

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The office 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 in this Bank...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

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

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

The Royal Mail Steamship Company, "ARNO", J. BRUCE, COMMANDER, Will leave this Port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, ON THE 26th NOVEMBER, 1888.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, REDUCTION OF FARES, The Royal Mail Steamship Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their Rates of Passage:

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

CHIEF OFFICE: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO. Central Office: 87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES. MAIN LINE: Buenos Ayres, San José, Colonia, Montevideo, Rosario, B. O.

INTERESTING TO ALL, This Season of the year is most trying to the constitution of all foreigners, more particularly those who may have indulged to consumption.

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 2021—EIGHTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1888. CIRCULATION 3000

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED), 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDRA—80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000. Reserves and Funds £1,500,000.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED), 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDRA—80. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the bank will be as follows, further notice being given.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO., Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea.

TORRES Y SCHICKELMANN & Co., Comisionarios y representantes de la casa de Estudios Unidos 211, idem Defensa 179.

FAMILY WINE MERCHANTS, Port, Very Old; something quite superior. Sherries, Do. and of the finest flavor.

SAILMAKER—CALLE CANGALLO, 30. In the above Establishment a first-class selection of toiles, sails, valde sin fondo, covers for carts, water buckets, etc.

ADVERTISEMENTS Received at this Office. CARLOS F. ACKERLEY, Consignatario de Frutos del Pais.

PROFESSOR PENEDO'S SYRUP, It is never-failing in its effects. One Bottle is sufficient to test its efficacy.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c. and \$16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days.

THE BANK draws at sight upon the following branches: DOLORES, CHIVILCOY, SAN NICOLAS, MERCEDES, LOBOS, BARADERO, SALTO, AZUL.

RATES OF INTEREST, To private depositors, 6 per cent. per annum m/c. To private depositors, 6 do., do., do., specie.

"LA ESTRELLA", ARGENTINE COMPANIES FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

MANAGING COMMITTEE, Don Antonio Demarechi, Vice-President: Don Enrique Acha.

FOR SALE, THE BRITISH SCHOONER OF 126 tons register, and 200 tons dead weight, 83 feet long, 24 beam, and 10 hold.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, SPLENDID INVESTMENT FOR THE SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY, MARCH 1st, 1888. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL: 1,730,860.50. No. of Policies, 2,641. Securities, \$3,634,920.41.

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Commission Agents.

Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, &c. 44 and 46 Calle Adriana, and 80 and 82 Calle Santa Fe, ROSARIO.

VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER, IS THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY EXISTANT. The Pain Killer is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROPRIETORS, 74 High Street, Providence, R. I. 380 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada East.

DESDE HOY HASTA EL TREINTA, Do Noviembre se paga treinta y seis pesos m/c. 36, 30, 36.

GEORGE PEYRO, Wool and Produce Broker, 178 Calle Cuyo. Eight square leagues of land, in Santa Fe Province.

DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY AND WATCHES, AT G. KOHLSTEDT AND CO'S, IMPORTERS, 10—MAIPU—10.

GOOD BOARD LODGINGS, AND FURNISHED ROOMS, for Gentlemen Boarders with an English family, 75 Calle Colon, Montevideo.

FACTS ADMITTED AT ALL TIMES, In the early ages of the world, whilst cosmogony was almost a present event, the doctrine, "one man is as good as another, and better too," was on all sides allowed.

HOTEL EUROPA, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809.

Board and Lodging, at \$35 a day, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night. Day Boarders at Reasonable Terms.

GENERAL CASHMIR SMITH, AGENT, 46 CALLE RECONQUISTA. Would interest himself professionally in the Sales or Purchases of Lands and Stock.

BOOTS!! BOOTS!! BOOTS!! Mr. PETER DAHSTROM, Shoemaker, (Formerly of Chascomus).

ENGLISH CONFITERIA, THE EAST!, NOS. 49 AND 51, DEFENSA. 269, xp, 299.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEVER, This Preparation has proved itself to be the best ever presented to the Public.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO, G. P. ESCOBAR & CO., respectfully informs the Foreign Public of the River Plate.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH SCHOOL, 62—CALLE HINCON—62. Miss EYDE begs to give notice to Parents and Guardians.

ENGLISH CHURCH, Persons requiring visiting the Church, will please apply to the undersigned at the Scotch School, Calle Las Piedras.

D. JOHN MACDONALD, 37 CALLE DEFENSA.

DONOVAN AND BENTHAM WOOL & GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS, 117—CALLE BOLIVAR—117.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105.

FOR NEXT YEAR—Let's Diaries and Calendars opened for 10 days.

WATSON begs to inform the Public that he has spared no expense in collecting the rarest flowers, plants, shrubs, and exotics.

Ales, Porters, Wines, &c., We beg to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres that we have commenced Business as Ale, Porter, and Wine Merchants.

HENDERSON AND MURDOCK, 108 CALLE VENEZUELA. 38, xp, 377.

HATS—LATEST FASHIONS, The St. James Picardie has just brought a large assortment of the above, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

TO ENGLISH TRAVELERS, Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paiz.

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. PRESIDENT: D. JUAN B. PENA. DIRECTOR-GENERAL: D. ANARCASIS LANUS.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout, in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—97.

BASS'S ALE, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE, AND BARCLAY AND PERKINS'S LONDON STOUT, THE CASINO, ALONGSIDE THE BOISA.

French, Royal Exchange, London, ON SALE, BY MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTEI & PIERA, 364 CALLE CUYO. The two splendid Steamers Lujan and El Capitan will commence running next week between Buenos Ayres and Santa Fe.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ 41 CALLE RIVADAVIA. FOR CORRIENTES, ITAPIRU, AND PORTS.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 29 CALLE RECONQUISTA. FOR MONTEVIDEO.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE 87 CALLE 35 DE MAYO. The steamer Beatty, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Colonia.

VERY SUPERIOR SUGAR SYRUP—Only two kegs left—76 San Martin. 249, im, 018.

ENGLISH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 71—CALLE BOLIVAR—71. Mrs. McDougall begs to announce to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres and neighborhood.

**ALCAZAR LYRIQUE,**  
197-CALLE VICTORIA-197

Director:  
**MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.**  
GRAND  
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT,  
At Eight o'clock precisely.

