

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE,
197-CALLE VICTORIA-197

DIRECTOR:
MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

GRAND
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

NOTICE.—By mutual agreement Mr. Frederic Roche has withdrawn, since the 1st of October of the present year, from my Baracca Business, which I now carry on for my sole account.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 16, 1868.

IVAN C. MOHR.

In reference to the above advertisement, I beg to notify the Commercial Public of Buenos Ayres that I have established for my sole account a Baracca Business in the Plaza Constitucion, corner of Calles Brasil and Ceara.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 16, 1868.

FREDERIC ROCH.

NOTICE.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres,
November 13, 1868.

THE Sum of Four Hundred Pounds, more or less, being required by the Master of the British barque Mary Ann, now loaded and bound for Liverpool direct, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred upon his vessel at this port.

Sealed Tenders for the advance of that sum will be received at this Office until Monday next, the 16th inst., at noon, for the security of which the Master offers a Bottomry Bond upon his vessel.

FRANK PARISH, Consul.

13,2p.14.

ST. PATRICK'S LIBRARY,
SALTO.

The members of the above (including members of the Literary Society) are requested to attend the General Meeting, to be held on Sunday, the 15th of December, 1868, to audit accounts and transact on an important question, bearing on the interests of the Society.

FRESH LAID EGGS and New Milk every morning, at Palermo Station—F. G. Norte.

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK FOR 1869. ADVERTISEMENTS and INFORMATION received at this Office.

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 fulsi avdum, nil veri non avdum dixerem."
Cicero.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOAST.

"HERE'S a health to the Peon—God bless him." This celebrated toast of the President on the Oldendorf farm will gain for H.E. a greater popularity in the camp than had he subjugated Lopez.

The peon, as a class, is probably the most neglected in the country; his domicile is as precarious as his existence; he knows no higher authority than the Alcalde or the country judge, and, if a native, his rights are condensed in a 'papeleta'—domestic ties he has none, and as for ambition, his sole hope is to escape military service. That the First Magistrate of the country should step from the perfumed chamber of the Government House to seek popularity in the rude peon's kitchen is, indeed, an innovation significant of the times. President Sarmiento rightly thinks that the working classes in this country are deserving of more attention than that hitherto paid them. He has come from a country where the farm labourer is the object of legislative care, and where, as he himself has expressed it, competence and independence are the certain rewards of patient industry. That peons have risen in this country to become men of independence and affluence, we admit, and probably none more so than Irishmen and Scotchmen; but their success is less attributable to excellent homestead laws than to the tide of pastoral prosperity which for a few years swept over the camp.

The Government of this country has never, to this hour, done anything for the peon—and hence it is that the President's toast has startled us. We confess that we are bewildered with astonishment to find an Argentine President so intensely republican, so politically shrewd, as to mingle with peons and drink to their prosperity! President Sarmiento has touched a chord which will vibrate in the heart of every camp peon, and gain for him many a fervent prayer.

The neglected condition of the working classes in this country is such that it may be regarded as a social evil, and, although we are unwilling to question the sincerity of Señor Sarmiento's sentiments, still competence and independence are so far off to-day, for the poor man in the camp, that, until the laws are changed, and the policy of South American Governments altered, independence for the peon is but a dream.

Doubtless the condition of the peon is greatly to be attributed to incessant civil wars and revolutions, but it is a mistake to suppose that even with the most prolonged peace the poor peon can ever lift his head where the rights of labour are unknown, and private interests combine to oppress him; step by step, in the United States, the farm servant who is frugal, sober, and industrious, rises in the social scale, the path before him is well beaten out, he toils, for a few years, at 15 dollars a month, he saves up his earnings, and then the Public Land office elevates him, he is a proprietor, a landowner,

and has scaled the first step of the ladder, the Government agent lends him seed and implements, his neighbors give him assistance, the laws of the country protect him, in fact everything aids him, and he ploughs up the virgin soil, satisfied that the ground is his own, and that those who sow can reap. But far other is the case of the farm labourer in South America, let us not touch now on the unfortunate native who, in every sense of the word, may be termed a serf. Let us speak of the foreigner, the very men who drank with the President in the Oldendorf kitchen; they also earn good wages, say \$400 per month, and they also can save these earnings, but can they hope to be independent. Who is there in this country to take the poor man by the hand, and give him a farm for his two years wages, to supply him with seeds and implements, and where are the neighbors to assist him?

There is no darker career in life than that of the poor peon in Buenos Ayres; he may be the most exemplary of laborers, the most frugal, and most industrious of farm servants, but the only path to independence—sheep-farming—is now cut off, high rents, unfair tariffs, exorbitant duties, have all but annihilated this industry; let the fault be where it may, the fact stares us in the face, that men who a few years ago were tolerably independent as 'medianeros' or 'terceros,' are, without any fault of theirs, to-day reduced to beggary, and here in this young country have we not witnessed men leaving their little homes, throwing up their sheep, and coming into the town to work as labourers? Has any River Plate statesman stopped to enquire into the cause of this, or sought to probe the evils which have produced such rural distress? Let him who drank to the prosperity of the peon, and with noble political charity, tried to elevate the humble tillers of the soil by alluring prospects, study this question: he will discover that the decline in rural interests can be traced more to the negligence of Government than to the fall in market prices, or the increase of stock.

We drink with the President, 'Prosperity to the Peon'—and we couple with the toast a new homestead law, and a free farm Bill for every peon who has saved a year's wages. We drink prosperity to the sheepfarmer, protection on the frontier, and the abolition of the export wool tax; prosperity to the 'gracieras,' that are all hammered into the 'Tribunal de Comercio,' smashed up, and insolvent by 'patente' law, Municipal duties, and every form of impost; prosperity to the farmer of Buenos Ayres who requires £10,000 capital to make a start with; prosperity to the Congressman, the Legislature, and the Government, that abolishes the 23 per cent. duty on ploughs and harrows—and, above all, prosperity to the Ruler who has entered the peon's kitchen to brighten the path of the humble labourer.

"Here's a health to the Peon—God bless him!"

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

THE ENGLISH IN PARAGUAY. From authoritative source we learn that Capt. Parsons of H. M. ship Beacon has brought down all the English residents who wished to leave Paraguay. Those who remained behind do so at their own free will and pleasure; Lopez has promised to take all care of their properties as well as their lives. Capt. Parsons, as we hear, has returned strongly impressed by the military and administrative merits of the Marshal President, who moreover treated him with unexpected amiability and courtesy. Diplomats who have anything to do with Marshal President Lopez had better mind their P's and Q's, he is down upon any softness of fact or laziness of detail, with an iron hand, and his searching glance reads the secret of his interlocutors' souls. We warmly congratulate Capt. Parsons upon the eminent and unexpected success of his arduous mission—one moreover which had been complicated by frequent failures. We have amongst us no class of men so well fitted, as officers of H. M. navy to deal with international questions where man speaks to man, and where moral force has something to back it.

