTROM, (Formerly of Chiswick), Wishes to announce to the Public, that he has OPENED His New and Improved Store, at 233, CALLE LIMA, Next to the Southern Railway Station, Where he has a large and varied Assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, in all the latest styles, which demand Inspection.

NOTICE

Letters can be presented to all Parts of the World, at LOEBEL'S, 75 Calle San Martin. The Packet Edition of the Standard is on Sale at LOEBEL'S, 75 San Martin. 105 1m 52

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY

The undersigned is authorized to request Subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through them, to call and pay without further delay their Subscriptions ended during the year 1897, and also those payable in advance for the year 1898, should they not yet not paid for; otherwise they will be under the necessity of suspending immediately their Periodicals.

ARGENTINE BANK, 81, 83, and 85 San Martin

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. PRESIDENT: D. JUAN B. PENA. Director: D. ANAROBIS LANUS. The rate of interest until further notice will be—ALLOWES.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND OF 1897. The Dividend declared for 1897 at the General Meeting held in London on the 17th of June, will be Paid to the Shareholders inscribed in the Buenos Ayres Register at the Company's Register, 121 Calle 25 de Mayo, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Signed) FRANK PARISH, Chairman of the Com. of Management. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 2, 1898. 27 1m 84

GEORGE PRINS & CO.

Advise the Commercial Public that they have established a House of Business for Import and Export of all Commodities from Europe, Rosario, and the Provinces. They have opened Commercial Relations with England, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, and New York; and as they possess sufficient Capital and experience they hope for the protection of the Public. 60 1m 66

THE UNDESIGNED HAS RE-OPENED HIS STUDIO, AT 14 CALLE MAIPU.

MIGUEL NAVARRO VIOLA. "BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL" Published in London after Arrival of each Fortnightly Mail, by the Great Southern Railway. Subscriptions will be received or Copies furnished, on application to CLAYPOLE, BROTHERS, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. N.B.—Copies delivered two hours after arrival of each Mail. 47 xp 30

SANTILLAN & LEGUINECHE

Consiguatarios de Frutas del Pais, Wool and Produce Brokers, 90-CALLE PIEDRA-90.

NOTICE

The Undersigned begs to inform the Ship Captains and Owners of Vessels, and the Public in general, that they will find all sorts of Provisions, such as Salted Beef, Pork, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, etc., at the Great Southern Railway, 50 Calle 25 de Mayo. G. FELIPES. 108 1m 513

GREAT COLLECTION OF SHEARS, TWINE, ETC.

TORROBA BROTHERS, MERCEDES AND CHIVILCOY. 136 xp 515

EXTRACT OF MEAT BISCUITS

One Pound of these Biscuits contains, in an unaltered condition, the quantity of Liebig's Extract of Meat obtained from 3lbs. of the finest Best. Patented and Manufactured by PECK, FREAN, & CO., LONDON; ALSO, LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, Guaranteed to be Pure Liebig's Signature, in 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb. Jars. To be obtained at GRANWELL & MURRAY'S, 66-CALLE RECONQUISTA-66. 161 1m 517

FOREWARDED, FOREWARDED

30-RIVADAVIA-30.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

THE SAFEST, MOST SUCCESSFUL, AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SPASMS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLIC, &c., &c., &c. It is largely employed in Hospital and Private Practice by the highest Members of the Medical Profession as a remedy of intrinsic value in the above-mentioned diseases. Correspondence by an eminent Physician, for the treatment of CHOLERA.

ARGENTINE BANK, 81, 83, and 85 San Martin

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. PRESIDENT: D. JUAN B. PENA. Director: D. ANAROBIS LANUS. The rate of interest until further notice will be—ALLOWES.

SAVINGS BANK

Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. On specie and currency 4 per cent. per annum. A. MARCO DEL PONT, Manager. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1898. 5 xp

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-97. 166-xp m26

BASS'S ALE, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE, AND BARGAIN AT PERKINS'S LONDON STOUT, THE CASINO, ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA.

Gold Watches and Clocks, French, Royal Exchange, London, ON SALE BY MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72 CALLE RECONQUISTA. 241 xp 228

THOMAS BRADLEY

Custom House Despatcher, Shipbroker, And General Commission Agent, 20-RECONQUISTA-113 xp 316

REDUCED FARES

NATIONAL STRAMER ESTRELLA. FOR ROSARIO. Will leave the Tigre on SUNDAYS, at Half-past Eleven a.m. (leaving the Retiro at Ten a.m.), returning on Wednesdays from Rosario. FOR SAN PEDRO: Will leave the Tigre on THURSDAYS, at Five p.m. (leaving the Retiro at Half-past Two p.m.), calling at Zarate and the Barradero. She will leave San Pedro on FRIDAYS, at Four p.m., arriving in the Tigre on Saturdays in time for the first train to Buenos Ayres. NEW RATES: Zarate ..... \$1.4 Barradero ..... \$1.8 San Pedro ..... \$1.6 San Nicolas ..... \$1.0 Rosario ..... \$1.2 Storage Half-Priced.

Small Parcels, &c., must be in the Agency before Four o'clock in the Afternoon of the day before sailing.

For further particulars apply to the Agency, 67 Calle 25 de Mayo. 206 xp 227 H. DOWSE

C. TURMEAU

Established for the Sale of Tea by Retail, at Wholesale Prices. 82 xp 310

DONOVAN AND BENTHAM

WOOL & GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS, 117-CALLE BOLIVAR-117. 225-12m 28

JOHN THOMSON & CO.

