

TEATRO COLON

EXTRAORDINARY FUNCION.
THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!
GRAND COMPANY.
IMPERIAL JAPANESE,
OF THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
OF
New York and Havannah.
THE WONDERS
OF
THE AGE!
Will give
T H R E E
SUCCESSIVE PERFORMANCES,
IN
THE COLON THEATRE,
ON
SUNDAY, 18TH,
AND
MONDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1868.
The Company consists of the most
celebrated and favourite
EQUILIBRISTS,
GYMNASTS,
ACROBATS,
MUSICIANS, &c.
All Natives of Japan (Jeddo).
They are most original, and what
most commands attention, is the in-
imitable
LITTLE-ALL-RIGHT!
A las Ocho en punto.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE,
197-CALLE VICTORIA-197

DIRECTOR:
MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.
GRAND
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT,
At Eight o'Clock precisely.

CANS! CANS! CANS!
In the Factory of EDUARDO VAN DE
VELDE, 245 Buren Ordon, are made all sorts of
Wrought and Cast-Iron Tins for the boiling
down of 100 to 700 animals. Also iron pillars,
land-marks, drinking-troughs, and every species
of Iron Work. 102, 1mo, Sp. 11.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
\$30 PER MONTH.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous com-
munications. 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 audere, nil veri non audere dicere."
Cicero.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM
FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Oct. 17, 7 P.M.
The Bolsa transactions are of a
limited nature. Sociedad Fortuna
shares 20 per cent. premium. Bank
paper 15 per cent. dis.

The Humboldt arrived last night,
with Rio dates up to the 12th inst.
Exchange upon London.—A few
Bank transactions at 107. Sovs. a
little lower than yesterday. Closing
prices 12,400 to 12,450.

Owing to the machinery of the
Humboldt having been put in order
the trip has been the quickest ever
made by her. She has brought out
many passengers, and all speak very
highly of her, and it is proposed by
them to present Capt. Perry with a
testimonial.

Nothing new.
Weather fine.

THE CLOSING OF CONGRESS.

Yesterday, about noon, the neigh-
bourhood of Congress Hall was crowd-
ed with curious gazers, collected here
to witness the closing ceremony of
Congress. The galleries were all full,
and in the body of the house a large
number of Congress-men mustered.
At one o'clock President Sarmiento,
accompanied by his 'edecan,' drove
up in the state carriage, and, when he
was occupying the chairman's seat,
read the following message:—
Honorable Senators and Deputies of
the National Congress,

I have the honor to close your Ses-
sions, and I am bound to say that I
do so with regret, because it would
have been proper that the new Ad-
ministration should have had time to
appreciate the public wants, and ob-
tain from you the legislative resolu-
tions that might satisfy them.

It does not behove me to throw a
retrospective glance over your labors,
since my action extends only over the
future. The progressive strides made
by past Administrations are only
stepping stones to our further advance;
and the errors that may perhaps be
imputed to them, can only serve as
warnings and teachings, just as those
of my government will be a useful
lesson for my successors.

You have voted funds, or the autho-
rization to obtain them, in order to
provide for the necessities of the war
with Paraguay during your recess.

I have just decreed the mobilization
of the National Guard of Corrientes,
and, in conformity with the preamble
of the law that authorized this mea-
sure, I am disposed to employ concilia-
tory means to bring to a termination
the disturbances in that province, con-
fidently hoping that the means em-
ployed will respond to your expecta-
tions and mine.

I have received, meanwhile, tran-
quillizing news from Bjoja; and I
believe that I have, within the sphere
of my attributions, power and means
to make permanent the pacification

which has just been obtained, by the
opportune mediation entrusted by my
predecessor to Gen. Navarro.

The frontier continues disturbed
and insecure, and I will avail myself
of all the resources at my disposal to
organize a more efficient system of
defense.

I briefly touch upon these points,
because I am anxious, from this mo-
ment, to secure for their complete
realization your good will, of which
you have given me an unequivocal
proof, by the ready despatch of the
few measures which I have had the
honor of laying before you.

It is necessary to cure, in the interior
of the country, a social disease,—
vandalism, which, disguised under the
mask of political denominations, keeps
in constant alarm, four provinces, and
even causes insecurity on their high
roads. I will endeavour to exercise
the power that constitutions and laws
confer upon all government, in order
to restore tranquillity to this part of
the Republic.

The country begins, perhaps, to be
convinced that the Constitution does
not sufficiently protect the life and the
interests of the citizens, against the
aggressions of evil doers; and it is
necessary that a more upright inter-
pretation of the spirit and meaning of
our fundamental law should come to
prove, in a practical manner, that it
has been dictated specially for the
purpose of realizing the essential con-
ditions of human society,—security of
property and life, honor, and that
share of happiness to which every
human being has a legitimate right.
All civilized nations had before us
given themselves laws to protect these
rights, which peoples receive as a
legacy from the past; and the Consti-
tution has only confirmed those laws,
regulating their strict application by
wise resolutions.

We must, Honorable Senators and
Deputies, henceforward show these
populations, so proverbial for instabi-
lity, that the Congress and the Execu-
tive are but distinct manifestations of
one same principle of popular sover-
eignty, powers evenly balanced for
mutual support, in the great object of
the common welfare.

In returning, Honorable Senators
and Deputies, to your homes, you will
again mingle with your fellow citizens,
and inspire them with your own sen-
timents. God grant that you may be
able to infuse into their minds, hope
and confidence in the resources of the
country and the Government, without,
however, kindling quimerical ideas of
exaggerated promise.

I trust that I shall be able, on your
return, to report to you, from this
same spot, the progress that we have
made, and to call upon you for such
measures as the Government may
need hereafter. All my efforts shall
be to merit your approval, and I
promise to spare no pains in this
regard.

With these sentiments, I have the
honor to salute you, Hon. Senators
and Deputies of Congress, and declare
the Sessions closed.

THE PACIFIC EARTHQUAKE.

We extract the following from the
Times of the 14th Sept.

The Atlantic Cable often startles us
with appalling news, and it usually
chooses Sunday for its heaviest budget.
Last autumn it was the Island of Tor-
tola that had gone down like lead in a
hurricane, together with all its popu-
lation of ten or twelve thousand souls,
and with its range of hills rising to
1,600 feet in elevation. This year a
large number of cities of Peru and
Ecuador have been 'totally destroyed'
by Earthquakes, with a loss of life
estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000
persons, and a destruction of property
valued at three hundred millions of
dollars, or £60,000,000.