Captain Parsons, hearing that Lopez had offered to send down British subjects detained in Paraguay, on board a French gunboat, addressed a polite note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs stating that he would be glad to take them on board the Beacon. Within an hour after despatching his note, he received an answer, inviting him to proceed to headquarters, and sending him an escort and horses. Lopez received him very kindly, and said that all the Englishmen anxious to leave Paraguay were at perfect liberty so to do.

They all, with the exception of Dr. Fox, refused to leave Paraguay, stating that they preferred to remain, but agreed to send home their wives and families, who, on the same day, were, by order of Lopez, put on board the Beacon.

Nesbit, the chief engineer, accompanied his wife on board, and publicly said that he could not regard it fair to abandon Paraguay at the present

moment. He and all British engineers receive high wages, paid punctually at the end of each month, and most of them have saved money.

Two Englishmen are in prison for criminal charges, awaiting their trial according to law.

Captain Parsons, on receiving the British subjects on board, with praise-worthy tact, acceded to the Marshal President's just conditions, and gave his parole that his passengers should not communicate with the shore.

It is right to observe that, by some mistake, the widows and children sent down on a previous occasion were, in direct contravention to the agreement, allowed to go on shore and to make statements which were at once telegraphed to Buenos Ayres, and by the first steamer communicated to headquarters.

The Angostura bitter battery still rakes the river. It is in charge of an English engineer. The artillery men keep an exact account of the tally, and hulling counts 10; a simple pip, 1; piercing the turret, 20; winging an officer, 5; killing a Brazilian sailor, 1; piercing the funnel, 10. In the evening the score is footed up, and the result sent to headquarters.

The Paraguayan troops are represented as in the very best spirit; many regard the campaign as just beginning. The mandioca crop has proved splendid, and the maize is so abundant that it is being stored by the government in various parts of the country.

Bliss and Mastermann are both alive, and it is probable will be handed over to Gen. McMahon, unless they prefer to remain in Paraguay, which is not unlikely.

THE PRINCE ALBERT.

WE adverted to this case in a late number, and gave our readers the Fiscal's statement of facts. Since then we have learned further particulars, which, for obvious reasons, the Attorney General omitted.

It will be remembered that the cargo of coal of the Prince Albert was sold in this port to the Government, deliverable at Corrientes, or any other port in the Paraná, conditioned on the Government towing said vessel up to said port of delivery.

The Prince Albert was towed up by the Government steamer to Rosario, and whilst the barque remained there, the Government, being in want of coal, demanded of the Captain part of the cargo to be delivered then and there. The Captain of the Prince Albert complied, and delivered to the Government—tons, which were taken on board the steamer Chacabuco, a war steamer of the Government, then about to proceed to Corrientes with some volunteer recruits for the allied army.

The steamer Chacabuco started in a few days with the volunteer contingent on board, and taking the Prince Albert in tow, thus the very coals which the Chacabuco was burning whilst towing up the Prince Albert, was part of the very cargo, for which the Government has not as yet paid one farthing.

Now if, as the Fiscal says, the property in the cargo did not pass to the Government on the sale effected in Buenos Ayres, by what right did the Government demand the coal in Rosario? The liability of the Government is so clearly established, that no quibble will shirk the responsibility.

But even supposing that the Fiscal's view of the case could be maintained, and the liability of the Government did not commence until the delivery of the cargo at Corrientes, the authorities all go to show that the condition of delivery to a bill of sale may, under certain circumstances, be held void. Thus, if they be impossible in their inception, or be rendered impossible by the act of God, they are generally held void; but if they be subsequently rendered impossible by the act of the party who is bound to perform them, he is treated as 'in delicto,' and the condition is obligatory on him. [Story's Equity Jurisprudence, Sec. 1304 & Sec. 1307].

What are the facts here? The Government undertook to tow the vessel up. The Government failed. The non-delivery of the cargo at Corrientes was not caused through any fault of the captain of the Prince Albert, who was very willing and ready to fulfil his part of the contract, but solely owing to the vessel having run aground. The condition of delivery, therefore, as regards the seller or bailee, is void. [Thornborrow v. Whiteacre, 2, L. Raymond, II, 169].

The Fiscal lays immense stress upon the mutiny of the troops on board the Chacabuco, and we have not now time or space to argue the point as to the liability of the Government for damages caused by the acts of its own troops. But the Fiscal treats it as an inevitable accident, and we accept the premises.

The loss, it is alleged by the Government was caused by 'vis major,' the mutiny of the troops on board the Chacabuco. But this very 'vis major' which the Fiscal relies on, is very plain to the captain of the Prince Albert for non-fulfilment of the condition of delivery.

The learned commentator Story, in his luminous work on bailments, says: "In respect to losses occasioned by

inevitable accident, such as lightning, tempest, inundation, and other like unavoidable calamities, there are very respectable authorities: that, notwithstanding a special contract or undertaking the bailee will not be responsible. There are many cases in our law where, if a contract or condition, possible at the time it was made, becomes afterwards impossible by the act of God or of the law, the obligation or condition is discharged."

Can anything be clearer? It is impossible to suppose that with the facts as above stated, and all the authorities in the law books of accord on the points at issue, that a Government, anxious to maintain its credit, can still refuse to pay the amount which it so justly owes.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

DAY OF JUDGMENT IN BOLIVIA.

Valparaiso Oct. 17th, 1868.

By telegrams received on Tuesday and Wednesday from the north, it appears that Copiapo, Coquimbo, and its neighborhood have been visited by a heavy shock of earthquake, and serious fears are entertained that they are merely the precursors of more intelligence of suffering in Peru.

The official report of the Intendente of Copiapo says:—"At 1.20 a.m. this day (13th inst.) a strong earthquake has been experienced, which has filled the whole town with consternation. During the time the shock lasted we all feared utter ruin, but happily the damage caused to property in the city and its neighborhood has been of slight importance, and there is no personal injury to record. The movement, the force of which was extraordinary, and much greater than that of any previous visitations of the kind experienced here, lasted from two minutes to two minutes and a half and it is surprising that its effects have been so limited and comparatively harmless."

In Caldera, the shock was sensibly felt, but fortunately there was no damage done, either to life or property.

In Tres Puntas the visitation was somewhat more severe, the official report setting down its duration at four minutes, but here it was again harmless, but "tremblings and subterranean noises continue at intervals of about ten minutes."