**ATHLETIC SPORTS.**

The Spring Meeting will take place 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—Running Hop, Skip, and Jump.  
5—Mile Race.  
6—Vaulting.  
7—Throwing the Hammer, 16lbs.  
8—140 Yards Race—Interval of one hour.  
9—Boys' Race: 150 Yards: allowing 5 yards start for each year under fourteen. No Subscription. Entry, \$10.  
10—Broad Jump, Standing.  
11—do., Running.  
12—150 Yards Hurdle Race: 10 flights, 3ft. 3in.  
13—Putting the Stone, 16lbs.  
14—Pole Leaping.  
15—Half-Mile Steeplechase.  
16—Race upon Stilts.  
17—200 Yards Race: Consolation Stakes.  
18—Entries will be received until Saturday, 31st of October, at Messrs. Macken's, 44, San Martin; or by any of the following Gentlemen, who compose the Committee:—Wilson Jacobs, Junr.; 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 appearing in suitable costume.  
4. The present holder of the Champion Medal for Putting the Stone, Hammer-throwing, and Hurdle Race have been challenged.  
275, sp, st THOMAS HUGG, Secretary.

**RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK**  
FOR 1869.

ADVERTISEMENTS and INFORMATION received at this Office.

REQUIRED—A first-class Correspondent in Rosario. For terms, &c., apply to the Editors of this Paper.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$50 PER MONTH.

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

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

**The Standard.**

"Nil falsi audemus, nil veri non audemus dicere."  
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1868.

**DR. VELEZ SANSFIELD.**

There are few men in the River Plate who have played a more conspicuous part in public affairs than the subject of this notice. His return from Entre Rios after successfully terminating the Correntino war, has been seized by nearly all our colleagues as the fit moment to pay tribute to his worth, and bring his long services before the public.

No man in the River Plate has higher claims on this country than Doctor Sansfield. He heads the list of public men who have lent valuable and permanent services to the nation. Whether as a lawyer, commentator or a minister, we find his name pre-eminently the first. The "Codigo de Comercio," which has worked the most efficient reform in mercantile jurisprudence, bears the signet of his genius. The Civil Code also, which is now before the public in three large volumes, is a work of such magnitude, that it proves the mastermind of its author. And in the legislative history of this country, if we look through its pages, we find the genius of Sansfield stamped upon the early land-laws, when the camps of Buenos Ayres were, comparatively speaking, a wilderness.

Dr. Sansfield's worth as a minister has been put to the test by the very delicate mission with which President Sarmiento entrusted him on assuming office; and the pacification of Corrientes, without firing a shot or squandering a dollar, adds additional lustre to the political character of this distinguished man.

But there is another point in Dr. Sansfield's public career which seems to have escaped our colleagues, and which gives him high claims upon the foreign commercial community of the River Plate. We advert to his lengthened connection with the Provincial Bank, an institution which, after years of financial vicissitudes, has at last proved itself the most useful in this city. Dr. Sansfield may be regarded as the founder of this bank, since in its early days, when by the grossest mismanagement it was reduced almost to hopeless bankruptcy, Sansfield was the only man in Buenos Ayres who had the courage and brains to reorganize the concern, and establish it upon a lasting and permanent footing. For fourteen years the name of Sansfield has been linked with the fortunes of this institution; he has ever sat at the board table as consulting director; the boards changed every half year—old members retired, and new ones were named, but Dr. Sansfield who was regarded as the founder of the Bank, ever found himself appointed by the government on each succeeding board.

The high utility of a sound and well-managed public bank cannot be exaggerated. It is now being appreciated in this community. Dr. Sansfield can point with pride to the locomotive which ploughs its way to Ohivilcoy through the Pampaas one of the minor service of his historic bank. Severe as have been the losses caused by the depreciation of our paper currency, they are outweighed by the general good which this bank has worked in

cheapening the value of money, and accommodating trade. The Provincial Bank realises its aim and the dream of its founder, since it has established its reputation as the cheapest, safest, and largest moneyed institution in the country: and the name of Sansfield will for ever be identified with the wealth and prosperity of Buenos Ayres, which owe so much to the Provincial Bank.

Foreign trade, energy, and enterprise, have ever found a ready and willing support from this bank; for years and years it was the sole arbiter of our money market. Yet merchants always found in the liberality of its discounts the best and most substantial aid in their business transactions. If the progress and improvement of this country is mainly attributable to foreign industry and enterprise, so also is every successful branch of trade indebted to the bank which imparted to it vitality and support.

As foreigners, we are anxious to acknowledge our high sense of the worth of the institution and the merit of its founder. Our words, as impartial writers, are entitled to carry weight with them. The country labours under many and serious drawbacks—but the Provincial Bank is a credit to Buenos Ayres; and an honor to its founder.

But let us to the point. It has been proposed to present Dr. Sansfield with a house in recognition of his long services. In the bank parlour there is a full-length portrait of this distinguished man; but this, after all, is but a poor requital for fourteen years' constant attendance and advice. Statues and such-like are evidences of bad taste in a Republican country like this;—a house is a true Republican gift—and none in the River Plate deserve it better than the subject of this notice.

We understand that the bank is about to vacate its old premises in Calle San Martin and temporarily to occupy the house where Mr. Tomkinson at present resides, and which belongs to the bank. We propose, therefore, that when the new bank building in Calle San Martin be finished, and the directors leave their temporary quarters in Calle Piedad, they present to Dr. Sansfield the house in question at present occupied by Mr. Tomkinson as a tribute of respect, esteem, and regard, not only from the Directors, but from the public at large, both foreign and native, who are so immensely indebted to Dr. Sansfield.

**THE BOLIVIAN BANQUET.**

Of all the European customs and habits which have taken root in the River Plate, none have spread more rapidly, or become grafted more firmly upon the old Argentine stock than the time-honoured practice of 'dinner eating.' Time was when 'dinner eating' was exclusively limited to the foreign ministers, merchants, and clerks. But the Argentine loves innovation of every description, and when a jolly Consul first started the 'dinner eating' custom, he was hailed by his adopted fellow-citizens as the great Lucullus of the day, and feted at every house.

Dinner parties, both of a public and private nature, have of late come so much in vogue, that scarcely a day passes without some such convivial gathering. Our hotelkeepers, equal to the emergency, have set aside apartments for private and public dinner parties, and the great attention which these worthies pay to this new branch of their business, has induced many dinner givers to patronize them. Yet to a practised dinner eater, what a wide difference there is between the sociable home dinner party, and the ostentatious table of a hotel—the one is suggestive of hospitality, as is the other of economy.

Hotel dinner parties have had but chequered success in this city. We recollect the summary wind up, a few years ago, of a grand dinner at a fashionable hotel, by one of the guests assisting another to the shortest and most violent way down stairs; and, in fact, as a rule, whenever parties are introduced at the dinner table in hot weather, decanters, dishes, and guests are frequently placed 'hors de combat.'