There is always more than sufficient
ground for crediting any amount of
fearful natural convulsions in those
Central and South American regions.
If Tortola was not 'wholly submerged'
as the telegraph hand laconically in-
formed us, it was too true, that that
island, and St. Thomas, and many
more in the west Indies were visited
by the most ravaging scourges; and,
however we may still hope that the
New York and Philadelphia telegrams
which reached us yesterday may have
dealt in exaggeration, it must be ad-
mitted that the summary description
they give contains in the main nothing
exceeding the limits of credibility. The
region as the scene of the disaster—the
long and narrow strip of land between
the crest of the Andes and the shore
of the Pacific—has been at all times
since its earliest discovery the fami-
liar home of Earthquakes. The first
accounts, which assign to the event
the dates of the 13th and 16th of last
month, can scarcely be expected to
have taken in the whole extent of the
calamity; but the havoc met at any
rate have stretched over a distance
of twelve hundred miles—from Ibarra,
a town of Ecuador, fifty miles to the
north-west of Quito, the capital of
that Republic, and within less than
a degree of the Equatorial line, down
to Iquique, a seaport and island in
the southern provinces of Peru, in the
twentieth degree of south latitude. It
is in this latter locality that Mr. Bil-
linghurst and his family are reported
to have perished. That gentleman

has been erroneously designated as
"the British Consul." But the only
representative of Her Majesty's Gov-
ernment at Iquique is Mr. Peter
Nugent, an unpaid Vice-Consul. Mr.
William Billinghurst discharged the
same functions for the Argentine Re-
public.

Like Iquique, the towns of Tacna,
Arica, and Ilaya are on the sea. But
Ibarra, Pasco, Moquebana, and Are-
quipa are inland cities, and they
stand high among the clusters of
those peaks of the double Cordillera,
not a few of which are numbered
among the most active volcanoes of
this earth. Arequipa, the capital of the
maritime Peruvian province of the
same name, is commanded by the
volcano of Misti, a mountain said to
exceed the summit of Mont Blanc by
four thousand feet. Pasco, or Cerro
de Pasco, the most elevated city of the
globe, rises above immense ravines to
a height of from thirteen to fourteen
thousand feet—that is to a level with
the tops of the Jungfrau and the Mat-
terhorn. Ibarra, like her neighbour
Quito, is encompassed all round by
the snow-capped giants of both Sier-
ras, and lies at the foot of the Imba-
buro, a burning mountain, by which,
as Naples by Vesuvius, it is by turns
fertilized and laid waste. There is
hardly one of those places that has not
its long record of eruptions and Earth-
quakes, hardly one that has not its
experiences of showers of fire, floods
of lava, clouds of ashes; of rocking
mountains and having plains, of lands-
lips rushing about men's ears, and
chasms yawning before men's feet.

So far as it may be possible to judge
from the meagre and hasty particulars
which came in with the earliest an-
nouncement, we must feel disposed to
look upon this convulsion as one of
the greatest magnitude. The word
"Earthquake" can hardly be men-
tioned without recalling to the mind that
one of the calamities of the same de-
scription in modern times of which we
have the most minute and authentic
accounts—we mean the Earthquake
of Lisbon of 1755. In that occur-
rence, as our readers are aware, a
multitude perished which was variously
computed at from 30,000 to 60,000
persons. The loss of life in Calabria
in 1837 and the following year was
also estimated at 22,000 to 40,000;
while 12,000 were said to have been
lost at Caracas in 1859. Unless,
therefore, we go back to the dark
ages for the catastrophe of Antioch, in
the year 526,—the most disastrous on
record, in which 250,000 persons are
said to have perished,—or to some of
the greater convulsions in Java, of
which we have not sufficiently accurate
information, we shall have little hesi-
tation in placing the Earthquake of
1868 among those which involved the
greatest sacrifice of human victims. It
is questionable, also, whether the
actual ravage ever overran so large a
tract of territory within so short a
space of time. "The portion of the
surface of the earth which was shaken
by the Lisbon Earthquake," as we
learn from Humboldt, "was estimated
as equal to four times the extent of
Europe. The shock was felt in the
Alps and on the coast of Sweden. In
Germany the thermal springs of
Togplitz disappeared for a time; and
Agnip burst forth, deluging the region
around with other stained waters. The
waters of the lakes in Scotland, and
those of Loch Lomond especially, rose
suddenly several feet, and the sea was
of inky blackness. Even the distant
waters of Lake Ontario were strangely
agitated, and the shock was sensibly
felt along the coast of Massachusetts." But,
although the undulation and, as it
were, the rebound of the shock itself
may in some instances pass
beneath sea and land, from one hemi-
sphere to another, till as much as one-
thirteenth and even one-eighth of the
surface of the globe is disturbed by the
movement, still there is usually a
centre or focus of the Earthquake
upon which its main violence is spent,
the point at which the subterranean
forces apparently striving to burst
through the crust of the earth seek
their vent. But in this late commotion
it would seem as if the outbreak oc-
curred along a great tract of the Cen-
tral and Southern chain of the great
American mountains. It is not the
case of one city, but of more than a
score of cities lying in ruins; and
the event which comes nearest to it
is the convulsion which was felt in Chili
in 1835, when the havoc extended
over a length of thirteen degrees and a
width of ten degrees.

At the same time that it is impos-
sible to think without shuddering of
the frightful death which has fallen
upon so many of our fellow beings, and
of the desolation of their homeless
survivors, we must endeavour to draw
such a consolation as we can from
the reflection that the frequency itself
of the terrible scourge has a tendency
to deprive it of its greatest terrors in
those regions where a more or less
sensible agitation of the earth is a phe-
nomenon of almost daily occurrence.
It would seem the most cruel of mock-
eries to say that either Peruvians, or
Chilians, or Calabrians and Sicilians,
and by getting accustomed to Earth-
quakes. But the aptness of a merciful
Providence to "temper the wind to
the shorn lamb" is even here percep-
tible. Nowhere but in the midst of the

grandest and loveliest scenes, in the
midst of the greatest charms of land
and sea, could that strong feeling of
local patriotism spring up which makes
man cling with desperate, and as it
were vegetable rather than animal,
instinct to a treacherous soil which
seems ready at every moment to
slip from beneath his feet. The vil-
lager of Resina or Portici builds his
cottage upon ruins under which gen-
erations of other cottagers, his forefa-
thers, were buried before him; and
even on the comparatively new soil of
the New World—in Peru and Chi-
li—nothing is more common than for
the inhabitants of a brand-new city to
point to the mounds of rubbish under
which their "old city" lies buried.
Man builds up, and the Earthquake
pulls down, and the game goes on with
the same recklessness and with the
same perseverance with which a child
constructs, and another blows down, a
castle of cards. It is in the nature
of man to make the best of the worst
of worlds in which a man could hardly
have a chance of closing his eyes
unless habit taught him to suffer the
Earthquake to rock him to sleep.

A VISIT TO THE ALCAZAR.

Episcopal interference and denun-
ciation, letters from indignant ma-
trons and victimized wives, from
panderers to vice and defenders of
virtue, from hypocritical sinners and
weak-minded saints, have given to a
very commonplace and everyday
subject, an amount of importance in
the highest degree ridiculous, and
created amongst us a kind of moral
epidemic, which, for want of a better
name, we will call 'Alcazar fever.'