SURVEYORS AND ADMISTERS OF GENERAL AVERAGES. OFFICE-20 CALLE LA BAJA DO ROSARIO. 17 xp 25

GERMAN BURMEISTER

Consiguatarios de Frutas del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 106-CALLE VENEZUELA-106. ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO. G. BEHRENS. Successor to Sprunck & Co., respectfully informs the Foreign Public of the River Plate of his receipt of a large consignment of valuable Library Works, comprising many productions of the best English writers. Always on hand a large stock of the best French and British Stationery. 103 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO. 67 xp

BUNTER'S NERVE

For Destroying the Sensitive Nerves of Decayed Teeth, and instantly Curing Tooth-ache, at the same time forming a Stopping, rendering the operation of Extraction seldom necessary. To be had of CRANWELL & MURRAY'S, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 66 Calle Reconquista, Buenos Ayres. 68 1m 58

CRANWELL & MURRAY'S

REMOVES DANDRUFF AND ALL IMPURITIES FROM THE HEAD. RESTORES THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, AND PREVENTS IT FROM FALLING OFF. Promotes the Growth & Strength of the Hair, Giving it the Lustre and Health of Youth. Will Restore Grey Hair to its Original Color, and Prevents it from Falling Off. THIS IS NOT A DYE, AND CONTAINS NO OIL. 30-CALLE RIVADAVIA-30. 110 1m 513

SPLENDID CHANCE

To be sold in consequence of ill-health of the present owner, which has prevented him from attending to business, the good will of the Grand Central Photographic Gallery, known as the fotografia del Standard, Calle Dolgora 74, three squares from the Plaza, round the corner from the Post-office, and in front of the new Post-office, will be disposed of by private contract. 81 1m 511

GEORGE BROWN

GROCEER AND TEA DEALER, Corner of Calles 25 de Mayo and Cangallo. 41m 2

ABOGADO

EL QUE BUSQUEREA la vuela a dirigir el Estudio, MIGUEL NAVARRO VIOLA. 65 1m 56

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Spring Meeting will be held on Wednesday, 11th Nov., 1868. The following is the Program (subject to alterations):— 1.—High Jump, Standing. 2.—do, Running. 3.—100 Yards Race. 4.—Hop, Skip, and Jump. 5.—Mile Race. 6.—Vaulting. 7.—Throwing the Hammer. 8.—40 Yards Race. Interval of one hour. 9.—Boys' Race. 160 Yards. 10.—Hurdle Race. 100 Yards. 11.—Broad Jump, Running. 12.—do, Standing. 13.—100 Yards Hurdle Race. 10 flights, 3ft. 3in. 14.—Pole Leaping. 15.—Half-Mile Steeplechase. 16.—Race upon Sticks. 17.—200 Yards Race. Consolation Stakes. Entries will be received until Saturday, 30th of October, at Messrs. Mackern's, 44, San Martin; or by any of the following Gentlemen who compose the Committee:—Wilson Jackson, jun.; T. B. Smith, P. Galbraith, A. J. Howden, F. Jacobs, and D. Willocks.

The following Resolutions were passed at the last General Meeting:— 1. All Entries are subject to the approval of the Committee. 2. The minimum Subscription for Competitors is to be £100, and each entry £20. 3. The Committee are empowered to disqualify any Competitor not appearing in suitable costume. 4. The present holders of the Champion Medals for Putting the Stone, Hammer-throwing, and Hurdle Race require at least One Month's Notice of a competitor's intention to compete against them. 27s. per 1. THOMAS HOGG, Secretary.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FIRST SPRING MEETING, NOVEMBER 11, 1868. Stewards—R. Ogilvie, R. Browne, N. Surman, W. S. Cookson, A. Jordan. Treasurer and Secretary—H. J. McNab. Judge—W. Seymour. Starter—J. S. Cunningham.

- 1.—FLAT RACE—100 Yards.—Entrance, \$1, with \$15 added. 2.—THROWING THE HAMMER—16lb.—Entrance, \$1, with \$8 added. 3.—HURDLE RACE—150 Yards.—Three Flights, 3ft. 3in.—Entrance, \$3, with \$10 added. 4.—HIGH JUMP RUNNING.—Entrance, \$2, with \$12 added. 5.—FLAT RACE—440 Yards.—Entrance, \$3, with \$15 added. 6.—LENGTH JUMP, STANDING.—Entrance, \$1, with \$5 added. 7.—FLAT RACE—One Mile.—Entrance, \$5, with \$20 added. 8.—SACK RACE—50 Yards.—Entrance, \$1, with \$10 added. 9.—LENGTH JUMP RUNNING.—Entrance, \$2, with \$10 added. 10.—HURDLE RACE—250 Yards.—Five Flights, 3ft. 6in.—Entrance, \$2, with \$25 added. The Rules of the Athletic Club of London strictly adhered to. \$1,75p. per 22

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding Five Lines inserted SIX times for \$10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. If notice 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.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Oct. 7, 6.15 P.M. The Brazilian steamer Arinos entered yesterday. She brings European dates to the 7th of September, brought to Rio per La Platte.

London, Aug. 31. The Morning Post says that the Queen will return to Windsor on the 11th September.

The Great Eastern has been chartered by the French Transatlantic Telegraph Company, and will be made ready as soon as possible to take in the telegraph cable destined to connect France with the United States.

Dublin, Sept. 5. A great fire near Cork; considerable damage done.

The Toronado's claims will not be pushed upon the Spanish Government.

London, Sept. 3. In the Irish mail train accident at Abergele thirty-six persons lost their lives.

Madrid, Sept. 4. At a banquet at the United States Embassy, Mr. Schofield said that the misunderstanding between the United States and England were now amicably settled, and that the two nations would be united as one.

