

CONCIERTO

MUSICA SAGRADA DADO POR LA ACADEMIA ALEMANA de CANTO a beneficio del fondo a crear para la renovacion del Organon en la Iglesia Alemana de Buenos Aires.

EL LUNES 14 de DICIEMBRE 1868 EN LA IGLESIA ALEMANA, CALLE ESMERALDA

1 PARTE. 1. Preludio para Organon 2. Coro a Capella—Nunamann

II PARTE. 7. Coro del "Lobysany"—Mendelssohn 8. Idem del "Idem" Idem

LA BONDEUSE Grand pas de danse. Par Mlle. Carlotta Iere, danseuse et M. Oubert marie de ballet.

UN IMARI EN 20 MOBS Seynete par M. et Mme Colombel. Grand intermede de chant.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 197—CALLE VICTORIA—197 DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

Opéra mythologique en un acte.

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Barragueros—Mess. Clausen, Frem, &c. Bankers—Sr. Carabassa. Hide Brokers—Messrs. Duckwitz, Aceval, and others.

In a word, almost every branch of trade and business was represented on the occasion, which plainly betrays the general interest taken in bull fights and operas.

The German and English held greatly together, and the evening passed most socially. It was amusing to hear from the excursionists the vicissitudes of the day.

At five o'clock next morning everyone was up and stirring. Pestalardo sent a small steam launch to bring the press ashore, but how we could not bring ourself to part from our Teutonic friends, and we all landed together, in a monstrous whale-boat.

At the Hotel Oriental, our Teutonic friends were again nonplussed—no rooms. Messrs. Lenz and Schurig had secured rooms by telegraph, but the others all got the cold shoulder.

Barragueros and hide-brokers are not editors—we obtained rooms for self and three friends; the rest had to go to the Americano. We may be excused for remarking that this was our first attendance at a bull-fight, and that, however hostile to our inclination and feeling, we felt it our imperative duty to attend, in order to report the proceedings for the general public.

At 1 o'clock, we started from the hotel in a private carriage, accompanied by the members of the Press of Buenos Ayres. The road to the Union was black with pedestrians. The tramway cars were thronged; and as for coaches, vans, and omnibuses every vehicle in Montevideo—from the handsome brougham to the furniture van and bread cart—seemed to be called into requisition.

The Agnaci, mounted on a splendid horse and dressed in black. 3 Picadores or mounted fighters with long spears. 2 Capas, sometimes called 'Chulos' fighters armed with gaudy colored cloths.

Had Pestalardo extended his invitation to the whole commercial public of Buenos Ayres, we could have hardly expected to find more business men on the occasion. The various 'gremios' were represented as follows:

bull decked with a garland of flowers and ribbons on the shoulders. To a novice at this stage of the proceedings the sight is indeed extraordinary. The mounted picadores with large Andalusian hats, saddles of the most peculiar construction, iron leggings to protect the legs, and couched spears. The Capas and Banderilleros, all with cloths or cloaks of the most variegated colors, dancing about the arena, with outspread cloths. And the bull—the doomed bull, just let loose, takes one short look, and then dashes at the bright cloth before him—instinct death seems to wait the man that holds it; but he trembles not, on the contrary dances the cloth before the bull, up comes the infuriated animal, he plunges at the cloths, the man jumps aside and the bull passes to find another capi or chulo before him.

The German and English held greatly together, and the evening passed most socially. It was amusing to hear from the excursionists the vicissitudes of the day. Mr. Clausen, for instance, found himself on board with only a lead pencil, nine dollars, and a bottle of Martell's best. Mr. Duckwitz came better provided, but we never before met such a crowd of Germans with so very little cash. We made up a loo party, but the only thing wanting was money to pay for the loos. Mr. Sachan kindly made pencil notes to facilitate the game.

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man—the bull sees the scarlet, rushes madly at man and cloth—horns the cloth—receives one lunge, and falls dead at the feet of the bull-fighter. We can offer to our readers no further particulars respecting this time-honored Spanish institution than the foregoing, although if less repulsive, we could fill columns with details. English people out of Montevideo and Madrid, as a general rule, have strong prejudices against bull-fighting. The show for us was more painful than amusing. Fools that we are, we bow to the empire of feeling. We trembled for our fellow-being when we saw the bull chasing him—we felt for the unfortunate animal when we saw his sides burned with gunpowder and bleeding profusely: it was a relief to see the poor beast killed; but we confess to our English views on the subject.