"Have you been to the Alcazar?"
is the great social question, almost
the slang cry of the day, and will
soon attain, according to present appear-
ances, the same amount of celebrity
as the once famous "As tu yu Lam-
bert" of the Paris gamins, or the
equally well known interrogation of
the London street boys in the begin-
ning of the volunteer movement of
"who shot the dog." This 'great and
important' question, when propound-
ed for your consideration, at least, a
hundred times a day, by a hundred
different people, fast becomes a most
intolerable bore. You meet a friend
on your way to business, (for all are
business men in the modern South
American Athens,) his maternal
greeting is, not an anxious enquiry as
to the state of your health, or that of
your family, (if you happen to have
the inestimable happiness to possess
one) as to whether there may be any
news, or about the arrival of the mail,
but, "have you been to the Alcazar?"

Again you pay an evening visit
your lady friends of course ask "have
you been to the Alcazar?" Fortunate
you are if truth permits you to
answer this eternal question in the
negative. No! is an answer short,
simple, decisive, and even polite,
if uttered in a properly modulated
tone of voice; but, if a strict ob-
servance of the Commandment com-
pels you to admit that you have been
within the unhallored portals, then
prepare for an ordeal,—you will be
questioned on the great subject of the
day by any married woman present,
(for it is only 'married' women who
claim the privilege of discussing oc-
casionally naughty subjects, of course
with the philanthropic intention of
rectifying abuses,) you will be put in
the social witness box, examined and
cross-examined, all in the most inno-
cent and delightful manner in the
world, with an assumption of injured
innocence, and an amount of de-
mure hypocrisy, which, if your wed-
ded cross-examiner be young and
pretty, is, to a certain extent, amus-
ing.

Dear Ladies, taking it for granted
that many of you, to while away the
morning, may glance over these lines,
I will, presumptuous though you may
deem me, proffer for your acceptance,
a little advice:—Don't be prejudiced,
look at both sides, and weigh well the
pros and cons of this vexed question;
your European sisters are not less
worthy mothers, wives, and daughters
than your fair selves, yet I have never
known or heard of their giving such a
'bit of their mind' to the public at
large, as you have favoured us with
for the last fortnight, on the great
question of the day, the 'Alcazar.'

Come with me in spirit, if you do
not think the proposition too atro-
cious, to this much abused locality,
and I will prove to you firstly, that,
with the exception of some few songs,
the entertainment might be listened to
by anybody, and secondly, that the
attractions of Call6, Teatro or Alcazar
are powerless to rival, for any length
of time, in the heart of any right-mind-
ed married man, those of wife
and child; and surely, if grace,
beauty, and virtue are powerful tho'
silkens fetters, wherewith to bind men
to the domestic hearth, no happier
homes should be found than those
over which the fair daughters of Bue-
nos Ayres preside. "Mais revenons
à nos moutons," or rather to this
social black sheep, this 'bête noir' of
the chaste wedded matrons of the
metropole—the 'Alcazar.' A few
squares from the Plaza—up the Calle
Victoria—an unpretending coloured
lamp marks the entrance to the fa-
mous 'Alcazar.' In the first patio you
deposit what G. A. Sala (I think) calls

the 'open sesame,' pass on to the next,
and leaving its equivalent in the
shape of a ticket, with the Cerberus
at the door, find yourself within the
portals of the "Alcazar Lyrique."

The Alcazar is a spacious hall, cap-
able of holding from about 1,000 to
1,500 people, built in the Moorish
style, with two galleries rising one
above the other, supported by light
and graceful pillars; the ceiling, which,
in my opinion, is a little too low, is
painted a *Parabesque* and partly me-
dallioned. It is brilliantly lighted up,
and the whole effect is decidedly in
good taste and pleasing.

It is a quarter to 8 o'clock, and the
body of the hall is beginning to fill;
the more aristocratic boxes are as yet
empty. I sit me down in a quiet nook,
call the waiter, order a glass of brandy
and soda (my favorite beverage), light
a cigar and wait. I look at my watch
—five minutes to eight:—the boxes
have now many occupants, and the
body of the hall can hold no more.
Ah! there is my wealthy friend who
monopolised my broker's attention
this morning, causing me to miss the
sale of any amount of Bonds for the
end of October, and thereby lose —
patacones; for money is getting tight,
the news from Corrientes is bad, and
the National Securities have closed at
a smart fall. Where is my "double-
barrel? That can't be —, of Calle
—; another look—it is, by Jove!—
bravo! my old dog; I really did think
that you were a trifle too old for this
sort of thing. And there is old —,
and young —, and middle-aged —!
Why, half the married men in town
are here! And I see three or four—
yes, six, nine, ten, eleven, twelve—of
the fair sex in the upper boxes! Tap,
tap, tap, goes the baton of the conduc-
tor, and the orchestra, under his able
direction, strikes up a set of quadrilles,
which produces a round of applause.
The stage-bell tinkles, up goes the
curtain, and a pretty romanza by a
tenor voice opens the evening. A
plaintive and very pleasing *morceau*
sung by Mme. — follows; one from
'La Figlia del Reggimento,' and another
from 'La Juive,' both sung extremely
well by two fair members of the com-
pany, get from the audience their
deserved tribute of praise. 'Tu vas
me payer ça,' a comic song, by Mr. —,
is also well received; and then Mme.
G. — comes trippingly on to the stage
amidst the hearty greetings of her
numerous admirers. The song which
follows is interrupted so frequently by
shouts of laughter and bursts of ap-
plause, that I suppose I cannot either
hear or understand it perfectly: at af-
events, I can give you no description
of it. It produced a vociferous *encore*,
which, having been complied with, the
curtain falls on the first part. Mme.
G. — has certainly seen, and, per-
haps, studied a little, the great Therese,
the Champs Elysees favorite, the pet
of the boules—ay, and of 'les habits
noirs,' too—some few years ago in
Paris. She has, however, much origi-
nal merit of her own. Judging from
the applause she nightly receives, she
has no reason to be disappointed with
her Buenos Ayrean friends.

The second part consists of a vaude-
ville, 'Jacqueline Doucet,' the part of
Jacqueline being especially well played
'Jacques Perrot' was also capitally re-
presented; but the mild style of love-
making adopted by the 'gentleman of
the ancien regime,' the bearer of suc-
cessive good and evil tidings to the rustic
lovers, contained an immense amount
of milk-and-water, and certainly did
not deserve the success it eventually
appeared to have achieved with the
fair Blanchette. During the piece I
was greatly amused by the demonstra-
tive approbation displayed towards
the representative of Jacqueline by a
middle-aged man of sixteen, who sat
by my side. He was evidently smitten
with her ample charms, applauded her
in the most marked, and smiled at her
in the most seductive manner. She
smiled, too, at him; but I fancy his
night's rest would not have been tran-
quil, could he have compared their
respective interpretations of the ac-
tion, for she was certainly laughing,
and sometimes heartily, too, at him.
Should she not make up her mind soon
to marry Jacques, she has certainly
another admirer who will make up his
mind to offer her his hand and heart,
and ask (his own) papa. Arditi's beau-
tiful valse, 'L'Arditi,' followed by one
or two other pretty sentimental songs,
and amidst the renewed cheers of the
audience, *la petite G. —* bounds in to
wind-up the evening with her version
of the 'Piff, Paff.' Again I am re-
minded of Paris and Therese; a thou-
sand voices join in the refrain—feet,
sticks, chairs, tables, glasses, every-
thing with which noise can be made,
is used to mark the time—piff-paff,
piff-paff—and one thundering shout
of applause—closes the performance.

