

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE
187-CALLE VICTORIA-187
DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.
GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

EUROPEAN MAIL
(Late Willmer and Smith's European Times.)
Persons desirous of subscribing to this important paper, are respectfully requested to leave their address at the Agency, 60 Calle San Martin, where back numbers may be obtained.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Writers are 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 auctum dicere."
CIBENO.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1868.

SPÉCIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."
Montevideo, Nov. 17, 7 p.m.
The Galgo has arrived bringing dates as follows:—

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 10.
Exchange, 18.
Sovereigns, 13.500.
Montevideo.
Bank paper falling—sales to-day at 16 1/2 discount.

Five bales mixed horse hair sold at 25—50 per quintal. Despatched.
500 salted horse hides sold at 175 gold, on board; weight not guaranteed.
It is reported Dr. Don Alejandro Magariños Cervantes will be named to succeed Dr. Herrera y Obes as Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

THE OLDENDORFF FARM. VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT. (Concluded from Yesterday.)

To the hard-worked dweller of the city there are few enjoyments that can be compared to the early hours of day in the Camp, particularly in spring-time, when breathing the fresh and mattutinal breeze, the spirit, in fancy sailing along, feels itself regenerated by its immediate contact with Nature in all its glory.

Shortly after seven o'clock, coffee was served, and scarcely had we finished, when a new batch of visitors made their appearance, having come out from town in the first train. Among them were— Messrs. Parish; Rufino Varela; Maschwitz; Moores; and Comandante Forrest.

They made an agreeable addition to our pleasant party. On proceeding afterwards to examine the various objects of interest that surrounded us on all sides, the first thing that called for special remark was a splendid display of ploughs, rollers, subsoilers, grubbers, rakes, and every variety of agricultural machinery ranged in military order like a park of artillery.

Mr Oldendorff informed us that he generally worked from 30 to 35 ploughs at one time, and the sight of this irresistible array slowly but surely contending against Nature's obstacles must be truly grand. The cost of working a plough, everything included, is calculated by Mr Oldendorff at 35 dollars per day, and as long as he can do it at that price, it is far more economical than using steam-power for ploughing.

The lands of the Santa Maria Estancia were always known to be of an inferior class, and no wonder that a native gentleman who saw the magnificence of the crops raised upon them, should have said that such result could only be due to "brujeria" (magic). The only brujeria, however, employed by Mr Oldendorff is his having made use of the experience open to all, derived from the researches and studies of those who have subjected agricultural pursuits to fixed principles.

In anticipation of the coming harvest, which promises to be most abundant, Mr. Oldendorff has lately concluded the erection of an immense shed, 70 yards long by 16 wide; the lower part of the building is appropriated, for the most part, to stabling for the pure bred sheep, and the loft in the upper part, boarded, and with a wooden roof, forms a magnificent granary, where several thousand fanegas of corn can be conveniently stored.

The stables were subsequently the object of a minute inspection. The stud consists of two stallions and four thoroughbred blood mares of the celebrated Trakenhain breed, so called, from the name of the place where is located the breeding stud of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, a small village near the town of Gumbinnen. Then there are Mr. Hopkins's two mares of the famed Hamiltonian breed, and a splendid young entire horse belonging to the same gentleman, half brother of the well-known Dexter, and whose sire was grand sire to John Stewart, the horse that did the other day the unprecedented feat of trotting to a wagon, with perfect ease, twenty miles in fifty-nine minutes and twenty-three seconds.

The latter is yet a colt, a dark iron grey, that for symmetry of form and freedom of action, we have not seen matched in this country. Baron Von Entress, who did the honors of this part of the establishment, which is exclusively under his charge, mounted successively the two large stallions Mamaluke and Black, and their noble and magnificent appearance and showy action was much admired. The produce of these two splendid horses is already numerous, though young yet, and we are happy to predict that, whenever they come into market, they will admirably supply the great want now felt of carriage horses.

The welcome sound of the breakfast bell brought the company together at the hospitable table of our kind hosts, whose marked amiability threw around them an indescribable charm. Towards the conclusion, Mr. Wehner rose, and in a remarkably fluent and pretty speech proposed the health of the President, saying, that it was a matter of sincere congratulation to all, including foreigners, who had at heart the welfare of the country, to see its destinies confided to a man whose whole life had been one uninterrupted effort to promote the well being of his fellow-citizens, and the records of whose enlightened propaganda were to be met not in empty words but in tangible and useful monuments in every walk of national life.