We regret to say that the Bolivian banquet forms no exception to this rule. Col. Quevedo, who gave the dinner in question, seems to have been more felicitous in the selection of viands and wine, than in guests, and although a grand spirit of universal philanthropy may apologize, nothing can excuse the extraordinary toast which gave rise to the 'emeteu.' Col. Quevedo, the Bolivian Minister, anxious to celebrate the day of his nativity in true British style, gave a dinner party at the Louvre, inviting only a few friends. The dinner was superb and the wines exquisite—everything passed off well and smoothly; champagne had just begun to flow, when one of the guests 'set the table in a roar,' by drinking 'health and prosperity to the niggers of Brazil,' and the Indian tribes of Bolivia! Wilberforce himself would have been astonished at the terms in which this extraordinary toast was proposed, which at once brought on their legs the Brazilian Minister, Sr. Borges, and Sr. Pinto, Portuguese Consul. Mr. Ebberke, a Norwegian gentleman, and

former acting Consul for Sweden and Norway, rose, and in a well timed speech, indignantly repudiated the offensive epithets hurled against all European Monarchies; eloquently pointed to his native country, which enjoyed the blessing of a free and enlightened Government, and also the still more estimable blessing of 54 years unbroken peace. Mr. Pinto, yielding to his feelings, dashed his glass against the wall—the host 'himself perceiving the unlooked for turn things had taken, adroitly rose, and in a most polished manner, ably changed the topic, but the feast of reason and flow of soul was brought to an immediate termination, and the party adjourned rather abruptly to the drawing room; and indeed, but for a publication in one of the morning journals, we should have preferred to avoid the subject.

We can offer no comments upon the matter since the party was a private one; the weather or the wine may have had its influence. Sympathy for the Negro has a greater hold in England than in any other country under the sun; we have spent millions for his emancipation,—but no dinner party has ever yet been disturbed for his cause; and dearly bought is Negro emancipation in Brazil, if our dinner tables are to be the battle fields for 'niggers' rights,' and champagne glasses the ammunition.

**LATEST RIVER PLATE INTELLIGENCE**

Important telegram despatched yesterday by the City of Rio de Janeiro, to England and Belgium.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 3rd 1868. Steamer Goya from Paraguay, arrived. Allies now have a force of 12,000 men in the Gran Chaco, under command of Osorio, who is preparing to advance. The weather unfavorable for the Allies, continuous rains followed by intolerable heats. The River Paraguay is still rising. General Argollo, has cut a road through the woods and come up on the Paraguayan force. General Argollo, has reconnoitred the Paraguayan position as far as a deep river over which the Allies must construct a bridge, numerous canoes have been ordered up, in a few days the Allies hope to be able to get across. A small force of Paraguayans came down in the night from one of their batteries called 'La Argentina' and a partial surprise fight ensued, in which Paraguayans got worsted, losing 32 killed and several wounded. One of the prisoners a sergeant states that he does not believe Marshal Lopez, has over 8,000 men, he gave the Allies, very important information as to the presence of a strong Paraguayan force at a place called San Antonio, and still higher up the river, there is another to watch the Brazilian iron-clads.

The headquarters of the Allies are still at Las Palmas. The headquarters of Lopez are at Villeta, which position is regarded by all now as the strongest which Lopez has occupied, since the war began. If the Allies succeed in outflanking this position and occupying Asuncion. Lopez will be compelled to retire, but the attempted strategic movement by the Allies is difficult to accomplish owing to the great danger Caxias, incurs by weakening the main army in order to strengthen the Chaco division. The British gun boat 'Beacon' remains in the Paraguay river, the Italian and French gunboats, are coming down to Montevideo.

Gaspar Campos an Argentine officer, of distinction who was made prisoner, by the Paraguayans in a recent battle died in Asuncion of dysentery, he was attended by Dr. Stewart, and Lopez showed him every attention. Owing to the recent Indian invasions along the Buenos Ayres frontier, causing immense loss to the estancieros and sheepfarmers; President Sarmiento has removed from command Col. Granada, and named Col. Julio Campos, a very active young officer as Gefe of the Frontier. This nomination has caused great satisfaction. The Indians according to the very latest advices had penetrated to Las Tosecas a district in the Buenos Ayres Frontier settled by English and Irish sheepfarmers: General Conesa with about 700 men is now in full pursuit of the savages.

The Argentine Government is about to enter into arrangements with the River Plate Telegraph Company for constructing a branch telegraph line from Colonia to Entre Rios, crossing the river Uruguay by a small cable at a point above Fray Bentos in front of Gualogaychu.

Dr. Sansfield, Argentine Prime Minister arrived back from Entre Rios on Saturday, having finally arranged the dispute which gave rise to the Correntino war. General Urquiza the Governor of the province lent his great influence to bring about this result—and the National Government is highly pleased at the conduct of the Governor of Entre Rios in the matter.

Great rain storm in Buenos Ayres on Sunday, which stops shearing for several days, and causes to those who have already shorn some loss. Not much wool has as yet arrived in market; the highest price paid up to the present for best mestiza wool is \$63 mjc. per an.

Money rules abundant, and discount rates easy at 9 per cent. per annum.

The Government has discovered a serious fraud in the Public Credit Department, some of the clerks of the Paraná Administration having over-issued coupons belonging to the Foreign Debt. As yet the extent of the fraud is not known.

All the coupons have been called in for examination, and none of the false ones yet presented.

About 35,000 mestiza wool sold since sailing of packet, at prices ranging from \$48 to 63 mjc.

Dry hides falling.

Tallow steady.

National Bonds somewhat firmer—last sale at 46.

Exchange, nothing done.

Gas Shares, 55 prem.

In other securities there were no transactions.

**SARMIENTO'S GOVERNMENT JUDGED BY A REPUBLICAN.**

We are happy to be able to give insertion to the following important letter, addressed by Mr. Washburn to Col. Macias, on the future prospects of the Argentine Republic:—

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 27, 1868.

My dear Sir,

I thank you very sincerely for the copies of the review *Ambar Americas*, published by you in New York, under the auspices of H. E. President Sarmiento, at the time the Argentine Minister in the United States. From the brief and cursory examination I have been able to give them, I am confirmed in my previous opinion, that the Argentine Nation has done the best thing it ever did in electing Sr. Sarmiento as its Chief Magistrate. His enthusiastic admiration for the Government of the United States, as the best ever devised by human wisdom, you, who have lived there many years, will not think at all exaggerated. To assimilate to it that of the Argentine Republic, seems to be the hope and ambition of the new President; he has my best wishes for his success, but it seems to me he has a herculean task on his hands. There is still so much of the 'gaucho' element in the provinces, that I fear it will be long before the spirit of conservation and obedience to law will become so general, that a 'caudillo' cannot easily get a following sufficient to encourage him to attempt a revolution. Unfortunately this spirit of insubordination to law is not confined to the 'gauchos,' since my first arrival in the Rio de la Plata, I have seen the most intelligent and influential people in Buenos Ayres, openly advocate and justify a revolution in the neighboring Republic of the Banda Oriental, on the ground that the minority could never get control of the Government in any other way. The first element of subjection, and respect to the will and voice of the majority—without which a republican government is impossible—does not have that preponderating weight, that is essential to give security against intestine strife. It is not the 'gaucho' alone who is to be taught to respect the law. The educated man must learn that redress of grievances is to be sought only through the courts, and through the ballot box; he must learn that the first duty of a good citizen is to submit to the tribunals of his country, and that the man who refuses to do it, for imaginary, or even real grievances, is a rebel and a traitor.