On my way to my solitary quarters
—miserable, unwedded Bohemian that I
am—I ask myself if I am anything the
worse for what I have seen. Perhaps
it is that I am "used to this sort of
thing," and that short skirts and short
bodies, too, have lost a good deal of
their attractions; but I certainly don't
feel anything worse—morally or phy-
sically. "Honi soit qui mal y pense,"
as says the motto of our most illustri-
ous Order of Knighthood. What
can have reminded me of the lovely
Salisbury and her kindly admirer, of
chivalry and garters? Surely, I have

seen no garters at the Alcazar? Oh,
no, impossible—that glass of brandy-
and-soda must have been too strong.
However, again I say "Honi soit qui
mal y pense." Señoras, buenas noches
—hasta mañana.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Thursday, October 15, 1868.

Government have been pleased to
approve of the plan laid down by Mr.
McColl for the new Real Estate Com-
pany, La Fortuna, and it is probable
that the company will set to work at
once on the lands near the Plaza of
the Union. Since this distant suburb
has been joined by railway with the
city, the neighborhood has wonder-
fully improved in value. The new spe-
culation may prove a good investment,
especially for the shareholders of the
Tramway, who have a direct interest
in the matter.

The Health Committee persevere in
their praiseworthy efforts to cleanse
the city and ward off cholera, on the
principle, 'that prevention is better
than cure.' All the houses have been
whitewashed, and otherwise cleansed.
The Plaza Cangancha; so long ne-
glected, is now being fitted up with
seats for the convenience of prome-
naders.

The ceremony of laying the first
stone of the new Teatro in Union,
was performed on Sunday week last
by the Chief of Police, Dn. N. Castro,
General Gregorio Suarez, Minister of
War, and Doña Adelaida G. De Villar.
In the evening a ball was given to his
Excellency the Minister, who next
morning started for Tacuarembó. The
band of the town played some select
airs, and the greatest good humor and
harmony prevailed.

We hope he will be successful in his
undertaking.

The great St. Leger race was run
this year at Doncaster on the 9th of
September, and won by Formosa, the
winner of the Oaks. Paul Jones came
in second horse.

The watch trade we hear is looking
up. A friend of ours had occasion, a
few days back to have his watch clean-
ed and he was charged \$150 in a shop
where two years previously he was
charged \$140 only for a new spring,
glass and cleaning.

One of the last acts of Dr. Alsina's
administration, was the publishing of
the new "Press Law." Though we have
not yet examined it, we shall do so at
an opportune moment, meanwhile,
we are rather surprised no mention is
made of Dr. Avellaneda, who is the real
author of the law as we had occasion
to state, in these columns half a
year ago.

After all men are not so ambitious,
as they are generally thought to be.
The post of Ministers, in the Provincial
Government, is actually going a begg-
ing. Dr. Emilio Castro, we are told
has offered the position to several, but
in vain, Drs. Malaver and Moreno, we
know have been solicited, but these
gentlemen, do not think it worth while
to enjoy a six month's situation.

We have received an interesting pa-
per upon the merits of the various
proposals sent in to the Municipality,
for the paving of the streets, sewage
and water supply for which we regret
not to have room to-day, but which will
appear in our next issue. It seems
that there are four different proposals
that of Messrs. Robinson and Co., of
Messrs. Gotto and Neat, of Mr. Blancas,
and of Mr. Gellio.

The committee of the Jockey Club,
are actively engaged in the formation
of the code of rules and regulations of
the new Club, which are nearly com-
pleted and will shortly be laid before
a general meeting of the subscribers
for their final sanction.

On Friday a German sailor was
brought from the outer roads to the
Hospital de Hombres, and the doctors
pronounce it to be a malignant case
of cholera. We think measures should
be taken against this, as although the
hospital was full up to Friday, not a
single case of cholera had been taken
in. We call the attention of the medi-
cal board, and of the Government to
the matter.

Through the excellent influence of
Sr. Sarmiento our new President, we
learn that the municipality has deter-
mined to publish a most vigorous white
washing edict, every house in town
to be white washed inside and out once
a month during the summer months,
commencing on the first November.
This is a capital measure. Lime is the
real antidote for cholera.

The musical committee of the
Philharmonic Society have requested
us to inform the ladies and gentlemen
that their will be a rehearsal on
Monday night at half past seven p.m.
at the Coliseum. It is hoped every
person will attend punctual. The
concert will take place on Monday
the 2nd of November.

A great fuss having been made by
one of our contemporaries about an
incident that occurred a few days ago
in the Government House, the relation
of which contained considerable inaccuracies,
the "Nacional" of Friday has
given the following authorised ver-
sion of what occurred. "Nobody ex-
cept the Ministers can, without violat-
ing the laws of good breeding, intro-
duce himself into the presence of the
President without being announced,
ask leave, or being sent for. The day
before yesterday the President met in
his office an unknown individual who
had surreptitiously got in, and who
said his name was Chapeaurouge, and
without any other introduction than
by giving his name, began to com-
plain of an injustice. The President,
interrupted him by saying—

"There has been no injustice; you
have had the impertinence to tell the
Minister of Government that you will
neither leave off writing for the "Nac-
ion," as you have been required to
do, nor give up your employment in
the Government."

"Sir," he answered, "it is not
true."

"It is not proper to give the lie to a
Minister, his word is to be respected—
leave the room."

This is the history of what really oc-
curred.

A Mr. Elias, a merchant, who was
waiting his turn to go in, and whom
Chapeaurouge deceived, in order to
introduce himself without being an-
nounced, was in the adjoining room,
and can testify to what occurred. The
Minister was right in exacting that
Chapeaurouge should give up either
the "Nacion" or his employment in
the Government House. The Presi-
dent provided what was proper by or-
dering him to leave the room.

On Friday evening, we had the
pleasure of witnessing one of those
Juvenile reunions, to which Mrs. Pow
all occasionally treats the parents and
friends of the children admitted to
her charge. The young ones display-
ed great advancement in fancy work,
singing, playing, and dancing; and
good reason have the preceptors for
pride if their pupils are as proficient in
the useful as the ornamental lessons.
After the children had retired with
their well merited premiums, the spa-
cious saloon was filled with an older
though not less merry party who kept
up dancing until the small hours.

Mr. Coppinger is about to sail for
Valparaiso with a valuable cargo of
the very finest Rambouillet sheep that
have ever gone out of this country.

THE WATERWORKS.

DR. BLANCAS' SCHEME.

Now that the Municipality has taken up the question of supplying this city with water, pavement, and sewerage, public attention is directed to the respective merits of the various schemes under consideration, many of which still lie on the Board table unopened.

An influential foreigner, and one occupying a high position in our financial circles, has placed in our hands a printed pamphlet containing the full particulars of the cheap and comprehensive scheme proposed by Dr. Blancas. After a very careful perusal of this document, it is evident that if the city is not supplied with clear water and good sewerage and pavement, it certainly is not for the want of contractors, for the scheme before us is one of the most comprehensive and practical ever laid before a Municipal Board.