The toast was then drunk amid deafening cheers. Mr. Sarmiento returned thanks in a light and graceful vein, humorously reminding Mr. Wehner of a laughable episode that occurred when they were fellow travellers to Europe some twenty years ago, the mention of which was the signal for a roar of laughter. He said, the compliment paid him was the more acceptable as coming from a person with whom his friendly relations dated so far back, and concluded by expressing his confident hope that he could rely upon the enlightened co-operation of all foreigners who had interests at stake in the country. Other toasts followed till the company rose and some went strolling about, others carried on a heated discussion under the corridor, and others followed the example of Col. Peña, and laid down to sleep a "siesta."

At about 4 o'clock carriages conveyed the whole company round a portion of the estancia, and a further occasion was offered of admiring the excellent system adopted by Mr. Oldendorff, by which is established the great superiority of scientific agriculture, over mere grazing and pastoral pursuits. The results obtained by Mr. Oldendorff already have encouraged him to prosecute his plans vigorously, and before long the greatest portion of his estancia, he hopes, will be under tillage.

After dinner there was some more speechifying, and conversation was kept up, with great animation, till a late hour. Next morning, Monday, the bell calling the workmen to their daily labour, woke us from our slumbers, and it was pleasant to watch how cheerfully all went to their various avocations. Breakfast was served at 9 o'clock, to give time to reach the station at 11, the hour appointed for the starting of the special train, and at about half-past ten the visitors took a hearty farewell of their amiable hosts, unable to find words to express sufficiently the gratitude they felt for all the kindness received, and which would couple this excursion with the most pleasing associations of their everyday life.

As the carriages drove off from the estancia a spontaneous cheer was raised for Mr. and Mrs. Oldendorff, who acknowledged the compliment by waving of hands and hats. The station was reached at eleven o'clock and the special train that was in waiting shortly afterwards started for town, under the guidance of Mr. Banfield in person, arriving safely at the Constitutional station at twelve o'clock. Thus terminated one of the most agreeable excursions it has ever been our lot to take part in.

THE BAHIA BLANCA COLONY.
We published yesterday some interesting details respecting the rising British colony in Bahia Blanca. It is refreshing to find that there is one spot in this province which is going ahead, and, from all we can gather, for the foreigners down there, if the Government would only pay a little more attention to the wants and requirements of that place, it would soon become the most thriving spot in Buenos Ayres; but Bahia Blanca alone, in the coming harvest, should not be far short of 3,000 fanegas.

The approaching municipal elections are already beginning to cause some excitement amongst our citizens. Public opinion has awakened, and now sees clearly that the election of representatives to the municipal body, has now become, for one and all, a question of self-preservation. The outgoing members will not have left behind them a single improvement which they might point to as entitling them to the esteem and gratitude of their fellow citizens; on the contrary, through some inexplicable cause, they have proved the only obstacle to the carrying out of those great works, which, when finished, will beautify the city, and place it in a healthy condition.

Through want of activity and initiative ability, instead of foreseeing great exigencies, and anticipating public wants, they have allowed themselves to be dragged helplessly along by events, and by the clamour of the populace and the press. The Municipality has shown itself to be obstructive, wedded to the past, and the enemy, not only of innovation but of all reform. True it is, that in their innumerable sessions and committees, more discussion is carried on than in either, or both Chambers of Congress, but these interminable debates produce no fruit whatever, the proof of which is that, but for the intervention of the Municipality, at least a part of the proposed great public works, for water supply, sewers, walks, and places of recreation for this immense population, would now have been finished; a population, too, from whom the Municipality receives such enormous sums. It cannot be said that funds are wanting, for the revenue of our municipality is greater than that of the richest province of the Republic, with the exception of Buenos Aires.

THE MUNICIPALITY.
The estimates for Santa Fé do not exceed 250,000 hard dollars; those of Cordoba do not exceed 300,000, and those of Entre Rios are 350,000. With these sums Santa Fé, Cordoba and Entre Rios keep their respective governments, pay for public works, promote and assist immigration, found colonies, and defray all the expenses of the fifteen or twenty districts into which each province is divided, while the municipality of Buenos Aires having at their disposal an annual revenue of 600,000 hard dollars, or double that of the richest of these provinces, have not as yet endowed the city with even the commonest necessities for the convenience and health of its inhabitants.

