

COLISEUM HALL.

Philharmonic Society of Buenos Ayres.

NINTH CONCERT.

The directing committee have resolved to give a concert on Thursday the 13th of May, at the Coliseum, at Eight o'clock precisely, which is hereby notified to all members...

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 196-CALLE VICTORIA-196

GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING.

AMATEUR CONCERT IN CIASCOMUS, May 24, 1869.

A few residents of this Partido have determined to give a concert for the benefit of the British Hospital.

THE HANDBOOK IN N. VIDEO. ON SALE AT THE AGENCY.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH, MONTVIDEO.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Exporters.

Supply of the best quality, Scotch, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrances, Bacon, Ham, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potatoes, etc.

Subscription to THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month \$30 WEEKLY, per Month \$9 PACKET EDITION, Single Copy \$5

The Standard.

"El Establecimiento, el comercio no andamos dicados." Cienzo.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Since the sailing of the Royal Mail Packet Tycho Brabe on the 9th inst., there are no events of importance to record or comment upon for home readers.

The President's Message has been well received, but opposition is expected to be strong and persistent to many Government measures when the House settles thoroughly to business.

The business in hides has fallen fair; prices for dry hides have fallen slightly, and the sales are kept tolerably busy.

The number of English immigrants arriving in this country is insignificant, the chief immigration being confined to Basques or Italians.

We have recently published a Handbook of the River Plate, which is on sale at our agent, Mr. George Street's, No. 30 Corral.

The news from Paraguay may be considered as nil. For the last month each succeeding mail from Asuncion only brings news of some trifling skirmish at the outposts of the Argentine.

The aspect of commercial affairs in this city is improving since the sailing of the Brazilian packet. All city men are beginning to perceive that sail must be shortened and operations carefully contracted if a crisis is to be avoided.

The price of National Securities has undergone some fluctuations; from the highest point reached, 50 1/2, a fall to 44 was established, but yesterday a rise to 55 for money was noted.

Table with 3 columns: Exchange on London, France, National Bonds. Values: 49, 5.12, 55.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

By the steamer Venezia, arrived today from Asuncion, we have dates from Headquarters to the 6th inst.

The allied forces have begun to move in different directions, with a view of reconnoitering the grounds here decisive operations are shortly to take place.

The indefatigable activity of the new Brazilian commander-in-chief gains for him every day more sympathy among the Allies.

Of the two exploring parties lately sent by the Allies, one reached on the 4th the village of Itazua, without getting sight of the enemy.

A locomotive and one railway car arrived in Asuncion for the use of the Brazilian army.

The Paraguayan steamers which had been sighted the day before were at a distance from the squadron of about two miles in a straight line.

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On the 20th the small squadron was still descending, when, between 7 and

8 a.m. it met with the most serious of all the obstacles yet encountered. The Pass of the Querayo had been fortified with a battery, a barbetta mounting two pieces, a trench for small arms, and above a thousand men on both margins of the river.

The Ceara ran the gantries under a heavy fire, and under protection of the rest of the squadron, burst the obstacles. Subsequently the rest of the squadron, the monitors leading the way, went again up stream and anchored in front of the batteries.

In this engagement the enemy lost more than one hundred men amongst them Captain Lopez and Lieutenant Pereira, and wounded and made prisoners Lieutenant Angelo Fernandez and Victoriano Escoto.

GOVERNOR CASTRO'S MESSAGE TO THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

May 1, 1869. SOUTHERN RAILWAY. This railway has fulfilled the anticipations of the Government, and practically confirmed the view that railways in the Province of Buenos Ayres, while offering good returns to their promoters, develop equally the important elements of wealth which it contains.

Table with 2 columns: Amount of guarantee, Difference. Values: 248,333 148 7d, 49,500.

Table with 3 columns: No. of Passengers, Trains, etc. Values: 283,705, 43,705, 15,770, 15,770.

The net result apparent from these figures has been a net profit in the year 1867 of 5.2 per cent. on the capital, and in 1868 of 7 per cent.

The working expenses were in 1867 55 1/2 per cent., in 1868 50 1/2 per cent.

No better proof can be afforded of the development of the material prosperity of the rural districts, than a comparative glance at the Report of this railway just issued.

The Government is at present in treaty with the Directors for the cessation of the guarantee granted to this Company by payment of the round sum of \$200,000.