Dr. Blancas, on behalf of a foreign joint-stock company, offers to pave 500 blocks or squares in this city, at the same time to construct in all the main streets large sewers and lay down pipes for supplying the houses with water.

Art. 1. The company offers to pave 500 squares in this city.

2. The stones to be employed in the pavement to be 8 or 9 in. broad and 5 in. thick.

3. The floor upon which the pavement will be laid to be made of sand and lime.

4. All materials for the work to be admitted free of duty.

5. The company to charge the Provincial Government 3 patacons 90 cents, for every square varna of pavement.

6. The Government, on receiving each square of new pavement finished and approved of by the Municipality, to deliver to the company a sufficient number of Bonds of \$5.00 each, with interest at 6 per cent, to pay for same.

7. These bonds shall be regarded as a special debt of the Provincial Government to the company, to be amortized by lot at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, such amortization not to commence until after the conclusion of the whole work.

The proposed contract for the supply of sewerage and waterworks is as follows:

1. The company offers to build throughout the city main sewers and lay down main pipes in all the streets to connect with the houses up to the street doors—such works to be carried on in every square in town, even in those where there are only four dwelling houses, upon the same scale as the works at Leicester, and other cities in England or in the United States.

2. Householders to connect with the main sewers and pipes at their own expense, or in the event of not doing so, the company to effect the works charging at the tariff rates; the company also proposes to supply all houses with a soil pipe of sufficient dimensions.

3. The company to supply every house with well constructed receiving tanks to carry off refuse matter; also flushing tanks and flushing gates, with ventilating shafts.

4. At every section in the city precipitating tanks to be built, supplied with the necessary machinery, disinfectants, carrying off all the waste matter by flood outlets to the river—each outlet at the river to be built below low water-mark, and each supplied with self-acting tide-flaps and point stocks, also with self-acting flood and sewage-flaps.

5. All matter to be disinfected and undergo chemical process before carried off to the river. All the works of the Company to be kept in the best working order by the Company during the privilege.

6. The Company takes for its own account all the Government Waterworks at the Recoleta, at cost price, and all the public squares and other places specified by the Municipality to be supplied with water gratis.

The Provincial Government contracts as follows:

1. To concede to the contractors a privilege for 90 years from the date of the contract, at the expiration of which the works to be the property of the Governments.

2. During the said period no other works to be allowed. The Company to be exempt from export tax.

3. To pay to the Company on the 1st of January and July each year, 31 patacons for every house in the streets where the Company's works exist; shops to be considered as a part of the houses: and all houses built, or to be built, to be subject to this impost.

4. A Committee to be named to give the exact number of houses in the city, and, according as the works are completed, a list of the houses liable to the tax to be made.

5. All machinery, coals, &c., necessary for the works to be admitted free of duty.

6. To grant free to the Company all the land necessary for the works, or if not public property, to expropriate same.

7. In case the gas pipes in the streets obstruct the works, the Gas

Company to attend to and alter same, the Water Company paying the expense.

8. All disputes and questions between the Company and the Government, and between the Company and individuals, to be settled by arrangement.

9. The contractors to supply to the Government before commencing the works sufficient guarantee for their full and perfect performance to the amount of \$50,000, and on the conclusion of said works, same to be returned.

10. The new Company to commence the works within eighteen months from conclusion of contract, and to finish same in five years from the time of commencing same, as regards the water supply, and a further three years for the pavement.

The above proposal is now before the Municipality: and as the water for the city is to be brought from Las Olivas, it is to be hoped that it will be carried out, as it is impossible to live any longer in Buenos Ayres without good sewerage, even pavement, and—above all—clean water.

LATEST FROM LAS FLORES

AUSTRALIAN SHEEPFARMERS

The sporting world is already aware that Las Flores boasts of one of the best circular race-courses in the country. The spring races were to take place on the 3rd and 4th of October, but in consequence of the heavy rain the meeting was put off to the 9th and 10th. Notwithstanding the war and the general tightness of money, the turfists mustered pretty strong, although some who had entered their horses for the races of the 3rd and 4th left here piqued when they found the races were postponed.

It was expected that General Hornos and Mr. McClymont would have entered some of their horses for these races, but they did not; the General, it is said, would have done so had he known of the races in time, but he was only told of them a few days before the appointed day of running.

The next meeting, at which high premiums will be given, will take place early in January. This race-course is municipal property, it cost over eighty thousand dollars and will cost nearly one hundred thousand when the proposed grand stand is erected; the writer of this has had no small share in embellishing Las Flores with a race-course; he proposed the idea to the Justice of Peace who came into office early last year; a meeting was held, a committee appointed who immediately purchased the timber &c., got out a surveyor to lay out the course and at once got the fencing and ditching done. At the meeting, the originator of the idea proposed that the race-course should be made by a joint stock company in shares of five hundred dollars, this was carried nem. con.; subsequently a new Justice of Peace came into office who preferred having the race-course municipal property. The writer of this, believing that municipal taxes were intended for other purposes withdrew for the same reason.

On the 14th of last month (September) Mr. Rivero's stock was sold by auction under the Courts; the sheep were purchased by Mr. Anastacio Marquez for eighteen dollars each, young lambs also counting. Some mares which had been sent to pound for trespass on Mr. Musgrave's and Rosas' land were sold by auction at \$45 each, they were very poor when sold. The property of the late Mr. Calderon, consisting of five thousand two hundred sheep, seven bullock-carts, bullocks and other stock and chattels was sold in one lot under the Courts; the purchaser was Mr. Kelly.

The property of the late Mr. Lozano, consisting of seven thousand sheep, black cattle, mares, half a league of land, &c., will shortly come under the hammer.

Mr. Shannon who lives close to the Salado, is about putting up a graneria on a small scale for the use of his own establishment. Empty pipes are selling here at \$80 each, and empty bordelases at \$40, this is about half the Buenos Ayres price.

Two Britishers, late Australian farmers, are in treaty for two estancias in this district; I wish they would Australianize the district completely, if they would introduce the colonial system of washing wool they would do a great service to the country; we can very badly afford to pay freight and duty for the dirt and rubbish that goes in our wool, and yet we cannot bring ourselves to wash it and thereby save cartage, duty, freight to Europe and other expenses on at least thirty per cent of the total weight. We are, however, endowed with enough talent to imitate what may be of service to us; if then, our Australian friends would only set us the example, we might be brought to believe that it is more profitable to wash wool than to send it to market with thirty per cent of its weight rubbish. If the Rural Society take up the subject 'con amore,' a year or two hence we would cease to export some thousands of bales of dirt.

Mr. Kelly has distributed, in this district, thirty numbers of the annual report of the Rural Society, he has

also, at the request of the managing committee, sent round ten printed letters of invitation to a like number of the most respectable estancieros, requesting them to become members; it is to be hoped that some of the gentlemen invited will shake off their isolated cloaks and enrol themselves in that Society which promises to be the bulwark of rural interests.

