

The office of this Bank having been removed to the adjacent building in order to meet the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank: First—Bills and notes of all banks with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms. Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved by the Manager. Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other persons who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed under conditions established for such class of operations. Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheque, part or the full amount at their wish, even when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank. Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England, France, and also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter. Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. P. P. MAUA & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM. January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 6 per cent. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 6 per cent. Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper Do. do. do. 6 " Do. 30 days' do. paper Do. do. do. 6 " Fixed deposits from P. P. MAUA & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM. an. 1, 1868.



ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

REDUCTION OF FARES. The Royal Mail Steamship Company, "ARNO", J. BRUCE, COMMANDER, Will leave this Port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, ON SUNDAY 27th DECEMBER, 1868. At Rio de Janeiro, the "ARNO" will meet with and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz.—Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon, and Southampton.

Passengers by this Vessel are requested to embark before FOUR P.M. on the above-named Day, as the "ARNO" will leave precisely at that hour. * * * * * CAIRGO will, in future, be Received on Board the "ARNO" for Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their Rates of Passage:—

FARES: First-class to Southampton, £25 and upwards, Ditto, „ „ „ „ „ £35, Ditto. Specie: One-Half per Cent. RETURN TICKETS granted at the above Rates available for TWELVE Months.

A Deduction of ONE-SIXTH made to Families Paying the Higher Rates, when such equal or exceed Four Adult Passages. RETURN TICKETS are now Issued to RIO DE JANEIRO, available for THREE Months, with an Abatement of 25 per Cent. For further particulars, apply to ABRAHAM ROBINSON, 104, xp.14 No. 77, Calle 25 de Mayo.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

CHIEF OFFICES: CALLE LAS MEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO. CENTRAL STATION: 87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

MAIN LINE: Buenos Ayres, San José, Colonia, Montevideo, Rosario, B. O.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Plaza Constitución, Donscar, South Barracas, Ferrari, Lomas de Zamora, Jeppener, Almirante, Gándara, San Vicente, Chascomus.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Retiro, El Tigre, San Fernando, Tigre.

MAIN LINE TARIFF: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, 45¢/c, or 45¢. For every additional Ten Words, 45¢/c, or 45¢.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, 45¢/c, or 45¢. From Central Telegraph Station, 87 Calle Cangallo, to Plaza Constitución, 10¢/c. From Central Telegraph Station, 87 Calle Cangallo, to South Barracas, 10¢/c. From Central Telegraph Station, 87 Calle Cangallo, to Lomas de Zamora, 10¢/c. From Central Telegraph Station, 87 Calle Cangallo, to San Vicente, 10¢/c. From Central Telegraph Station, 87 Calle Cangallo, to Chascomus, 10¢/c.

Messages delivered Free within Three Squares from South Barracas, and for every square beyond this distance One Paper Dollar. Special Delivery Rates for other Stations to be fixed upon at the time of making the transmission. The above Rates will be added to the Company's Charges made for Telegrams to or from the Bands Oriental; also to Stations on the Northern Railway.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF: From Buenos Ayres to the Tigre, &c., and vice versa, Ten Words, 10¢/c. Every additional Ten Words, 10¢/c. From the Tigre, or other Stations on the Northern Railway, to Montevideo, or Stations in the Banda Oriental, Ten Words, 10¢/c. Every additional Ten Words, 10¢/c.

HOURS OF BUSINESS: Week-Days (including Feast), 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Messages for Mail Steamers taken on the Mornings of the departure of the Mails from Montevideo for Rio and Europe. By Order, JOHN OLDHAM, Superintendent and Engineer.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE: SIGHT, For Large or Small Amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co., 104 SAN MARTIN, on the following places:— LONDON, UNITED STATES, ANTWERP, PARIS, GENOVA, AND ALL BRANCHES OF NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND, BANKERS, 104 San Martín, Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1868.

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS. PER FRENCH MAIL. No. 2051—EIGHTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1868. CIRCULATION 3000

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 do. Reserve Fund Jan. 1868, £145,000 do. Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques on the Bank in any part of the world, and also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter. Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. P. P. MAUA & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM. January 1st, 1868.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places:— London, Hamburg, Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario & Córdoba, Antwerp, and all Branches of the National Bank of Scotland. H. GREEN, Manager. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1868.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:—

On deposits in both currencies in account current, 4 per cent. On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 6 " On do. do. subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal, 6 " On do. do. for 6 months fixed, 6 " On do. do. for 9 months fixed, 6 " On do. do. for 12 months fixed, 6 " For Discounts a minimum of 9 per cent. On both balances in account current, 12 per cent. In the two currencies, J. H. GREEN, MANAGER. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1868.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Established in this City, Insure at Moderate Rates all Risks by Sea on the River. Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD. DIRECTOR: Thomas Armstrong, President. Jacob Parravini, Vice-President. Francisco P. Moreno, Manager. Ambrosio P. Lezica, Rosario & Córdoba. Mariano Casares, Bernardo Yturrapé, Antonio Demarchi.

TORRES Y SCHICKELBANEZ—Comisionarios de hacienda vana, y guarzuya y lanar para el Rio de Janeiro, Corrientes del Sud, Calle de Estados Unidos 211, Henm Defensas 179. 25 xp.85

FAMILY WINE MERCHANTS

Port, Very Old; something quite superior. Sherries, Do. and of the finest Favos and Claret; the best imported: in Quarts and Pints. A Trial is requested. HENDERSON and MURDOCK, 108, Calle Venezuela.

MARTELL'S BRANDY. Eight Years in Wood, considered the finest in town. Bottled by and only to be had from HENDERSON and MURDOCK, 108, Calle Venezuela. 66 xp.13

NOVELTY IN BUENOS AYRES. VENEZUELA.