The most difficult task, therefore, that President Sarmiento has to perform is, as it appears to me, to repress this spirit of insubordination to the laws, not only among the 'gauchos,' but among those who are not 'gauchos.' If those provinces where the 'gaucho' element is strongest can be kept out of revolutions for 15 or 20 years, that class of people, who are ever ready to answer the call of a successful 'caudillo,' will be forced to peaceful and useful occupations for a subsistence, and, instead of being the terror of the agriculturists, will be compelled to quit the wild life of a 'vaqueano,' and depend on the cultivation of the soil for their support. They will then have something to lose, and will have an interest in the general peace. Should President Sarmiento be able to repress these petty revolutions during his term of office, and at the same time introduce that system of general education, of which he is so ardent a champion, the increase of wealth and population of the Argentine Republic during the next generation will be such as the world has scarcely ever witnessed. Let the nations of Europe once be convinced that life and property are as secure here as they are in the United States, that there is no more danger of revolution or civil war than there is there, and the tide of immigration to these shores will be enormous. The population would be doubled, and the wealth quadrupled in the next 15 years.

Considerations such as these, my dear Sir, ought to be sufficient to induce that restless, intelligent class of politicians to give their influence in favor of law and order. To acquiesce in a government to which they are opposed, until they can supersede it legally through the ballot box, is the unquestionable duty of a Republican, and the man who does not so acquiesce is no republican—he is one who would ruin his country if he cannot rule it.

Next to my own country, I take more interest in the success of Republican institutions in the Argentine Republic than in any other. The Argentine territory is sufficient in extent and has such vast natural resources that it may, if sound ideas of political morality shall become general among the people, become one of the greatest and most powerful nations on the earth. As a friend of, and co-operator with the United States, I regard its success and prosperity as, to a great extent, identified with that of my own country. You can, therefore, understand why it is that I desire to see the Gaucho spirit in the provinces and the anarchical spirit in the towns once and for ever overcome and eradicated. You can also appreciate why I take so much interest in the success of the administration of President Sarmiento.

During my long residence in the Valley of the Rio de la Plata I have naturally formed attachments. I flatter myself I have friends of almost every political shade of opinion. During our civil war I gave them all the credit of being ardent friends of the Union and opposed to the rebellion, all alike are opposed to monarchy and in favor of republicanism. But there are many who do not realize that to be republicans they must quietly submit to the Government that the majority of the people has elected, and that if it is not worthy of confidence, they must not only submit to it, but support and defend it both against intestine feuds and foreign aggressions till the people, in a legal and constitutional manner, shall pronounce in favor of a change. The people of the United States being imbued with these principles, were able to put down the greatest rebellion ever known in the history of the world. Millions of people who had been opposed to the election of President Lincoln, said that, being once fairly and legally elected, he must and should be sustained; that republican institutions must stand or fall with him; and they forgot their party character and formed a phalanx of patriots that overcame the rebellion and obliterated the great blot on the national character—human slavery.

Happily, the causes that led to our rebellion do not exist in the Argentine Republic. Slavery does not exist here. Let the conviction once generally prevail that obedience to law is the first duty of a good citizen, and that the only way to change an objectionable administration is through the ballot-box—and America will soon see two great Republics whose prosperity will be a reproach to all other forms of government.

I am, sir, very truly,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. WASHBURN.

To Col. Macias, &c., &c., &c.

**SAFETY REFORM**  
Better late than never, is an ancient maxim, which up to the present, our legislators in general and our municipal authorities in particular have always held to be more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and we are therefore glad to see them at last disposed to acknowledge that there 'may' be some amount of truth contained in that trite observation. The fearful lessons which have been necessary in order to open the drowsy eyes of the municipal Solomons to the urgent need of Sanitary Reform, seem not to have been wholly thrown away and we hail with satisfaction, we will add with gratitude, any step, however insignificant in the right direction, and are disposed to be thankful for small mercies.

The Sanitary Committee appointed by the Municipality, has just issued a notice to the parishioners of the 'Catedral Norte,' which deserves our highest commendation, and if its provisions be carried out with energy and in their entirety, the result cannot fail to be most beneficial. Every parish in the metropolis should be compelled to adopt similar precautions.

The Commissioners commence by stating that in virtue of the powers conferred on them, they are determined to enforce the 'carrying out of all the sanitary rules and regulations laid down by the law, and that cases of non-compliance will be most rigorously dealt with. For the guidance of those interested, we point out the following ordinances as indispensable.

1. The construction of waterclosets and sinks, where not already erected, and the preservation of all present ones in a perfectly clean state.
2. The removal without delay of all dirt and rubbish arising from the demolition or construction of houses.
3. The sale of unwholesome fruit in the streets or markets, is strictly prohibited.
4. No more than the proscribed number of persons to inhabit a single room.
5. The strict enforcement of the ordinance of the 30th June last, respecting dwelling houses.
6. Prohibition to keep pigs within the Municipal boundaries.
7. All houses to be thoroughly swept out and cleaned every Tuesday before 10 o'clock in the morning.
8. It is strictly prohibited to throw dirty water into the streets.
9. The paving of all yards, stables, and coach houses.

Finally, the Commissioners recommend to the parishioners, strict adherence to general cleanliness, and the removal from within their houses of all deposits, as quickly as possible.

**AWFUL STATE OF BARRACA ROAD.**

FOUR HUNDRED ARROBES WOOL PERISHED IN A PANTANO.

WHERE IS THE GOVERNOR? Yesterday it was our duty to record a terrible accident in the Calle Larga, which befell Mr. Luis Martinez, barracero, in front of Mrs. Atkins' quinta. To-day it is our equally unpleasant task to record the almost total loss of four hundred arrobes of good mestiza wool in a pantano, close to the Railroad station, at the Tres Esquinas. The carts were coming in from Chascoimas, bound for the South Plaza; they had crossed rivers, lakes, and arroyos on the road, but it was not until they got within a few squares of the Plaza that they succumbed.