The annual church function of this town was held on the 11th inst., three clergymen from the city assisted our parish priest in the ceremonies; as usual Dr. Soria, our vicar apostolic, gave two dinner parties; covers were laid for twenty-four; although getting a pressing invitation for both, I only attended one of these banquets; these are our local white-bait dinners, with this difference: that the host names the parties, after the cloth is removed, that are to toast, in some cases these toasts turn into very passable impromptu speeches, while others are a few stammering incoherent words; your correspondent seldom escapes being called on for a toast, whether his toast may be classed with the former or the latter is a matter of little importance to the readers of the 'Standard.'

The examination of the female national school took place on the 8th inst., the embroidery branch was very good, but every other branch was not only deficient but very bad; some of the most advanced girls have not the slightest notion of geography, they are very backward in grammar, the bounds of their arithmetic is simple division, their writing is passable but their reading is abominable; and yet all, even young children learning their alphabet, got prizes—not a child left the school without some sort of prize.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather a great many farmers commenced shearing in the first week of October; the wool of this district if carefully handled must look very well this season, the staple is long for the year has been very good, and it is clean enough to sell for half washed.

As yet no wool has been sold on contract here.

THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 15.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,

In a late number you kindly dedicated an article to my father and myself, for the sincere expressions of which I heartily thank you.

Although you have before given me proofs of your consideration, which owing to the distance that separated us could not be immediately acknowledged, I am all the more ready to do so now when you couple my name with an enterprise which yields to none in importance when the future interests of the country are considered.

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The manufacture of woollen goods looked at as a direct speculation is undoubtedly one of the success of which is certain with proper and careful management—for it is plain that where profit can be made in a trade, the raw materials of which have to come from England, e.g. in the construction of machinery, much greater must this profit be in one the raw materials of which is found in such abundance, and of a class which stands high in the European markets.

Indirectly, however, the benefits which this enterprise will bring to the country are innumerable; for when once this factory is seen going and working with success, it will not be long before others start up at different places, thus at once securing a good sale to the wool producer, and consequently increasing the value of land and sheep, making the inducement greater to enter into this branch of agriculture.

We have here then a certainty that this will give an impulse to immigration—the secret of rapid population, which will bring with it the necessity of better and systematic cultivation of these fertile plains, being another cause for the speedy coming of great numbers from the poor districts of Europe.

However, my object is not to write an article, but to thank you for your kind expressions, and to assure you that my humble aid will not only be earnestly applied to this but to all enterprises with which I may be connected calculated to forward the interests of a country destined to great ends, if only the free institutions with which it has been gifted by its loving and often martyred sons are wisely used.

I remain, Your obt. servant, FACUNDO J. R. CARULLA.

ON 'CHANGE.

October 17. Onnces 400 Sovereigns 17 1/2 Patacons 22 National Bonds 46 3/4

National Bonds opened very firm to-day, and prices rose to 46 3/4. Before the closing hour, however, they fell off again, closing weak at 46 1/4. At after hours there were several sales, and prices ruled a shade firmer, closing at 46 1/4. Cash sales, 58,000. The closing of Congress to-day caused an improved tone in the market. Many of the emissions talked of have not been passed, and the credit of the National Government was never better. All the funds which the Government

requires are now at its disposal, and the probability of a prompt termination of the Correntino war has also had a favorable effect.

Outsiders are investing, although slowly. Still brokers, who never buy for speculation, have within the last few days purchased on a limited scale, and if money continues abundant, it is probable that a large number of Bonds at present in the hands of the brokers will be moved off.

The cash sales of bonds to-day amounted to 58,000.

For Oct. 31, 276,000, at 46 3/4. For Dec. 31, 30,000, at 47 1/2. Exchange continues to look up, the rate to-day ruling at 49 1/4, which figure about £30,000 passed.

In the wool market there were some sales of new wool in both plazas; the stock of new wool in at present is only about 1500 ar., but, next week about 5000 ar. new wool from the North is looked for.

The sales to-day in the Plaza Once were as follows:

One lot metiza, with bellies, 45 Do. do. do. 47 Do. do., without bellies, 48 Do. do. do. 51 Do. do. do. 53

In the South Plaza two lots of wool have been sent to deposit, belonging to Messrs. Fernandez and Gandara. The sales of new wool in that Plaza to-day are as follows:

One lot 430 ar. free of bellies 48 Do. 355 ar. 47

Four small lots on sale, 60 asked, 45 offered. The wool market for growers never looked more unfavorable.

In the South Plaza there was a better attendance of buyers to-day. A very fine lot of wool to Arias has been sold at reserved price, but generally said to be 61; bellies, if clean, and dry, at 30. This wool is from the Partido of Chascomus, but in splendid condition, bought for French account. A small lot of very nice wool, from Ensenada was also sold at 49. This is the extent of the wool transactions for the day.

The lot of 200 ar. sold in the Once Plaza, by Dn. Nicanor Fernandez, at 53, we are told, is beautiful wool, clean and in superior condition. Captain Peters of the city of Rio de Janeiro was on change to-day; his vessel will leave for Europe on the 11th November; previous to her departure it is intended to give a lunch on board so that merchants and others can see this magnificent steamer.

The Humbolt arrived at Montevideo yesterday, and comes here to-day [Saturday]. She will be despatched for Liverpool on 23rd inst. Her agents are Messrs. J. P. Boyd, & Co. The Echo Breeze is expected in Montevideo to-day, she will also return to Liverpool.

There was much said on change to-day about the very comprehensive report of the accounts of the Southern Railway published to-day by the 'Tribuna.' Sr. Cerro the Government accountant seems to have had very hard work in going over these accounts, but the heaviest part of the business fell upon Mr. Binden, who has toiled for so many months unceasingly to bring this business to a conclusion; both Mr. Cerro and Mr. Binden seem to have labored hard to give satisfaction, but we certainly take much exception to the report in question.

Cap. Wells of the Liverpool and Pacific steamship line was on change to-day, he reports that the next steamer from Liverpool on this line will be the Pacific.

In discounts to-day an active business and good paper done to-day at 60 days sight, at 12 per cent.

It was rumoured on change that Mr. Gould had arrived this day from Paraguay with some Englishmen from Lopez's encampment.

South Plaza, Oct. 17.

Our special reporter gives the following weekly review:

Old Wool—Some lots arrived from distant partidos were sold at 50, 51, 52 ar.

New Wool—Four lots of the wool of this year are the only yet seen at this plaza. Owners and brokers decline the prices offered, and it was sent to deposits. The wool is all from Chascomus.

No other arrivals.

Dry Hides—Sold from 115, 120, 124, 125, 127, up to 128 and 130 for mated.

Sheepskins—Prices varying, according to class and condition. Sold from 155, 160, 170, and 175 a dozen for good mated. Other classes at 75, 80, 90, 100, 110, 115, 125, 127, 130, 140 and 150 a doz. Desecho, 15, 20, and 21.

Lambs—10, 10 1/2, 13 a doz.

Horse Hides—Sold at 28, 20, and 32 each.

Horse Hair—Firm. Sold readily at 145, 150, and 155, long, from the South.

Grease and Tallow—Sold in bond, fit to embark, 14 1/2 rls. silver, and in pipes at 4 1/2; in patacons, at 3 3/4 and 3 1/2.