The maintenance of this obligation which empowers the Government to interfere in the working of the Company and to investigate the results, is an imposition which trammels the liberty of action so necessary for its development.

The French packet Ailes leaves today with the mails for Europe. She takes about \$10,000 in gold and will probably take more from Montevideo.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Worthington, the American Minister, received despatches from Gen. MacMahon.

I regret that I cannot refer to this railway in the same terms as I have alluded to the Southern. The results of the working of this line, although favorable, are not those which were expected from its importance.

order, threatening the suspension of the guarantee if such was not done. This same condition was imposed on the company before going into the guarantee account for 1868.

The report of the engineers confirming the impressions entertained, as proved by the published report, the result could not be more deplorable.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the influence of railways on the progress of nations is so great, that the Northern Railway, under the most unfavorable circumstances, compared with other lines, shows improving results over former years.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

We take from the columns of our colleague the 'Tribuna' the following statistics respecting the Treasury, which we suppose may be regarded as an official character.

Table with 2 columns: For Minister of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Education, War. Values: \$1,072,899, 102,334, 842,240, 744,969, 3,418,590.

Let us now add the interest and amortization on the public debt.

Table with 2 columns: The debt of Buenos Ayres, Coupon on foreign debt, Interest on loan of 1860, etc. Values: 359,188, 120,000, 180,000, 73,000, 720,000, 120,000, 36,000, 1,030,586.

The above sum must be added \$2,800,000, which the Government has to pay to the banks during the year, and about \$1,500,000 in advance to the army.

Argentine finances, so far from being in a difficult posture, are in the most prosperous state, and these are the true facts of the case.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

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is flooded, the downpour of rain being especially heavy in the neighborhood of Chascomus.

There is a proposition on foot to start a cloth and woollen manufactory in Entre Rios, and a good deal of approval has been lavished on the contemplated undertaking by the local press.

The committee of the Jockey Club were to have held a meeting yesterday evening, to decide about the novel case created in the running of the Great Provincial Prize at the late Belgrano Meeting.

BUENOS AYRES ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The autumn meeting of the Athletic Society, which took place at Palermo on the 6th inst., was the most successful yet held.

Where all were excellent, it is useless to call attention to any particular event; but, as will be seen from the times and distances below, and taking into consideration the heavy state of the ground, owing to recent wet weather, there is a general and marked improvement on previous competitions.

Table with 2 columns: High Jump Standing—Height, 4ft. 8in.; Flat Race—100 Yards; Time, 1 1/2 seconds.

Well contested by Tolkein, who gave in at 4ft. 2in., leaving Galbraith in possession of the Champion Medal for three successive victories.

Hogg was the decided favorite, and gained the Champion Medal for this event. The time would certainly have been better but for the heavy state of the weather, which rendered good spurring exceedingly difficult.

A most exciting competition, each man repeatedly gaining the advantage. Jacobs for some time looked good for winning with 39ft. 5 1/2in., but finally Galbraith succeeded in covering 6in. more, and carried off the prize.

This event was anxiously looked forward to, the principal favorites being Ward, R. II. Stuart and J. W. Bond.

Exceedingly well contested, and won by three-eighths of an inch, the prize being awarded for the greatest height cleared above the head.

The winner had to allow 4 1/2 inches to Simpson, and the result proved the justice of life handicap, which many had complained of as unfair.

Throwing the Hammer, 16lbs.—distance 67ft 11 in. Winner—R. Johnson.

United States Legation, No. 109 Calle Real, where they will learn some thing from Paraguay to their interest.

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For this event the entries were very numerous, and the competition exceeding, five yards start being allowed for every year under 14.

There were five entries for this event, but only two came to the scratch, and there was great excitement, as to the result. Unfortunately, in the sixth round, Stuart, the second man, tripped and fell, severely spraining his knee, and was thrown out.

Putting the Stone—16lb.; distance, 33 ft 9 in. Winner—W. Rose.

THE IRISH CONVENT.

The Sisters of Mercy beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations during the months of March and April.

Table with 2 columns: Mr. John Butler, Mrs. Elorotondo, Robert Kelly. Values: \$300, 500, 500.

ON 'CHANGE. May 11, 1869. Onnces, 100 Sovereigns, 12 1/2 Patencons, 25 National Bonds, 55.

There were no cash sales in Bonds to-day. The market opened very firm, and the bulls even looked for a rise; but in the afternoon prices became manifestly weak, and sales were made in the liquidation at about one half per cent. under the closing prices.