New York, Aug. 31. Gold, 144. Exchange on London, 109. Cotton, Middling Upland, 30 1/2 c. Paris, Sept. 5. Prince Napoleon has returned from Havre.

The Constitutional is in favor of peace.

Paris, Sept. 6. M. De Loustier denied to-day in the Embassy with Lord Stanley expressions of peace were exchanged.

Rumors of an alliance between France and Spain, brought about by the state of affairs at Rome.

It is said an interview between the Queen of Spain and the Emperor Napoleon will take place in some city on the frontier.

Nothing commercial.

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 30. Exchange upon London, 193, at 90 days. Few transactions effected at this price.

Sovereigns, business done at 12.250. Onnces, 39.000. Montevideo. Some good business doing on the Bolsa.

Yesterday a cargo of Cardiff coal realised 89 grs. per ton, on board. Exchange upon London, £2,000 passed, at 60 1/2, gold. The French ship Perseverant chartered in Buenos Ayres for Havre with tallow and bales, price 50 and 10 per cent. Further fine.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

The position of affairs at headquarters calls for comment; since the allies crossed the Teguayacu, there has been little published respecting their movements, and this silence on the part of army writers has given rise to a belief that there was nothing much to write about, as the war was drawing to a close, about a month ago it was very freely said that Lopez was coming down in the "Wasp," and that his army was reduced to a few regiments of boys, but the news which now comes down by every steamer thick and heavy dispels all those fanciful delusions and reveals the fact, that instead of the war drawing to a close, it is only now that the real hard fighting is beginning.

The bridge fight at the Pisigueros took this city by surprise; at first people refused to believe the statements of the Captain of the transport, who reported the arrival of 240 wounded at Humaita but the news by the Venezia is even of increased importance. The allied commander, it appears, determined to ascertain the exact position of the enemy, ordered the advance guards to reconnoitre the lines; the Brazilians at once pushed out in a westerly direction and came upon an immense lagoon which stretches for leagues around, and only at one or two places affords pass. The presence of the enemy in the adjoining woods was felt every now and then by the advancing columns, to the right of the lake the allies found a small redoubt defended by a Paraguayan picket, this they attacked and soon took by storm, but the Paraguayans had help near at hand for suddenly a large body came up and the fight became general.

As far as we can gather from the details at hand both sides fought well, and with probably equal loss. Some of our colleagues state that the Brazilians had about 300 men placed hors de combat, but from a very intelligent passenger who has just arrived from Villa Oliva, we learn that there were two fights, and that the loss at the redoubt was not so heavy as stated. The second fight occurred on the day following the battle of the redoubt, and was also brought about by the Allies trying to reconnoitre inland. The fight was, however, only a small skirmish. The real state of affairs is, that the instant the Allies move in the least west or north, they fall in with the enemy, and the country thereabouts is so densely wooded, and so surrounded with quagmires, that it is now generally believed at headquarters that the advance of the army by land will be no longer attempted; but all the available gunboats, steamers, and sailing-vessels, will follow in the wake of the ironclads, and 25,000 men at once be thrown into Asuncion, so as to outflank Lopez. For this purpose our informant states that the Marques Casias is but waiting the arrival of some cargoes of jerked beef from Montevideo; but already it is rumored that Mercedes, that Lopez means to play the Russian game and make Asuncion another Moscow.

The Marques of Casias is, of course, the best judge as to the tactics to be adopted; but it seems to us that by dividing the army and throwing so large a force into Asuncion, instead of outflanking Lopez, he would be outflanking himself and endanger his line of communications. The natural position of Villeta is much stronger than was generally anticipated. The Paraguayans are posted upon high hills, upon which they have mounted their artillery. All the passes through the lagoons, all the paths through the woods, are within range of the Paraguayan guns; and, so long as the supplies hold out, and his soldiers stand by him, Lopez may derive the power of the Allies. This is the true and impartial sketch of the position, as supplied to us by parties who have come down from there. The pass at Villeta is defended, but the ironclads can pass up without much trouble; as for steamers and sailing vessels they cannot attempt to go up until the shore batteries are at first silenced. At the leaving of the Venezia it was very currently rumored that two of the ironclads had passed up to Asuncion; probably by the next steamer we shall learn something authentic respecting the ironclads.

The Linnet and Beacon are in the Paraguayan river. Mr. Gould is on board. The heat is terrific, and fresh beef very scarce. The Argentine army has come up, but supplying the army at its present encampment is a very expensive and arduous business. A steamer has arrived at Palma with a cargo of bullock carts. Forage still keeps arriving, and large orders for horses have been sent down.

On the night of the 30th a Paraguayan force was felt in the woods, at the rear of the allied encampment. Owing to the density of the woods pursuit is utterly out of the question. A Paraguayan officer, said to be Caballero, is posted inland a few miles off; he is the most daring in the Paraguayan army, and hangs on the rear of the allies.

The health of the allied army is good, notwithstanding that the heat is most oppressive. The Paraguayans, it appears, have made a deep fosse close to Angostura, which cuts off the road, and will admit the waters from the river Paraguay.

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THE CHIVILCOY FESTIVAL.

SECOND DAY. The day opened under threatening clouds away, and allowed the program of the day's proceedings to be gone through with great regularity. At 10 o'clock Mr Sarmiento and the guests from town were entertained at breakfast in the Hotel del Globo by the Municipality.

The table was laid for 40 covers, and to the good humour and mirth that reigned supreme, the extemporaneous poetical effusions of some of the guests gave additional zest. A most agreeable episode closed this first scene. A youthful representative of the future Chivilcoy, a child three years old, nephew of Dr. Gorostiza, on being presented to Sarmiento, recited a long string of verses in Spanish, and another in French, with a grace and self-possession perfectly phenomenal. He was rewarded with an enthusiastic ovation, particularly from the charming lips of the ladies present.