Capones—Sold at 34; 35, 36, 37, 38, and 40.

Sheep and Capones—Sold at 29, 30, and 32.

Lambs for the Market—From 14, 15 to 16.

Hay in Bales—Alfalfa, 825 tons, mixed, 450.

Wheat—Barleta superior, 195 to 200; good do., 175, 190; fair do., 150, 170; Chile, 130, 180.

Maiz—115, 130 fan.

Barley—60, 80.

Flour—At the mills, 32, 35, and 37 arroba.

GREAT TRUTHS IN A SMALL COMPASS.—The substance of volumes of medical advice may be compressed into a sentence, thus: Keep the digestive organs in a vigorous condition, the bowels regular, and the liver fairly up to its work. But how to do this is the question. Puzzling as it may seem, every man and woman who is acquainted with the virtues of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, can answer the query promptly.

Their extraordinary properties cover the whole ground. Is the stomach weak and apathetic?—They give it vigor and activity. Are the bowels constipated?—They relax and regulate them. Is the liver sluggish or congested?—They bring it back to its system to a natural condition, without undue force, without suffering, without any revolting nausea, and they do it. Many complaints of the organs referred to are complicated with disorders that affect the skin, the muscles, the flesh, and the glands. In all such cases, that great detergent, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, will expedite and complete the cure. The Pills are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. All respectable druggists keep both medicines.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE 67 CALLE DE MAYO.

The steamer Beauty, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MATTI AND PEREIRA, 36 CALLE CUYO.

The Captain, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Parana, and Santa Fe.

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TO-DAY, SUNDAY.

Ox Tail, Mock Turtle, Spring Chickens, Green Peas, Asparagus, Strawberries and Cream; in fact everything that can be had in any part of South America.

WATSON'S begs to inform the Public that he has spared no expense in collecting the rarest flowers, plants, shrubs, and exotics, in order to combine the advantages of his numerous customers of a cheap and elegant atmosphere, with the delicious condiments, refrigerant beverages, and all the luxuries of the season, which can be enjoyed by a visit to his Greenhouse Gardens.

FRENCH SHIP "THROIS-SEIURS," The Consignee of the cargo of coal by this vessel is hereby notified that she arrived at this port on the 12th inst., and that on the 13th inst. she was entered in the Custom-house. The days for the discharge of the cargo commenced, and every damage will be at the Consignee's prejudice.

A. LENNUYEUX, 47—Calle Cangallo—27, 6p, 18

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters and Newspapers for France, by the Royal Mail Packet leaving here on the 20th and 27th of each month can now be forwarded, via Lisbon, "unpaid."

HOMEOPATHISTS—One Mahogany Medicine Chest, received from England, fitted with an assortment of Homeopathic Medicines, Lint, Plaster, Oiled Silk, &c.—Mackern, Brothers, 44—Calle San Martin—24, 24p, 18

FOR NEXT YEAR—Lett's Diaries and Calendars opened to-day.

No. 8, Office Edition, octavo, one day on a page. No. 11, do. do. three, do. do. No. 31, do. folio, or Rough Scribbling Journal, with a week in an opening, and interleaved with blotting paper.

VERY SUPERIOR BUTTER—A fresh lot just received. For family use, 10lb kegs. It is better, and the price is lower than any yet we have received. The cheapest and best butter in town—76 San Martin. 248, 18, 10

VERY SUPERIOR SUGAR SYRUP—Only two kegs left—76 San Martin. 249, 18, 10

"Aliso, where art Thou?" "Good-bye, sweetheart." "Kathleen Mavourneen." "My own, my guiding star." "Last Rose of Summer." "Guard's Song."

THE above, together with a variety of new songs, duets, &c., just received from Messrs. Cramer and Co. of London; also a collection of F. Schubert's, Abt, Curschmann, and other German Songs; Schuetz's Two-part Songs; drawing-room pianoforte books, two vols., cloth and gilt; shilling books, containing complete operas for piano; Mendelssohn's songs, without words; vocal duets; songs for ladies and gentlemen; vocal solos; Schuetz's children's songs; German duets; overtures and piano pieces, &c. Cramer's celebrated educational course for the voice and piano.

MACKERN, Brothers, 44—Calle San Martin—44 264, 20p, 18

PLEASANT RESIDENCE—In a fine locality, fitted up as a house, the Plaza Victoria, presented all the way. Has six rooms well-furnished, and about fifteen unfinished; also Quinta, Alfalfa, Cow and Carriage-house, and plenty of fresh air. Rent low. Apply 76 San Martin. 247, 8p, 18

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

Messrs. Lamport and Holt's Line, under Postal Contract with her Majesty's Government and that of Brazil.

THE next Mail Steamer—due at Montevideo about the 18th inst.—will be The Steamship HUMBOLDT, 1346 Tons Register, Capt. J. J. B. B. B.

Will be despatched from this Port for Liverpool about the 13d inst.

Parcel and Specie (on which freight must be prepaid) will be received at the Agent's Office up to Two o'clock on Day of Sailing.

LESSONS IN SPANISH wanted in the Evening by a young Gentleman in business. A competent teacher required, and one who speaks English preferred. Address W. Standard Office 231, 6p, 17

JAMES S. HILL and CO., 76 Defensa, Custom-house Brokers and General Commission Agents, Buenos Ayres. 235, 16p, 10

FOR PATAGONIA and will sail positively next week, the National Schooner ANTONIETTE.

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK FOR 1869.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND INFORMATION received at this Office.

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A. LENNUYEUX, 47—Calle Cangallo—27, 6p, 18

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters and Newspapers for France, by the Royal Mail Packet leaving here on the 20th and 27th of each month can now be forwarded, via Lisbon, "unpaid."

HOMEOPATHISTS—One Mahogany Medicine Chest, received from England, fitted with an assortment of Homeopathic Medicines, Lint, Plaster, Oiled Silk, &c.—Mackern, Brothers, 44—Calle San Martin—24, 24p, 18

FOR NEXT YEAR—Lett's Diaries and Calendars opened to-day.

No. 8, Office Edition, octavo, one day on a page. No. 11, do. do. three, do. do. No. 31, do. folio, or Rough Scribbling Journal, with a week in an opening, and interleaved with blotting paper.

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

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

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ 41 CALLE RIVADAVIA. FOR CORRIENTES, PARANA AND PORTS. The Italian steamer Venezia will leave every alternate Wednesday, at 10 a.m., receiving Cargo and Passengers, for which she has excellent accommodations.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISO, 304 CALLE RECONQUISTA. FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Villa del Salto, Captain Magnasco, will leave on Mondays at 6 p.m., returning early on Thursday mornings.

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

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

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SARSAPARILLIAN, AND ITS POWERFUL CURATIVE ASSOCIATES.

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

A NEW PRINCIPLE DISCOVERED. One Bottle of Resolvent is better than ten large bottles of the advertised Sarsaparilla, or direct Diuretic Remedies.