Bull-fighting may be regarded as one of the oldest and most respected institutions of Spain, it was introduced into that country by the Moors, and was at once adopted in all the cities of the kingdom, each of which has an arena of greater or less magnitude called the "Plaza de Toros" set apart for this spectacle. The bull-fight attained its zenith in the reign of Charles V., when the king entered the arena and killed two bulls on the day of his coronation. Since then, at the coronation of every Spanish monarch, all the grandes have had to attend and enter the arena as picadores. The last celebration of this memorable custom was on the coronation of the unfortunate Isabella. Bull fighting still continues in Spain, having survived its greatest patrons the Bourbons. On many occasions English noblemen have entered the arena in Madrid and fought the bulls. In Montevideo no "aficionado" is permitted to enter, owing to an estanciero having been killed some years ago. Montes was the greatest bull-fighter Spain ever produced; he codified the laws of bull-fighting and published a work entitled "El arte de la Tauromaquia." On his marriage his wife made him take a vow never to enter the ring again, which he religiously kept until on one occasion in the year 1850 passing through a town in Spain, he visited a bull-fight. The bull was a monster, and yielding to the impulse of the moment he entered the arena, being out of practice, the bull gained on him and killed him.

The English spectacle of Bull-baiting was a far more barbarous and brutal exhibition than the Spanish bull-fight. Bull baiting was abolished at the commencement of the reign of George IV. by act of Parliament. But great as is the skill and science of the practiced bull-fighter, one cannot divest the spectacle of that sanguinary character which Englishmen in general accord it, and it is a relief to turn from the subject. We reserve for a future number Norma.

THE BELGRANO RACES.

The meeting on the Belgrano race-course, on Tuesday last, we are free to confess, was an undoubted success, although in justice to the noble sport of racing, it cannot be denied that it came far short of the genuine thing. Never was the popularity of this pastime better exemplified. Upwards of 5000 people, and among them a good sprinkling of the upper ten, were assembled on this occasion, giving an unusual animation to the scene. The magnificence of the day contributed, no doubt, a powerful attraction. The sky was cloudless, and the sun shone in all its brilliancy, whilst the balmy freshness of the air buoyed up one's spirit, and the good humor, that seemed contagious, appeared to have a special entrainement for all, from the President to the humblest 'proletaire.' We missed the familiar lunch-basket, with its agreeable accompaniment of champagne and merry groups squatting on the ground, but the late hour at which the races began, added to their rapid succession, one after the other, left no room for this very essential element of a race-meeting. Everything considered, however, the committee deserve much credit for the way they performed their duties, and ensured not only great fairness in the running, but succeeded to impart to the proceedings a regularity that, under the circumstances, was very meritorious. The amount collected on the ground, that goes to the Asociacon Filantrpica, is expected to fall short of \$25,000, of which \$20,000 have already been deposited in the Bank.

The enormous affluence of people that went by every train, taxed to the utmost, the activity of the railway officials, and, not unnaturally, led to considerable irregularity in the traffic. Mr. Crabtree personally, and without a moment's respite, exerted himself the whole day to smoothe down the unavoidable confusion, and, under the circumstances, the absence of any serious accident, reflects upon him and the 'employes' of the railway no small share of credit. In the carriage-road to Belgrano, from an early hour in the day, might be seen a continuous string of vehicles of all description, from the President's state coach four-in-hand, and the fashionable barouches, to the street cab and lowly cart. Watson, at Belgrano, had no easy job of

it on the occasion, in endeavoring to satisfy the crowds that invaded his premises up to a very late hour at night, and with ten times the accommodation he has, he would have still been unable to provide comfortably for all his customers. Compared with other native race meetings the sport was certainly an improvement. The muster of horses was good, and some of the events were well-contested, although in the majority of cases the horse that enjoyed the favor of the public at starting, came in the winner. Basurero was, however, an exception, even astonishing his owner by his easy victory over the favorite, Mocoreta, which his short training gave little room to expect. Chacarero did not belie his blood: after beating in the half-round his former victor, making the run in 1min. 9sec., and with scarcely half an hour's interval, he came in a good second to Sufridor; once round, which was run in 2 min. 25 sec. In the fifth race a start was made without the flag being lowered, Mortaras and Cosaco were pulled up in front of the Stand, the other four horses continuing the race, and Estrella del Norte coming in first. But the race was declared void, and is to be run again next Sunday.