Clarets, in Pint Bottles, at No. 108, CALLE VENEZUELA. ALES and PORTERS—Ind. Coops, and Co.'s Pale Ale, in Quarts and Pints; Guinness's Extra Stout, in Quarts and Pints; Barclay, Perkins; and Co.'s Imperial Stout, in Quarts and Pints, London Stout, in Quarts and Pints. HENDERSON and MURDOCK, 108, CALLE VENEZUELA. 67 xp.13

SAILMAKER—CALLE CANGALLO, 36

In the above Establishment a first-class selection of tolow, sail, valde sin tolow, covers for carts, water buckets, &c. Carries can always be made to order at the shortest notice, and at a moderate price. FRANCIS QUINTELL, 326 xp.27

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK FOR 1869

ADVERTISEMENTS Received at this Office. GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—CALLE DEFENSA—97. 156—xp.26

CARLOS FACKERELL, Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, Casa Amarilla, Camarin de la Boca, Buenos Ayres, 312, m.027

Notwithstanding the recent Advances in the Price of Tea, I continue to supply my CONGOU (Souchong flavour) at \$16 PER POUND. A Quarter-Pound sample may be had for Four Dollars. Those who study economy should give it a Trial. C. TURBEAU, 77 PIEDAD, Established for the Sale of Tea by Retail, At Wholesale Prices. 82 xp.10

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO. Successor to Sprunck & Co., respectfully informs the Foreign Public of the River Plate of his receipt of a large consignment of valuable Literary Works, comprising many productions of the best English writers. Always on hand a large stock of the best French and British Stationery. 103 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO. 57 xp

DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY AND WATCHES. AT G. KOHLSCHIEDT AND CO'S, IMPORTERS. 10—MALPU—10. 41 xp.11

TELEGRAMS VIA LISBON. We hereby give Notice to our Transatlantic Correspondents, that from the 1st of January, 1869, the total charge for the transmission of Telegrams to Europe, and vice versa, will be reduced to about one-half of the sum now paid, in consequence of the reduction in the tariff charge, agreed upon at the Telegraphic Congress, lately held at Vienna, and of the proportional reduction we are about to make in the Agency Charges, &c. As soon as publicity is given to the measures agreed upon at the referred to Convention, we will send our correspondents a circular, containing full particulars and information of any alteration which can interest or affect them in any way; and, in case of objection, those circulars may be obtained from Messrs. Mackera, Brothers, at Buenos Ayres, who kindly keep a supply of the Special Forms and Envelopes for Telegraphic Messages, for the use of our Buenos Ayres friends. LISBON, October 28, 1868. E. KNOWLES & CO. 28 xp.04

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c. and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days, interest will be allowed to accrue from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit. The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full. The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:— DOLORES, CHIVILCOY, SAN NICOLAS, MERADEO, LOBOS, BARADERO, SALTO, AZUL. The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes. LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. The Bank lends to artisans and operatives sums from three to ten thousand dollars on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature. CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses. 2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values. 3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of credit. 4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable pro and contra. 5th. Each account shall be liquidated every 60 days. 6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited. The Bank further notes the rates shall be as follows:— Balance in our favor, 5 per cent. " favor of customers, 2 per cent.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOW— To private depositors, 6 per cent. per annum m/c. Do. do. 5 do. do. Do. do. 4 do. do. To private depositors, in account current, 2 per cent. per annum. Do. do. 2 do. do. Do. do. 2 do. do. DISCOUNTS in currency, 8 per cent. per annum. Do. do. 8 do. do. Do. do. 8 do. do. E. V. ZAMUDIO, SECRETARY. Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

"LA ESTRELLA" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR AT FIXED PREMIUM.

CAPITAL, 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS (Sanctioned by Decree of National Government, October 24th, 1865. Also by the Provincial Executive, dated 23rd of same Month and Year.) MANAGING COMMITTEE. PRESIDENT: Don Antonio Demarchi. VICE-PRESIDENTS: Don Enrique Acha. DIRECTORS: Señor Don Tomas Armstrong, " Don José Martinez de Hoz, " Francisco Bustamante, " Manuel S. de Zúñiga. DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Don Francisco P. Moreno. INSPECTOR: Guillermo Schindler. The Company insures against Fire on very small Premiums. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether private or industrial. Goods in Customs Deposit may be likewise insured. Insurers in this Company contract no other obligation than the payment of the stipulated Premium on the Policies, the Company being only responsible for such injuries as they may suffer from Fire. Among the general conditions of the Policy, there is one of particular advantage to Mortgage Creditors. The Company offers the following Rewards:— \$40 To the first Horse ready to lend assistance. \$20 To the second do. do. \$20 To the first pipe of oil. \$4 To each of the five succeeding pipes. Which run to the Fire of any Building or Property Insured in THE ESTRELLA, on making known his choice of the Reward, or a Certificate issued by the Police authorities to such as shall have assisted at the mishap. The Company will also give a Reward of \$4 to whoever shall present themselves their Office, to give Notice of any Fire within the Municipal District. POLICIES Issued, and all further particulars to be had, at the Head Office, No. 118, PIEDAD; or at any of the Country Agents.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLendid INVESTMENT CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c. GOVERNMENT DELEGATE: Sr. Don José María Castillo. COMMITTEE: Señor Don Victor Martinez, " Eduardo T. Mulhall, " Francisco J. Bernabé, " Hugo Brungo, " Estanislao Frías. DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Don Francisco P. Moreno. OFFICE: 118, CALLE PIEDAD (Upstairs).

POSITION OF THE COMPANY, MARCH 1st, 1868.

Hard Dollars, 2,730,865.59. No. of Policies, 2,644. Securities, \$5,838,920.41. It being an admitted fact, that "Money makes money, the object of THE BIENHECHORA could not be better, since it opens a vast Savings Bank for the surplus or savings of the Public, so that, by the proper employment of these small gains, a moderate capital, or even annuity, may be secured in a short time. By this means a provident, though helpless, family can husband their small means, and, in the end, attain a comfortable position. It being proved that the accumulation of interest is the most powerful means of augmenting the capital, THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA—an Argentine Company, whose only investments are in the country—holds out to Subscribers greater advantages than any other Institution, by reason of all its dealings being in the River Plate, where are current all large interests in any part of the world. THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA receives Deposits of from Five Weeks to Annually up to any amount in Weekly, Monthly, or Yearly Installments. Subscribers enrolled and all necessary information given at the Head Office of the Company, 118, Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.

TO FARMERS. GREAT COLLECTION SHEARS, TWINE, &c. TORREBA BROTHERS, MERCEDES AND CHIVILCOY. 136 xp.16

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Commission Agents, Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, &c. 44 and 46 Calle Adams, and 82 CALLE SANTA FE, ROSARIO.