In Sorena the earthquake was also felt and caused considerable alarm, but with like insignificant results. Though the shock reached Valparaiso, it was with such modified strength that it was only noticed by a very few persons, who happened to be awake at the time.

Bolivia seems to be having its share of the sublime and terrible, with which most of the states of South America have lately been favored, judging from the following letter, dated Potosi, September 17, and published in a Peruvian journal: At 7 p.m. on the 11th instant this city presented the most exciting spectacle that it is possible to imagine. The atmosphere was clear, without a single cloud, when suddenly from the summits and slopes of the Carachipampa hills shot great flashes of lightning, of the color of fire, which gradually extending threatened to surround the whole city. No noise or detonation whatever could be heard, and I repeat that the horizon was clearer than ever. The principal points were three in number from whence darted the flashes, which crossing each other, illuminated the place entire. The workmen employed in the numerous mines of this famous hill abandoned their labor; everyone ran into the streets uttering awful shrieks of despair; the houses were deserted, and the avenues to the churches intransigent. The effect was terrible, owing partly to the sermons of a fanatical monk predisposing the minds of all for worse events.

At length, owing to great efforts on the part of the police, and several priests, who announced in the streets and squares that the Day of Judgment had not arrived, the disorder was calmed, though it did not disappear till daybreak, when the fires also departed. What could have been the cause of so singular a phenomenon? As on the slightest symptom of a natural convulsion it has lately become the fashion to jump to the conclusion that the Last Day has arrived, it may calm some timorous people perhaps—at least during the hours of darkness,—if they call to mind the common-sense remark of the old Dutchman on a similar alarm being raised: "Do you think the day of judgment can come in the night!"

EDITOR'S TABLE.

There are letters from foreigners in Paraguay to the 3rd inst. Dr. Rhynd, formerly of Edinburgh, died at Asuncion, Paraguay, of consumption, on the 1st of October. He was a young man of great talent and much research; and amongst his papers there are documents of great value. Should Lopez be forced out of Villeta, which is probable he will, he then falls back on Paraguari, where two English engineers are at present engaged surveying the country and making military maps by order of Lopez. Paraguari is very inland, and if the Allies have to follow up Lopez to that place, the war may have a renewed lease.

The general meeting of the Buenos Ayres Athletic Sports is advertised to take place in the British Schoolroom on Monday evening next, when some important resolutions are likely to be proposed.

We understand that the Minister of Finance of Montevideo is going to remove the restrictions imposed with regard to shipping wool and other produce for Montevideo at any point of the coast, which has given rise to well founded remonstrances from estancieros in the Banda Oriental, whose estancias are situated near the Plate.

A letter has been published, addressed by General Taboada to Colonel Martinez, explicitly stating his determination to respect the will of the majority manifested in the election of Sr. Sarmiento to the Presidency, and to use in favour of the new Administration all the influence at his disposal.

Dr. Quintana has declined the mission to Chile; his practice as a lawyer here is one of the very best in this city. We are well pleased our friend has refused the Transandine legation, his absence would be felt both by Congress and the law courts.

Mr. Robertson, C. E., has left for Santa Fé to survey the new line of Railway in the Gran Chaco. We watch with interest this new undertaking without having any very distinct idea as to the route of the new line, but we suppose we shall learn all that in due time.

The advices from Chile received yesterday announce the loss of the Italian barque Brignardello, the N.A. barque Chiloe, and the fring of the cargo of the British barque Potosi.—Freights in Valparaiso have improved, and £2 15s was the rate for copper to Liverpool.

The Estrella, Captain Davis, arrived yesterday morning true to time. She brought down 50 passengers, besides cargo. Owing to the rivalry of the other boats, the Estrella has been compelled to alter her days of sailing.

Yesterday we heard on good authority that the National Government has determined to pay the claim of the Prince Albert. We are well pleased at this, as it will prove the credit and character of the Government. The real owner of the coal, it appears, is in England, who has sent out a power of attorney to Mr. Krabbe with orders to collect the amount.

A celebrated English traveller is about to start on a perilous trip to Mendoza. He has favoured us with a private view of his equipment, and we are pleased to see that he will not meet the dangers of so great a journey unprepared. We noticed among other weapons of defence two fowlingpieces one Snider rifle, one repeater, and one plain double-barrelled carbine, a Japanese sword (two-edged), a Highland claymore, seven knives, five revolvers, and a bayonet. Thus equipped he avows himself ready to face all the perils of the Pampas. We understand that he has thoughts of mounting a small field piece on the imperial of the diligence which is to convey himself and friends, and we have suggested the addition of a few hand-grenades for close quarters and a torpedo fuse in crossing rivers. We wish him God speed.

The Captain of the Port having discovered that it had been the practise with his predecessor to recover certain fees and dues which he found were not authorized by any express law, and the proceeds of which were never accounted for, pointed out to the Government the great irregularity of this proceeding, and asked for special instructions, at the same time that he expressed his opinion that if such fees and dues were to be continued, their proceeds might be devoted to put the port police on a better footing. The resolution of the Government was conveyed in the following words:—"Let orders be issued to the Captain of the Port to stop the collection of the fees and dues he refers to, which are not authorized by any law whatever, and whose proceeds have never been accounted for."

Latest advices from San Juan bring the intelligence of a great rumour going on there in consequence of the election of a Senator to Congress. The opposition candidate having been elected, the Government appears to have had resort to unconstitutional measures by decreeing the annulment of the election. The Chamber of Deputies had also decreed the expulsion of its President and the two Vice-Presidents, the announcement of which had given rise to great agitation in the population. We have been informed that Don José Maria Carril has just arrived in town from San Juan on a mission to the National Government connected with the above events.

Dr. Luis Holts has sent in a proposal to the Municipality for the construction of an establishment of baths in the Paseo Julio, at a spot fronting the space between Calles Cangallo and Cuyo. An establishment of this kind is much wanted here, and we shall be glad to see this want remedied.

The Argentine Theatre is about to undergo a thorough repair. A new roof is to be put on, and the whole of the inside newly painted.

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Most of the native families leave town this week. Already the Hegira has begun: within the last few days some fifty-seven penates have been shifted; and the suburbs are beginning to be crowded. Rents in the country towns and quintas are more moderate this year than last, but living out of town is said to be fearfully expensive.

There is, we understand, a proposal before the government, from one of our principal steamboat proprietors, offering to carry mails up to Corrientes without any subvention from the government, and requesting the minister to insist upon all steamboat owners who have a mail licence from the Capitania, to regulate their days of sailing, so that no two steamers leave on the same day. Nothing could be fairer, and we are surprised the minister has not acceded to the request.