Among those present in the stand and on the ground we remarked:—Their Excellencies the President and vice-President of the Republic, Mr and the Misses Tomkinson, Miss Arrotea, the Misses Lumb, Mr and the Misses Plowes, Mrs O de Lamas, Mrs P de Lamas, Miss Saavedra, Mrs Correa Morales, Miss Somellera, Mr and Mrs II Varela, Mr and Mrs May, Miss White, Mr and Mrs R White, Mr and Miss Iturraspe, Miss Echegaray, Mr and Miss Huergo and the Misses Molina, Mr and Mrs Woodgate, Mr and Mrs Bens, Mr and Mrs Iturriaga, Mr and Mrs J.M. Terrero and the Misses Terrero, Mr and Misses Ponzal, Mr and Mrs Arning, Sr Roger Tielh,bourne Bart, General Hornos, Colonel Mansilla, Colonel M Martinez, Messrs Hagercroft, Cambares, G Atucha, Agrelo, Vivot, Welchman, Glover, Coghlan, Mortimer, W White, W McClymont, R McClymont, De Maria, F Iturriaga, N O'Campo, E Villanueva, E Lezica, A Lumb, Manprat, Larrazabal, Rodriguez, M-Ureta, C. Saavedra, D Escalada; Gowland, JAFernandez, M G Mulhall, E T Mulhall, C Artega, B Crisol, Macrae, D Arana, J White, W T White, X Llambi, Solé, Grondona, Capdevila, Rohl, Wilson, Armstrong, Lewis, Wilmut, &c., &c.

The following was the order of the running: 1st Race, at 4 p.m. For saddle horses,—entry \$200, with 1000 added—once round, 150 lbs. Overo azulajo, Nandu..... 1 Moro, Paysandu..... 2 Oscuro, Veleta..... 3 Saino, Rastroero..... 4 Colorado, Cornejo..... 5 Nandu was freely backed against the field, but he was so great a favorite that there were no takers, the betting being limited to the other horses for places. The horses started in a 'ruck,' but on passing the Stand the 'azulejo' took a leading position, which he kept, followed by Rastroero and Cornejo. At the half-round Paysandú crept to the front, and in the rise from the hollow made an unsuccessful though a gallant push to pass the 'azulejo,' who won by half a length. Time, 2m. 20sec.

Second Race at 4.45. For saddle-horses. Entry, \$200, with \$1,000 added. Once round, 150lbs. Tostado, Basurero..... 1 Malacara, Ciervo..... 2 Malacara, Mocoreta..... 3 Bayo, Ferro-Carril..... 4 Manchado, Abastecedor..... 5 Betting even on 'Mocoreta' 3 to 1 against 'Ciervo' 4 to 1 against Basurero The favorite took the lead but Ciervo passed him shortly after the first bend and made the running to the hollow, here Basurero that had lain quietly behind began to creep up, and at the bend before the run home collared the Ciervo and came in an easy winner by three lengths. Time 2.30.

3rd Race at 5.30. Open to all horses, entry \$300 with 2,500 added, half round, 150lbs. Rabicano, Chacarero..... 1 Malacara procurador de Belgrano 2 Malacara Calle de la Arena..... 3 Alazan Parfido..... 4 Betting even on Procurador; 3 to 2 against Chacarero. Some time was lost in the starting; they went off well, Chacarero taking the lead, and, though hard pushed by Procurador, winning after an exciting race, by half a length.