The evil is not to be found in municipal institutions, 'per se,' but in the incompetency, inexperience, and bad faith of those who have hitherto formed part of the body. Let us resolve then, all natives and foreigners, to elect as our representatives, men, energetic, active, and of known ability, who will respond to the wishes of the citizens. Let us no longer elect men, whose only recommendation is their fortune. The renovation must be complete. We want, as the "Tribuna" very justly says, "new men."—Nacional.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.
November, 16th 1868.
The Minister of Finance has called the attention of the Government to the fact that several financial joint stock companies have lately been enrolled and duly registered by the Judge of the Commercial Tribunal, without any of the preliminaries in such cases made and provided by law, having been complied with. It appears that since May last no less than 7 such companies have been registered, and the minister insist very justly that the Judge should be compelled to a stricter observance of the law. The government have ordered the Judge to observe in the most stringent manner for the future the letter of the law, and also to see, that those companies which have already been registered comply with the necessary conditions or be struck off the roll. This is most important for the commercial community for anything like facility for the formation of bubble companies, is a direct injury to trade and legitimate business of all kinds.

Mr. Washburn, the late American Minister to Paraguay has left for Rio, in the "Auntie," together with all his family, and will leave that port for the United States, in the next packet. He bears with him some very important documents to be published on his arrival home, which it is said will not only completely justify his own conduct but open the eyes of his countrymen, to much of the internal system of Government of the Dictator of Paraguay.

The removal of the stamps on papers intended for internal circulation has very naturally called forth warm eulogiums and expressions of gratitude on the part of the press, but I doubt that our country bumpkins will read a line more for this facility. It is said that a Baron Maná, intends getting up a new "Sociedad de Fomento," on a large scale, the principal object of which will be the colonization of our vast but almost uninhabited territory. It is no doubt a most desirable end but I doubt the efficacy of such means. Time and the natural advantages a country offers, are the best colonizers.

An article in yesterday's "Mercantil del Plata" ably points out the present state of Brazil, and her object in continuing at all cost and risks this seemingly endless war. Certain it is that Brazil has suffered, and continues to suffer enormously from the terrible drain on her population and resources, but she seems determined, whatever be her object, to carry it on to the bitter end. A fraud was discovered here on Saturday in the drawing of the lottery, which has caused tremendous consternation among Madam Fortunes votaries. Attention was awakened by the fact that No. 6 had not once during the day been drawn from the first globe; the lottery was suspended, the youngster searched, and in the pocket of the urchin No. 6 the missing number was found. He was immediately trotted off to the police office, howling dismally, where he is said to have made some exceedingly ugly and inconvenient revelations, which however, have not yet been made public.

The Fomento Montevideoano sold yesterday several large building lots and houses in the village of Atahualpa. A large crowd attended, and many lots were knocked down for half what they cost the company. The rumor which has been lately going the rounds as to a projected amalgamation of some or all of the banks has no foundation in fact, and has been officially contradicted. There was a large and very important sale by auction to-day at the Bolsa, by the Fomento Territorial, of large quantities of sugar, sugarcane, Batavian rice, wine, farina, and oil. The Flamsted from Liverpool was expected in Rio on the 11th inst.

The new singers and bull fighters have arrived, and, in addition, we are promised, towards the end of the year, a visit from the matchless Ristori. It is no disparagement to others to say that, this will be the greatest dramatic star ever seen in this part of the world, for, even in Europe, she is, if not before all, second to none.

EDITOR'S TABLE.
Gen. MacMahon and Hon. Mr. Worthington arrived from Montevideo yesterday morning. As yet it is not certain on what day Gen. MacMahon will leave for Paraguay, but it is supposed very shortly. The rain on Monday night was very general; we have seen several parties who arrived from the camp, who state that it rained in torrents outside. It is now greatly feared that such incessant rains will cause much harm to the crops, and our colleague the "Republica" publishes the most gloomy news yesterday morning, stating that all the crops in the south are completely lost; we trust that our colleague has been misinformed, such a loss would be very severely felt by the country.

Nearly all the Paraguayan prisoners have left town in search of employment; some 50 have gone to Moron, to work on the quintas. President Sarmiento has done well in making them producers. We salute Sr. Bilbao on his taking the helm of the "Republica," he is a polished writer, and an experienced editor; under his guidance the "Republica" must advance. The foreign residents of Belgrano have signed a petition, calling upon the Government to name Don F. M. Morillo as Justice of the Peace for the new year: we endorse the petition, and hope the Government will name him.

The Minerva College, Mme. Farnes's, has been removed to the stately mansion at the corner of Calles Tacuari and Victoria. The house is one of the finest in the city, and admirably adapted for a boarding school; the rooms are lofty and airy, and we are happy to say that the College is now one of the best supported in this city. Rumors of revolution are rife in Santa Fé; the agitation is attributed to Mr. Oroño and his friends in Buenos Ayres, and the residents of Rosario are afraid of a repetition of last year's anarchy, when many peaceful citizens lost their all. Few suffered more severely by it than Mr. Oroño, and, from what we know of this gentleman, he is too great a lover of law and order to countenance such disgraceful disturbances, which merit not the title of revolution.