After breakfast a visit was paid to the schools, and at about one o'clock while some went in coaches to perambulate the broad streets of the town, and make a foray for flowers in its quintas and gardens, Sr. Sarmiento, with the more serious portion of the company, repaired to the room destined for the Library, where a conference was improvised, and he, with telling eloquence, descanted at great length on the management of public libraries in the United States, pointing out the road to be followed in order to endow Chivilcoy with a library that should respond to the enlightened views of its founders.

Four o'clock was the hour fixed for the great banquet, and soon after that hour the company repaired to the Municipal House, in the patio of which tables were laid for 250 covers under an enormous awning, tastefully decorated with flags and flowers.

A photographer from Buenos Ayres took a view of the scene before the dinner began, which was understood to have been very successful. Sr. Sarmiento occupied the head of the table, and during a lull that preceded the active plying of knives and forks, he rose and said that President Mitre had particularly charged him to express to the people of Chivilcoy how deeply he greeted that his official engagements had prevented his accepting the invitation to be present.

Towards the conclusion of the dinner, Dr. J. J. Alsina proposed with a few well-turned words the health of Sr. Sarmiento, who shortly afterwards rose and said:— Gentlemen,

I owe the pleasure of visiting a spot, so full of pleasing associations for me, to the Municipality of Chivilcoy, having expressed its earnest desire that I should come among you as a simple citizen. Chivilcoy has been an utopia which I have followed for many years, and now I see it a practical reality. I once gave a description of the Pampa, without having seen it, in a book that has lived merely for this graphic description. Owing to the vicissitudes of war, I afterwards, from the deck of a steamer in San Lorenzo of Santa Fe, described the Pampa in all its beauty, and when treading upon it I felt it was the same Pampa I had imagined, and I even thought that the fragrance of its grass had formerly affected my senses while I was describing it. The same thing happens to me now, on seeing again Chivilcoy, this robust child which I left ten years ago in its green cradle; such as I see it now, it seems to me that I saw it when my friend Gorostiza told me the names of the few and casual plantations which I saw in the horizon from the Laguna del Tigre. As was said by a traveller visiting the present ruins of Palmyra, I could even then say of the future Chivilcoy, "A wealthy city will ere long flourish here; this spot, so silent now, will be animated by the bustle of an active population, and a busy multitude will move in these now solitary roads."

Because this is the difference between a philosopher that contemplates past civilizations in ancient worlds, and the imagination of the American statesman, who improvises in this virgin soil new worlds, manly societies, opulent cities, and green fields. Who among you has not, in his hours of hopeful dreams, endowed his country with the prodigies of art, agriculture, and civilization? Who has not felt, at some moment, fired with a poetic enthusiasm, or scanned into the future with prescient foresight until the prosaic reality of our agitated life has come to efface, with a rude hand, the beautiful picture he had created?

But Chivilcoy is here before my eyes—I felt its presence from the windows of the railway car—I saw it leap, gulf, stretching its green curtain of vegetation in the horizon, as far as the sight could reach—I now see it close, and I can count, one by one, its giant's steps, contemplate how much the trees have grown, wonder at the increase of industry, look at the faces of thousands of its new inhabitants, and avail myself of the means of rapid communication that connect it with the capital, and the hundreds of carriages that roll in its broad streets.

But I find something else that did not enter into my programme, and it is the republican spirit, the feeling of self-government, the municipal action of its inhabitants; I have been assured that the Municipality is anxious to pay for its own schools, and that the inhabitants of this city, what is called the Legislature, insists upon their accepting, *volens colens*, some miserable salaries paid to the teachers. Of these curious transactions I know several in our country; once I took the trouble of making a present to the schools of the Paraná, of three thousand hard dollars' worth of North American school forms, and of books, and the Minister of Public Instruction refused to receive them, [I was then Senator, or I know not what, for Buenos Ayres.] and thought that it would be an attack of the Municipality, with a host of children of his Capital were well seated; [Laughter] I offered them to the Minister of Government of the Uruguay Republic, and he replied that he knew not what to do with them. [Laughter] I advise the Municipality of Chivilcoy to hold a secret session for the purpose of laying contributions for their schools, which they ought to collect by means of mysterious and nocturnal agents, and thus be able to give education to all [hear hear].

