

COLISEUM HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Directing Committee have resolved to give a Concert on Saturday, 7th of November, in the Coliseum, at eight o'clock precisely, which is hereby notified to all members.

Members are reminded that tickets are personal and can, under no circumstances, be transferred.

By Order, FEDERICO SILVA, Hon. Sec. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 3, 1868.

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.

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.

8-40 Yards Race, Interval of one hour.

9-Boys' Race: 150 Yards, allowing 3 yards start for each year under fourteen. No Subscription. Entry, \$10.

10-Broad Jump, Running.

11- do, Standing.

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.

Entrants 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, Jun.; T. B. Smith, P. Galbraith, A. J. Howden, F. Jacobs, and D. Willocks.

275, sp. 1 THOMAS HOGO, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 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 audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere." CICERO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

MONTEVIDEAN RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Carreras, Estrangeras, Nov. 5

Very large attendance.

The Grand Stand was crowded to excess.

Scarcely sufficient seats for the ladies.

The following are the results of the races:—

FIRST RACE. Half Round. 3 Horses.

1st.—Tembetary [rosillo].

2nd.—Rayo [morro].

3rd.—Gabiola [tordillo].

SECOND RACE. Half Round. 4 Horses.

1st.—Cumpa [pangare].

2nd.—Rengo [saino].

3rd.—Congo [oscuro].

4th.—Encañado [sebruno].

THIRD RACE. Once Round and a half. 3 horses.

1st.—Limasorda [malacara].

2nd.—Trenway [gateado].

2nd.—Guerrilla [tordillo].

FOURTH RACE. Half Round. 3 Horses.

1st.—Sapbo [doradillo].

2nd.—Sal Sipeudes [picaso].

3rd.—Puede Ser [sebruno].

FIFTH RACE. Half Round. 2 Horses.

1st.—Aguila [oscuro].

2nd.—Chingolito [picaso].

SIXTH RACE. Twice round 3 horses.

1st.—Lechero.

2nd.—Coquimbo.

3rd.—Doradillo.

Montevideo, Nov. 6.

Bank paper, no alteration—no sales.

Nothing doing.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

GENERAL "STATU QUO."

TERRIBLE HEAT AND RAINS.

If the Paraguayan War lasts much longer, Lopez and Caxias will have it all to themselves.

The people in Europe now seem to take greater interest in the struggle than the inhabitants of the Plate.

Months and months have now elapsed since we heard a rocket fired off in this city, on account of news from headquarters.

The war in the North, as a topic, is completely used up.

Steamers come and go, but no one seems to take the slightest interest in the matter; in fact, it is condescension on the part of any man to listen to news brought down by passengers from headquarters.

Everything from Paraguay to-day is flat, stale, and unprofitable.

If Caxias took Lopez prisoner and sent him down in a gunboat, we doubt if the papers would take the trouble to publish it.

The long-talked-of occupation of Asuncion, if done at the proper time, would have reawakened public interest in the struggle.

But people are so tired waiting for the event to happen, that when it does

take place, it will be regarded as a speedy victory.

Even the few army correspondents, left catching the Cynthia of the moment, eschew army topics, and favor us with military dispositions upon the Sarmiento Government, and opinions of rank and file on the various political topics of the day.

There can be nothing more distressing than to witness a war which costs such enormous outlay, and in which people take such precious little interest, the fault must lie somewhere, either with the people or the commanding officers.

The Marques Caxias, if he remain much longer before Villeta, will earn for himself the soubriquet of "General Statuquo;" although it is right to observe, from all we can gather, that the position of Lopez is more formidable than generally supposed in Buenos Ayres.

After a lengthened silence of nearly a year and a half, we find our friend Mattos again resuming his post as army correspondent.

Mattos has always been regarded as a good army writer, and we are well pleased to find that he has pitched up his business in Rosario and gone back to Paraguay.

He says that the steamers which ply between Corrientes and Las Palmas are doing a paying trade, always crowded with passengers and cargo; the number of women running up and down in these steamers is incredible, and they all have their pockets well lined with sovereigns.