Mr. Burmeister, Manager of the National Museum, is about to undertake a scientific excursion along the Patagonian coast, for the purpose of acquiring new curiosities for the institution under his charge. On Sunday the Spaniards celebrated the glorious news of the recent revolutionary successes in the mother country, by a picnic in the shady groves at Palermo. The Dutch barque Von der Heugd brought 89 immigrants from Bordeaux. Great praise is due to Messrs. Casa-Becker, Carlos de Mot, and other neighbors of Sr. Durand, whose store at the corner of Corrientes and Florida was burned down on Friday night. These gentlemen were early at the scene of disaster, and by their activity a large portion of the valuable furniture was saved from the flames.

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It seems there is some authority for the statement that Caceres has fled to the Banda Oriental. Thus ends the whole Correntino squabble, which has cost the country so much. We have been investigating the subject of tramways, desirous of keeping our numerous readers well informed on one of the most interesting subjects of the day. We have seen a square, giving a section about 10 feet square, of the road as built. The whole is to be built of iron in the most solid and substantial manner. There is no wood in the whole road except a small wedge. This is very important in our damp country where wood rots so easily. The rail used is a plain rail, and is placed exactly on a level with the pavement, and therefore presenting no obstacle whatever to the passage of carts. This idea also obviates the objection naturally presented by the circular rail, which leaves a rut for cart wheels and often tears off the line. This idea, we understand, is no experiment, but has already been successfully tried in streets narrower than our own, as in Pearl-street, New York, and also in the narrow streets of Havana, Omba. The tramway is to commence at the Plaza 25 de Mayo, up Victoria to Los Posos, through this to Rivadavia, where the street is about twice as wide as lower down, up Rivadavia to the Plaza Once de Septiembre, around this plaza and back again through Piedra to the Plaza 25 de Mayo, thus forming a circle east and west. Starting again from the Retiro, where the second road commences, it runs through Mail to the Southern Plaza, around that plaza and back again to the Retiro through Calle Buen Orden, thus forming another circle. This seems to us without prejudice to give the simplest idea on the tramway subject we have yet met. The cars are to be the small neat American cars, but the iron used will be the best English. We understand the project meets with the greatest favour at headquarters thus far. The name of the company is "Compañía de Treway de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires"—and it is supported by a heavy capital. This company asks for no privilege, no exclusive right, but simply the permission to put down the rails and run the road. The fare to be charged, we hear, is something astonishingly small, about a paper dollar through fare for a second class carriage.

vey all those holding tickets to the Tigre. Here several steam launches and large whale boats elegantly decked, with a picnic on each, will convey the passengers on board the America lying in the Lujan river. A band of music will be in attendance so that if there is a general desire for dancing it may be gratified. The steamer will then go to one of the islands, where the company will have an opportunity of landing and strolling among the lovely scenery of the spot. On their return to the steamer they will find a copious lunch served out, the catering for which was being specially confided to our active friend Mr. Marechal. We understand that a very large number of invitations have been accepted and there is every reason to anticipate a brilliant success for this novel kind of entertainment. It is stated that Mr. Lamley, late British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, has been appointed to the Legation at Brussels, vacant by the death of Lord Howard de Walden. Mr. Thomas J. Hutchinson, English consul for Rosario, and member of numerous English, French, and South American learned societies, is soon to publish the 'Parana,' containing an account of the Paraguayan war, and of the author's residence in South America for the last seven years.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountain ranges have been crossed by the locomotive this summer. Five years of patient drilling and blasting and thirty odd millions of money have been required to cross the Sierra Nevada; but on the 20th of June last the miners of the far-famed Washee Region were, for the first time, placed within 24 hours' ride of San Francisco. One emerged from the granite mountain excavations, the Central Pacific Company, who have in charge that end of the railroad line, have made remarkable headway along the Truckee and Humboldt Valleys, the two streams traversing the Salt Lake Basin in a general east-and-west direction. The track is already laid 200 miles east of the mountains, and is still extending at the rate of sixty to seventy-five miles a month. Twelve thousand men are employed at the work, getting out the needful cross-ties and bridge timbers, grading, track-laying, and hauling the substance forward. Of course, it requires immense resources to feed such an army, and keep it at the proper times, requires comprehensive foresight as well as great energy. The rapid progress of the work enables the Company to dispose of its bonds as fast as the money is needed, and every additional mile completed of course enhances the value of the security. The prospect seems fair that we shall have the continuous rail laid between the two oceans before the close of next year, and possibly within twelve months hence. It is not often that railroad corporations go ahead of their promises, or of the public expectations, but the Pacific Railroad Companies are really doing so. They are required by their charters to complete the thorough line by July, 1874, and will do it five years sooner. One of the stimulating motives for this extraordinary energy is no doubt found in the provisions which authorize the line to be built from opposite ends toward a meeting point, each company to own and control so much as it builds, and to receive the lands and bonds thereon. Beside this, a large flow of travel and traffic may be expected when the line is opened throughout. The Pacific slope in particular; from its fertile lands, its general climate, magnificent scenery and opening commerce must derive a fresh impetus from the Pacific Railroad. We cannot but wish well to the gigantic undertaking, for we believe it is destined to work great advantages for the trade, settlement, and well-being of the Far East as well as for the Far West.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL ORGAN.
Montevideo, Nov. 19, 1868.