Physicians wonder at the extraordinary power of Radway's Resolvent in curing the worst forms of Scrofulous, Syphilitic, Chronic Skin Diseases, and its marvellous power in restoring calidulous constitutions, affording immediate relief and consequent cure of Diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, Liver, Lungs, Pancreas, Spleen, &c.

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

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the 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.

The Bank of Maua & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in their city a safe and profitable depository for their savings. The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

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

The Bank of Maua & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

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

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

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867. P. P. MAUA & CO. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

Conditions. First.—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards. Second.—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third.—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited. Fourth.—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open a current account, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth.—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers. P. P. MAUA & CO. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. From the 18th Day of OCTOBER, 1868, the Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for Stations, Salidas, and Regresos. Includes stations like Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Bahía Blanca.

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Ferro-Carril del Oeste. Se previene al Público que desde el 1 de Setiembre la salida de los Trains será como sigue:—

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FOR MONTEVIDEO. THE SPLENDID AMERICAN STEAMER JAMES T. BRADY, CAPT. HENRY TATTERSON, WITH FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS, LEAVES BUENOS AYRES, LEAVES MONTEVIDEO, ON MONDAY, AT FIVE P.M. ON TUESDAY, AT FIVE P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, " " ON THURSDAY, " " ON FRIDAY, " " ON SATURDAY, " " FARE: CABIN, \$8 Patacons; STEERAGE, Four Patacons.



This fine Steamer offers most superior and comfortable accommodation for Passengers between this and the above Port. For further particulars, apply at the Agency, No. 67, CALLE 25 DE MAYO. HENRY DOWSE.

WILL BE FOUND, AT THE HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 66, AND 68—PIEDAD—64, 66, AND 68, THE USUAL LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCERIES, DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c. AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. FRESH ARRIVALS every FIFTEEN Days. 281, xp, 630.

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

SOCIETE GENERALE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPOUR. LIGNE MENSUELLE DE GENES Y MARSEILLE A BUENOS AYRES.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED].

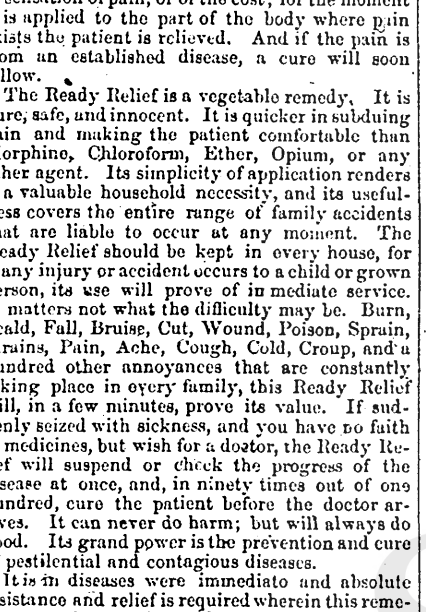
NAMES OF STEAMERS: CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

AGENTS: Brokers A. Howden & Co., Brokers E. I. Isenbaert, Brokers Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., Brokers J. R. Schwartz, Brokers Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., Brokers Woodgate Bros.

REMOVAL. GALBRAITH & HUNTER. NOW OPENED. THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, NO. 55, CALLE DEFENSA, (NEXT DOOR TO LATE STORE). 60 xp 0 0.

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

AGENTS: MOLLER AND CO., 25 DE MAYO, No. 54. 72, xp, 69.



Radway's Ready Relief IN ITS SIMPLICITY AND GRANDEUR. Taken Internally.—Half a Teaspoonful diluted in Water, is a pleasant Drink—stimulating and strengthening.

Applied externally.—When there is Pain or Inflammation, affords instant ease. We will first consider in its capacity as a speciality our far-famed Remedy Radway's Ready Relief, symbolized throughout the civilized world under the significant appellation R. R. R. This remedy is happily possessed of properties that give immediate and positive proof of its excellence, that the most sceptical can feel its power in a few seconds, especially where the sufferer is the victim of excruciating pain.

Its use in Asiatic Cholera, either as preventive or cure, is of more value to the world than all other discoveries in vogue. It is used in all cases of inflammation, the Ready Relief, assisted when required with its Resolvent and Pills, will surely effect a cure.

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS 25-PIEDAD-27. Itinerario de las Diligencias que se despatchan por esta Agencia. LA FAVORECIDA.—Para Lobos, Juárez y Domingo, regresa los Lunes. LA NACIONAL.—Para la Capilla del Señor y Zárate, sale los martes, regresa los jueves.

LA URUGUAYANA.—Para Navarro, sale los martes, regresa los jueves. EL COMERCIO.—Para el Monte, sale de la Estación Jeppener, los días 1, 7, 13, 19, y 25 de cada mes, regresa los 4, 10, 16, 22, and 28.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES.—Para Giles y San Antonio de Areco, sale los jueves, regresa los martes. FLOR DEL OESTE.—Para el 25 de Mayo, sale los 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, y 27, regresa los 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, y 27.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. War wanted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices. 206—Venezuela—206.



KIRKMAN'S PIANOS. On Sale at the Agents, MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72 RECONQUISTA. 123, xp, 17.

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST, 81-CALLE SUIPACHA-81. Feels great pleasure in again instructing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Toenails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

CHAPMAN, CALLENDER, AND COMPANY. ENGLISH WAREHOUSEMAN, No. 210, CALLE MISIONES. No. 160, CALLE SARANDI, MONTEVIDEO. 226, xp, 20.

YOUNG LADIES' FRENCH SCHOOL, 42 CALLE DEL URUGUAY, MONTEVIDEO. Established for the purpose of instructing the Children of respectable native and foreign residents in all the branches of a polite and useful education. Languages—English, French, and Spanish. Accomplishments—Music, Drawing, and Dancing.

DR. WHITE'S COLLEGE. CASA DE LA PIEDAD, 803, CALLE SAN MARTIN. (Terms:—Boarders, \$1000; Day Scholars, \$500; Pupils, \$200.) 279, 1m, 428.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FE ATHLETIC SPORTS. FIRST SPRING MEETING, NOVEMBER 11, 1868. Towards—R. Ogilvie, R. Browne, N. Surman, Treasurer and Secretary—H. J. McNab, Judge—W. Seymour, Starter—J. S. Cunningham.

1.—FLAT RACE—100 Yards.—Entrance, \$1, with \$16 added. 2.—THROWING THE HAMMER—16lb.—Entrance, \$1, with \$16 added. 3.—HURDLE RACE—150 Yards.—Three Flights, 3ft. 3in.—Entrance, \$3, with \$10 added. 4.—HIGH JUMP RUNNING.—Entrance, \$2, with \$16 added. 5.—FLAT RACE—440 Yards.—Entrance, \$2, with \$16 added. 6.—LENGTH JUMP, STANDING.—\$2, Entrance, \$1, with \$8 added. 7.—FLAT RACE—One Mile.—Entrance, \$5, with \$16 added. 8.—SAOK 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 \$10 added.

The STANDARD—Printed and Published by Messrs. J. S. Cockson, A. Jordan, and J. McNab, at the 'Standard' Press, No. 74, Calle Comercio, Buenos Ayres.