In Corrientes not a single female servant can be hired at any wages, and that once famous city will shortly be deserted completely, everyone is leaving it.

The first point the steamer touches is Cerrito, which has no other importance than that given to it by Tamandaré, who established there his naval arsenal, under an erroneous impression as to the duration of the war.

The great battle fields of Paraguay, Curupaity, Itapiru, Bellaco, Ytuyiti, Piris, Boqueron, Tuyucue, San Solano Establecimiento, Potrero, and others, are to day howling wildernesses, a few wooden crosses mark the graves of all who perished there.

Humaita is in ruins, there are 3 Brazilian Regiments there, all the hospitals of the army, and the commissariat department.

A stretch above Humaita, on the opposite shore, are the ruined remains of various fortifications, where bloody battles have been fought.

In Timbo there is a small Brazilian force still quartered.

The town of Pilar may be compared to that of Chacomus in Buenos Ayres, except that it is more beautifully situated, surrounded with delightful orange groves.

We are now at Las Palmas, a point about two leagues south of Angostura, which is a fortified position held by the Paraguayans.

The locality of the allied camp could not possibly be worse—everything I have before seen in Paraguay may be regarded as a bed of roses compared with the present.

Between the belligerent camps there are immense lagoons and a deep river, and passing these are the enemy's fortifications; the first line comes close to the river, and the second line on the base of the mountains which stretch off in the horizon.

It may be of general interest to know the commerce of this place.

There are at present in the river, including the pontoons of the Provedores 270 merchant vessels, and on shore about three thousand shop tents.

None can imagine the loss of wares &c. in a place like this, where the mud is over knee deep, and the water floods all the tents and houses.

Cholera still exists principally among the troops (Brazilians) sent to the Chaco, under command of Argollo; and there is not the mortality rumoured—and in Palmas and Humaita scarcely a single case.

The real cure has been brought about by the improved diet of the men.

Owing to Don Anaclaus Lanza, the army is now supplied with fresh beef three times a week.

This gentleman has spared no expense to effect this, although few can know the difficulty, owing to the immense distances and deep rivers the cattle have to come crossing up to Palmas.

There is no truth in the story that Paraguayan forces are at the rear of the Allied Army.

A strong cavalry force has scoured the country around in those parts, and caught only some Paraguayan, Argentine, and Brazilian deserters, who lived together on the best terms in the woods.

Respecting military movements there is nothing much to report.

The iron clads pass up and down the river facing the Angostura battery, and some have gone up above Asuncion.

These passages, however, always cost the Allies a few men.

The first time the iron-clads ran by Angostura, they effected the passage in the night.

Shortly afterwards they attempted to pass up at 10 o'clock in the morning, and they effected the passage with such ease that they were able to fish up several torpedoes, which were placed in the canal to blow the vessels up, which, perhaps, they would have done, had they gone up at night.

The road in the Chaco is cut through with much difficulty; there are immense fields of flaggers which have to be mown down, besides dense woods to cut down.

To make a road four leagues long through woods and lagoonas is, by no means, an easy job.

Every day further reinforcements are passed over to the Chaco.

I learn that the Argentine army will go up in vessels to attack Lopez's position on the day appointed.

Caxias, however, observes the greatest secrecy as to future movements.

I believe that on the 25th December we shall be all comfortably established in Asuncion; and I am of opinion that Lopez will fall back into the interior, where he will hold out as best he can.

Lopez is short of cavalry for this sort of warfare—but the country protects him, and his soldiers are admitted to be the best and most patient in the world.

The gunboats, British, French, and Italian are anchored at Palmas.

They ought to go to Asuncion, as there is no legitimate reason why they should anchor at such an inconvenient spot as Palmas.

We have merely to add to the foregoing interesting details supplied by Mr. Mattos, that a combined push up is meditated.

The delay at Angostura is attended with such enormous expense that cost what it may the Allies should at once advance and occupy Asuncion.

Messrs. Lanz and Lezica, the provedores, offered to pay forty patacons per head for cattle towed up the river from Paso de la Patria, but even at this enormous price the business would not pay—and cattle have to be driven up through the woods and forests of Paraguay—rather a precarious means of supplies.