Wool and Produce Broker, and Commission Merchant, No. 6—CALLE DEFENSA—No. 6. 44 xp.20

CECILIA R. E. D. Y. E. 77—CALLE TIBERINA, Y TRES—77, MONTEVIDEO. Monthly supplies of CIGARS direct from Havana, 16 xp.128

THE VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER IS THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY EXTANT

The Pain Killer is equally applicable and effective to young or old. The Pain Killer is both an Internal and External remedy. The Pain Killer should be used at the first manifestation of Cold or Cough. The Pain Killer is good for Sprains and Bruises. The Pain Killer cures the Toothache. The Pain Killer is the favorite with all classes. The Pain Killer Will cure Cholera Morbus. The Pain Killer Will cure Dyspepsia. The Pain Killer Is the Great Family Medicine of the age. The Pain Killer can be bought of your Druggist. The Pain Killer Will cure Painter's Colic. The Pain Killer is good for Scalds and Burns. The Pain Killer Has the Verdict of the People in its favor. The Pain Killer Gives Universal Satisfaction. The Pain Killer—eware of Imitations and Counterfeits. The Pain Killer Is almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease, than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent or Skillful Physicians. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considered, by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, A SURE REMEDY. The Pain Killer—each bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use. The Pain Killer is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROPRIETORS.

74 High Street, Providence, R.I. 380 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada East. 71 Southampton Row, London, Eng. Agents: JOHN EASTMAN & SON, Calle Defensa 9 and 11.

CHAPMAN, CALLENDER AND COMPANY, ENGLISH WAREHOUSEMEN, No. 210, CALLE MISIONES, MONTEVIDEO.

CARRERAS EN BEIGHANO A BENEFICIO DE LA ASOCIACION LEONARDO DE LA PIEDAD. EL MARTES 8 DE DICIEMBRE. 15 Carrera a las 4 de la tarde una vuelta. Carrera "Velocidad"—para todo caballo. Entrada 300 pesos, premio 2500 pesos, 100 libras. Carrera "Estimulo"—para caballos que no hayan corrido en reuniones anteriores. Entrada 300 pesos, premio 3000 pesos, peso 150 libras. Carrera a las 5 y media de la tarde, media vuelta. Carrera "Belgrano"—para todo caballo. Entrada 300 pesos, premio 3000 pesos, peso 140 libras. Carrera "El Estimulo"—para todo caballo. Entrada 300 pesos, premio 2000 pesos, peso 150 libras. Carrera "La Estrella"—para todo caballo con cinco saltos, entrada 200 pesos, premio 2000 pesos, peso 150 libras. Carrera "Los Caballos Serán Hechos el 1 de Diciembre, hasta las ocho de la noche, en la casa del Presidente, Suipacha No. 1, en la forma de práctica. Los caballos de raza pura, llevarán doce libras extra, menos en la carrera de tres vueltas, en la que podrán correr con el peso establecido en ella. Se observarán los reglamentos en la Asociación Argentina. LA COMISION. 29 xp.127

THE ONLY CURE FOR FOOT ROT IN SHEEP, AND A CERTAIN DESTRUCTOR FOR ALL CLASSES OF ANIMALS. 195 WILL SAVE 1000 A HEAD.

Let this Sheep Rot cure be put in a dry place, after remaining an hour, take a brush, dip into the lot well, dip a stick or feather into the liquid and anoint the diseased part all over, after which let them stand dry for an hour, if properly applied, one application is sufficient to cure the disease. To destroy magots it may be used in the same manner but sometimes require to be applied three times, also cure all sort of ulcers arising from the feet, and may be applied to any cut to prevent the flies from forming maggots. Experience has proved it to be the best preventive that can be applied after castrating and before the animal is put in the pen. Also Genuine Spirit of Tar in 2 and 5 gallon tins prepared and sold only at S. Bishop, Apothecary, Chemist and Druggist 65, 67 69 Calle Defensa, Buenos Ayres. 22 xp.127

STEAM TO VALPARAISO. PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Company's magnificent Paddle-wheel Steamer "PACIFIC", J. CONIANS, Commander, is due to Montevideo, from Liverpool and intermediate Port on the 11th December, and will sail immediately after her arrival for VALPARAISO, VIA THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN. Taking Passengers and Specie. Rates of Fares payable in Specie. First Class 100, Second, 50. For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Bates, Stokes, and Co., Montevideo; or to HUMPHREYS and CLARKE, Shipbrokers, No. 30, CALLE DE LAVALLA, Montevideo. 33 xp.145

BARTHOLOME W. PARODY 378—HIVADOMA—378, Merchant Tailor and Clothier.

FANCY TRIMMINGS; MELTONS; SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN. For Dress Suits, Lounging Suits, Walking Suits, &c. Ready-made Department. 290 xp.10

Gold Watches and Clocks. French, Royal Exchange, London, ON SALE, BY MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72 CALLE RECONQUISTA. 241 xp.28

REDA HOLLANDS. HERMAN VAN HOUTEN, Rotterdam.

The undersigned has to advise the customers of this old and well-known "Mark", that they have just received from Rotterdam a new supply of this excellent Gin. At the same time they avail themselves of the opportunity, to call the attention of the Public to the fact, that an imitation has come into the market of "Red Hollands", wherefore they added their name to the label, which is the largest and best in this city. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 23, 1868. WILLIAM PAATS and CO., 217, m.28

D. JAMES M. AYER No. 90, CALLE PARQUE. Hours of Consultation: From One to Three o'Clock, P.M. 358 xp.31

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paz, which is the largest and best in this city. Charges are most Moderate. Wines Superb. Table d'Hotel on European Style. Board, with Room, Bath and Attendance. HOTEL DE LA PAIX Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista. READY-MADE CLOTHING. Mens' Pilot-Jackets, ex-hegry, all sizes. Tweed Suits, do. Boys' do. Children's do. 64, 66—Piedad—64, 68, 68. 38 xp.45

HOTEL EUROPEA, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1800.