Here I am, then, in Chivilcoy, the Pampa, as it might be in the course of ten years. Here is the Gaucho, a son of the Pampa, with a horse, a rein to live, and a piece of ground that will give sustenance to his family. Here is the foreigner already domiciled, with a better title to property, than the indigenous inhabitant, who, when poor, is named by professions when rich, goes to live in the city of Buenos Ayres. Chivilcoy is here like a book with fine engravings that speak to the eye, to the mind, and even to the heart; and yet it is not always that all read with profit its brilliant pages. It is always the same everywhere. Nations are short-sighted and slow of hearing. To-day in every village of the civilized world the billow of the steam-machine strikes pleasantly on the ear. The ladies of Chivilcoy have had no time to learn sewing by the old process, so new is this society. Well, years and years passed in the United States, during which the inventor showed its marvels, working with it in public places, in the presence of tailors and matrons, yet nobody cared to buy it, although all praised the rapidity and perfection of its work. The poor artisan who discovered it had long perished of hunger, because such is mankind—it has eyes not to see at first sight. Chivilcoy is, in my conception, the Pampa inhabited and cultivated, as it will be the day in which people will discover that this North-American specimen was the greater portion of the human race, agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and civilization. In the environs of B. Ayres there is an agricultural zone that reminds one of the environs of Paris and New York. The naked Pampa appears subsequently. When the train reaches Mercedes, nature seems twice as much animated by the labor of man, and Chivilcoy might be taken for the beginning of the forests of Tucuman. Why is it not the same in all directions, or at least on all the railway lines? Formerly, it was reasonably objected that the want of roads and the excessive cost of freights rendered agricultural pursuits, at a distance from the coast, unproductive. Cattle is a produce with legs. Railways nowadays render legs superfluous. Chivilcoy has preserved the greater portion of cattle far different in the same extension of ground where there is more agriculture and more inhabitants. We console ourselves by saying that all nations have begun by following pastoral pursuits. It is true. This was when mankind began to emerge from the woods, and man left off sleeping on the tops of trees, and constructed a tent of hide on the spot where the animals he had domesticated grazed. But this period of the existence of peoples ended four thousand years ago; and if the Arabs still continue this erratic life, it is because they are a very ancient people and still semi-barbarous. The causes that perpetuate among us the breeding of cattle without the help of agriculture or without a productive occupation of the soil by man are far different. In California and Texas the American found estancias of leagues, as in B. Ayres, with cattle at six dollars per head, as in Buenos Ayres, with horses by the thousand, and with rancheros who lived upon those estancias, as in B. Ayres. Ten years afterwards—the system having changed—California exported cereals to Chili; and, barely six months ago, fifty-six vessels in San Francisco were loading wheat for England. Why should not we, who are here, hear, also send there our wheat? (Hear, hear.) It is said because there is scarcity of hands. But the "montonera," that has convulsed the country for the last fifty years, is a proof that there is an abundance of hands without employment (hear, hear). I believe that what abounds is land, not for the "montonera," but for the cattle, which in a smaller space and with greater industry, will produce more and more profit, and more permanent wealth. Wool, however fine, when nobody wishes to buy it, is like my school forms and books when nobody cared for such things. There is to-day in Buenos Ayres a plague. Who would believe it?—the abundance of meat: a leg of mutton is worth five cents in the market of an afternoon; and in the estancias thousands of sheep are killed solely for the sake of their grease! All Christian children are taught not to throw away bread, because their mothers tell them that bread is the face of God! Meat is the substance of God, because man lives upon it; and yet we see in our country, a thing without a parallel over the face of the earth, meat used as fuel, whilst thousands in the woods are dying of hunger, and who know not where to rest their heads (cheers).

In Chivilcoy, at least, we have found accommodation for some twenty thousand immigrants, and what formerly was a desolate and uncultivated spot, the cattle and sheep, for whom it would appear our laws and constitutions have been framed. Artisans, the scourge of country districts, was the fruit of cattle-breeding without agriculture. Rosas's Government was the consequence of cattle-breeding. The Llanos of Rioja have been giving, for the last thirty years, and are still offering, to the neighboring peoples the result of the life and manners engendered by the dispersion of its inhabitants. There is no fear that any cattledillo will rise out of Chivilcoy; and if the "montonera" is effaced from among the institutions of Buenos Ayres—if that city is not again besieged on Bagdad, Aleppo, and Smyrna by the Bedonkos, it is thanks to Chivilcoy, Mercedes, Chascomus, Dolores,

Lujan, and other centres of rural population, which serve to-day as its vanguard, and whose fences and ditches are a check to the free vagaries of horsemen (cheers).

Observe the influence of words on the internal organization of a people. To-day it is uncertain that Jupiter the God of Gods was the simple adoption of a word "god father." The Romans detested kings and blindly obeyed emperors or generals, who were more absolute and more tyrannical than the kings of Persia. The Province of Buenos Ayres is called to-day "Campaña," in relation to the only city that existed during the colonial regime. In those days some hundred estancieros lived in the city, and their estancias situated not very far, forming the "Campaña." It was the ancient Roman organization. The Roman citizens gave their votes in Rome where they resided, the rest of Italy was "Campaña." Rome perished through its estancias; "Latifundia Romanum perdidit," exclaimed Tacitus. In our estancia, now twenty years ago, there were neither houses nor furniture, nor pans and pots in the kitchen. I have seen the time when the use of biscuit, and later that of bread, was first introduced as food for the people, but now a-days the country districts are inhabited by people who do not live in Buenos Ayres, and yet eat bread. The Consistorial house at Lujan is only inferior to the Cabildo of Buenos Ayres, the school of Mercedes figures among the most beautiful buildings of the Province, the churches of Chascomus and San Nicolas would be an ornament, even in Mendoza or San Luis; and in numberless partidos schools, magnificent churches, consistorial houses, libraries, clubs, cemeteries, and sumptuous dwellings have been raised; still, then, is the name of "Campaña" why given to a country where tows may be counted by the dozen—where there are citizens like those of Chivilcoy or San Nicolas, who might people any country in Illinois or Minnesota as well as any other of the American population? The consequence of continuing to use an ancient denomination, that has no longer any meaning, is to be traced in laws and organic vires [hear hear].