The army, however, now gets fresh beef three times a week, which will doubtless improve the health of the troops.

Lopez's proclamation to his troops was brought down by the commander of the Italian gunboat Arditia.

We have been promised a copy.

A commander of one of the foreign gunboats dined at Lopez's camp the other day.

He was surprised to see the tables well provided.

Champagne Cluquet—Crown Port—Chateau Iquem—Leoville, and, in fact, all the best wines drank on the occasion, whilst on the side-board was seen very good supply of Ind Coöpe's Ale, Moore, Punch & Tudor, importers.

The rains have been unusually heavy, and the crops in Paraguay good.

WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE, AND PAVEMENT.

For the last few months the Press of Buenos Ayres has been occupied in discussing Municipal improvements, such as supplying the City with water and constructing large sewers, which would place the town in the most improved sanitary condition.

We have followed with pleasure the discussion of this matter, in which at times we have ourselves taken part, and have noted with some surprise that the question of sewage has commanded less attention than that of water supply.

We regard both as of equal importance.

If the supply of clean fresh water is a vital interest for us all, that of sewage is equally urgent.

The City of Buenos Ayres may be said to be built on filth, and in this respect it is behind the oldest and most neglected towns in Europe.

We may repeat the expression of Doctor Alsina himself, who says:—"The 'letrinas' must be banished from this town if the place is to preserve the name of Buenos Ayres; otherwise cholera, yellow fever, and epidemic typhus may come amongst us any day, and finally become endemic."

Our worthy Municipal fathers, who are the arbiters of the present sanitary schemes, should not forget this: they should decide quickly.

"Time is money!" We may go further, and say that the loss of time at the present moment may lead to the utter ruin of the country.

"Time is money," Messrs. Municipales!

The condition of the city calls for immediate action.

Should an infectious disease spread and become endemic, we do not exaggerate when we say that all the great elements of national wealth, such as commerce, industry, and immigration, will, if not totally destroyed, be permanently injured.

Farewell to all immigration, to all industrial progress and prosperity, if a gloomy epidemic or endemic disease spread amongst us!

For the last few days our colleagues are preaching to the Municipality the urgent necessity of at once deciding upon the merits of the various proposals laid before them:

in the Bolsa, in the cafés, hotels, and clubs, and even in the humbler classes of lodging-houses, a printed sheet is circulated to prove the advantages of doing the proposed Municipal works for a certain fixed sum, the *Nacion Argentina*, the *Republica*, and the *Pueblo Argentino* urge the Municipality to abstain from doing the works on their own account, if the Board is desirous that they should be properly carried out, and we fully coincide with our colleagues in their views, which, as far as we understand, meet with the highest approval from all experienced men.

Such works as those at present mooted should rather be entrusted to a private joint stock company than to the Municipality or the Government.

Such is the system almost universally adopted in Europe, and even in many parts of America; Brazil has followed the same system.

We know well the country we live in, and it is because we know it that we give our vote for private companies.

The people require education in order that morality should gain the ascendancy, and triumph over the worst abuses.

If the Hon. Mr. Washburn, in his celebrated letter to Col. Macias, points to the necessity of education for no higher purpose than political order, we also opine that it is necessary to educate the public for civil, economic, and moral order.

Ceaseless strife, constant change, and rapid revolutionary movements, have, in a measure, upset the grand sovereign law, which is indispensable in every community—morality, alike civil and political.

If the municipality received by the dream of immense revenues which may accrue to it by the carrying out of the work by themselves, attempt the undertaking, it requires no prophetic vision to foresee the result.

The works in the first place will be inferior, subject to the most continuous repairs, and will come to cost three times the amount estimated.

As for management, it will ever be the worst, no matter what changes may take place in the municipality.

Let it not be urged that these are visionary remarks, or that the regular inspection of the engineers, or the strict honor of the corporation will be sufficient guarantee for the public.

Neither will the members of the municipality be always upright and honest men as they are now, nor the engineers as experienced, nor even the contractors as honest.