The Montevideo Government has granted to the society of which Mr. Baillie is the representative, the same exclusive privilege accorded to it by the Argentine Government, for the exportation of live cattle, as well as exemption from duties of exportation and other imports for seven years.

Montevideo is fast gaining upon Buenos Aires in everything denoting the moral and material progress of the country. In point of public amusements, our trans-Platine neighbors are far ahead of us, and a taste has been formed in the public for them which is very noteworthy. Owing to this, there is always something worth going to see in the sister city. Now we learn that a complete company of torcedores has just arrived, comprising among its personnel, names that have already acquired considerable celebrity in Europe. Here, on the contrary, the apathy of the public is notorious, and indeed, it could scarcely be otherwise, when we see our principal theatre, Colon, in the hands of such incompetent persons as its present lessees.

The National Government has, we understand, appointed Mr. Lenoir Government Inspector General of schools in the province of Rioja. This gentleman has had considerable experience in the management of schools, and his extensive and varied information render him a very fit candidate for this highly important post. We congratulate him on having been honored with this well deserved distinction.

The 'America' published yesterday a note addressed by ex-Governor Lopez to the Minister of the Interior, dated the day before, in which he calls the government to account for not having yet complied with his repeated request of using its right of intervention for reinstating him in the government of the province, from which he was illegally expelled by a revolutionary movement. The pretensions of this ex-functionary border on the ridiculous.

The 'República' appeared the day before yesterday, printed in new type. It is a great improvement, for which we congratulate our active friend Mr. Berulheim.

On the authority of one of our colleagues we learn that an Italian, by name Alfredo Manfini, recently arrived from Europe, has sent in a proposal to Government for the introduction of a bird called 'Martin triste,' a deadly enemy of locusts, possessing the ability of destroying them completely. The Sociedad Rural should lose no time in ascertaining how far Mr. Manfini's statement is correct, and if the Government is remiss in taking action in the matter they should take steps to secure for the country so valuable an acquisition rewarding with a handsome remuneration the realization of Mr. Manfini's happy idea.

We saw yesterday an oil picture by Sr. Martinez, representing Calle Belgrano, taken from the 'Standard' office, on the day that the schools of children came to salute Sr. Sarmiento, on his arrival from the United States. It is a work of art of considerable merit, which does credit to its youthful author, and may now be seen on exhibition at Messrs. Fusoni and Mave-roff's.

A subscriber of the 'Standard' desires us to say that he is ready to run his horse in a trotting match with any other, for 15, 20, or 30 squares \$20,000 a-side or more. Further particulars may be obtained on application at our office.

The following are the conditions which were presented to the Municipality by the representatives of the Protestant community, as indispensable for carrying out the order for closing up the Protestant Cemetery, and which have been declared by that corporation inadmissible.—1st. The Municipality grants to Protestants in one of the public cemeteries, which can be approached by a paved road, a piece of ground of about half a square square, for the burial of Protestant corpses. 2nd. The management and inspection of this part of the cemetery to be exclusively confided to a committee appointed by the Protestant community. 3rd. The latter to appoint and pay the grave-digger, for whom the Municipality is to provide a house. 4th. The Municipality to raise a chapel for the use of the Protestants. 5th. While the above conditional articles are being carried into effect, the Municipality to allow the Protestants to

continue burying in the cemetery at present occupied by them.

Great complaints are raised because the new branch post office in the Capitania del Puerto has neither a door to the street nor a letter box. We trust Mr. Posadas will lose no time in seeing to have this remedied at once.

The great topic of conversation in our fashionable circles is, the picnic to be given on Sunday next on board the America, in aid of the funds of the Asocacion Filantrópica. It is probable that upwards of 500 people will attend, as almost all the invitations issued by the committee have been accepted. The tickets are personal, and the price \$200 mcs is not excessive, considering the expenses the committee will have to incur, to give brilliancy to the proposed entertainment. We have been requested to beg that all those persons that may have received a greater or lesser number of tickets than they require, as well as those intending to return the tickets sent to them, will be pleased to communicate at once with the lady secretary at No. 177 Calle Piedad.

The Postmaster-General has received from the United States a splendid collection of maps representing the post-routes and mail Service in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, executed on a large scale and in splendid style, with specification of distances, relative to postal importance, and frequency of service on the different lines and sub-lines forming part thereof. We congratulate our Post-office Department on this valuable acquisition; and will here take occasion to remark, that the Argentine Republic too has its Postal Map, published in 1865 by our indefatigable friend Mr. Posadas.

THE NEW LINE OF RAILWAY TO RIO CUARTO.

Now that the branch line from the Central Argentine Railway to Rio Cuarto seems to be not only an idea but a fact that is likely to be very shortly realised, I hope you will allow me as a settler in the district that will be most affected by it, to make a few remarks upon the probable line of country the railway will pass through, which are the result of some experience in that district.

I believe there have been two lines contemplated, the one to leave the Central Argentine Railway in the neighbourhood of Villa Nueva, and pass direct to Rio Cuarto, the other to start from near the Leones Station, to cross the Tercero near Saladillo and Rio Cuarto to the south of these rivers.

I think, Gentlemen, that the opinion of the landholders and estancieros in the district affected is unanimous as to which of these two lines would be most beneficial to that district, to the railway company, and to the country at large.

I take it, Gentlemen, that the great object of the railways in the upper provinces is to open up as much of the country as possible and to develop its resources in districts most likely to become populous and fruitful, as well as to open communication with towns already existing, and in this light I wish to compare the lines.

The line from Villa Nueva would open up new country on its route, and the traffic in it would be almost entirely through traffic. The land it would pass through is in many parts worthless, a great part of it being covered with endless bisacheros and useless scrub, so that few colonies could be found in its neighbourhood, and any grant of land to the company would be of comparatively little value. Add to which any settlements that sprang up on the line would form no new frontier, and would be the means of populating no new tract or country.

The line from the neighbourhood of Leones would open the whole of the valleys of the river Saladillo and the Rio Cuarto, some of the most fertile land in the country, which for cattle grazing is unrivalled, and which with the means of transit the railway would afford, would become a most fruitful corn-growing district. Settlements along the line would form a frontier defence far superior to forts and military establishments, a source of wealth in place of expense to the country, and would secure the vast district that lies away from the rivers to Frayle Muerto, and which needs but such assistance to change it from a waste infested by marauding savages to a fruitful region of peace and prosperity.

The advantages to the company of a grant of such land are so obvious that I need not further dwell upon them, and it needs but that any one really interested in the welfare of the Republic should inquire fully into the comparative results that would be effected by the two lines to see the great superiority of the Saladillo valley one.