I make these remarks on no other ground, and in no other character than as a simple looker on. The functions which I shall be shortly called upon to exercise do not from taking part in local interests; they may, however, be beneficially affected by reforming the antiquated mechanisms of colonial organization. Chivilcoy shows the power of ideas [hear hear]. In all South American towns the streets are twelve yards wide, because it was thus laid down some two centuries ago by a law of India. Chivilcoy made them thirty yards wide, because it was necessary to conform to this required it. In all Southern America land was given in favour, without measurement, without landmarks, without fences, the only symbol and seal of property. Chivilcoy had a special law that distributed land in regular proportions and forms, so that in the topographical map of the place, a North American would find a counterpart of his own country; and if the beneficial results of this law have secured the happiness of twenty thousand human beings in only ten years, it is not difficult to reckon how many millions of men, from vagabonds and proletarians, as they are, to clay, would, in the same period of time, become proprietors, if the operations of this law were, by a wise legislation, extended to all the public lands of which the nation can dispose [hear hear]. The Argentine Republic contains nine hundred thousand square miles, and a million and a half of inhabitants. Has every inhabitant half a mile of land? Only in Chivilcoy the inhabitants bear a proportion to the soil they occupy. Why is not Chivilcoy the whole of the Republic? Yes, Chivilcoy is an open book, whose pages may be consulted by our legislators with advantage [cheers].

The same law as in Chivilcoy has prevailed eighty years at the other extremity of America, and produced the first nation of modern or ancient times. The old practice has been in operation for three centuries in Southern America, and fostered in our country districts barbarism and civil wars, of which the nation can dispose [hear hear]. The Argentine Republic contains nine hundred thousand square miles, and a million and a half of inhabitants. Has every inhabitant half a mile of land? Only in Chivilcoy the inhabitants bear a proportion to the soil they occupy. Why is not Chivilcoy the whole of the Republic? Yes, Chivilcoy is an open book, whose pages may be consulted by our legislators with advantage [cheers].

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was but a fleeting illusion, and convince the world that this Republic which has raised some favorable expectations is, after all, no better than what is known as South America (loud cheers).

You see then that these fêtes have a meaning. Let others write for me to the United States, and describe how far they have been a genuine and cordial manifestation. I shall turn them to another purpose, and since I am shortly to enter upon the discharge of duties as arduous as they are high, I will satisfy a demand of public curiosity by giving here my political program. [Hear, hear.] I say then to all the peoples of the Republic that Chivilcoy is the program of President Don Domingo Sarmiento. Donato in Laws of the University of Michigan, as I have been called. (Loud cheers.) Tell the Gauchos, tell the Montoneros, tell Elizondo, and all who act the unhappy role of bandits, mistaking violence for patriotism, to give me time to persuade my friends that they have not deceived themselves by electing me President—(renewed cheers)—and I promise to make a hundred Chivilcoys in the six years of my Government, with land for each father of a family, and schools for his children. (Tremendous cheering.)

The nation, when misled, deceived, impoverished, seeks a cure for the evils that oppress it, by listening to the voice of ignorant and sanguinary caudillos. The honest man, the citizen of a free country, looks to the laws as the only safe remedy for his grievances, and to the Chief Magistrate as his protector and friend. (Cheers.)

From this day forward the Congress shall be the trustee of the people's interests—the President, the caudillo of the gauchos, transformed into peaceful neighbours. Chivilcoy is a specimen of the future Argentine gaucho. These children you have shown me recalling the sublime group of "siniste venire ad me parvulus," is the montonera of yesterday, our mother country of to-morrow. The whole Republic like Chivilcoy—that is my program. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

All this I will do within the limits and in the sphere of the National Power, with the concurrence of Congress, guided by juriconsults and political economists, which fortunately the country possesses, invested with due authority. If the result crowns my efforts, Chivilcoy will have an immense share in it, because it has been the pioneer with the best auspices, now tried with new Land Law, it has been demonstrating for 10 ten years that the pampa is not as it is pretended, doomed to furnish exclusively grass for animals, but that in a few years this place, as well as the whole of the Argentine territory, will be inhabited by a people free, industrious, and happy. (Loud cheers.)

I have to thank the inhabitants of Chivilcoy for having listened to my words, for not having thought it superfluous to give me this public testimonial of their regard, and for inviting me to visit them. The letter which the Municipality addressed to me in the United States convinced me that these fêtes would have been, if possible, more cordial, more to everybody's liking, if only the friend of Chivilcoy, and not the President-elect of the Republic, had been the object of them.

Sr. Sarmiento resumed his seat amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers. Several toasts were then drunk, preceded by excellent speeches by Sr. Manso, Colonel L. Mansilla, Hector Varela, D. Roa, E. Rodriguez, S. Estrada, E. Olivera, Krause, and many others. Hector Varela, however, distinguished himself above all others for the fiery eloquence of his words, and the triumphant success of his great oratorical powers, which electrified his audience to such a point as to be the writer of his receiving a spontaneous and well-deserved ovation from friends and enemies, and being escorted to his lodging after the dinner was over by a great number of people, preceded by the band.

On reaching his room, the company was profusely treated to some excellent Claret, and here an interesting and touching episode took place. Mr. Neto, a writer in the "Nacion Argentina," who, in the heat of the electoral struggle for President, had written some virulent articles against Hector Varela, came forward, and stating that he recognised his errors, begged Don Varela to shake hands and let bygones be bygones. This gave rise to a great deal of emotional oratory, in which Sr. Sarmiento and Hector Varela distinguished themselves, and drew forth the enthusiastic applause of the densely-crowded room.

Even our representative, yielding to the influence of the moment, and in response to the call, "¡qu' hablo el Redactor del Standard," made a short speech, which was greatly applauded. A few emphatic words from Sr. Negrette closed the proceedings, and the company separated to prepare for the ball.

This was held in the spacious rooms of the Club, which were very tastefully decorated and brilliantly lighted up for the occasion. Everybody gave themselves up to the pleasurable emotions of the moment, and dancing was kept up with great spirit to a very late hour.