Should anyone question our views on this matter, let them look into the history of the municipality for the last few years, and enquire into the doings by the corporation or the success of the various works undertaken.

We believe the question respecting the steamer Admiral Brown is still a "his-pendens."

In that memorable case a committee of engineers named by the government, inspected the steamer, and declared her fit for war service.

She was bought accordingly, and a very enormous price paid for her.

Fifteen days subsequently, another committee declared the boat useless, and the truth told, her keel was broken, and she made water, her hull was half rotten, her boilers, and machinery so old as to be almost hopeless.

In a few days after she was bought, she went down to the bottom—total loss—and the history of the memorable Almirante Brown is "mutatis mutandis," pretty much the history of many of the steamers in the Argentine squadron.

The steamer at present known as the Almirante, the Trans-Atlantic Company sold, regarding her as useless for their purpose.

The Argentine Government bought her to make her the flag ship of the squadron.

Even in the present war we have not seen that the ammunition sent to the army did not serve for the arms used, and if such blunders occur in matters which command such great attention in this country as war, what may not happen in other matters where the hope of profit on one side, and blundering ignorance on the other, will be for ever at play?

The chief and great objection of joint-stock companies is that they make immense profits; but what of that? Is the introduction of foreign capital into the country of no importance? and is it rational to suppose that even with the greatest care the works will not now and then require repair? Is it not right that those companies, which yield for the benefit of the Municipality such large sums, should also gain high interests? In other countries, richer and more advanced than Buenos Ayres, and even with a more improved Municipal Administration, have not greater privileges and concessions been granted than even those asked for in the proposal before the Board?

Such being the case, we pray the Municipal members to take a comprehensive view of the question, not to view the matter with a narrow mind, but grasp the whole subject.

If it is the ambition of the Board that the works should be constructed and carried out with solidity, perfection, regularity, and order, all minor matters should be overlooked, when considering such colossal enterprises, which bave for their axiom "public health."

There is much said respecting the severity of the tax on private property specified in these proposals. We have read the various bids made for the works; amongst others, we find one which asks for no higher tariff than 31 patacons for each house annually.

This amount comes to the insignificant sum of 17 copper reals per day for each house, but this sum of 17 reales will be paid by the entire population, and for it we shall have at every house door sewers and water pipes; the owner of the property will charge it, of course, to the tenant, who in his turn will levy it on his trade or business, without, therefore, causing either depreciation in the value of the property or the utter ruin of the country.

Such taxes, instead of being onerous, are beneficial.

We shall no longer be afflicted with "letrinas," and instead of the filthy water which

we drink to-day, the whole population will be supplied with clean filtered water brought from a distant part, away off from saladeros, from graseria establishments, and from emporiums of filth, such as the Riachuelo at the Boca and the river of Barracas!

We trust that the Municipality will prove equal to the occasion, and thoroughly grasping the subject, follow the example set by most of the Corporations in Great Britain, which have ever called to their aid private joint-stock companies for the construction of such works and the better guaranteeing the public.

Denmark, Portugal, Prussia, the Low Countries, and several cities in Germany, have followed the example set by the English people in such matters.

Forsake, Messrs. Municipales, innovations always dangerous in this country, and follow in the footsteps of a nation the most advanced in all that respects joint-stock companies.

Learn from her experience to disdain narrow-minded views on all great and important questions, and scent the policy which at the sacrifice of its own interests, refuses to employ foreign capital, to the prejudice of public health, public morality, and public interests.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

November 4, 1868.

All the world goes to the races to-morrow, we expect several horse characters from Buenos Ayres to-morrow morning.

Erans as usual has the plaza coaches for the ship captains chartered for the occasion.

The Oriental is completely taken up, and not a room to be had for love or money.

If the weather does not play us any trick the meeting promises to be quite equal to any of its predecessors both for attendance and good sport—and as to-morrow has in honor of the turf been declared a holiday, it is expected that the world with his wife and family will put in an appearance on the Union Race-course.