Board and Lodging, at 535 N. night, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night. Day Boarders at Reasonable Terms. Guinness's Stout. Bass's Ale. German Beer. Genuine VELLINER and YVORNE Wines. Rhine Wine. Bordeaux Wine. Bourgoigne Wine, &c. Sandwiches and Cakes. Daily description of English and American Drapery. There is a splendid Billiard-room in the Hotel. English, French, German, and Italian spoken. CLARAZ and FAM, Proprietors. 165 xp.121

CASIMIR SMITH, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, 46 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

Would interest himself professionally in the Sales or Purchases of Lands and Stock, the regulation of the Books, or other legal documents, likewise the collection of standing Accounts with Government. 24 xp.63

CALLE CREDITO, 21 CALLE PIEDAD.

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current—Gold or Paper, 6 per cent. per annum. Do. 90 days 8 do. Do. 6 months 9 do. Do. 12 months 10 do. Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market. The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable notes. P. DE MONTREAL, Manager. Buenos Ayres, Agosto 1, 1867. 276 xp.1 PLANOFORTE TUNING.

M. R. T. J. NORTON, late of Colliard and Colliard, Shipbrokers, London. Importer and Retailer of the first-class brandy, 261—CALLE VICTORIA—261. 214, m.25

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 91—CALLE SAN MARTIN—91, Opposite the Exchange (Hotel).

In the Studio of the undersigned, Lifenesses of every description are taken daily at very moderate prices. An exhibition of some superior views of this country (vistas), also a splendid collection of the works of the great Artist, Thorvaldsen, taken from the original in his Museum at Copenhagen. To the many friends of the Rev. Mr. Smith will also be gratified to find some excellent likenesses of him as well as in larger sizes. GEORGE HOLTZWEINIG, 222 xp.26

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BUENOS AYRES AND COLONIA. The British Steamship "NORTON", From Buenos Ayres every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m. From Colonia, every Monday and Thursday, at 10 a.m. Agents in Buenos Ayres: Luis MacLean and Co., No. 35 Paseo de Julio. Agents in Colonia: Joseph Murtuch. 219, m.29

PARA VALPARAISO—LA MUJY VELLER FRAGATA ARGENTINA.

De 550 toneladas Registra, su Capitan Juan Haveson. Saldrá para dicho destino. Admita carga y pasajeros. Para tratar con el Capitan, Calles Corrientes No. 50 ó a sus consignatarios, ZIMMERMANN FAIR & Co. No. 7 Calle Bolívar, Plaza Victoria. 229 xp.1

THE ONLY CURE FOR FOOT ROT IN SHEEP, AND A CERTAIN DESTRUCTOR FOR ALL CLASSES OF ANIMALS. 195 WILL SAVE 1000 A HEAD.

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DOVONAY AND BENTHAM WOOL & GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS 117—CALLE BOLIVAR—117, 226—12m 28

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

KEAN & SOAMES, Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, and Camp Agents in General.

For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep. To Sell or Rent, &c., &c., &c. 76, 75, AND 80 CALLE ADUNA, (Opposite the Hotel Colon), ROSARIO.

BRITISH NEWS PAPER AGENCY, 23—CALLE DEFENSA—23.

The undersigned respectfully request Subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through them, to call and pay without further delay their Subscriptions ended during the year 1867, and also those payable in advance for the year 1868, already due, and as yet not paid for; otherwise we shall be under the necessity of suspending immediately their Periodicals. Those wishing to discontinue the Subscription to their Newspapers or Magazines will please address to us in writing, name, allowing three months from date, to enable us to advise our Agents in London to stop said Periodicals. CLAYPOLE BROS. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 5, 1868. xp.120

JOHN THOMPSON, & CO. SHIPBROKERS. SUZUYEY AND LAMBERT GENERAL MANAGERS. OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BAJA DO ROSARIO. 17 xp.13

Ales, Porters, Wines, &c.

We beg to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres, that we have commenced Business as Ale, Porter, and Wine Merchants. Our system is entirely new in this Country. All Porters, Ales, Brandies, &c., are Bottled ON OVER PREMISES here, thereby securing to the Consumer a Pure, Bright Ale, &c., much superior to that imported in Bottle, and at less price. The Bottle bear our Labels, and no Ales or Porters of the most brandy English Brands are Bottled by us. MARTELL'S BRANDY [Very Old], and Choice Brands of WINE always on hand. Empty Bottles taken back, thus saving the Purchaser the cost of the Bottle. GEORGE HOLTZWEINIG, 222 xp.26

HENDERSON and MURDOCK, 108 CALLE VENEZUELA. 38 xp.17

CONCIERTO

MUSICA SAGRADA
ACADEMIA ALEMANA DE CANTO
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 ESNERALDA.

1 PARTE.
1. Preludio para Organon
2. Coro de Capilla—Neumann
3. Quater del "Stabat Mater"—Rosini
4. Coro del Oratorio "Judas Macabeus"—Händel
5. Solo para Contralto "Graduale"—Weiss
6. Coro del Oratorio "Judas Macabeus"—Händel

2 PARTE.
7. Coro del "Lobyesanz"—Mendelssohn
8. Idem Idem Idem
9. Duo con Coro del Idem Idem
10. Coro "Integritatis"—Fleming
11. S. lo para Soprano, Aria del Oratorio "Der Tod Jesu"—Göthe
12. Coro final del Oratorio "Elias"—Mendelssohn

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

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

UN IMARI EN 20 MOBS
Seynette par M. et Mme Colomb.
Grand intermede de chant.

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Sarmiento, to organise a force for the protection of the frontier line and the suppression of the Montonera. No better officer could be named for the post, and we trust, that in a few months our advances from the Interior will be of a more favorable character.

President Sarmiento continues in the path of reform. The greatest activity belongs to the Government-house; all the steamers belonging to the Argentine squadron have been ordered to be sold by auction, and it is said that the Government purposes sending instructions to England or the United States for the purchase of ironclads adapted to the navigation of these rivers. Schools and colleges are being created by order of the President, in even the most distant Provinces. Major Rickard, the Inspector-General of Mines, has been despatched to the Andes to survey and draw up his report on the mineral wealth of the Republic, to be presented to the next Congress. The new Captain of the Port has introduced several important reforms in his department; and, upon the whole, the new Administration is fully realising the hopes which the public entertained of it.