Dear Sir,
In your issue of Saturday last I perceived a notice relative to the new organ for the Cathedral in B. Ayres. Also, on behalf of an Italian builder, there was a specification submitted to his Grace the Archbishop. Why do you not, on behalf of our country, try to introduce an organ? Surely in Great Britain there are makers of sufficient repute to compete with any Continental builder! Workmanship, metal, &c. equal, and price also much cheaper. Also the English follow out more strictly the German system, which is the correct one. Look at the organs, either in the English church here or in Buenos Ayres! In Buenos Ayres the organ has 19 or 17 stops, and the cost was about \$20 guineas. The organ in the Cathedral here, fabricated by a Flemish and French firm, has 17 stops, on the Manuals and Pedals, and the cost was nearly \$7,800.

For £1,500 to £2,000 an organ can be built in England with 50 complete stops, 4 rows of keys, and an independent Pedal Organ.

On Sunday the Spaniards celebrated the glorious news of the recent revolutionary successes in the mother country, by a picnic in the shady groves at Palermo. The Dutch barque Von der Heugd brought 89 immigrants from Bordeaux. Great praise is due to Messrs. Casa-Becker, Carlos de Mot, and other neighbors of Sr. Durand, whose store at the corner of Corrientes and Florida was burned down on Friday night. These gentlemen were early at the scene of disaster, and by their activity a large portion of the valuable furniture was saved from the flames.

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I have enclosed you a list of some of the principal builders in the United Kingdom and I could also furnish you with particulars of their organs, built in various parts.

I have no particular interest in writing to you on this subject, any more than that I should like to see a grand organ for the Cathedral in Buenos Ayres, of English manufacture.

I hope to be in Buenos Ayres in the course of 2 or 3 weeks for a permanent stay, as I have resigned my position as organist of the English church here.

Trusting you are well,

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
Wm. Round.

*I may add, in the Postal organ, the principal pipes would be 22 feet.

THE POITOU'S MAIL.

In Paris the only subject as in London, is the Spanish revolution; the English press does not seem vexed at the nomination of Prince Alfred for the vacant throne, some of the principal London organs sustain it with much energy, but the French press is opposed to the British Prince— even supposing that the Spanish people elected a British Prince, the European powers would have a vote in the matter and would oppose it as hostile to the balance of power in Europe.

The Provisional Government is trying to raise a loan in Paris, the credit society will try to launch the loan, giving as guarantee some of the church property in Spain.

The latest telegrams from Russia announce a magnificent harvest.

The French bourse firm, Railway and other stocks improving.

Prince Napoleon has been named guardian of Count Walewski's children.

The Prince Royal of Belgium is still despaired of.

Prussia annexes the Grand Duchy of Baden.

The general feeling in Paris is that war is inevitable.

Napoleon has not yet returned to Paris, his delay is caused by waiting to lay the foundation stone of an hospital in Bordeaux.

The floods in Lombardy are terrific, all the Railways are stopped and the country about Como is an ocean. Immense losses.

AMERICA.

New York, Sept. 24.

Colonel Forsyth, with 50 men, was surrounded by 700 Indians on an island at the head of the Republican River, and was badly beaten. The greater number of his men were, it is believed, captured and scalped. Colonel Forsyth and three other officers were killed. One hundred men with provisions have been despatched from Fort Wallace to the rescue of the survivors, who were destitute of everything.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 21, 1868.

A fearful riot occurred at Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell county Ga., last Saturday.

The following particulars have been telegraphed from Bainbridge, twenty-four miles from the scene of the riot:—

"Pierce, the radical nominee for Congress, and Murphy, the ex-Bureau agent, with about two hundred negroes armed and equipped, started on Friday for Camilla with three weeks' provisions and boxes of new arms and accoutrements, their intention being to overawe the citizens. Before starting some friendly negro exposed the plans and a negro courier was despatched to Camilla to inform the citizens of what was going on. Deputation of three prominent citizens met the mob at China Church, five miles from town. The Governor's proclamation forbidding armed organizations was read. The mob paid no attention to it and determined to march on. Again the deputation remonstrated, entreating the negroes to come in without arms and they would not be molested. Their efforts were fruitless to dissuade the negroes, and the mob marched into the town with banners flying and drums beating. They now numbered four hundred and fifty, many having joined them on the route. The mob halted and clamored for a man named Johns. Johns, in company with Dr. Twitty presented himself, when a hundred guns were leveled at him.