The great match so much talked of between the two horses "Bayo de los Pobres" and "Tala," for 2500 dollars a side came off as announced on Sunday last: both horses were heavily backed, and it is calculated that from 20,000 to 30,000 dollars changed hands on the occasion.

It was however a very hollow thing, and the Bayo who took the lead won in a canter by several lengths.

The idea is mooted among the Spanish population here of forming a Legion to take part in the events that are occurring in the Peninsula.

It is proposed to hire a steamer expressly for their conveyance to Europe, and several capitalists have expressed their willingness to contribute towards the expenses of the expedition.

The indifference shown by the authorities with regard to the adoption of any measure to ascertain the name and particulars of the vessel that was wrecked about 20 days ago on the Lobos island, is giving rise to comment and criticism.

It was at the time supposed to be the Bonne Anelie bound from Havre to the River Plate with emigrants on board—but now it appears the arrival of the Bonne Anelie in Buenos Ayres is announced—although it is stated that there were two vessels bearing that name.

Some strict enquiry into the matter should be at once adopted by the authorities, to relieve public anxiety on this head.

The latest dates from Rio Janeiro are to the 28th ult. but are literally devoid of any general importance.

A steamer is expected from that port to-day or to-morrow with dates to the 30th, and it is hoped that she may bring further news from Europe brought by the Donati which was sail from Liverpool on the 2nd October touching at Lisbon.

Behrens & Co. have been put to their wit's end, to supply the enormous demand for music paper in consequence of Gottschalk's monster concert which is finally arranged to take place on Tuesday next the 10th inst. in the Solis theatre.

Music copists have been at a great premium, over five thousand pages of music having been already copied—which is not yet all.

The expenses for copying alone amount to near 2000 National dollars, no wonder Mr. Gottschalk has been obliged to raise the ordinary prices.

On Tuesday late in the evening General Gregorio Suarez made his entry into town accompanied by a numerous escort principally composed of volunteers.

His entrance into the city was like a triumphant march and as he passed the streets on his way to his house he was everywhere greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

A great number of his friends visited him afterwards at his house during the evening.

The storm that broke over Santa Lucia on Sunday, lasted for 20 minutes, and the damage done is very considerable.

About one hundred and fifty houses have been more or less destroyed, and the total amount of losses cannot be estimated at less than 50,000 dollars.

6th November,

I am off for the races although the weather looks threatening, and pro-

poses to make out sport rather wet—this may keep many people away who were otherwise determined to go.

The Ministerial difficulty seems in a fair way of settlement by the resignation of Sr. Herrera y Obes, which has been accepted by the President, notwithstanding Rodriguez Caballero being strongly opposed to it.

A rumor has been rife, that young Herrera had challenged commissary Pajolo, but as the conditions of the duel could not be satisfactorily arranged, it is now said that Herrera has called out Bustamante.

General MacMahon has here on his way to Paraguay, and will shortly proceed to your city.

The rumored arrival of the Yankee squadron has not yet been verified.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We are happy to hear that a sweeping police reform is on the tapis. It is impossible to overrate the necessity for such a measure.

The constitution of this

We recommend all parties wishing to try the now celebrated Callara Tonic, introduced under the patronage of our friend Phillips, not to omit the precaution of having a piece of bread or some eatables at hand, as the appetizing qualities of this insinuating drink are as marvellous as they are sudden.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Montevideo, Oct. 29. The success which crowned the late financial dilemma here has emboldened its authors to attempt a higher flight, or I should say, to plunge us into a lower depth; and to-day the commercial world is alarmed by the proposed amalgamation of the non-specie paying Banks into a National Bank towards which end feelers are now being thrown out, the ground having been in some measure prepared by the withdrawal from circulation of all the small notes.

For some time past the difficulty in obtaining change for a 20 or even 10 dollar bill has led to the belief that some extraordinary scheme was in course of incubation, but now the word is passed, and nothing but terror and dismay is depicted into the countenances of our already victimized countrymen, who do not know which way to turn for protection.

The fact is there are too many Banks in Montevideo for the business to be profitable except in the simple plan of being exonerated from specie payments, and the definite, legalised, and fixed establishment of unconvertible paper such as you have had in B. Ayres.