The wool markets are now the great centres of business. The arrivals from the country, both by rail and bullock-carts, are unusually heavy; prices rule about the same as at the leaving of the last packet. The wool market presents a very healthy aspect, very little wool is sent to deposit, the farmers preferring to sell at the current rates. The wool, as fast as it arrives, is sent, baled, and shipped, the bulk of this year's clip being bought for French account. The Montevideo wool market is at present rather stagnant very few sales of importance have yet been effected. Nearly all the best known wools of the Banda Oriental are being shipped for the growers account the only well known Oriental wool which has been sold in this market is that of Deetzgen and Co. which fetched four patacones per arroba of 25 lb. placed on board, this wool has been bought for American account about 95,000 arrobas of mestiza wool have been sold in Montevideo at prices ranging from 27 to 32 rls. par patacon, in Buenos Ayres may be quoted as follows:

1st class mestiza superior 75
do do regular 65
do do heavy 55
2nd class do 47-55.

The saladeristas are all now working, but as yet on a limited scale. It is believed that the new 'taeno' will be very remunerative for the saladeristas, tallow rules so high, and cattle in such excellent condition.

The state of the money market attracts much attention, notwithstanding the very active demand for money for wool purposes. Gold continues afloat in the market, and the rates of interest rule from eight to ten per cent per annum. Usually at this period of the year money is worth here from 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent per month, but this year there is a plethora of money in the market. The Provincial Bank holds in its vaults nearly nine millions of patacones in gold. The private banks also have coffers overflowing, and, in fact, it is difficult at present to find employment for capital at the bank rate, eight per cent per annum. Exchange which opened for the packet at 49 1/2 closed at 49 1/2 on England and 52 1/2 on France. About one million two hundred and fifty thousand patacones passed.

The wheat crop in this Province gives splendid promise. The harvest is now commencing, and the first time in the history of this country. We shall have a surplus wheat crop. Next week the reapers begin on the splendid wheat farm of Sr. Oldendorf, the largest establishment of the kind in this country; and already the farmers are reaping in the Province of Santa Fé and Corlova.

The value of the wheat crop will doubtless tell on the finances of the country, and more than cover the deficit caused by the great fall in the price of wool. There is at present an export tax on wheat of six per cent, but it is presumed that this tax will be abolished, and in view of our wheat crop the free exportation of cereals allowed. The wheat farmers complain greatly about the scarcity of labor; wages at the harvest time rule at very high rates, and hitherto much of the crops have been lost for the want of hands to reap it. American and English implements of husbandry are coming greatly in vogue, but still the scarcity of agricultural laborers is a decided drawback.

The new Argentine Government evinces great anxiety to foment European immigration, and measures are about to be adopted, which will increase the advantages that the River Plate offers to the immigrant. Exchange on England 49 1/2 to 50d. France 5 1/2 to 5 1/2.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
The latest accounts from the seat of war revive to a certain degree the interest which the long inaction of the Allies had almost entirely stifled. The grand move which has been talked about and prepared for some months past, seems at length to have been begun in earnest. In the Chaco there were 25,000 Brazilians under the Marquis de Caxias, and the only motive of delay was a change that had been decided upon at the last moment. The cavalry force under Osorio, was ordered to join the expeditionary column instead of as originally intended operating on the right, with a view of turning the enemy's left. This latter movement owing to the difficult and round about way to be gone over was considered of doubtful result, and hence it was agreed that Osorio, should march along with Caxias.

General Osorio, crossed to the Chaco with the last 1,000 of his division, on the 4th and on the following day the 5th, at 2 a.m. the embarkation of the whole army began. The vanguard composed of 8,000 men, was supposed to have effected a landing by eight o'clock when the mail left although no firing was heard then above Angostura. The spot fixed upon for the landing is near San Antonio, half way between Assencion and Villeta. As Lopez is supposed to have all his forces concentrated in Villeta, it is not expected to detach any part of them to impede the landing without weakening his position, and exposing himself to an attack in front by General Gelly's division.

The necessary precautions have been taken on the Chaco side. In order to secure the communication three roads have been constructed on the road that begins right in front of Angostura, and goes on as far as the Riocho fronting Villeta. These roads have been fortified and are guarded each by a battalion. The road which is formed by an embankment on palm trees is 10,500 metres long; of

the distance from the landing point to the arroyo Villeta is 4,000 metres. The American Minister had arrived, and was already in communication with Lopez. No good was anticipated from this interference, and it was generally believed in the Allied camp that it was better to hasten the operations in order to resolve the question before it got more complicated.

The rest of the army left behind in Humaita were expected at the Palmas to reinforce the position occupied by General Gelly with his division. The following is a translation of the official despatch received by the Government from Gen. Gelly y Obes: "Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Argentine Army, 'Palmas, Dec. 5, '68, 8 a.m. To H.E. the Minister of War and Marine, Lieutenant-Colonel, Martin de Galiza. 'I have the honor to enclose to Y.E. for the information of H.E. the President, the telegram I have this moment received stating that at 2 a.m. the main body of the Brazilian army which was in the Chaco, has embarked with the intention of landing at the rear of the enemy, the vanguard, composed of eight thousand men, having already effected a landing at the Barraucas de San Antonio. 'I beg to congratulate, through Y.E., the National Government for an event of the greatest importance, towards the complete victory of the Allied arms. 'God preserve Y.E. 'JUAN A. GELLY Y OBE'S."

TELEGRAM.
'Santa Teresa Station to Barraucas Station. 'H.E. the Marquis de Caxias communicates to H.E. General Gelly y Obes that this morning at 2 a.m. the Brazilian army embarked for the left bank of the Paraguay. 'The vanguard of said army, composed of eight thousand men, must have landed already at the Barraucas de San Antonio. 'MANUEL DE GUEDES, 2nd Cadet. 'December 5, 1868."

MONTEVIDEO.
December 7th. Bull fighting and opera going are the pastimes at present in vogue among our upper ten and lower thousand, the latter however is the favourite as it ought to be, for bull-fighting, look at it in any way you like, is an amusement in no way calculated to elevate or refine people's minds whatever tendency in the opposite direction it may have.

Your paper having been ably represented by your principal editor, at all the diversions of Sunday last, you are sure of a brilliant description of them from his graphic pen, I therefore refrain from alluding to them beyond expressing my opinion that the bull fight was on the whole rather tame, and that Zucchi as the Druid prestess, was perfect in her acting, and almost so in her singing; her only failing in the latter respect, being that of embellishing her part to too great an extent with the most wonderful "flourishes"; her superb execution however makes you forget this fault.