The very fine lot of Magdalena wool from the estancia of Mr. Corman, is now in market, consigned to Messrs. Peyredieu and Bradley.

The steamer "Cassini," is expected in Montevideo, in a few days she will leave this port for Antwerp, about the 3rd of December.

At the South Plaza not so many sales to-day as yesterday on account of the rain.

Our special reporter gives the following sales:—

Wool.	
At the station one deposit at 63 ar.	
and an other lot at 68 ar. both wools	
1000 ar. sold at	60
1100 ar.	54
1700 ar.	55 57
305 ar.	60.
400 ar.	51
600 ar.	54
500 ar.	58
5 lots at 53, 56, and 57 ar.	
Dry hides—4500 in 3 lots, camp,	
condry, and matadero, 120, 122, 124,	
and matadero 127.	

THE HARVEST OF 1868.

James Caird, in a letter to the "Times" on the harvest of 1868, does not think that upon the whole we have so very much reason to congratulate ourselves. If we shall probably have to pay £15,000,000 less for foreign wheat than we have done in the last year, we have to pay about £10,000,000 more for oats and barley; leaving the balance of £5,000,000 in our favor. But the difference is threatened by the very great deficiency of hay and green crops, which will oblige us to obtain from abroad the means of supporting and fattening our cattle till next summer. Already, he says, arrangements are made to send us through New Orleans as much as 10,000 qrs. of Indian corn daily, and this alone would run up to £5,000,000 if continued through the year. The dark side of our prospect, and the most certain side, is the deficiency of food for live stock; but Mr. Caird's estimate, though certainly not flattering, assures us that the British consumers have no reason to fear a short supply of food for next year.

ON CHANGE.

November 17, 1868.

Ounces	400.
Sovereigns	122½.
Patacons	25.
Nat. Bonds	47½.

There was a great effort to bear the market to-day, but it failed signally; prices ruled firm, and one or two heavy speculators for a rise have entered the market. For the end of the year the price has slightly improved, closing firm at 47½, 100,000 sold. For the end of the month 275,000 at 47½, and for Saturday 6,000 at 47½. The general feeling amongst brokers and others is that the market is at last about to look up. Money rules easy, interest rates low, and the political prospects of the country brightening. The cash sales only amounted to 10,000 at 47½.

The departure of the special Brazilian Mission is now spoken of as certain. Sr. Amaral will leave before the end of the month in the Brazilian transport Hernecke. This move is said to be attributed to the desire of the Brazilian Cabinet to economize as much as possible.

Some 12,000 Brazilian recruits are shortly expected to arrive from Brazil. The steamers which arrived from Paraguay to-day bring news that Marshal Cavias had named the 22nd instant as the day for the general attack.

The Susan Beirne with late dates from headquarters is hourly expected. She belongs to Messrs. Lamuz and Lezica, and comes down for provisions.

In exchange there was about £30, 000 stg. passed on England at 49½ and 49½, and on France at 5.20. As the Arno leaves on Sunday, exchange operations commenced early.

There were large wool sales to-day in both plazas. In the North Plaza the bulk of the wool in has been sold, and at good prices. In the South Plaza the market rules equally active. Very little wool is going into deposit this year, farmers sell at the best prices obtainable and are contented, which gives a very healthy tone to the market.

In Montevideo there have been several sales during the last few days at 29, 30, and 32 rs. per arr., but as yet not much wool has arrived in that market. The sales on the estancias in the Banda Oriental this year have been unusually large.

Sales in the North Plaza:—

Unzue 1,200 arr. good wool \$61

do. 800 arr. " 50

do. 900 arr. " 54

Also 2,200 capones and sheep 28

1,500 " " 31

200 novillos, [saladero] 210

Duggan 1 lot 1,000 arr. 53

" " 600 arr. 56

" " 2,000 arr. 50

" " 500 arr. 53

1,000 capones and sheep 35

1,200 " " 31

In the South Plaza Mr. Burmeister, sold the following:—

350 ar. good wool, at 60

500 do do 58

700 do do 57

450 do do 56

650 do do 55

700 cow hides 125

BIRTHS.

September 8, at New York, Mrs. Edwin C. B. Garcia, wife of the Consul-General of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, of a son.

DEATH.