There was much anxiety to hear the English packet news; but owing to the fearful storm last night, and the swollen state of the rivers in the Banda Oriental, the wires to-day were not in working order, and no messages were received up to the closing hour of the Bolsa.

The following are the Bond sales to-day: For Saturday 30,000 55 1/2; May 31, 230,000 55 1/2; June 30, 100,000 55 1/2.

Total sales 365,000. At the South Plaza no transactions, on account of the weather. 1.15 P.M. The Chescomus train arrived. All right. Heavy rains and hail last night.

PRODUCES REPORT. The sales of hides and cowhides during the last fortnight are—34,000 oxhides, at 37 to 37 1/2 rs. for 80 to 85 lbs average. 12,000 do, at 35 to 36 rs. for 49 to 50 lbs average.

Sales since last October last to date, 470,500 Slaughtered do do 468,600 Stock of 3,000 hides, at 67,000 Hides to make, 14,000 No stock.

Saladero Tal'oro.—The sales are 1,900 pipes, at 15 1/4 to 15 1/2 rs in pipes and 15 1/4 rs in half pipes. No stock.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT

OPENING OF CONGRESS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Yesterday the official opening of Congress came off with great eclat. At one o'clock the booming of cannon announced to the public the event of the day. The Plaza 25 de Mayo presented an unusually busy aspect...

General Mitre and the other Argentine Generals drove up shortly before two o'clock: the ex-President looked remarkably well, and in good spirits. The house was crowded from floor to roof...

President Sarmiento ascended the dais with a firm step. The crowd was so great that it was next to impossible to get near enough to hear His Excellency. When the noise and bustle had subsided, President SARMIENTO rose, and in a clear and emphatic voice, read his Message...

I have to-day the pleasure of opening your session under more favorable circumstances. The allied arms have defeated the Paraguayan tyrant, and with this material triumph is connected the moral one we gain in the public opinion of the world...

Peace prevails, at the same time, over all the territory where our laws are in force, and the disturbances that threatened to disturb it have been quelled. We have, therefore, a double motive to feel grateful to Providence.

The state of our foreign relations fulfills the aspirations of the country. Nothing is claimed from other nations; we have nothing to ask of them except that they may persevere in manifesting the sympathy with which governments as well as peoples have honored the Republic...

Beyond lies the pampa, unmeasured, and the only bond between people dispersed over such boundless territory, the roads over which you have just travelled. It is a happy provision of the Constitution that each province should be represented in Congress by its own natives...

The atrocious struggles we maintained to vindicate this latter boon, which had been destroyed by the tyranny that was overturned on the field of Caseros, have left in the public spirit that salutary vigilance which has ever been the safeguard of public liberty...

The war into which we were dragged by the ambition of him who had become the tyrant of the Guaraní race, took us so much by surprise, and its duration and cruel nature were so much beyond the calculation of probabilities...

As a proof of this state of things, the Custom House returns show how unequal has been the result of the revenue, the Provinces of the Litoral having doubled their consumption in the last five years...

You, Messieurs Senators and Deputies, who come from the Provinces, will be able to say whether the measures adopted, showing the existence of a National Government that possesses power and force to secure tranquility, have succeeded partly, if not wholly...

We may not claim through success at once, because the evil had become chronic, but I think I can discern the visible symptoms of an approaching crisis which will put an end to former sufferings.

The Minister of War will lay before you the plan of a new line of frontiers with the reforms in the distribution and cantonnement of the army to be adopted. The new weapons I have ordered from the United States have arrived, and their deadly precision will no doubt infuse terror among the savages of the desert.

It was a debt which colonial traditions, and the incorporation of indigenous races with modern society was bound to claim sooner or later from the civilisation introduced into the Spanish Colonies by independence...

The Paraguayan Government is to-day what that of Doctor Francia was half a century ago; and there must be some deep motive for these human aberrations if we remember that the Dictator Rosas had tried to establish a Government on a similar system...

I do what I can, which is saying a great deal, to restore to the soldier confidence in his Government and love for national institutions, and I have no doubt that some long volunteers will again defend the mother country, or at least their sacrifices will have their due recompense.

We vainly give ourselves written Constitutions, which take for granted the existence of a people and a soil prepared to make them effective. There is, nevertheless, a constitution of the earth and of society, which executes and realizes the idea, without which all the words we copy from the decalogues of more advanced nations are worthless.