Such, Gentlemen, is the state of the question, and I hope its importance will gain for this letter a place in your valuable columns. It is a question of the most vital importance to all in the Frayle Muerto district and to all interested in the progress of the province. On the one hand no more advantages

can be obtained.

On the other hand, the advantages to be gained are so many and so great, that I trust you will not fail to give it the consideration it so justly deserves.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, J. M. Posadas.

THE NEW LINE OF RAILWAY TO RIO CUARTO.

Now that the branch line from the Central Argentine Railway to Rio Cuarto seems to be not only an idea but a fact that is likely to be very shortly realised, I hope you will allow me as a settler in the district that will be most affected by it, to make a few remarks upon the probable line of country the railway will pass through, which are the result of some experience in that district.

I believe there have been two lines contemplated, the one to leave the Central Argentine Railway in the neighbourhood of Villa Nueva, and pass direct to Rio Cuarto, the other to start from near the Leones Station, to cross the Tercero near Saladillo and Rio Cuarto to the south of these rivers.

I think, Gentlemen, that the opinion of the landholders and estancieros in the district affected is unanimous as to which of these two lines would be most beneficial to that district, to the railway company, and to the country at large.

I take it, Gentlemen, that

are to be obtained than the communication to Rio Cuarto; on the other, together with that communication, a safe boundary to a vast and fruitful territory is formed, the difficult question of frontier protection is solved, the headquarters for the future extension of order into the Indian country are established, and a useless and uninhabited region by the touch of the magic wand of civilisation and industry is transformed into an ornament to the Republic.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. R. S.

IMPORTANT FROM SANTA FE.

This province, formerly the most prosperous of the South American Confederation, has, since the revolution last February, been gradually on the decline. This unhappy change is not so much attributable to the powers that be, for Mr. Cabal, though, perhaps, not so experienced a ruler as his predecessor, has given unmistakable proofs of a desire to our advancement. Though the disturbance is over, the evil effects still remain in our system, and may at any moment break out anew. The real gainers in the last row were the Gauchos and Indians, who attacked and pillaged the towns and neighboring estancias; these may, at any rate, reform, for we have now less guarantee for life or property than ever. The continual absence from the government house of Mr. Cabal, whose weighty private business prevents him from dedicating the necessary time and attention to the discharge of his official public duties is also a matter of serious complaint; added to this is the partial conduct of the authorities on the closing of the Commercial Bank, which has destroyed forever public confidence in the credit of the institution and the conduct of the government.

The 'liquidation,' as it has been officially miscalled, of the governor's bank, has been a deathblow to trade, by reason of the scarcity of bullion, and the widespread mistrust in any equivalent thereof, no matter of what shape or color. The only bank notes in Rosario current, are the London Bank and Maua, a few of the Argentine are also to be had; it is a great mistake this first named institution has not a branch in the capital of each province. Up to the present Mr. Cabal has not redeemed one of his notes, and the poor people, who have so long and patiently waited for their money, naturally ask what the government has done to make the law respected? Out of respect for the superior authorities, I shall not publicly reply to the query.

Notwithstanding this, there are some parties here, said to be agents of Mr. Cabal, who offer to buy up all the Commercial notes in circulation at fifty per cent discount. This looks very suspicious, and the holders refuse, but I think it the only solution. Here, there is no police force, robbers and crime are of daily occurrence, the maintenance of law and order is regarded as contrary to true liberty.

Rumors of revolution are current, and the National Guard has been mobilized. These are exercised every day, and patrol the streets by night, under the pretext of subsiding the Indians. We have in the town that wore than Cacique, Colonel Denis with fifty men.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE IN PERU

[From the *Torrenit* of Tacna.]
On the 13th of August, 1868, at 5.6 p.m., took place the terrible earthquake and inundation which completely ruined the port of Arica, one of the most beautiful and flourishing of the republic.

Don Juan Vaccaro was confined to his bed with an injured leg when the houses in all directions commenced to crumble to pieces, and was then carried out and placed in a launch that was lying aground near the mole, as the most secure place of refuge from the danger of being buried beneath the ruins.

Many persons, terrified by the awful shock that had taken place and fearing its repetition, ran to the mole for the purpose of embarking, among whom may be mentioned Mr. John Williams, with his wife and five children, and a dog and parrot that followed them, all of whom entered into a boat that was lying at hand. Scarcely, however, had a minute or two passed by—a time quite insufficient for the boats to reach the ships towards which they bent their course—when the frightful movement of the sea took place which caused the inundation of the port. The sea commenced to retire, shrinking into its narrowest limits, and violently compressing its waters in a way that the rebound more terrible; the vessels lying nearest the land stranded at the anchorage, and not being able to maintain an upright position, rolled over on their side; an universal shriek of "Mercy!" thundered through the air, and the terror-stricken people fled in the direction of the Morro to escape the threatened inundation. The sea was converted into a

ble of withstanding its fury, inundated the chief part of the town!

These were supreme moments for all who were then in the bay. The vessels were dragging their anchors, at the will of the tempestuous waves, and were flung hither and thither by the furious currents. Where was the boat in which John Williams and his family had embarked? Carried away with the rapidity of a lightning flash, it was borne out to the verge of the horizon, only to be again whirled back with equal velocity towards the beach and over the ruins of the Custom-house and the rest of the town, and then following the retreating waters even beneath the roofs of some of the shattered buildings. Williams, who is a man of athletic stature and herculean strength, did not attempt to save his own life at the risk of losing all he held dear on earth—his wife and five children; it was necessary to struggle for their safety or to perish together, while struggling to his latest breath. Death's grim visage could not intimidate him, and with indomitable energy he labored—now at the head, now at the stern of his frail skiff—to save it from being dashed to pieces, and receiving on his herculean frame the most violent blows from the walls, palisades, and other obstructions against which the boat was carried; though his face was bathed in blood, and his body covered with contusions, he wrestled and continued to wrestle with still greater determination. We will leave him in this desperate struggle, and see what had become of the launch in which was deposited Don Juan Vaccaro.