4th Race, at 6. For saddle horses, entry, \$300, with \$3,000 added; once round; weight, 150lbs. Gateado, Sufridor..... 1 Rabicano, Chacarero..... 2 Saino, Chulo..... 3 Malacara, Moladros..... 4 Tostado, Compadre..... 5 Betting even on Sufridor—5 to 2 on Sufridor and Chacarero, coupled. Chacarero took the lead, and kept it to the half round, here Sufridor was seen to come up and pass him, at the same time that he appeared for a moment to stand still, and allowed the third horse to go before him. It was currently stated that the rider of Sufridor had jockeyed him, but his owners refused to put in any claim, and the race was decided to have been won by Sufridor, who came in first, Chacarero being a good second. Time 2.25. A match, we understand, has been arranged between these two horses, to be run next Sunday.

5th Race, at 7. Open to all horses,—entry \$500, with 5000 added—three rounds, 145 lbs. Overo, Coyuan..... 1 Oscuro, Catriel..... 2 Tordillo, Sin Nombre..... 3 This was the great race of the day. Betting five to four against Coyuan, and after the horses had started, and the horses had started, \$10,000 were offered even on him: From the beginning Coyuan took the lead, closely followed by Sin nombre, who tried ineffectually to beat him in the first round. After the second round, Catriel took the second place, but all his efforts only succeeded in making him a good second, Coyuan winning by a short length, Sin nombre a good third. Time 7 min. 46 sec.

'THE SAVAGE AGAIN.' Once again the savage has swooped down on one of our fairest provinces, and recorded in characters of fire and blood another of his alas! too frequent victories over his hereditary enemy the white man. There is something peculiarly awful in the vengeance exacted by the South American Indian for the extermination which full well he knows, must sooner or later be his lot at the hands of his civilized foe. His North American and African brothers scalp their victims, often conquered in fair open fight, and with a certain wild notion of the value of individual prowess, carry dangling from their belts the horrible proofs of their bravery; but the cowardly Pampa savage to whom nature seems to have refused that instinct of courage which she has even lavished on some of the brute creation, shuns the open fight, and seeks sword and torch in hand through sudden raids on defenceless populations to delay the hour that brings the avenger to his wigwam and toils the death knell of his race.

The City of La Paz has just been the scene of one of those terrible episodes, which we are now so familiar with, that we can scarcely bring ourselves to peruse their details, through horror, pity, and our inability either to help the sufferers or prevent a recurrence of the atrocities. Making every allowance for the exaggeration caused by panic, and the highly coloured accounts of terrified sufferers, we can not doubt but that this last irruption of the Indians into the province of Mendoza, exceeds in barbarity any similar event within our time. We have already published particulars of this calamity, and it can serve no good purpose to again detail them, robbery, murder, rape, arson, all in their most barbarous and fiendish forms make up the tale, houses sacked, men left withering in their blood about the streets and highways, everything worth taking seized upon, the rest wantonly destroyed, worse than all, women and young girls carried off, to lose, certainly honour, in all probability afterwards to thankfully lay down lives henceforward rendered worthless in their own sight; and then the torch is applied, and the howling savage gallops to his Pampa home, fear lending him wings, never feeling himself safe even in his savage joy, till he reaches his native wilds, where the foot of civilized man has never yet penetrated. As usual when the fearful raids take place, we hear of the supineness and neglect manifested by the authorities, and if it be true, as is stated, that the Governor of the town, although warned of the approach of the Indians, and offered volunteers and horses, refused to take even the most ordinary precautions, it would be difficult to stigmatise as it deserves such culpable indifference. The means, that is to say the organized and therefore always available means at the disposal of Provincial Governments, for meeting these attacks are entirely inadequate, and until the National Government have had time to develop a plan, based on strict military principles, and simultaneously put in force along the whole of our frontier line, we fear that we must still be doomed to hear of those periodical invasions, with all their attendant horrors. We know there is no lack of will in the highest quarters, and the many beneficial measures being daily decreed, and those already carried out by President Sarmiento since his accession to power speak trumpet-tongued for his ability as a statesman and a ruler, but of all the vast and important demands on an attention, ever watchful, as far as lies in his power, for the interests and happiness of the people whose destinies he directs, none have a greater claim on his consideration as a ruler, on his heart as a man, than this now vitally important question of frontier defence. The following letter affords further melancholy proofs of the invasion above referred to: Santa Rosa, Province of Mendoza, Nov. 15 1868.