Beyond lies the pampa, unmeasured, and the only bond between people dispersed over such boundless territory, the roads over which you have just travelled. It is a happy provision of the Constitution that each province should be represented in Congress by its own natives...

by the Constitution by Congress to establish the limits of the Provinces, in order that National interests should be brought into prominence whenever it may be necessary to legislate on lands that are not private property. The task is, therefore, an easy one, and by-and-by will be laid before you a complete investigation of the presumed limits of the actual Provinces...

The Finances have been the object of the most incessant labours of the Government, and in this respect I can congratulate myself that there is a great improvement, and more is still in store for us. The proceeds of the contributions established for 1868, including the additional duties on exports and imports have amounted to twelve million four hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-six cents...

War entails a series of evils which are not confined to the loss of capital and lives it entails. A protracted war can affect for many years the existence of a country, alter its institutions, and compromise its future for many centuries. Let those who profess to be present war deny it if they can. The worst, however, of all the evils it entails is administrative confusion, the natural consequence of its urgent requirements, and a general demoralisation, which is barely relieved by the circumstances that foster sentiments of honor and a noble aspiration for glory.

We have no need to lament any diminution in the national wealth; the fact that the revenue has doubled in five years is an excellent proof of the order and purity of the administration, and the Government has spared no efforts to remedy this evil. The army was unpaid for several months, the exchequer was exhausted, and national credit weakened. Need I say that the National Government enjoys to-day more credit than it has ever had...

Government has succeeded, principally by watching with the utmost strictness and zeal the collection and outlay of the revenue, by attending with the most scrupulous rigor to the demands of the public debt, and by complying with its obligations without any consideration for time or individuals. Much has been done in this sense, and more has still to be done, and when we have restored administrative morality in all the branches of the public service, the ordinary out will not only suffice for all normal outlays, but it ought to exceed them; and our credit will enable us to find the means for relieving the heavy burden which the terrible crisis through which we are passing imposes upon us.

Some reforms in the distribution of imports will be presented to you, lightning those on articles whose cheapness is wanted for the development of industry, and increasing those on others, which have a large consumption without being of absolute necessity. Industry and the revenue will then be both benefited, and the latter needs it in proportion with the extraordinary necessities that come upon us.

Not to pay the soldiers that risk their lives in the defence of the country, in order not to mar the enjoyment and wealth of those who live under the security afforded by the former, is an arrangement neither chivalrous nor honorable. The chastisement of this kind of national injustice is never long in coming.

With regard to public instruction everything has been done that was attainable by administrative action, although this is far from satisfying my aspirations, or answering fully to my own ideas. Congress and the Executive in establishing National Colleges, have followed a path which, though it may tend to secure a certain degree of education to a limited number of individuals in each province, cannot be conducive to a permanent settlement of the question based upon the necessities of the country.

A great improvement is discernible in this respect in all the provinces, and all the assistance which it has been possible to lend to different localities for promoting education has been enthusiastically welcomed by public opinion, and has inspired the people with a desire of bettering their intellectual condition.

I shall have to submit to you bills to give the greatest possible extension to the diffusion of education among the classes and the portion of the Republic that most require it. You are yourselves concerned in this, judging what has already been done, and I am myself intimately compromised, since my name is associated in public opinion with the education of the people.

When France, in the time of the Convention, forgot this truth, she sank to perdition in revolutionary anarchy, and we should not ignore this fact after the fearful lesson thus given to the world. You should, therefore, allow no voice to be heard within those walls but your own.

DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO, May 1, 1869. CONDITION AND RESOURCES OF BUENOS AYRES. With a view to call public attention to the real state of the country, we give our readers the following rural statistics. Everyone seems to be in the dark about the state of things in the camp, and yet the camp is the bone and sinew of the country. We call upon our intelligent country readers to aid us in the matter by supplying us with an exact list of the taxes, imposts, fines and charges made, claimed and exacted by the country judges and municipalities; the extent of tillage, &c. in order to show us the peculiar protection and support which the Governments afford to industry.

The population of the province is estimated at 519,773, but we believe the latest census returns will give at least 600,000. Now the following will give you a pretty clear idea what the people in the camp are doing. We give the tillage returns as follows:

Table with columns: Partido, Cows, Sheep, Tillage. Rows include Buenos Aires, San Isidro, San Fernando, Luján, etc.