This square wooden hulk, that, as we have said, had also been lying aground near the mole when Don Juan Vaccaro, was deposited in it, was likewise carried off by the furious wave, hurried away to the horizon with terrible velocity, and thence hurled with still greater force upon the town. The sea at this moment presented an aspect quite phantasmagorical: the sun, almost setting, crimsoned the agitated waters, giving them an appearance of being streams of latent fire; and all the ships and boats were drifting upon this fiery sea, hurled hither and thither by the rapid and opposing currents. The corvette "America," had already lost her commander, the intrepid Capt. Mariano Reyes, two other officers and some sailors; already the lifts and shrouds had been torn away, and the yards and masts fallen upon the helpless crew, who, gathered upon the deck, were seeing their companions perish one by one, now carried away by the sea, now killed by the terrible blows of the falling rigging; the second officer, Señor Terreyros, had assumed the command, and all were hanging on his voice in order to save them from the utter wreck that no human effort could avert. In these terrible moments appears upon the waters an almost naked woman clinging to a floating spar, who, with supplicating voice implores "Help! help! save me!" What youth could resist such a call? Terreyros was young, and immediately resolved on rescuing the woman; there was no time to lose, and raising his arm he pointed towards her and cried out "Four brave men!" Honor to the officers and crew of the corvette "America!" her commander asked for four men to save a victim, and all with one voice answered the call, from the highest to the lowest! They were right; which of them is not a brave man? The commander, with the speed of lightning ordered a boat to be lowered, the four men nearest the gangway sprang into her, and two seconds afterwards the boat and the drowning woman disappeared from the sight of those on board the "America."

The rapid movement of the currents made itself more terrible every moment, during which what had become of John Williams? Ten times had he been thrown back in various directions upon the ruins of Arica; the end was approaching—the frail bark which had resisted so long had become an insupportable incubus to the furious waves, which had resolved upon annihilating it. An inevitable blow against the roof of a house causes the boat's sides to gape in all directions; it commences to sink—the dent of all within it is inevitable: whom shall the husband and father attempt to save? can he save himself, when he has just received a blow on his left eye which has almost caused it to start from its socket? what of the mother who sees her five children perish by her side, with the certainty of herself soon sharing their fate? What an agonising reflection!

In this terrible moment, when the door of eternity appears to be opened to receive Williams and his family, shines forth the light of hope. He gathers new courage, and with eager eyes looks out to sea, and beholds the launch in which is lying Don Juan Vaccaro flying with incredible rapidity towards his sinking bark: they slight by strike, and Williams grasping the launch with his nervous arm, maintains it alongside his boat, and all his family spring on board! It is time: the boat sinks, broken to pieces, and the launch is again carried out to sea, washed hither and thither at the mercy of the rapid currents: it is converted into an ark of salvation! The

aground more than a mile from the beach—the corvette America is also stranded a little distance from the former—all the minor vessels have disappeared, conquered by the fury and tenacity of the seas: only the launch does not yield, but continues to float, though driven about by the currents! She is borne hither and thither on this mountain of liquid fire—she approaches, arrives, is cast ashore, and Williams and his family leap to the ground—even the dog and bird being saved! But Vaccaro lies extended, helpless, in the launch; there is no one to lift him out; Williams is exhausted, and is moreover charged with his wife and family, and no one dares to approach to aid him. The hungry sea again returns and once more bears him outwards!

The night has by this time arrived, and covering everything with its lugubrious veil, does not permit our again looking to seaward; but the genius of desolation allows not the sight to remain unseen, nor the heart to cease from suffering. Compassionate Night endeavors to hide the horrible picture from our gaze, but the genius of desolation illumines the funeral torch of fire in the remnant of the town spared by the sea; and by the pale reflections of the sullen glare the excited imagination creates a thousand spectres and phantasms that wander around the ruins, and we can even hear their sarcastic and mocking laughter mingled with the weeping and cries of the victims who, naked and racked by suffering had cast themselves down upon the cold sand, exposed to the icy and piercing gusts of the night wind! Let us turn from the contemplation of so awful a picture.

It is the 14th of August. Venus rises from her briny bed, the herald of the approaching sun; the shocks, repeated every two or three minutes have tormented us all night; what now meets our gaze? The launch is aground upon a mountain of ruins, and in it lies Don Juan Vaccaro, unburt, penetrated with the cold, senseless and almost breathless, but saved. It only now remains for us to seek for the America's boat, which put off to rescue the woman who invoked their aid: she also has been saved; the brave sailors have struggled till they have conquered, and now convey in their boat an English woman, naked and terribly bruised, but alive!

At the break of day could be distinguished a spectacle as singular as it was terrible—the body of a woman suspended by the hair of her head from the branches of a colossal palm tree which was situated in the courtyard of the Hotel de France, and which, as if to designate to the traveller the locality in which Arica once existed, had resisted the attacks of the sea, and had maintained its position with its awful trophy of devastation and mourning.

Another of the many singular episodes of the earthquake of the 13th has been the transportation of the Hotel de France, which, almost entire and as if by enchantment, emigrated to the centre of the town, to a site whence the original building had been swept away and the proprietors of which saw with amazement so remarkable a metamorphosis. From this strange circumstance may well arise a question of property to whom belongs the transported edifice?—the owner of the materials, or the proprietor of the soil?

ON CHANGE.
Nov. 18, 1868.
Onuces 400
Sovereigns 122 1/2
Patacones 25
National Bonds 48 1/2
The Bond market showed an improved tone to-day, opening at 4 1/4 and closing at 4 3/4 buyers. For the end of the year every Bond offered was bought up at 4 1/2, and afterwards there were sales made at 4 3/4. The Bond market closed unusually firm: some of the strongest speculators are now buying—outsiders are also coming in, and prices have received a regular push up—money rules so easy, discounts so low, and confidence in the government so strong, that it is every way probable the bulls will carry the market with them.

The Susan Beirno from Paraguay arrived last night: she brings news of some moment:—Allies preparing to attack—Lopez preparing for the struggle—Angostura battery still holds navigation in check, and Paraguayan, the next encampment of the Paraguayans. The Estrella from Rosario brought some news of local troubles in San Juan, but of an unimportant character. Mr. Carril has arrived on a mission to the National Government.

In Exchange a good deal done today; about £80,000 passed at 4 1/2. Some few bills passed at a fraction under and a fraction over that rate, but the bulk of the exchange passed up to the present at 4 1/2, and on France 5 20.

In the wool markets business a shade flatter owing to the very heavy arrivals from the camp. At the North Plaza the station is so full that it can hold no more, and there are about 100 waggons waiting to be discharged. There are from 80 to 100 bullock carts in this Plaza with wool unsold. The sales to-day in this Plaza were as follows:

300 ar inferior wool, Uzuve 47
1000 do do do do 46
1000 do do do do 47
1000 do do do do 46
2500 ar. good wool do 53
400 do do do do 58
1200 do do do do 52
800 do do do Perez 58

800 do do Fernandez 58
900 ar do do do 53
400 ar. Lynch do do 49
800 ar. Lmbrano do do 49
1800 ar. Duggan do do 57
2000 ar. do do do 52
2000 ar. do do do 53
600 ar. Greata do do 52
600 ar. do do do 60
Tallow [en passas] 33
Good skins 105
Pelados, per doz. 5
350 matadero hides 126
40 ar. horse hair 145

One lot good wool belonging to Sr. Costa, was sent to deposit to-day. The total amount of new wool come to market up to the present, is estimated at 250,000 ar.