Dear Brother We left San Luis yesterday and our way here was one scene of devastation. On Sunday the 22d, the Indians entered the province at Desaguadero and took the road to La Paz. Our first halt was at the Posta del Riacho de las Totoras, we slept in a house where there were five corpses, all having had their throats cut by the Indians on the previous day. To-day while continuing our journey we met Don J. L. Pereira's train of carts, all completely smashed and one of the peons wounded. At the next post house we met the capataz mortally wounded, and thence came on to La Paz. Would that I had never seen this picture of desolation and death. Some houses were still smouldering, we entered the nearest one and found the charred remains of young Frugoni, nephew of the Rosario merchant of the same name, the house was that of Nicomedes Ponce. In the other houses, those inhabitants whom the Indians did not care to carry off, were left with nothing but their shirts and drawers. Women weeping for their children, and husbands bewailing the loss of their wives, carried off by the savages, the number of captives of both sexes said to be above fifty. We could not bear to listen to the lamentations of these unfortunate people, and joined our tears with theirs. They would scarcely let us leave them. At last we got away, and at half a league's distance met Don J. Gutierrez's carts smashed, and their contents strewn on the ground; they had carried off whatever pleased them best, and left the rest. I cannot send you more particulars for want of time and space, Yours ever F. EDITOR'S TABLE.

The America brought back on Tuesday morning the majority of the Montevideo excursionists. The return trip was extremely rough. Every one on board was sea sick. The passengers in the Rio Uruguay also suffered. Just outside the bay of Montevideo the sea was fearfully rough, and the steamers danced about like shuttle-cocks. At the dinner table there was a fearful smash of plates, dishes, and glasses, but the dinner served on board the America was superb, and contrasted strongly with the treatment the passengers received going down on Saturday night. Captain Scuiriano informed us that at Montevideo he had put a new staff of cooks and waiters on board. All the passengers seemed well pleased, and we have no doubt the travelling public will henceforward have little to complain of the treatment on board this splendid steamer. The great storm experienced here on Saturday night was scarcely felt in Montevideo. Returning from the opera about midnight, there were a few drops of rain, nothing more. It rained heavily for a few hours in Montevideo on Monday. On Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, the Western Railway train took out a crowd of excursionists to Lujan. The Government supplied a military band. We sent a special reporter out to attend the fêtes, which usually last for two days. We hold the account over till to-morrow. The news from the Provinces is not at all relished. It appears that there are troubles brewing in the Province of Santiago del Estero, owing to the National Government having despatched Gen. Arredondo to the Interior. The Taboadas are no friends of Arredondo, but we believe the rumors of impending troubles are much exaggerated. The safest and best way to keep the Interior quiet, is to maintain a respectable force in those quarters, and hold troops in the frontier. We heard of another invasion yesterday. We are glad to learn that the troops in Corrientes have been ordered back to Rosario. A Fomento Company has at last been established in this city, and the shares all taken up. We trust it will prove a success. The new company ought to buy up all the old house property in the Plaza Libertad—build a handsome terrace on each side. The position is one of the highest and best in the city. Three new tramways are about to be started in Montevideo. A new Fomento Company, called La Fortuna, has bought up a large tract near the Paso Molino, part of which will be laid out as a square, and neat dwelling houses erected. A tramway will run from the square to the city. This is the latest speculation of the kind out, and it is generally believed that it will leave the new company large profits. Montevideo is verily the city of Fomentos. Our readers can comprehend the value of some of the vessels belonging to the Argentine squadron when they learn the fact that the Minister offered one of the steamers gratis to Mr. Murga, provided he would run her between Buenos Ayres and Patagonas, but the latter declined the business. An Argentine war steamer for nothing—and yet no one to take her! The house of Ortiz and Co., of Rosario, received the other day from the interior the very large remittance of \$4,400,000 Bolivians. What a windfall!

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audire, nisi veri non audire dero." CYNICO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1868.

GRAND EXCURSION TO MONTEVIDEO

THE BULL FIGHT. THE invitation of Mr. Pestalardo to the press of Buenos Ayres, to attend the bull fight and opera at Montevideo was accepted by all the papers save the "Tribuna."