The unfortunate 'tropero,' confiding in the apparently good state of the road, drove his bullocks on at a quick step; in an instant, cart, bullocks, wool and 'tropero' vanished;—the bullocks struck out for their lives; and finally emerged from the puddle, whilst the active tropero, with the most wonderful agility aided, by his long cane for driving the animals, cleared the street with a bound. The oldest inhabitants on the road state that they never before saw such a case; the bullock carts literally dived into the 'pantano,' and came up on the other side, but to get out of the place was too much for the poor bullocks, they smashed the 'perigo'—and there lie the unhappy carts, miserable emblems of the shocking state of the roads in this country; the great difficulty is not so much to rescue the carts, but to get the wool out.

Yesterday morning crowds assembled round the helpless carts, and when our reporter left the scene of trouble, it was mooted that the owner of the wool intended to charter the locomotive on the Boca Railway to draw carts and wool out.

We again call attention to the shocking state of the Calle Larga, Barracas, and the roads near the Barraca Bridge.

Since the demise of Sr. Herrera, none seem to care about these most necessary highways.

We trust Sr. Castro will either go himself or send some trustworthy person to inspect the locality. Really the present state of things in Barracas calls for the most immediate attention. Right in front of Marshall's renowned shipyard, and close to Soler's Barraca, there is a pantano large enough to swallow the Colon Theatre and the Government House on the top of it.

energy at any time, and is now worn out before his time. His first instinct on coming to Madrid, after accepting the Presidency of the Ministry at San Sebastian, was to throw up his appointment.

His brother Don Mannel, however, a man of firmer temper, upbraided and shamed him into manlier resolutions, and by taking upon himself the command of the central army, relieved him of the heaviest responsibilities. The Ministry consists merely of the Prime Minister.

The Conchas, both brothers, are men of all parties, or of no party; they have been for themselves all their lives, and have founded that plan answer to perfection. The new Government sets out with moderation and leniency, and even allows the Press a latitude of which there was no example under the ruthless Gonzalez Bravo.

The Conchas would fain save the Queen or at least the dynasty; but they are men of the world enough to see that there is nothing to be done with such stiff, uncompromising bigots and absolutists as Novaliches and Ceste. Were the party now in power victorious, a split would be the immediate consequence. On one side would be the Conchas and the half-rational Moderados; on the other, the Neo-Catolico, with the Queen's camarilla of priests and monks. As the Conchas would see their own inevitable ruin in such an upshot, it is deemed probable that they would be ready to meet the insurgents more than half-way, and a certain deliberate slackness and inconsistency is already noticed in their operations.

On the other hand, a still greater division is observable among the insurgents. Had I not known better before I crossed the Pyrenees, I should certainly believe, with many others, that Prim is not in Spain. But as I happen to know not only that he and his gallant friend, Milans del Bosch, are in Spain, but that they were the means through which Serrano and the other exiled Generals were brought to Spain from the Canary Islands, I must be allowed to entertain my own opinion about the matter, though I cannot conceal my astonishment that the name of Prim or of his 'fidus Achates' is never mentioned. Marshal Serrano Duke de la Torre, seems to be the chief personage in Andalusia. Now, you have not forgotten that the first telegrams announced that Serrano had pronounced against the Queen and dynasty, and by an amendment the words 'the insurgents' were substituted for the name of Serrano. It seems now very clear that Serrano objects to the movement assuming an anti-dynastic character; and it is said that Admiral Topete, the first to move in the matter, declares now that had he foreseen that the movement was to be turned against the Queen, he would have had no hand in it.

Serrano is distinguished neither by energy nor intelligence, and his position at the head of the party is merely due to his rank and to his great popularity in the Andalusian Provinces. But by the side of him are Dulce, Zabala, Echague, and others, all O'Donnellites, or Union-Liberal men, who may be led by events to declare against the Queen and dynasty but who are not naturally inclined to it. Between these men and the Concha party in the Government there is scarcely as much as a hair's-breadth's distance. Could Concha rid himself of the Neo-Catolico and Serrano of the Progressistas, the dispute might be settled, and Spain might jog on in the old way.

But besides, that it is not good for Spain to jog on in the old way; it is very doubtful whether she will be allowed to do so. The strength of the parties, both as to the quality of their leaders and the influence which they may exercise on the inert but still living masses, lies in the extreme parties. I look upon Prim on one side, and on Novaliches on the other, as the two antagonistic representative men of Spain. Novaliches is at the nadir of the darkest reaction, Prim at the zenith of all practicable liberalism. Novaliches is not much of a soldier, but he is chivalrous, polished, honourable. He has no objection to the freedom of nations in the abstract, provided their freedom be wholly turned to the glory and emolument of the Roman Catholic Church. He is as much of a Montalembert as it is in the ungential and narrow nature of a Spaniard to be.

Prim is scarcely a Spaniard. He is a Catalan, with the broad space between the temples and the high cheek-bones of a Celt. All men who have known Prim are attached to him. He is usually grave and reserved, meditative, and apparently unimpulsive, but shrewd and quick, and extremely sound and mature in judgment. He is one of the most unassuming and upright characters in this country. Did not all the past toil of his dash and promptness in action, it might seem easy to charge him with a certain tardiness in deliberation. But the day has now come to task his mettle to the utmost, and it is to be regretted that he should now hold so much in the background as he appears to do.

If Spain is to live and not merely to jog on, it is evidently Prim and his party who ought to come uppermost.

**THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.**  
The Spanish insurrection hangs fire. That does not in the least mean that it may be unsuccessful in the end; but there seems to be a hitch somewhere about it. The news in the evening is substantially the same as in the morning. It may be epitomized in two words. The insurrection is everywhere:—everywhere triumphant," say the Liberals; "everywhere suppressed," says the Government. The Spanish nation has no part in it. The two contending parties are equally anxious for popular inaction. Even in cities where the people give some sign of a disposition to favor the movement, as at Cordova, the insurgents themselves have requested the citizens not to compromise themselves." The game is between the soldiers, and the conflict of intelligence lies in this,—that the Liberals describe the various regiments everywhere joining the insurgents; the Government extols to the skies the staunchness and loyalty of all the troops.

First, as to the Government, the Queen is at San Sebastian, 352 miles from Madrid, a distance of about 18 hours by rail—actually further, that is than the Queen of England would be from London at Balmora!—in a moment of mortal crisis, both for herself and her country. Queen Isabella is, besides, out of health and worried in mind.