The advertisers as yet are doing nothing owing to the non-arrival of cattle from the camp. Yesterday at the corrales there was hardly a sufficient number of animals in, for the consumption of the city.

Mr. A. Gras, who has been for some time managing a bank at Gualeguaychu, has returned and is again acting as finance broker on the Bolsa.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza notes to-day the sale of almost the total of the wool at the station. He notes a fine lot sold by Messrs. Corrales and Wehmann from Magdalena 500 ar. at 70.

3000 ar. in several lots at 52, 55, and 56.
1250 ar. 2 lots at 51, 55
455 ar. do do do 60
500 ar. do do do 63
1200 ar. do do do 56
600 ar. do do do 55
390 ar. do do do 57
330 ar. do do do 57

No sales at the Plaza.
Dry hides—1200 in several lots at 120, 122, 124.
A good lot matadero at 128.
350 in 5 lots at 113, 118 and 125.
Sheepskins—3 lots camp at barrer 85, 90, 110.
200 doz matadero 150.
13 lots of various classes at 68, 72, 83, 90 and 112 doz.
Horse hair—2 lots 430 ar. at 100, 152 ar.

Grease and tallow—250 bord. in shipping order at 1 1/4 silver.
465 ar. in panzas at 33.
Very little wool at the Plaza and station.
Capones—300 from San Vincente at the corrales at 40

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.
Madrid, Oct. 10.

St. Moras, a Democrat, declared the Democratic party would adhere to the Republican form of Government as their *best ideal*. But as faithful guardians of the liberty of the country they support and respect Monarchical Government, if such were voted by the nation.

Paris, Oct. 19, Evening.
The *Gaulois* of this evening states that General Prim has declared that he has never dreamt of assuming the Crown of Spain; and even if it were offered to him he would refuse to accept it.

Letters from Madrid of the 17th say that the two real candidates for the Throne will be the King of Portugal and the Duke of Montpensier.

The Bourse has been firm. The 3 Per Cents. closed at 70 1/2.

Madrid, Oct. 16.
The Government has decided upon carrying a monetary reform on basis of French emit.

It is announced that a loan of 70,000,000 reals will be negotiated with an English firm of very equitable terms.

Saragossa, Oct. 16.
Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topeto made triumphal entry to-day. Received with enthusiasm by the people.

Madrid, Oct. 19.
The London *Daily News* says—It has been agreed between Lord Stanley and Mr. Rervey Johnson that the respective claims of British subjects and American citizens arising out of the Southern rebellion shall be determined by an International Congress, composed of equal numbers of British and American members, with power to appoint an umpire and to sit in London; whose decision shall be final.

Neither the British nor American Governments will put in or support any claims, but every claimant will have to make out his own claim.

The London *Times* says—Robert's diffusive process for the extraction of sugar, now in successful operation in the Madras Presidency, is about to be introduced into Cuba, South America, Java, and Australia. Increase of yield of sugar from cane equal to 25 per cent.

Committee of British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have forwarded an address to the Provisional Government at Madrid, in favor of emancipation of the slave population in Cuba and Porto Rica.

English funds steady, with a tendency to improvement. Foreign securities buoyant at an average. Advances of half.

On Monday night 18th inst. 83 degrees of frost was registered at Greenwich.

Dr. Livingstone alive and well.

Petersburg, Oct. 18.
The state of the siege in the chief town and other districts of the province of Witbeek has been raised.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.
Cotton Market very steady. The market is firm. Tallow 49s 6d.

Horne to Boyd.
Montevideo, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 4 P.M.

Flamsteed arrived, with dates to 20th Oct.

Cotton firm.
Tallow, P.Y.C., 51.
New York Oct. 17.
Gold, 136 1/2.
Exchange on England, 100 1/2.

FIX THIS FACT IN YOUR MIND, that the acknowledged purity of LANMAN AND KEMP'S COD-LIVER OIL places it immeasurably above rivalry in the markets of the world. This is a matter of paramount importance to invalids. As a means of curing inflamed and tubercular lungs, of arresting degeneration of the liver, of relieving bronchial affections, of clothing the emaciated form with healthy flesh, and restoring the strength and soundness of the vital system, there is no medicine known to science that has worked such wonders. The just reputation of this Oil, as the greatest of modern remedies, would, ere now, have been ruined by the vile imitations passed off upon the unsuspecting, had not this pure, fresh, and incomparable article, prepared and sold under the guarantee of respectable parties, rescued it from obloquy. Remembering this, be certain that you have the genuine LANMAN & KEMP'S COD-LIVER OIL, sold by first class druggists in all countries.

THE STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MATHI AND PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO.
The Captain on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Parana, and Santa Fe, from the Railway Station Retiro, at 10 a.m.
The steamer Rio Negro To-morrow, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports.
The Tala To-day, at 10 a.m., for Zarate, Baradero, Rosario, and ports. From the Railway Station, Retiro.
The steamer Lujan on Tuesday at 10 a.m., for Gualeguay, Rosario, Parana, and Santa Fe, from the Railway Station, Retiro.
The steamer Uruguay on Saturday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo. Passage returned.

THE STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67 CALLE MAYO.
The steamer Bañaly, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Colon.
The steamer Estrella, every Thursday, for San Pedro and ports, at half-past 12 p.m. From the Retiro.
The steamer Estrella, for Rosario, on every Sunday. From the Railway Station, Retiro, at 10 a.m.