November 17, in this city, after a short illness, Mr. Frederick Tagliabue, aged 32 years. The funeral will take place this day at 2 p.m., at 288½ Calle Europa.

FOREIGN STOCK LIST.

Closing Quotations.	Sept. 24.	Sept. 23.
London	114 1/8	114 1/8
Paris	73 1/2	73 1/2
Bombay	87 1/2	87 1/2
Calcutta	94 1/2	94 1/2
Rangoon	87 1/2	87 1/2
Singapore	94 1/2	94 1/2
Canton	101 1/2	101 1/2
Hankow	108 1/2	108 1/2
Peking	115 1/2	115 1/2
Tientsin	122 1/2	122 1/2
Yokohama	130 1/2	130 1/2
Manila	137 1/2	137 1/2
Cebu	145 1/2	145 1/2
Batavia	152 1/2	152 1/2
Sourabaya	160 1/2	160 1/2
Amboina	167 1/2	167 1/2
Macassar	175 1/2	175 1/2
Panama	182 1/2	182 1/2
Colon	190 1/2	190 1/2
Santo Domingo	197 1/2	197 1/2
Santiago	205 1/2	205 1/2
Havana	212 1/2	212 1/2
San Juan	220 1/2	220 1/2
Madrid	227 1/2	227 1/2
Barcelona	235 1/2	235 1/2
Valencia	242 1/2	242 1/2
Seville	250 1/2	250 1/2
Cadix	257 1/2	257 1/2
Malaga	265 1/2	265 1/2
Granada	272 1/2	272 1/2
Alcala	280 1/2	280 1/2
Cartagena	287 1/2	287 1/2
Murcia	295 1/2	295 1/2
Valencia	302 1/2	302 1/2
Barcelona	310 1/2	310 1/2
Madrid	317 1/2	317 1/2
Seville	325 1/2	325 1/2
Cadix	332 1/2	332 1/2
Malaga	340 1/2	340 1/2
Granada	347 1/2	347 1/2
Alcala	355 1/2	355 1/2
Cartagena	362 1/2	362 1/2
Murcia	370 1/2	370 1/2
Valencia	377 1/2	377 1/2
Barcelona	385 1/2	385 1/2
Madrid	392 1/2	392 1/2
Seville	400 1/2	400 1/2
Cadix	407 1/2	407 1/2
Malaga	415 1/2	415 1/2
Granada	422 1/2	422 1/2
Alcala	430 1/2	430 1/2
Cartagena	437 1/2	437 1/2
Murcia	445 1/2	445 1/2
Valencia	452 1/2	452 1/2
Barcelona	460 1/2	460 1/2
Madrid	467 1/2	467 1/2
Seville	475 1/2	475 1/2
Cadix	482 1/2	482 1/2
Malaga	490 1/2	490 1/2
Granada	497 1/2	497 1/2
Alcala	505 1/2	505 1/2
Cartagena	512 1/2	512 1/2
Murcia	520 1/2	520 1/2
Valencia	527 1/2	527 1/2
Barcelona	535 1/2	535 1/2
Madrid	542 1/2	542 1/2
Seville	550 1/2	550 1/2
Cadix	557 1/2	557 1/2
Malaga	565 1/2	565 1/2
Granada	572 1/2	572 1/2
Alcala	580 1/2	580 1/2
Cartagena	587 1/2	587 1/2
Murcia	595 1/2	595 1/2
Valencia	602 1/2	602 1/2
Barcelona	610 1/2	610 1/2
Madrid	617 1/2	617 1/2
Seville	625 1/2	625 1/2
Cadix	632 1/2	632 1/2
Malaga	640 1/2	640 1/2
Granada	647 1/2	647 1/2
Alcala	655 1/2	655 1/2
Cartagena	662 1/2	662 1/2
Murcia	670 1/2	670 1/2
Valencia	677 1/2	677 1/2
Barcelona	685 1/2	685 1/2
Madrid	692 1/2	692 1/2
Seville	700 1/2	700 1/2
Cadix	707 1/2	707 1/2
Malaga	715 1/2	715 1/2
Granada	722 1/2	722 1/2
Alcala	730 1/2	730 1/2
Cartagena	737 1/2	737 1/2
Murcia	745 1/2	745 1/2
Valencia	752 1/2	752 1/2
Barcelona	760 1/2	760 1/2
Madrid	767 1/2	767 1/2
Seville	775 1/2	775 1/2
Cadix	782 1/2	782 1/2
Malaga	790 1/2	790 1/2
Granada	797 1/2	797 1/2
Alcala	805 1/2	805 1/2
Cartagena	812 1/2	812 1/2
Murcia	820 1/2	820 1/2
Valencia	827 1/2	827 1/2
Barcelona	835 1/2	835 1/2
Madrid	842 1/2	842 1/2
Seville	850 1/2	850 1/2
Cadix	857 1/2	857 1/2
Malaga	865 1/2	865 1/2
Granada	872 1/2	872 1/2
Alcala	880 1/2	880 1/2
Cartagena	887 1/2	887 1/2
Murcia	895 1/2	895 1/2
Valencia	902 1/2	902 1/2
Barcelona	910 1/2	910 1/2
Madrid	917 1/2	917 1/2
Seville	925 1/2	925 1/2
Cadix	932 1/2	932 1/2
Malaga	940 1/2	940 1/2
Granada	947 1/2	947 1/2
Alcala	955 1/2	955 1/2
Cartagena	962 1/2	962 1/2
Murcia	970 1/2	970 1/2
Valencia	977 1/2	977 1/2
Barcelona	985 1/2	985 1/2
Madrid	992 1/2	992 1/2
Seville	1000 1/2	1000 1/2