The King of Spain is just now Marshal Don José Concha, Marquis de la Havana, who must not be confounded with his elder brother, Marshal Don Manuel Concha, Marquis del Duero, who is in command of the army of the centre of Madrid. Don José was never a man of extraordinary

But, alas! supposing Prim and his party to carry everything before them, what do they propose to make out of it? They would pronounce against the Queen and dynasty, set up a Provisional Government, and call together a National Assembly. But they do not tell us what is to come next. Spain cannot be a Republic; she will not accept a foreign ruler; she will not raise a subject to the throne. What then? What is the first resolution that is to be put before the Constituent Assembly? Where is there a point on which it may be possible to come to a division. Of course there are men for the Republic, one and indivisible; men of the Federal Republic, men for an Italian Prince, Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, or Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, the latter a boy of 12, just entered at Harrow school in England; there are men for an English Prince, whether a convert or pervert it seems to matter little. There are men for the King of Portugal and an Iberian union of the whole peninsula; there are men for the Duke of Montpensier; there are men for the Prince of Asturias and a regency; there are men for the Queen as she is, and men for the Queen as she should be. But all these men call each other mad and unpractical, and there seems no possibility of bringing two of them together into one way of thinking, or into one course of action. With this foreknowledge of the parties now in presence let us wait and see what the morrow will bring. "Wait" and "to-morrow" are the first words one learns in Spain; the last one forgets.—Times Correspondent, Sep. 29, 1868.

DEATH OF COUNT WALEWSKI. Another of the band of men who identified their fortunes with those of the Emperor Napoleon, and rose with him to power, is gone. Soldier, journalist, dramatic author, diplomatist, and statesman, Count Walewski had a career which would have been an exceptional one in a country less subject to revolutionary change than France.

Comte de Florian Alexandre Joseph Colonna, a French statesman, was born on the 4th of May, 1810. His origin was as romantic as his career has been adventurous. It appears that when the Great Napoleon was at the height of his marvellous destinies, he was attracted at a fete at Warsaw, by a Polish lady of great beauty, the wife of a noble Sarmatian advanced in years, and being regarded by her as the destined liberator of Poland, he was successful in winning her affections, and the Countess Walewski, after being carried off from her husband, gave birth to a son in the castle of Walewiec. The young Count Walewski received his education in Geneva, and returned to Poland in 1824. He desired to visit France, but was refused permission by the Grand Duke Constantine. He succeeded, however, in escaping to Paris, where he was present during the Revolution of July, 1830. At that period he received a delicate mission from General Sebastiani to the Polish Government. Having accomplished that, he served as aid-de-camp to the Polish generalissimo, and earned the Military Cross of Poland at the battle of Grochow. In December, 1841, he married Katharine Caroline, daughter of the sixth earl of Sandwich, who died in 1834, and in later years espoused a Florentine lady, the grand-daughter of Stanislaus Poniatowski, nephew of the last king of Poland. After the fall of Warsaw, Count Walewski became naturalized in France, and was appointed Captain in the foreign Legion; he afterwards entered the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and then the 4th Hussars. Subsequently he became proprietor of the 'Messager des Chambres, under the auspices of Messrs. Thiers and Remusat, and he also published several pamphlets, in one of which he advocated the English alliance. At length the count found a diplomatic career open to him. In 1846 he was sent on a mission to Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, by M. Thiers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; after which M. Guizot sent him on another mission to La Plata. In 1849 he was the French Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tuscany; in the following year M. Walewski represented the French Government in the same capacity at the court of Naples, where he remained till 1852, when he was named Ambassador to England. In 1855 Count Walewski was recalled to the Tuileries, to undertake the duties of Minister for Foreign Affairs. In that capacity he presided over the conference which, in the spring of 1856, framed the treaty of peace with Russia. Count Walewski also was French Ambassador to London after the Russian war. He has also distinguished himself in literature; and is said to have aided Alexandre Dumas in the production of the play "Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle" (1839). He is the author of other theatrical pieces. In 1855 he was made a Senator.

lers reported from Humaita, but at the Palmas, where the allied armies have their headquarters, some isolated cases occur now and then. We learn by private letters from Paraguay, that there is no doubt about Lopez being on the point of evacuating Villaeta, and it is believed he will make his next stand at a place two leagues to the north of Asuncion. The "Nacional" announced on Saturday, that the Indians in their invasion of the partido Nueva de Julio had penetrated as far as a place called Las Toscas, and swept off all the cattle from the estancia of Don Julio Naon, which is only six leagues from Bragado. A great portion of the settlers there are English, and the neighborhood had been considered for many years past free from any such danger. The new government seems, however, determined to remedy the evils due to the carelessness of those entrusted with guarding the frontier. Yesterday we announced the recall of Col. Granada, and to-day we are happy to say that Col. Julio Campos has been appointed to succeed him. Col. Campos' ability and military qualifications are very favorably known, and induced the inhabitants of Rioja to elect him as their governor, although not a native of their province. He has also filled other responsible posts with great credit to himself, and Sor. Sarmiento could not have made a better choice for the arduous duty of re-establishing the threatened security of our frontier land.

Mr. Langevin's mill has been working for the last two years, and doing a good business. We mention this to correct an erroneous statement which appeared in Sunday's paper. Great complaints are made that, notwithstanding the tremendous fall in the price of wheat and flour, the former from \$300 the fanega, having fallen to 160 and even 140, and the latter from 60 to 70 dollars the arroba, being now at 30 to 40, the bakers in town make not the slightest difference either in the price or the size of the loaf of bread.

A slight accident occurred on the Northern Railway on Monday at the Belgrano Station, owing to which the engine went off the line. We are happy to say, however, that there was no casualty. The accident was mainly due to the fact of the permanent road having slightly given way, in consequence of the heavy rains of the previous day. One of our contemporaries contains a correspondence from the seat of war, stating that on the 25th of last month one hundred Paraguayans crossed the Paraguay river in canoes from the Argentine battery, with a view of cutting off the Brazilian vanguard in the Chaco. They were, however, repulsed with thirty-two killed and three prisoners. One of the latter, a sergeant, says that Lopez has about eight thousand men in all. In Villaeta there are three or four battalions and ten or twelve field pieces. In San Antonio, two leagues higher up, there is a regiment of cavalry and one battalion of infantry in observation of the iron-clads.