The health of the army in Paraguay is said to be good, with the exception of the prevalence of a mild kind of dysentery supposed to be the result of the very indifferant food supplied to the Brazilian troops. I have seen a private letter from an officer—before villeda in which he says that decisive operations cannot be undertaken for some considerable time yet, the Paraguayan effective force being fully fifteen or eighteen thousand men, well supplied with artillery and provisions, consequently a "faux pas" might have fatal results.

Several suburban proprietors having presented a petition to Government representing the injury done to them through the decree of 12th October last relating to rural properties, the Government have provisionally ordered its suspension until further investigation be made as to its working.

We are beginning to suffer here from a lack of "small change," and the inconvenience caused by the public through the absence of this "necessary of life" is inconceivable. We are always in some kind of scrape here about money, sometimes there is too much (paper), then there is too little (gold), then you cannot get change of either, and so on,—complaints are becoming loud and general, and something should be done to remedy the evil.

The Brazilian transport Bonifacio which arrived this morning from Rio Janeiro, brings news of the total loss of Baron Maua's steamer the San Paulo, wrecked off the Paraguaya bank on her voyage from Montevideo to Rio Janeiro. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the hull of the vessel is irretrievably injured, the accident is said to have occurred through the pilot being out in his reckoning.

No class of people have a more practical idea of the value of the adage which bids men "make hay while the sunshines," than cabmen, livery stable keepers, hotel proprietors, and all those who contribute in any way to the "restoration" or amusement of their fellow man. Cab fares and hotel bills have enormously and simultaneously risen in value since the opera and bull-fighting mania commenced; and our local "Jehus" refuse absolutely to move a horse length under three times the legal fare. A morning paper remarks mildly with these words, but they are masters of the situation, and they know it.

RIO MONEY MARKET.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.
The question of paramount importance to the foreign and internal commerce of Brazil is the course of Exchange; for as long as the rate is subject to the violent fluctuations experienced this year, trade cannot be conducted on other than on speculative bases; and the result must be alike ruinous to native as well as foreign capital.

The principal hindrance to sound trade has been the great and sometimes causeless variations of the rate of Exchange, it is therefore desirable that the fluctuations should be regulated as far as possible from sudden and excessive changes.

In answer to the question, what should be the present rate of Exchange, we may turn to the country which its finances somewhat resembled those of this country (we refer to the United States) which may assist as a guide under present circumstances.

During the civil war the premium on gold frequently exceeded 180 per cent, and four years after the establishment of peace it is still maintained with little variation at 40 per cent. The debt of the United States amounts to

about £20 per head, the population being wealthy, intelligent and increasing; whilst the debt of Brazil already exceeds £12 for every free person, with a population which can only be compared antithetically with the former, and the war with Paraguay is daily increasing this burden which the country already grows under.

The struggle in the South, so far from approaching a termination favorable to the Brazilians, appears as interminable as ever, the latest advices from the seat of war show that the allied forces are in need of 20,000 more men if the war is to be prosecuted. Without endorsing the statement that the allied forces are in a critical and untenable position, we cannot deny that some cause for alarm exists.

The rate of Exchange is now 17 1/2d, or little more than a premium on gold of 50 per cent, whilst we can see no reason why the circumstances which have governed the value of paper currency in America, causing the gold premium to rise to 130 per cent, should not indicate the fate of the inconvertible paper money of this country.

It is possible that Brazil can maintain a position superior to that of the United States? If this is manifestly impossible, it follows that our rate of Exchange has been bolstered up too long. A gold premium equal to 100 per cent. is of course equivalent to an Exchange of about 13 per cent.

THE WELSH COLONY.
(PATAGONIA, NOV. 28, 1868.)
The new schooner of the Welsh Colony arrived here from Chupat about a week ago, having on board Mr. Jones, the Colony's agent, and Mr. Williams, an American settler purchasing cattle here. She brings a good consignment of Indian products, and some splendid legs of butter. She returns immediately with a cargo of cattle and a flour-mill, with the probability of having to come again for more cattle and mares when she can be spared from her sealing operations.

The reports from that remote Colony are very favorable. Having had plenty of rain, the wheat crop is coming on perfectly satisfactorily—so much so that a cargo of so of grain is expected to be exported.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the wheat crop here, inasmuch as a good deal has been lost from the prevalent 'secas,' and what has thrived by means of the river's overflow is already being devoured by the dreaded 'langostas.' Our English settlers are about the severest sufferers in this respect. Mr. Fraser will lose a good deal of wheat by the drought. Mr. Kincaid's wheat, being on an island, is doing well and thriving, but his maize, alfalfa, potatoes, &c., are nearly all lost. A hard-working Welshman migrated from Chupat, has lost all his wheat by the drought, after almost superhuman exertions in putting it down in time.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We read in the Capital of Rosario of the 6th, the following:—"Yesterday the corpse of a German, whose head had been apparently smashed with a blunt instrument, was found hidden among some tall grass in the vicinity of the railway. By enquiries set on foot by the police, it turns out that the man was the porter of the London and River Plate Bank, and had on that same day left that establishment to set up in business. A trunk, belonging to him, was found in an inn close to the railway station. Orders have been given to the Comisario of the section to proceed, together with others, among them a countryman of the deceased, to make an inventory of the objects found in the trunk."

The Rosario people seem determined not to be behind the age in cultivating the refinements that accompany civilization, even those that are fostered by a countryman's enterprise. A party has started here, Jardin de Recreo, sort of Alcazar al fresco, where songs and "can-can" alternate and attract every evening numerous and select crowds. The stars of the place, in the singing line, are a Mme. Angel and a Mr. Casimir, and in the 'can-can' line a Mlle. Talleyrand seems nightly to turn the heads even of the most respectable portion of the male population of Rosario.

As for street buildings, Rosario will soon be able to rival even this capital. Two palatial constructions are being raised, one in Calle San Lorenzo, between Puerto and Libertad, and the other at the corner of Libertad and General Urquiza, which will be a great ornament to the city, as they are credit to their owners and builders.