Now it will be seen by the foregoing table that in spite of bad seasons, high rate of labor, &c. agriculture is making its head in this country, and we are firmly convinced that if the Government pays a little more attention to these matters and fosters the industry, agriculture is destined at no very distant day to be our chief source of National wealth.

One million eight hundred thousand acres under tillage is after all something to show. An acre of tilled land has an ascertained value in Europe and the States, it should also have a value here. We take it for granted that the land under tillage for the most crops will amount to about two millions of acres. Grain growing tall all its drawbacks pay for itself in a day than sheepfarming, cattle raising, and it is only necessary to show the people this to make agriculture more general. An acre of land under maize is valued in the State of Ohio at \$20.52 cts., an acre of wheat at \$11.34 cts., and an acre of potatoes at \$60.06 cts. This is the official valuation for the year 1866.

THE MINES OF LAFONE AND CARBANZA. Few who have not visited Catamarca can form any idea of the importance of the great mining operations carried on there by Mr. Lafone and Messrs. Caranza y Molina. The mines worked by the former are situated in the eastern declivity of some spurs of the Nevado de Aconcagua, called the Capillitas, and present a most stupendous and pleasing picture of the principal vein, La Restauradora, belonging to Messrs Lafone, averages three to nine feet in thickness, and shows splendid bunches of ore extending over seventy yards longitudinally—the distance worked up to the present. The lower levels are all in good ore, but the influx of water obliged them to cease sinking into the lower tunnel, at a depth of 170 fathoms.

The National College is not as common as the fine as either those of Catamarca or Mendoza, but will be seen finished a tolerably convenient and efficient building for its object. There is a professor of English, drawing, French, mathematics, chemistry, &c.; and the course of study, as represented by the programme of the examinations during the past session is highly creditable and advanced. A few other schools are held by private individuals, but of minor importance. The greatest want felt here in the way of schools is a first-class one for girls; and the heads of families are quite willing to guarantee 100 dollars a month to a competent lady teacher (preferably an English or American), and are about to present a petition to the President, praying he will send them one or two of this class.