The Sociedad Rural has presented a lengthy and very ably drawn-up petition to the Provincial Chambers asking for urgent reforms in the budget and the taxes. A truthful, but not promising, picture of the state in which the rural interests of the country find themselves is drawn, of which a convincing proof is to be found in the fact that a property whose lands a few years ago were worth \$250,000 the square league has been sold to-day for \$140,000, including houses and plantations. A statement of the financial reforms needed and prayed for is then made, comprising— 1st. The abolition of duties on camp saladeros and graserias. 2nd. The abolition of the patente tax for all establishments of this nature whose capital does not exceed 40,000 dollars currency. 3rd. The abolition of the exception established for camp saladeros and steam factories in Art. 2 of the Law of Patentes—(this reform has been sanctioned by the Chambers). 4th. That country houses and plantations should be exempt from the 'contribucion directa.' 5th. That the 'contribucion directa' should be reduced to 3 per mil. 6th. The abolition of the 'comisiones avaluadoras' in the majority of the country towns, as detailed in the petition addressed to the Chambers by the Rural Society on 13th Sept., 1867, and the adoption of the divisions and prices established by the Law of Public Lands of the 10th of January, 1867. 7th. To allow pagares and contracts to be stamped within a month after date of being drawn up—[this reform also has been sanctioned by the Chambers]. Each of these seven points is backed by weighty arguments; and if the Sociedad Rural has failed in convincing the Chambers to adopt these proposed reforms, it has done a vast deal of good in ventilating the question and moulding public opinion to second its praiseworthy efforts in favour of the rural interests of the country. A friend of ours informs us that he was at Watson's first free and easy last evening, and that everything

proved most successful. Mine host, with his usual liberality, provided a sumptuous supper at his own expense. There was some capital comic and sentimental singing. One gentleman performed exquisitely on the violin, and a duet, with the piano and harmonium, was redemanded. The "Standard" would have been represented but for the very bad state of the roads. Col. Lucio Mansilla pleads in favor of his absent friend Stephen Brasar de St. Hilaire, with regard to the suspicion of his having been an accomplice of Lemos, in the issue of fraudulent coupons, which is now the all-engrossing topic of the day in our commercial circles. Among other arguments used by Col. Mansilla, are St. Hilaire's own words contained in a letter addressed by him to Mansilla. The most curious part of the thing, however, is, that in that same letter the charge of having been the author of the fire in the government-house is brought home to Lemos. The matter, we are promised, is going to be thoroughly sifted, and some sensational revelations are expected.

We have received the fourth number of the 'Revista Argentina,' and are glad to see that this well edited periodical is steadily increasing in importance. Among other interesting papers this number contains a valuable contribution from D. Lucas Gonzalez, the ex Minister of Finance on Railways in the Argentine Republic. After alluding briefly to the great necessity felt in the country for an extension of its system of railways, he gave some interesting statistical data of the varied and rich products of the interior provinces, which would find a ready market in the provinces of the Litoral, to the mutual advantage both of the producers and the consumers, but which are now uselessly accumulated, and comparatively lost for the want of secure and cheap communication, which can only be obtained by the assistance of steam power.

We have received to-day a most anxious letter from a daughter of Mr. John R. Doyle, of Gorey, County Wexford, Ireland, making enquiries as to her father, who came to this country in 1859. His family have not heard from or of him for the space of five years, and in the last letter he addressed to them, he stated that he was then residing ninety leagues up the country. If any of our readers in town or camp can send us any information respecting him, they will relieve the anxiety of his family.

ON CHANGE. Nov. 3, 1868. Onnces 400 Sovereigns 124 Patacons 25 National Bonds 47 There was a decided reaction in Bonds to-day, caused chiefly by a leading native broker, who has been for some time bearing the market, turning round and buying about 200,000 Bonds. This at once gave a tone to the market, and prices both for cash and on time went up. The publication of a document, purporting to be from Spanish claimants, that they would not sell any Bonds contributed to strengthen prices. In the liquidation 4 1/2 was paid for cash and on time. It is not, however, supposed that this reaction will continue.

The painful news that Mr. Siebel, a broker, had levanted cause some impression. It seems that he embarked on the 2d inst. on board the City of Rio Janeiro for Montevideo, leaving a letter, in which he expressed his intention of throwing himself overboard at 11 p.m. He owes nothing, we are told, to the brokers.

The National Government sent early this morning to H.B.M. Minister, Mr. Stuart, for permission to seize Mr. Siebel, but from the want of an extradition treaty the Minister was reluctantly obliged to refuse this request of a friendly government. The Chief of Police at Montevideo was then telegraphed to, and it is thought that the fugitive will be now in prison at that port.

In Gas Shares, we notice some enquiry, though we could not hear of any actual sales. Money continues abundant: discounts of good trade paper at 3, though long-dated pagares are rather neglected. In wools there has been more animation, consequent on increased arrivals. Prices, however, are not buoyant. The following is a list of sales in the 11 de Setiembre, supplied by our special reporter: Juan Ramos, 1 lot middling, Dr Gorostiago, 1700 arrobas, at \$55, Jolly. Juan Ramos, 1 lot middling, native owner, 300 ar., 53, Messrs Stamer and Co. Michael Duggan, 1 lot, bad condition, an Irish owner, 1200 ar., \$50, Booe. Michael Duggan, 1 lot, pretty fine, Irish do., 2000, 54, do. Michael Paganino, 1 lot very good, Italian do., 300 ar., 57, do. Fernandez and Morono, 1 lot very fair, native do., 400 ar., 40, 53, do. Juan Robbio, 1 lot do., do., 700 ar., 53, do. Pedro Lourteig, 1 lot very good, French do., 600 ar., 50, do. J. and F. Rafo, 1 lot very fair, 600, \$58, do. Ditto, 1 lot very bad, native do., 200, 52, do. Ditto, 1 lot very good, native do., 300, 50, do. Giraldo Herms and Co., 1 lot very fair, do., 300, 55, do. E. Perez, 1 lot very fair, do., 1000, 55, do. Wheat continues in poor demand. Speculations in this article are stupendous.

Bond sales to-day— Cash 7,000 40 47 6th inst 15,000 47 47 30th Nov. 140,000 47 47 31st Dec. 50,000. 47 47 Exchange for the pocket has at last opened. Some hills on France passed at 5.20. On England nothing yet done; drawers at 4 1/2.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza gives the following result of the day's business: 1200 ar. old wool sold at 42 400 do. do 40 2 lots at 41 250 ar. new wool at 47 600 ar. from Cañuelas 53 2 carts new wool 47 2 do. 50 One deposit at the station 52 Dry Hides—600 camp matadero, at 127. 315 at 115. 450 at 122, and 4 lots at 90, 112, and 120 pesetas. Sheepskins—Important sale at Barracas, 10,000 doz. de Saladero, at 1 1/2 rlo. 350 doz. matadero, 158. 250 ditto, at 150. Some other lots at 66, 75, 82, 100, and 112 doz. Hair—300 ar. at 148, 140, 145. Grease—1000 ar. in pipes, bord., at 141 and 120 bord., in shipping order, at 144 rls silver; 1422, in several lots, at 31, 32, 33.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MATTI AND PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO. The Captain, on Saturday at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Parana, and Santa Fe. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced. The steamer Rio Negro, on Saturday, at 10 a.m. for Montevideo. The steamer Lujan, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m. for Gualeguay, Rosario, Parana, and Santa Fe. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced. The steamer Rio Uruguay, on Saturday, at 5 p.m., for Salto and ports. The steamer Tula To-morrow, at noon, for Canelas, Zarate, Baradero, and San Pedro, from the Railway Station, Retiro.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF SCIURANO AND CARRERA, 30 CALLE LANGALLO. AMERICA. Captain BOSSI. Will leave this port every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half-past eight, a.m., carrying passengers and cargo. 19, 21, 24.