On Wednesday night no less than 100 bullock-carts, with wool and sheepskins, entered the south wool market. Such heavy arrivals, of course, have had an effect on prices. The buyers seemed to avoid the market yesterday; possibly they are waiting for more wool to come in.

A farmer, from the Tuyu district, called on us yesterday. He reports three new sheep saladeros established down there, and states that a small steamer for the Tuyu trade is shortly expected out from England. The new town, called General Lavalle, is being nearly laid out. No sales have been made of sheep or land thereabouts; the sheep are being sent to market. The distillers are very high, camps and stock in splendid condition.

A subscriber has favored us with a critique on Consul Hutchinson's new work, published in the 'Saturday Review.' We purpose reproducing it after the departure of the mail.

The urgent necessity of a prompt prison reform can be appreciated by the fact that the other day no less than five prisoners escaped from the public prison. We hope President Sarmiento will use his influence to aid in the mooted reform. The state of the prisons is really scandalous.

February, and in time to be opened to the public for the three nights of Carnival, which fall in the early part of that month.

May has risen to a fabulous price at the seat of war. It is stated that not less than 300 patacones per ton was paid lately at Palmas.

A notice has been published by the Daymaster General's office, stating that from the 10th to the 19th inst. the 'Widows' pensions for the month of September last will be paid on application; after this latter date the balance remaining over will be returned to the Treasury. The praiseworthy efforts of the new Government to settle up what is due for military services, and improve the condition of the soldiers, bears a very favorable comparison with the shortcomings of the late Administration in this respect.

It appears that a dangerous epidemic has broken out in Mercedes, Banda Oriental, called 'sarma,' or a kind of typhus. We hear that many people, even among the better classes, have fallen victims to this fearful scourge.

Our native contemporaries publish the speeches interchanged between the Emperor of Brazil and General Pauroer, on the occasion of the latter presenting his credentials as Argentine Minister. These speeches breathe the most friendly sentiments, which seem to be reciprocated between the Argentine and Brazilian Governments.

On Wednesday evening a meeting of the members of the Foreign Club took place, to consider a petition sent to the Committee, with fifty signatures, praying for reform in the first article of the rules of the Club, so as to allow the admission into the Club, with certain restrictions, of the sons of foreigners born in this country. The meeting was numerously attended, and the petition having been read, was received with evident disapproval. A protest was then handed to the Chairman, against any discussion being allowed on a point which was the pivot on which the Club was founded. After some remarks by several members, the Chairman took the sense of the meeting as to whether the petition should be submitted to discussion or not, and the votes had it by an overwhelming majority, thus bringing the business for which the meeting had been convened to an abrupt termination.

The 'Capital' of Rosario contains a notice to the effect that all claims against the Commercial Bank of Santa Fé, (in liquidation,) will be settled on presentation at the office of said Bank, 36 Calle del Puerto.

We read in the 'Faro' of Colonia of a monster fish that was lately caught in that port with great trouble. It was calculated to weigh eight arrobas (200 lbs.), and the head alone 27 lbs. It was landed on the mole and cut up with a hatchet. The name of 'manguruyo' is given to it. We don't know how far this news is reliable, but it is too regrettable that the animal was not preserved for our Museum.

Two famous acrobats, Perna and Bartos, have arrived here, and intend shortly to give some performances. They are preceded by a world-wide fame and are even said to surpass the celebrated Brothers Lee.

The Montevideo Government has agreed to subscribe several shares to the new Navigation Company, the Italo Platense, which is intended to connect Génova with the River Plate by a regular line of steamers.

The total number of passengers arrived here during Tuesday and Wednesday of this week by our riverine steamers from all parts of this Republic is the Banda Oriental has not been less than 612.

The new corrales for cattle destined to the Saladeros, on the southern side of the Riachuelo, are nearly finished and only require the doors to be fixed. They will undoubtedly prove a great convenience to Saladeristas.

The meeting at the 'Sociedad Rural' rooms last night promised to be well attended and the discussion of no common interest. At the special invitation of our distinguished friend Señor D. José Martínez de Hoz, the President of the 'Sociedad Rural,' we sent a special reporter, and shall be able to give to-morrow a full account of the proceedings.

Some of the races that could not be run on Tuesday, on the Belgrano course, will be run on Sunday next. Among them the Hurdle Race, and a match between Chacarero and Saffador. The latter will be very interesting, and both horses are sure to be backed heavily.

aside some leagues of good land, on the southern western, and northern frontiers, to be divided amongst immigrants as indicated, may, even more give to each family a small rancho, or at least the necessary timber in regions where no trees are to be found.

For the execution of such a plan it would be unavoidable to have in the principal parts of Estropé, as Liverpool, Bremen, and Hamburg, some very active, honest, and well-paid agents, whose task it would be to call the attention by pamphlets, meetings, and publications, to engage and embark families in sailing vessels, the payment of passage being made either there or on their arrival here.

Embarkation here must be entirely at the Government's charge, and the agent must even be allowed to pay, if necessary, railroad and other passage expenses from the interior to the port from whence his passengers leave, as well as hotel expenses if they have to wait for a vessel; moreover, the agent should take care to gather his passengers on the very day of departure, giving account of all his operations by each packet.

Arriving in this port, boats, paid by the Government, should immediately disembark them, (we think the boats of the Capitania del Puerto might do this service,) bring them on shore, lodge and feed them till their departure for the colonies, without causing their being put to any expense of any kind.

Should these immigrants really bring out some money, all the better for the country, and the colonies in particular, for that money will remain in the country, probably employed to the profit of the colony.

The expenses of the journey from town to the colonies should also be defrayed by Government, and every man should be armed with a good modern rifle and sufficient munitions, on his arrival in the colony.

An able man must be named as director of each colony, who has lived long enough in this country to be able to assist the newly arrived immigrants with his advice respecting the work to be done at the different seasons of the year.

It is not our opinion that the passage money for immigrants should not be paid back by them; on the contrary we think it more convenient if every family, accepting the free passage, should be under the obligation of paying it back in a certain time, say 4 years, either in cash or in produce, along with the value of the other articles they have received, such as a cottage, tools, seeds, cattle, &c.