"To this we must come at last, I ratio," unless public indignation can be aroused to make a determined stand against the impending evil. I leave to able hands the task of doing this, and for the present must rest satisfied with having given a warning note to the "Standard," which I hope will take the right side of the question.

A VICTIM.

AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.

Hotel Oriental, Montevideo, Nov. 4, 1868. I was told by Capt. Peel of the Tycho Brahe, that he believed you could give me some information about the new gold diggings in Africa, somewhere near the Cape of Good Hope. If it is not too much trouble, will you kindly tell me the exact situation, and if there is any chance of success; also, if you know of anyone going from America to the Cape, so that I might have a companion. If I decide on going out, I suppose I should have to go to England, and go out by the Cape Mail, unless I could find a sailing ship at any of the South American ports. An early answer would oblige very much, as I may have to leave here in about a fortnight.

I remain, dear sir, Yours truly, W. G.

THE AFRICAN GOLD FIELD.

Oct 29th 1868. As many of your readers are much interested in the recent discovery of gold at the Cape of Good Hope perhaps the following extract from a letter I have just received from my brother, who has resided there some forty years, may not be uninteresting.

"The great topic of discussion in our old Africa—yes; the topic that creates the greatest amount of interest for all those parties who are floating loosely on the surface of society, is the great golden discovery in the interior where reefs of gold bearing quartz are pre-eminently abundant. Many are preparing to go thither and try what fortune will do for them; they take all the hazard of fever and riggers. Gold, gold, gold is all the cry, are you going to the diggings? Is the chief enquiry. I am disposed to accept of the discovery as a fact, it must be quite natural to suppose that gold must be somewhere 'in situ' or from whence do the African rivers get their golden sands? The route and country are well known to hunters and traders.

Supplies are scarce and possibly it will take all the gold the diggers get, to keep them in existence. Among other disagreeable the poisonous fly prevails so that neither cattle nor horses can be kept.

How the gold is to be got to the coast is a mystery yet to be solved. We have had a very trying winter stock of all descriptions in a very low state, and much disease prevailing. Wools are at a very low ebb."

I am gentlemen, Yours sincerely, A. W. J. P.

SHEEP FARMING AT LOBOS.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 2, 1868. Gentlemen: Being a stranger lately come to the country, and having visited the camp, I wish to give you my impression of the same. It stopped at Don Praxedo's

O'Neill, a few leagues beyond the town of Lobos, where I spent a pleasant time of it. I have seen the shearing going on, and, indeed, I must say, the people work very hard; but yet, they enjoy it very much, as they have all sorts of fun. The men earn from forty to forty-five dollars per day. The camps look beautiful at present. The sheep and horned cattle are getting so fat they are scarcely able to walk. I also paid a visit to the town of Lobos: an excellent place for business; there are many fine buildings. The principal are the church and the large fonda kept by a Frenchman. There are also fine plantations and flower gardens. I went to see the Irish priest, Father Curran, and was very sorry to find him unwell. He is much esteemed by all his countrymen, and is most particularly devoted to their wants. I was very glad to see my countrymen so prosperous; they are getting along first rate; numbers of them are in a thriving way. I think there is a fine opening at present, for intending buyers of land and sheep, as both are very cheap and very profitable will not remain so. The price of wool is gradually rising. I saw as I passed along, very large tracts of land under wheat and maize: both promised an excellent crop.

ON CHANGE.

Nov. 6th 1868. Omnes 40r. Sovereigns 122 1/2. Patacons 25. Nat. Bonds 46 1/2. Bonds ruled very weak all day opening and closing at 46 1/2, in the liquidation room however, they ruled somewhat firmer. There were no new bonds offered in the market to-day; it seems that the emission of these bonds will be slightly retarded, owing to some difficulty the Government has with the litographer, his charge being regarded as too high, the minister received bids from other parties for the work. All the bonds in the Government House have been used up, and no fresh ones can be emitted, until the new form is made; this difficulty will retard the payment of the Spanish claims.