We have received a communication from Mr. John Geoghegan, of the Victoria Hotel, relative to a disputed claim on the estate of the deceased Mr. Fletcher for about \$4,000 mpc, at which Mr. G. has joined issue both with the British Minister and the Consul. This communication is accompanied by notes exchanged with our Minister, and although we are very averse to publishing a subject of such purely personal character, we cannot shirk our duty towards the public in an impartial organ, or ignore the right of an indignant hotelkeeper to publish his grievances, since he assumes the whole responsibility of the consequences. Mr. G.'s letter with the enclosures will appear in our columns to-morrow.

We have to congratulate our friend Mr. Baillie on the successful issue of his petition with regard to his proposed enterprise of exporting live cattle. Both Houses of Congress have granted all his conditions, including a privilege for a limited period of years, and we hope that the experiment about to be tried will be attended with every success for this new and important speculation.

We hear complaints made against the arrangements for the concert in the Coliseum to be held to night. A friend of ours, has received a ticket numbered 1127. Now as it is known that the Coliseum can only hold about 400 people the question naturally rises, where are the rest to be accommodated? Echo answers—where?

Mr. John Parker has opened at Calle Libertad, No. 143, a school for teaching Photography or shorthand, where pupils will be received at very moderate prices. As this is the first school of this kind opened in the country, and the art of shorthand writing is one of such great utility, we trust Mr. Parker will receive the patronage of the public.

The Japanese Equilibrists are creating quite a furore in Montevideo. They will be here next week and probably give their first performance in the Victoria theatre on the 15th. The National Government has promoted all Lieut-Colonels, in command of a battalion of the line, to the rank of full Colonels, with the exception of our gallant friend Lucio V. Mansilla of the 12th of the line.

The French barque Ana has brought from Bayonne 190 emigrants. One José Rovaso, accused of forging Custom-house documents, and who had been transferred from the prison to the hospital on the plea of illness, skeddaddled on Monday last in company with the sentry.

Yesterday we learned that Mr. Juan Bautista Peña was much worse, the doctors visit him three times a day. The attack is chiefly confined to the head, but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

In referring our numerous readers to the circular of Mr. John C. Esbensch, we have much pleasure in recommending him to all who may require the services of a first-class accountant. In matters of liquidation, he is very expert, and we are sure that all those who may favour him, can count on a quick and honorable despatch.

CAMP JUSTICE. B. Ayres, Oct. 4, 1868. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, I have just read in your valuable paper an account of the robbery in Rojas, and the apathy of the authorities there. It draws to my recollection the story of a poor Irishman I met here about a month or six weeks ago, who came in from the same partido to seek redress for his wrongs.

His indeed was a pitiable tale: I am personally acquainted with the man, and have been so for the last three years, and believe him to be as harmless and inoffensive a man as there is in the whole partido. He had been passing by one of those dens of infamy called pulperias, and two Gauchos were fighting; one of them held a revolver in his hand. The Irishman, not wishing to see murder done, rushed between them, when the man holding the revolver took deliberate aim at three yards distance, wounding him in the abdomen, the breast and the leg.

The assassin, I understand, is well off, and promised to give the Irishman \$10,000 to hush up the affair: the latter refused, and took him before the Judge. What was the punishment awarded him? A 'paseo' to San Nicolas.

As I want to state nothing that is not just, I will not say how long he was kept there, but I suppose about a week, for he has long since been back in Rojas minding his usual avocations.

The Irishman is all but a cripple for life, and the effects of the ball must evidently shorten his days. He billed the would-be murderer with the doctor's bills, but these he even refused to pay, telling the 'gringo' to go to the d—, and all the consolation he gave him was to assure him he mistook him for another.

And this man is allowed to go at large!

Why in any civilized country in the world the Government would take the matter up, and I hope and trust that this letter will come under the eyes of

the Standard.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

A mail for Valparaiso will be made up at the post office on the 10th inst. to be forwarded by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co St. Paraná expected to touch at Montevideo on the 11th. She will bring us three days later news than the Arno, due about the same time.

The Chilean Chargé d'Affaires Sr. Best Gana, left yesterday for Montevideo on his way to Chile. We understand that he goes on leave of absence and intends to return here to his post in the course of three or four months.

With reference to the complaint that appeared in our columns a few days ago about the insecurity of the Belgrano road which has provoked such indignant denials from our worthy friend Watson and from Sr. Caidoso, our informant who is a gentleman of whose veracity, and good faith we never had a doubt for a moment, has promised to call on Sr. Cardoso and not only give him full particulars as to the occurrences already alluded to



STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 304 CALLE CUYO.

The two splendid Steamers Lujan and El Capitán will commence running next week between Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé in combination with the Northern Railway, as follows:—

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The British steamer Pollux.—Receives Cargo and Passengers.

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LUNCHROOMS & SNUG 113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.



WINE AND SPIRITS SUPERIOR ENGLISH ALES & PORTER. IRISH, SCOTCH, and BOURBON WHISKY.

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

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Wanted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY. Photographs on Porcelain, latest out, from \$50. Natural Size Photographs, \$200.

FRESH—FRESH—FRESH! JUST RECEIVED, freshly got up in China and Glass Pots—Quinine Balsam, Frangipani Pomade, Phlorozone Pomade, Castor Oil Pomade, Cowslip Pomade, Favorite Pomade, a lovely little article—Pomade of Myrtle, Pomade of Caribon Pomade, Rosemary Pomade, and infinitum, besides Women's Conscience Recti. No more complaining "Oh my hair is falling off so."

Gentlemen's Single and Double-Breasted White Waistcoats; West End Linen and West End Linen-Faced Paper Collars; Fancy Stiped Cotton Shirts; Suits from 12 to 12 inches.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having entered into Partnership with the firm of Currales, a Wrennam, Princes Briscoe and Commission Agents, and having established their Office at 184 Calle de Lima, beg to offer their services in these Branches to their Friends and the Public in general.