AGENCIA DE HENRY DOWSE, 67 CALLE MAYO.
For Rosario, the National Steamer Estrella, every Saturday, from the Tigre, leaving the Retiro Station at 10 a.m., and for San Pedro y Baradero, the Steamer Estrella, every Wednesday, from the Tigre, leaving the Retiro Station, at 12.25. 165, xp, n19

FOR COLONIA, every MONDAY, at 10 a.m., the British Steamer W H I T E I N C H,
From the Agency of Henry Dowse, Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 67. 165, xp, n19

ROSARIO AND PORTS, THE NATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA.
Captain EDWARD DAVIS.
Will leave every Saturday, for Rosario and intermediate ports, from the Tigre, leaving the Retiro Station at 10 a.m., and for San Pedro and Baradero every Wednesday, at 12.25, from the Retiro Station. 164, xp, n19

FOR SALE, the fast-sailing A 1/2 New York built ship, called the *Wiscasset*, of 950 tons register, built of hard wood, copper and copper-fastened, thoroughly repaired in New York in July last. Has a complete inventory, with two suits of sails, and in every way well found, and in perfect condition to undertake any voyage.
For terms and further particulars apply to her consignees, ZIMMERMANN, FAHR, and CO., 7 Calle Bolivar, Plaza Victoria. 165, xp, n19

HORSE TO BE SOLD.—To be Sold, a fine Horse, Azean, good safe, and very strong. Apply to the Caballeria del Plata, Calle 25 de Mayo, or to the Proprietor, H. Rodeman, Cangallo, 47. 185, xp, n19

\$200 REWARD.
LOST, an Engineer's second-class Certificate for a company, in the name of John McKinnon. The finder is earnestly requested to return it to Mr. Brown, Alcazar, Calle 25 de Mayo, corner of Cangallo. 167, xp, n19

NOTICE.—Mrs. Cawley has removed from 37 Calle Defensa, to 86 1/2 Calle Parque. 168, xp, n19

AMERICAN PERIODICALS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1868.
Single Copies sold at the Agency, 91 Piedad. (English spoken.) 164, xp, n19

INTERESTING.—A splendid cattle breeding Establishment, situated within three leagues of the town of Patagonas, on the Rio Negro, will be given in exchange for a Plot of Ground (on the north side of the city), with 15 yards frontage and average depth. The Establishment consists of a suerto de estancia, two wooden houses, corrales, etc., situated in a fine country, with further particulars apply to Corrientes, No. 47. 166, xp, n19

CHAMPAGNE CLUQUOT, in Pints and Quarts, Fort in the prime quality. Fourbeard, jun., and Co., Oporto, Lda. Brandy, prime quality—Houllot and Delamain, Cognac. ALLEN D. BAILY and CO. 143, lm, n19

HOME WASHING MACHINES.—A few of these celebrated Washing Machines for family use, just received from New York, are still on hand.—A. Bailey and Co., 185 Parana. 164, xp, n19

ATHLETIC SPORTS, BUENOS AYRES.
GENERAL MEETING.
All interested are requested to attend in the British Schoolroom, on Monday Evening, 23d inst., at half-past Seven. 169, xp, n19 T. HOGG, Secretary.

CORRALES AND WEHMANN Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais, and Agencia en General de la Campaña, Wool and Produce Brokers. oficina: No. 154 CALLE LIMA. 161, xp, n19

BARATILO PORTO, 91-CALLE PIEDAD-91.
Silk cloth hats for boys, last modified, 400, silk piece of 20 yards, crinolines, colored ones, 420 fine mullin 45 per yard, French calicoes for dresses and coverlets, 44 per yard, mullin dresses for 11 yards, 40 doz. imported 445, cloth, pure wool, the best, 144 per yard, white straw hats 420, boots for women, 440, for men 490, for boys, 440 and 600, good writing paper 126 the ream.—English spoken. 164, xp, n19

ROOMS.—Wanted, immediately, for a foreign gentleman, a Sala and two Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with attendance. An English house, would be very desirable. Apply, Calle Peru, No. 185. 179, xp, n19

TO WOOD-SAWMILLS.—Strong Bino Wrapping Paper for Wood-Sawmills. Hackman, Hedges, 48 Calle San Martin. 169, xp, n19

FOR SALE.—A most superior article in perpendicular rosewood case; a fit ornament for the best parlors and drawing-rooms. Also a Sewing Machine, a first-rate article; quite new, and warranted in the very best working condition. As they will be sold very cheap, apply at once in Calle Bolivar, No. 23, between 11 and 12, in the morning until 11, and P.M. after four. 120, xp, n16

SALE BY AUCTION, E. JUAN F. JUSTO, Brothers, A plot of ground with house in the Partido Caselli, two leagues distant from the Salado, and ten from Chascomus, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at two o'clock p.m., the above property will be sold by 1/2 of a Company. The following are the particulars:—1,600 yards frontage, 1,600 yards depth, three handsome wooden buildings, with galvanised iron roofs, and cellars and shelves, Ground for a house of business.
In the Patio are paraisos and fig trees more than 20 years old. Valuation, \$37,800 m.p. No offer less than \$40,000 will be taken.
For further particulars apply to Mr. J. B. Flores, Ten leagues from a railway station on the Dolores road, and adjoining the now station about to be made on the Southern Railway, Lots can be had on terms of purchase for \$22,000. We call the attention of land-dealers to the fact.
The Auctioneers may be seen on the day of sale at Dr. Pedro Maria y Chascomus, No. 23, between 11 and 12, in the morning until 11, and P.M. after four. 168, xp, n16

ROOMS.—Wanted, immediately, for a foreign gentleman, a Sala and two Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with attendance. An English house, would be very desirable. Apply, Calle Peru, No. 185. 179, xp, n19

TO WOOD-SAWMILLS.—Strong Bino Wrapping Paper for Wood-Sawmills. Hackman, Hedges, 48 Calle San Martin. 169, xp, n19

COMMISSIONS FOR THE EXPORT OF LIVERPOOL, ANTWERP, LISBON, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.
Messrs. Lampart and Hall's Line, under Postal Contract with her Majesty's Government and that of Brazil.
Two of the following Screw Steamers are intended to sail to Liverpool, with Cargo and Passengers each Month, from Buenos Ayres for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, Liverpool, and Antwerp (calling at Montevideo):—
Yuko Brak 1848 tons. Humboldt .. 1814 tons.
Hipparchus .. 1821 tons. Oestri .. 836 tons.
Kepler .. 1499 tons. Flamsteed .. 1376 tons.
Galileo .. 1625 tons. Copernicus .. 1397 tons.
Newton .. 1174 tons. Galatin .. 850 tons.
Ptolemy .. 1174 tons. La Placa .. 1194 tons.
Halley .. 1137 tons. La Placa .. 1194 tons.
Donati .. 1132 tons. La Placa .. 1194 tons.

The Steamship FLAMSTEED, 1376 Tons Register, Captain KIDD, Will be despatched for Liverpool about the 25th inst.

The next Mail Steamer—due at Montevideo about the 19th inst.—will be The Steamship CASSINI, 836 Tons Register, Capt. J. C. S. The above Steamer will be despatched for Antwerp (calling at Montevideo), on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3d.

Cargo received on board until the Evening of the 1st inst. Parcels and Specie (on which freight must be prepaid) will be received at the Agent's Office up to two o'clock on Day of Sailing.

Letters received at the Post-Office only. Apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Darbyshire, Krabbé, & Co.; or to JOHN P. BOYD & CO., 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991,