Exchange ruled to-day at 49 1/2 on England, and 52 1/2 on France. Close on £200,000 stg. passed. One taker alone is said to have taken about £150,000. This exchange operation causes much notice, as it is believed that the rate will go up next packet. The meeting of the proposed new Lujan Railway was advertised for 3 o'clock to-day, but did not take place at that hour, still several gentlemen were in attendance. Mr. Russell Shaw, who holds property near the Tigre, inspected the plans. The line will be about 16 1/2 miles long, and will run through property belonging to the following parties:—Don Esteban Hernandez, Marquez, Rodriguez, Fedeas, Lopez, M. Rayer, Ballester, F. Huez, Videla, Santa Maria, Gill, Sarroverry, Diehl, Altuve, Guinza, Mousaneres, Moreira, Rodriguez, Zavala, Quirino, Ximenes. The road will run through 3 1/2 miles of a bañado, and through the town of San Martin. As the Government has granted the concession, it is thought the line will be carried out. Mr. Burmeister, of the South Plaza, reports the following wool sales this day by him:

MENDOZA RAILROAD.

Friday Nov. 6th 1868. Gentlemen, Anxious to co-operate, I beg to notify you that this morning a large spring baker's cart came to grief in Calle Santa Fé, saw the cart, saw the pantano, and the leaves in the mud. Gentlemen you are right in your article this morning what we want is the Mendoza Railroad.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Sept. 25th 1868. The news from Andalusia is important. The Government acknowledges that bands, said to be small, have cut off all communication between Madrid and the camp of General Pavia, Marquis of Novales. The latter, as you know, was yesterday between Carpio and Cordova, unable to proceed against the latter city on account of blown-up bridges and broken rails. The bands are now in possession of the Pass of Despenaderos, in the Sierra Morena, and may be brass him in his race to expose him defenceless for the attack of the enemy in front. Novales, a mere carpenter, is just the General to have allowed himself to be caught in a trap. Count Girgenti and General Vega, who left Madrid on Wednesday to join Novales, have been unable to force their way through the pass. The Count of Girgenti, on joining the regiment of which he is in command, summoned the officers, singled out some who had been designated to him as disaffected, and ill-treated them in so harsh a manner as to raise the greatest indignation throughout the regiment. The Novapolitan has not yet learnt how to deal with the susceptibilities of Spanish pride. The troops that have left Madrid with Novales are no more than 5,000, but he may have picked up detachments on his way.

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STEAM COMMUNICATION LIVERPOOL AND THE RIVER PLATE. Masses, LAMPFORD AND HOLT'S DIRECT LINE.

One of the above First-class Steamers will be Despatched by the River Plate Association, direct for MONTVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES, on the 30th of each month; if that day be Sunday, then on the 31st.

RATES OF PASSAGES, AS FOLLOWS: Liverpool, 40 sterling; Southampton, 40; London, 40; Rio de Janeiro, 60; Steerage Passages: One-Half.

RETURN TICKETS, with a Deduction of 25 per cent., available for TWELVE Months. Tickets granted Parties here wishing to bring out their Friends.

The Central Argentine Railway. On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:

CAJERAN EN BELGRANO A BENEFICIO DE LA SOCIEDAD F. I. L. Y P. I. C. A. El Martes 8 de Diciembre.

THE RAFFLE OF THE Presents given for the Benefit of the German Roman Catholic School, took place on the 2d of November.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000.

BARTHOLOMEW PARODY. 38-RIVADAVIA-38. Merchant Tailor and Clothier.

KEAN & SOAMES. Green, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents.

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS 267-PIEDRA-267. Itinerario de las Diligencias que se despatchan por esta Agencia.

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Table with columns for Station, Time, and other details. Includes entries for Rosario, San Pedro, and other locations.

From Sunday, 14th September, inclusive, the following alterations were made in the Traffic.

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On Sale at the Agents, MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72 RECONQUISTA.

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NOVELS! NOVELS! NOVELS! JUST Opened This Day, at LOEBEL'S, another choice selection of Cheap Novels.

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The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate.

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