ON SALE, a desirable Estancia of two leagues, situated in the best part of Entre Rios, nine leagues from a port, with excellent houses, puentes, stock, &c. Apply to John P. Boyd, Calle San Martin, No. 66. 21, 6p.m.

INSURANCE AGENTS.—A young man, who acted for some years in England, as Agent to the European Life Assurance Office, seeks testimonials in this city in a similar capacity. Testimonials can be given. 30, 12p.m.

LESSONS IN SPANISH, English, or Arithmetic. Address E.M., Standard Office. 31, 6p.m.

LESSONS IN SPANISH.—Lessons in French, English, Music, and Singing, given at private houses. Apply 'Governance,' at this Office. 29, 15p.m.

M. D. LAUSEN has removed to Calle Victoria, 99, between Peru and Chacabuco. 28, 6p.m.

S. NUG, S. NUG, S. NUG. ICED DRINKS. Gin Cocktail, Brandy Cocktail, Sherry Cobblers, Mint Julep, Egg Nog, Milk Punch, Brandy Sog, Gin, &c. Brandy Sog, Gin, &c. Brandy Fix, Gin, &c. Oat, or Orchata Punch. Queen Charlotte. English Ale and Porter. Sandwiches. Billiards.

Another, AT THE PASO JULIO, fronting Messrs. Lavallol, of the British Brig Ocean Belle, by order of the Court. On Monday, the 30th inst., at One o'clock, p.m., will be sold for the highest bid, the above-mentioned Steamer of 825 tons burden, 238 feet long, 26 in breadth, and 17 in depth. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, Potosi, No. 70. 33, 4p.m.

Another, AT THE PASO JULIO, fronting Messrs. Lavallol, of the British Brig Ocean Belle, by order of the Court. On Friday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m., will be sold for the highest bid, the above-mentioned British Brig Ocean Belle, ready for sea, of 124 tons register. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, at Potosi, No. 70. 33, 4p.m.

CADIZ SALT, retailing on board, at GOV-LAND, KOCH, and CO., 31 Reconquista. 21, 6p.m.

NOTICE.—Mrs. Kidd begs to inform the Public that she can supply them with Furnished rooms and board, at her Chacra, Lomas de Zamora. Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to go out to spend the day, can be accommodated likewise. 12, 6p.m.

WHITE SHIRTS without collars, linen collars, Oxford and Shakespear shape; also linen-faced paper collars, all sizes. 68—PIEDAD—68. 9, 6p.m.

FRESH AIR FOR PLEASURE.—CAFÉ ALEMÁN. At Esmeralda, 374, in the Plaza del Retiro, you can have all kinds of iced drinks, refreshments of the best description, the games of five, &c. There is a spacious garden, and trees whose shade and fragrance is most refreshing. Moderate prices. Good attendance. English, French, Spanish, and German spoken. 373, 6p.m.

BEING about to leave Buenos Ayres, the undersigned begs to acquaint the Public that he has still on sale a number of excellent trained Singing Canaries. The birds having recovered from the fatigue of the voyage from Europe are greatly improved, and will give most satisfactory notes than they did on their arrival. A variety of elegant wire cages, at moderate prices.—Adolfo Reiche, Artes, 299. 371, 6p.m.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT B. AYRES. This Office is in receipt of letters from the United States, asking for information concerning the residence of Ellbert Ebenlin, Charles A. Hollander, Alfred K. Pearl, and Henry C. Valentine. Any one that can give the desired information, will confer a great favor by communicating the same to this Consulate. Mr. Ebenlin will hear of something to his advantage by calling on the undersigned in person. 31, 6p.m. U.S. Consul.

BATH SEASON.—MERCEDES, B.O. For the beginning season the undersigned recommends his Hotel de la Paix, former Hotel Brodard, Mercedes, Banda Oriental, and will be anxious to merit the old fame of the house, by a first-rate table and most excellent service. At the same time he begs to mention the very pleasant situation of the Hotel, on the borders of the Rio Negro, being a great convenience to those parties who intend being here. Hot and cold baths, he has in the rooms, every hour.—Eduardo Deichmann, Proprietor. 371, 1m. 33.

REMATES. POR FLORENCIO MADRERO—Remate Judicial. Por orden del Sr. Juez de primera Instancia, D. D. Benito Aza, de Buenos Aires. Do una cañita en Belgrano. El Domingo 8 de Noviembre a las dos de la tarde en punto, y donde se hallará la bandera de remate, se va a vender al más alto precio, de contado, la casa perteneciente a la testamenteraría del finado D. Santos Farías, situada en el municipio de Belgrano, equidista a la Calle de Faroy y San Lorenzo y edificadas en saber: Tres piezas de terreno de 15 metros de ancho por 60 metros de largo; y una pieza de terreno de 60 metros de ancho por 60 metros de largo, y una pieza de terreno de 60 metros de ancho por 60 metros de largo. Mide el terreno 67 varas de frente por 60 de fondo (67 x 60 varas), en todos ramos en la cantidad de 53, 000 m. c. cincuenta y tres mil pesos moneda corriente, en pago de contado, y las 2 terceras partes de la tasación y cinco mil trescientos treinta y tres pesos moneda corriente. Mide el terreno 67 varas de frente por 60 de fondo (67 x 60 varas), en todos ramos en la cantidad de 53, 000 m. c. cincuenta y tres mil pesos moneda corriente, en pago de contado, y las 2 terceras partes de la tasación y cinco mil trescientos treinta y tres pesos moneda corriente. Mide el terreno 67 varas de frente por 60 de fondo (67 x 60 varas), en todos ramos en la cantidad de 53, 000 m. c. cincuenta y tres mil pesos moneda corriente, en pago de contado, y las 2 terceras partes de la tasación y cinco mil trescientos treinta y tres pesos moneda corriente.

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, two Iron Chats or Canoes, in loose plates, suitable for quiet water or river navigation. They will hold 100 tons of cargo, such as coal, on a draft of two feet of water; empty, the draft of water is only six to eight inches. They can be seen at the Lavadero del Riachuelo. Apply for further particulars to Mr. Jackson, or Francis Younger. 298, 12p.m.

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