RAILWAYS.

Closing Quotations.	Sept. 24.	Sept. 23.
London	114 1/8	114 1/8
Paris	73 1/2	73 1/2
Bombay	87 1/2	87 1/2
Calcutta	94 1/2	94 1/2
Rangoon	87 1/2	87 1/2
Singapore	94 1/2	94 1/2
Canton	101 1/2	101 1/2
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Cebu	145 1/2	145 1/2
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Panama	182 1/2	182 1/2
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Murcia	670 1/2	670 1/2
Valencia	677 1/2	677 1/2
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Murcia	970 1/2	970 1/2
Valencia	977 1/2	977 1/2
Barcelona	985 1/2	985 1/2
Madrid	992 1/2	992 1/2
Seville	1000 1/2	1000 1/2

BANKS.

Closing Quotations.	Sept. 24.	Sept. 23.
London	114 1/8	

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Departures. Includes lines like 'THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY' and 'THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY'.

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Departures. Includes lines like 'THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY' and 'THE NORTHERN RAILWAY'.

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Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Departures. Includes lines like 'THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY' and 'THE NORTHERN RAILWAY'.

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

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

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 1st of October, 1898, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 1st of October, 1898, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 1st of October, 1898, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 1st of October, 1898, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. BATHOLMEW LANE, LONDON. CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000 LONDON.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 1st of October, 1898, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 1st of October, 1898, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 1st of October, 1898, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 1st of October, 1898, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 1st of October, 1898, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

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

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

SPRING "A" WATER. THE SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER is probably the most effective Mineral Water found on either Continent.

THE HIBERNIAN HOUSE. 64, 66, and 68—PIEDAD—64, 66, and 68, THE USUAL LARGE WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCERIES, DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, & C.

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

THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT. Sole Agent for the River Plate, FRANCIS W. REYNOLDS, 180 CALLE OUYO, B. AYRES.

KERN and CERRUTI have removed their Office to CALLE DE CORRIENTES No. 90. 85,6p10

REMOVED TO 67 and 69 CALLE OUYO. IMPRENTA INGLESA. R. URBON. 170, p. 252

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST. 81—CALLE SUIPACIA—81. Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself after an absence of six years to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres.

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPOR RIO DE LA PLATA. FOR CORRIENTES AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The new and First-class Steamers TARAGUI and GOYA will start alternately EVERY THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock a.m.

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

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

VITIS VITE. SARSAPARILLIAN, 1 BETTER THAN 10. A NEW PRINCIPLE DISCOVERED. CONTAINS SARSAPARILLIAN, THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF SANSAPARILLA!

RADWAY'S RESOLVENT. "It is composed of Sarsaparilla (the only part of Sarsaparilla Root containing medicinal properties), the purest and most active principle of Sarsaparilla, and other vegetable extracts (prepared in vacuo) so harmoniously associated that it secures the most perfect results for purifying the blood, removing away from the system all kinds of Glandular Swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, and Syphilitic Diseases.

A GREAT SENSATION! A GOOD SENSATION! PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT. In 1847, the great grand principle of stopping the most excruciating pain in an instant, without employing such dangerous agents as Chloroform, Opium, Morphine, Aconite, Ether, &c., was first made known in

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS. COATED WITH SWEET GUM. PURGE, REGULATE, PURIFY, CLEANSE, AND STRENGTHEN. FOR THE CURE OF All Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY. On and after the 27th September, 1907, the Trains will run as follows—

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 1st of October, 1898, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 1st of October, 1898, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 1st of October, 1898, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 1st of October, 1898, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 1st of October, 1898, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—