Knowing well enough the difficulties which this plan offers, particularly to the agent, who will have to choose only real good immigrants, we think the best way to regulate this matter, is to admit at the beginning only families composed of man, wife, and at least 2 children, not including young unmarried men, for it is well known that a married man, who lives together with his family, offers much more security than an unmarried one, who comes and goes as best pleases him.

The general price for passages from Liverpool and Hamburg may be put down at \$60 at present, but we believe as soon as a regular number of immigrants took passage for this port, the price could be reduced to 50 or even \$40 each person.

The agent in Europe should only engage people fit for colonization purposes, particularly those who know ploughing and all agricultural work; only a few carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, bakers, tailors, bricklayers, &c., in proportion to the number which he embarks, and never embark less than 50 persons on board of the first vessels, for such a number only would be acceptable to form the knot of a new colony.

The colonies once established, it does not matter in what number they arrive.

Whether it would not be convenient to confide the execution of such a plan to a private society, we do not pretend to decide, but it seems to us that nobody can give better securities to the immigrant than the Government, and so we think Government ought to keep the affair in its own hands.

As a matter of course we suppose the European agents will be obliged to observe in their pamphlets &c., where these colonies will be situated, and mention truthfully that they will be considered as exposed to the attacks of the Indians, and that, in change of the many advantages offered, the settler will be obliged to look out for his own and his neighbor's defence in case of an invasion, in company with the national forces stationed for that purpose on the frontiers.

dered in the Nueve de Julio, Pergamino, has to pay an exaction to support an arduous occupation seems to (for the last six months at drinking and serenading. So far has this abuse been we feel bound in some way to the worthy Rural Society endeavorers to rescue some from impending misery. We fearfully tell the President, Governor, and the Ministers, National and Provincial, that the Government has arrived when it becomes convinced that not the country overtaxed, but wretchedly so, if the present exaction on wool be persisted in, the ruin of the staple trade of the country is certain. Let these members of Government, who disbelieve our statements, take up the last report of the Rural Society—let them read the statistics contained therein. The ruin and complete destruction of the wool trade is theirs beautifully planned, and, if any member of the Government should labor under any doubt, let him go to the Once Wool Market, and see for himself; there he will see the hard-working sheepfarmer, who rolls the entire year to gather a few arrobas of wool, to pay a high rent, and to support his family on the few dollars left. Let the member but take the trouble to pencil down the price of 300 arrobas wool at \$50; from that let him take shearing expenses, cartage, commissaries, and baling, kenneledge, shipping, and the one hundred and one other charges to which the produce of the unfortunate sheepfarmer is subjected, and if he discerns how any man can live under such merciless bleeding, we will undoubtedly admit he has solved a problem which to all men of common sense is an enigma; but, after such a picture of misery, if he will add the tax which a heartless 'vista' exacts from twenty-five pounds of wool and dirt mixed; if he will kindly remember that said arroba of wool is 'afurada' at \$70, and boldly admit that it only gives forty per cent clean wool; if he will generously note down that whilst the market price of wool is forty-seven to fifty-five, we have to pay at a valuation of seventy dollars; having fulfilled those propositions, he will discover we pay nearly twenty than eight per cent more wool, whilst we are convinced he will admit that the 'only genuine industry in the country, the only mainstay which the young Republic is possessed of, is being slowly poisoned, strangled, annihilated, as it were, in broad daylight.

The question has been already solved, beyond all doubt; this country produces three or four staples whilst she receives those of all Europe in the proportion of her requirements. Our principal article of export is wool; the increase has been enormous—thanks to the untiring industry of our shepherds—the business has had its day. It is now being solemnly called on to announce that the export of wool must be totally renounced, otherwise, the sheepfarmer perishes, the business dies out. We can't melancholyly fact that sheepfaring is on its last legs, thanks to the guided and unfortunate policy induced the Government to may say, our only staple. It may be offered that the money is heavy with exactions. Let the member be put extra on income tax be established. The nabobs of the River Plate would now be their job, anything but wool, to convince our legislators in this matter. Once for all, we say "the wool tax must be totally abolished." Let the money come from where it will, it must not—may, cannot—be wrung from the miserable pittance of the hard-working, industrious, but oppressed, sheepfarmer.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?
A SHEEPFARMER GARROTTED.
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 9, 1868. Being a subscriber, and knowing the interest you take in being well posted in all matters, perhaps the following will be accepted as news for your many readers: When passing the Calle Lima last evening on my way home, at half-past nine, between the Calles Comercio and San Juan, I was startled by the cries of a man uttering "¡Asilo! ¡Asilo! Ladrones! Ladrones!" I must mention that I saw the man coming out of an empty plot of ground with some trees. There were many passers by who heard this unfortunate man's groans, but not one went to his assistance. On my approaching him he told me he had received at half past six o'clock yesterday evening, the amount of \$31,000 for a lot of wool he had brought with him; that as he was passing through this open ground, two men attacked him, the one taking him by the throat and the other robbing him of his money. The man asked me to take him to an 'almacen' at the corner of Cochabamba and Buen Ordoñez, where I was informed that he had left a few minutes before, having previously stated that he had received the above sum of money at half-past six o'clock. The state the poor man was in was something fearful to behold; his shirt, coat, and trousers torn into rags, and his face covered with blood; and has no doubt been of his earnings for the whole year.

ON CHANGE.
December 11, 1868.
Oncees, Sovereigns, Patrons, Nat. Bds. ruled Very little notice. The hard to drive the market prices for the end of the year. In the liquidation recovered somewhat, and closed at 49.

Exchange for the packet to 49 1/2 to 50, and on France at 27. About \$250,000 stg. pas.

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VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Table listing vessels in the port of Buenos Ayres, including columns for Class, Name, Tons, Captain, Arrival, and Consignee. It is divided into sections for British, American, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Brazilian, and Russian vessels.

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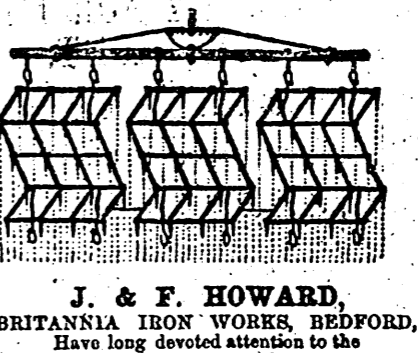
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