The papers were represented as follows: Nacional—Sr. Dimet and Sr. Fernandez. Union—Don J. M. Gutierrez. Republica—Sr. Choquet. Mosquito—Idem. Courier—Idem. Standard—E. T. Mulhall.

At half-past 5 o'clock p.m. on Saturday we stepped on board the great floating palace of the Plate, the America. We found the steamer crowded from bow to stern, whilst in the bay scores of whaleboats, freighted with excursionists, were pressing on under full sail to catch the steamer. There was some delay at starting, and we did not get off until half-past 6. Owing to the large number of passengers, we noticed an evident anxiety to secure places at the dinner tables, and for fully an hour before dinner was served every seat in the dining saloon was occupied, but unfortunately, owing to opposition tricks, a strike that afternoon had taken place in the kitchen; the head cook left the ship before she started, taking all his subordinates with him. Capt. Bossi sent a boat ashore to buy up all the 'postres' at the hotels, but before the boat returned the steamer started. To meet the emergency the marines and 'employes' on board the steamer were pressed into the kitchen service, and after great ado dinner was served up at about half-past 7 o'clock. The uproar in the dining cabin can better be imagined than described; the passengers, hungry, and impatient at the delay, raised the most hideous uproar. Captain Scuirano had to be assuaged the storm, but until the soup appeared the dining cabin presented more the appearance of a bull ring than anything else; all the tables were crowded, and, as many of the viands served, were insufficient to go round, 'no hay mas' became a byword for the hour. After a limited collation we rose from the table, to make room for the hundreds who were still waiting in the state saloon. Table after table was re-set, and the dinner business lasted until close on midnight. It is right to observe, however, that the captain is not so much to blame, having been the victim of a trick played him by some rival steamboat owners.

Had Pestalardo extended his invitation to the whole commercial public of Buenos Ayres, we could have hardly expected to find more business men on the occasion. The various 'gremios' were represented as follows:

Barragueros—Mess. Clausen, Frem, &c. Bankers—Sr. Carabassa. Hide Brokers—Messrs. Duckwitz, Aceval, and others. Importers—Messrs. Lenz, Sachan, Brener, Schurig, Stewart, Nathan. Exporters—Ochoa, Lavallol. Money Brokers—Gandolph, &c. Country Dealers—Constancia, Silvano, &c. Attorneys—Mr. J. Tyler Fox. Hotel Keepers—Proprietor Louvre. Contractors—Vandervelt. Registros, &c.—Bustauante, Molina, and Ors. Architects—P. G. Sotham.

In a word, almost every branch of trade and business was represented on the occasion, which plainly betrays the general interest taken in bull fights and operas. At the special request of some of the excursionists, we omit their names. The Germans mustered very strong on the occasion, and Britishers also. Besides those above mentioned, we noticed Messrs. Cowell, Dominick, W. S. Parfitt, and others; even Russians were among the crowd, Mr. Charles Von Beck of St Petersburg being present.

The German and English held greatly together, and the evening passed most socially. It was amusing to hear from the excursionists the vicissitudes of the day. Mr. Clausen, for instance, found himself on board with only a lead pencil, nine dollars, and a bottle of Martell's best. Mr. Duckwitz came better provided, but we never before met such a crowd of Germans with so very little cash. We made up a loo party, but the only thing wanting was money to pay for the loos. Mr. Sachan kindly made pencil notes to facilitate the game. Messrs. Lenz, Clausen, Fremery, we believe, lost a few dollars; we won a couple of months subscription, and at midnight we all turned in.

At five o'clock next morning everyone was up and stirring. Pestalardo sent a small steam launch to bring the press ashore, but how we could not bring ourself to part from our Teutonic friends, and we all landed together, in a monstrous whale-boat; such a boat-load! Arriving at the mole, the distressing news reached us that poor Mr. Fremery's carpet-bag had gone in another boat; here was a dilemma, but we took the matter in hand, and had the other boats overhauled, and the missing luggage found.

Perro-Carril del Oeste.