Below these workings shall have been communicated, and draws off the water. They have, however, on the surface sufficient to keep their furnaces (9) in operation for more than a year. The ore is held on an average twenty per cent. copper, with eleven marks of silver, and half of gold to the ton of sixty four quintals. This ore is reduced to bar copper, part of which holds nearly all the gold and silver concentrated, and is thus realized in Europe; 1,000 quintals per month are thus produced and exported worth some £5,000. The works are situated about fifteen leagues from the mines (at Pilcayo), and are quite a world in themselves, a busy industrial world, where hundreds of men may be seen moving about like ants amidst glowing furnaces and molten liquid masses of fire. Between mines and works some 700 men are daily employed; by this immense personnel hundreds of others are occupied in producing wheat and vegetables, and breeding cattle, to feed so many mouths. The Messrs. Caranza & Molina's mines are on no less a scale of magnitude, but their works are not so large (four furnaces). They, however, produce nearly as much copper as Lafone, owing to the higher percentage of their ores. These are not so abundant for the moment, but some new veins being now developed will doubtless soon make up the deficiency. In all the mining and smelting operations more than 1,000 workmen are daily employed, giving by their consumption of food and clothes, occupation to another thousand, and an immense sale for articles of commerce, principally soft goods, all brought from Buenos Ayres. Previous to the establishing of mining and smelting in the district, not over \$20,000 were invested in mercaderias, whereas now the figures exceed \$200,000, and may be said to be on the increase. In former years the wheat, Indian corn, vegetables, wine, cattle pastures, &c., produced in abundance in the neighborhood were either lost, unconsumed, or sold for a mere trifle, as high freight precluded the possibility of export; at the present day all these articles of necessary consumption command a high premium, and are eagerly sought by the miners and arrieros. This is the grand theory of President Sarmiento, verified and practically proved. The sub Andino provinces have no other possible means of existence, or rather, soaring out of their prostrate condition, than by creating a home consumption for their agricultural produce. The establishing of extensive mining works in San Juan, Mendoza, and La Rioja, are precisely the measures he seeks to realize and proposes to adopt, and it is the soundest policy that could be adopted, not only in the sense already alluded to, but in a political one, for educated and occupy the masses and they will soon forget politics and the strife of Catamarca almost with regret, for it was most refreshing to witness so much industry and good-will in such an out of the way place. My journey to this town (Tucuman) was the most pleasing and interesting I have ever made in the country, and notwithstanding some rather serious drawbacks for about fifteen rivers and dangerous fords over fifteen rivers, I am glad to have visited this "garden of the Republic." It has been justly given the rather flattering name, but which, had I been present at the christening, I should have also added "Y el pantano de la Republica." From Medina, some twenty leagues south, to the city, it is one great mass of bogs, and almost unfordable rivers. But the present is a bad season to come here—it is rain, rain, rain, eternally raining and mud. I must, however, go into particulars in this respect, or I may stick in it, as one of my mules and bed did, not five leagues from the city. But all is made up by the magnificent scenery, noble forests, and fine stretches of open park land, reminding one of some fine old nemesse in England. This illusion is so strong at times, one is, excepting at every turn, most tantalizingly cheated at not finding some fine old baronial mansion of the middle ages. Birds of varied and beautiful plumage may be seen in thousands, filling the air with the most indescribable din, and bringing back at once the conviction that you are either in the tropics or close to them. And anon, instead of meeting the mailed and armored knight, with lance in rest, and visor raised, proceeding from the imaginary feudal hall, you are suddenly aroused from a medieval day dream to the unpalatable reality of a mouthful of mud splashed over and into you by a wild ponchoed and chiripá Gaucho, dashing past through mire and bog at railway speed. All along the line of march the eye is constantly meeting patches of emerald green—fields of sugar cane—whose bright color throws into bold relief the rich dark foliage of the laurel and cedar growing in wild luxuriance about, some of gigantic size and noble form. Then again the rice and tobacco plantations intervene at every turn, to vary the apparently boundless sea of semi-tropical vegetation. It is indeed a rich and important province, and its people seem to be of a different race to the semi-Indian natives of the south—their skins, regular features, and light hair. These are the descendants of the companions of Pizarro, who founded Tucuman and Santiago, direct from Peru, and mixed but little with the thin Indian tribes of this district; hence the old Spanish blood is preserved, to a great extent, pure, and unsoftened by intermarriage with the red man. This feature is most remarkable as the traveller crosses the Anceno range of hills, which divides us from Catamarca on the south; there the masses are almost pure Indians, but on dropping into Tucuman suddenly, and approaching the tumultuous rancho, you find a marked and striking difference in the type, manners, and customs of its people. The National College is not as common as the fine as either those of Catamarca or Mendoza, but will be seen finished a tolerably convenient and efficient building for its object. There is a professor of English, drawing, French, mathematics, chemistry, &c.; and the course of study, as represented by the programme of the examinations during the past session is highly creditable and advanced. A few other schools are held by private individuals, but of minor importance. The greatest want felt here in the way of schools is a first-class one for girls; and the heads of families are quite willing to guarantee 100 dollars a month to a competent lady teacher (preferably an English or American), and are about to present a petition to the President, praying he will send them one or two of this class. ACONQUIA.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.

Table listing ship arrivals and departures from Buenos Ayres, including ship names, companies, and dates.

FOR ROSARIO. NEW ARRANGEMENT. Passengers and Freight.

Advertisement for Edward Everett, Captain John O. Morse, and the American Steamer Splendid.

Will leave the Inner Roads for Rosario, via Las Palmas, touching at San Nicolas every Sunday, at Ten a.m. Returning, will leave Rosario every Wednesday at Four p.m., arriving at Buenos Ayres on Thursday, at Eight a.m.

Forward Passage Half Price. For further particulars apply to the Agency, HENRY DOWNS 76 Calle 25 de Mayo.

LONDON, BRAZIL, BELGIUM, RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED]

NAMES OF STEAMERS: CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

This Company, having concluded a Contract with the Belgian Government, for the term of Ten years, commencing 1st March 1868, will dispatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 28th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd. From Buenos Ayres, 17th; Montevideo, 20th; Rio Janeiro, 27th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

First-Class Cutlery and Electro-Silver Plate. MAPPIN & WEBB, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF TABLE KNIVES, ELECTRO SILVER PLATE, &c., &c., THE ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD, AND

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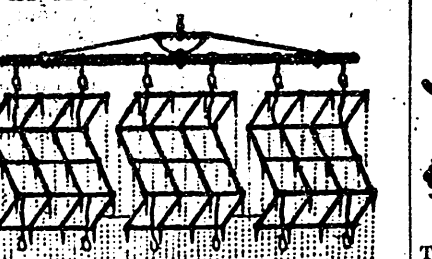
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