ENGLISH TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

Just Received, suitable for the Coming Season, a Large and Good Assortment of YOUTH'S, BOYS', and MEN'S SUITS; WHITE, COLOURED, and GRAY—SHIRTS; SOCKS, STOCKINGS, NECK TIES, HATS, and every description of UNDERCLOTHING, for all Sizes.

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.

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.c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time receive 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 twelve dollar currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

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

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

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

WAREHOUSE OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. LUMBER YARD.

AMERICAN PLATFORM SCALES. SHOVELS. SPADES. PICKS. AXES. SCYTHES. HAMMERS. HATCHETS. UNION WASHING MACHINES. WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS. HOES. HAND CORN MILLS. THERMOMETER CHURNS. HAND SEED-SOWING MACHINES. HAND HAY RAKES.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NAMES OF STEAMERS.—CITY OF LIMEBRICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BUNEBRO.

AGENTS.—Managing Owners, Messrs. Tait & Co. Brokers A. Howden & Co. Consignee B. de Vinhouer. Brokers E. I. Isenbart. Consignee Thomas Hollibone, Esq.—Broker. Consignee Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Brokers J. R. Schwartz. Buenos Ayres—Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Brokers Woodgate Bros.

This Company, having concluded a Contract with the Belgian Government, for the term of Ten Years, commencing 1st March next, will dispatch a Steamer every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 14th; Ostend, 16th; Falmouth, 18th. From Buenos Ayres, 1st; Montevideo, 3rd; Rio Janeiro, 10th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London. From London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers, 42 Calle San Martin.

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Se presenta al Publico que desde el 1 de Setiembre la salida de los Trenes será como sigue:—

Table with columns for Station, Salidas, and Regresos. Rows include Buenos Ayres, San Martín, and other stations.

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The Central Argentine Railway.

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

Table with columns for Station, Salidas, and Regresos. Rows include Buenos Ayres, San Martín, and other stations.

Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastilles. I certify that I have for many years been physician in the Hospitals of this city, and have had occasion to test the effects of "Kemp's Worm Pastilles."

FRANCISCO GOICOECHEA, Professor of Medicine and Surgery, and Chief Medical Director in the Military Hospital, Beltrán-City, Venezuela, July 1, 1862.

FRANCISCO CASALS, M.D. Matanzas, Cuba, May 10, 1862. I certify that I have many times prescribed "Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastilles," and always with the most satisfactory results.

For Sale at every Druggist in Town. LUIS FLORES.

SARSAPARILLIAN, AND THE POWERFUL CURATIVE ASSOCIATES.

Prepared under a Newly-Discovered Process for Extracting the Curative Properties from Vegetable Substances, enters into the Composition of DR. RAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

Physicians wonder at the extraordinary power of Hadway's Renovating Resolvent in the worst forms of Scrophulous, Syphilitic, Chronic Skin Diseases, and its marvellous power in resolving calcareous concretions, affording immediate relief and consequent cures in the cases of the Kidney, Bladder, Liver, Lungs, Pancreas, Spleen, etc.

Sarsaparillian is one of the ingredients of Hadway's Renovating Resolvent, and it is the only compensating remedy that communicates its purifying, clearing, and renovating properties through the blood, sweat, urine, and other secretions, without producing any other effect.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR HOME PURPOSES. Taken Internally—Half a Teaspoonful diluted in Water, is a pleasant Drink—stimulating and strengthening.

Radway's Ready Relief IN ITS SIMPLICITY AND GRANDEUR.

We will first consider in its capacity as a speciality our far-famed remedy Hadway's Ready Relief, symbolized throughout the world under the significant alliteration of R. R. R.

Its use in Asiatic Cholera, either as preventive or cure, is of more value to the world than all other discoveries in vogue.

Its use in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, The Dolour, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Influenza, in all cases of Inflammation, the Ready Relief, assisted when required with its Resolvent and Pills, will surely effect a cure.

Agents in Buenos Ayres: JOHN EASTMAN & SON, No. 9 and 11, Calle de Lima, 257-5817 dw

EMILIO J. PEREZ, Consignatario de Frutos de Paris y Hacendadas, Wool and Produce Broker. 62—ESMERALDA—22. 29,1m60

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPENT CONSUMPTION. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; and has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. The Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, etc., 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

TESTIMONIAL. "Palladium Office," Castries, St. Lucia, West Indies. Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the most efficacious cure I have ever known of LOZENGES to get in this Island. A supply of the same, shipped to my order, would be a great benefit conferred on the public.

To Mr. KEATING, MARRIAL ANTOINE, 809 Sp. 9

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after 15th of April, 1868, the Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for Station, Salidas, and Regresos. Rows include Buenos Ayres, San Martín, and other stations.

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BOCA, BARROGAS, and ESENERADA Railway, Between Venecuela and Barrocas Bridge.

From and after THURSDAY July 10th inclusive, the Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for Station, Salidas, and Regresos. Rows include Buenos Ayres, San Martín, and other stations.

From Sunday, 16th September, inclusive, the following alterations were made in the Traffic:—

One third of the First Class Saloons are converted into smoking apartments, with commensurate alterations in the other part of the saloons. The cars hitherto used as Smoking Saloons are used entirely for second class passengers.

First class passengers will pay, as at present, five dollars, children from 3 to 10 years, three dollars; second class, three dollars, children two dollars. Return tickets, good for the day, will be given—first class five dollars, children three; also monthly tickets of first class for two hundred dollars.

Flag stations at Casa Amarilla and Barrocas de Peña. Passengers wishing to alight there will give previous notice to the guard HARRY SIMPSON, Manager.