Se preñica en Público que desde el día Noémbre la salida de los Trenes será como sigue:

Table with columns for Stations, Salidas, and Retornos. Lists various stations like Estación Central, San Martín, etc.

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THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after 7th of December, 1868, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under:-

Table with columns for Stations, Salidas, and Retornos. Lists various stations like Estación Central, San Martín, etc.

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

From the 15th Day of October, 1868, the Trains will run as follows:-

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SAVINGS BANK.

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

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

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

CONDITIONS. The Bank receives at interest any sum from twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar & upwards.

WILL BE FOUND, AT THE HIBERNIAN HOUSE 64, 66, AND 68—PIEDAD—64, 66, AND 68, THE USUAL LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCERIES, DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c.

MILNER'S PHOENIX SAFE WORKS LIVERPOOL. These well-known and well-proved articles universal public approval and adoption, with all the real improvement resulting from the large experience of the Inventors...

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

THE FINEST BITTERS IN THE RIVER PLATE. Are those Manufactured solely by B. G. PENDLETON, NEW YORK, AND ARE KNOWN AS PENDLETON'S CALISAYA TONIC BITTERS.

THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT AMERICAN LAUNDRY. PRICE LIST. White Shirts \$3 to 6, Corset \$3 to 6, Apron plain \$2 to 3, etc.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE Railway. On and after the 1st December, 1868, the Trains will run as follows:-

SEWING MACHINES. CHIVILCOY. We take the opportunity of informing our Friends and the Public that we have opened a General Store in this flourishing town...

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CLIQUEOT CHAMPAGNE

In Bouteilles et Carafes. L. J. ISAAC & CO. 19, RUE DE LA HARPE, PARIS. 69, 10p.7

REMOVED. 67 and 69, CALLE CUYO.



Orders Executed with Despatch. 170 x p.252

J. RAUHEIM, CHIROPODIST, 81-CALLE SUFICHIA-81. Exels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres...

PEYREHEU Y BRADLEY, Consignatarios de Frutos del País, Wool Brokers, OFFICE-259 CALLE PERU, 911 x p.10

YOUNG LADIES' FRENCH SCHOOL, 42 CALLE CERRITO, MONTEVIDEO. Established for the purpose of instructing the Children of respectable native and foreign residents in all the branches of a polite and useful education...

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION AVAPOR RIO DE LA PLATA. FOR CORRIENTES AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE QUEEN'S FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones...

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company. 17-a

KIRKMAN'S PIANOS. On Sale at the Agents, MOORE, PUNCE, and TUDOR, 72 RECONQUISTA, 123 x p.17

GENUINE STOUT LONDON. Sold at the River Plate, FRANCIS W. REYNOLDS, 160 CALLE CUYO, B. AYRES, 288 x p.222

THE STANDARD - PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING at the Standard Printing Office, 14 Calle Balcarlos, Buenos Ayres, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. & F. MULLHALL.

ATHLETIC SPORTS. Photographs

CASH, CASH, CASH. Money advanced on all Valuable or Furniture, and all description of Goods bought for cash. Any person leaving Buenos Ayres will save time and expense, by calling before nine a.m., or after 6 p.m., at 316 Bolívar, or address L. J. A., Standard Office, 2, 1m, 22

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSE PROPERTY, with half square frontage, in Calle Rivadavia, only two squares from the Plaza, belonging to the late Don Francisco H. The above magnificent House Property will be knocked down to the highest bidder in judicial sale, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d December, at 6 p.m., at the Conde Scrivener's Office. 275, 6p, 22

BARATILLO SIN IGUAL. Alado del Banco Ingles. Lindos trajes de brin para niños de \$3, 60, 70 y 90 pesos. Vestidos blancos bordados para niñas 60 y 100 pesos. Lindos sombreros de paja fina adornados para niñas 60 pesos. Cuabertos imitación marfil 60 ps. docena. De marfil para poste 90 pesos. Camisasa de trabajo refinada para hombre 25 pesos. Botines para hombre de riza clase 90 y 80 ps. Rico papel de colores 4 y medio pesos. Uso domestico doble ancho para salamanas 7 ps. Servilletas de puro hilo a 60 pesos docena. 1, 6p, 24

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