



COLISEUM HALL.

CONCIERTO DE DESPEDIDA Por AMELIA UBERTI.

El dia 19 de MAYO de 1869, a las 8 de la noche.

PROGRAMA. Primera Parte: 1. Coro para hombres.

- 2. Fantasia variada sobre motivos de la opera Norma Sazophone, por el Señor Hernandez. 3. Recitativo y Romanza de la opera Julietta y Romeo, Uberti.

- Segunda Parte: 7. Aria variada sobre un tema original compuesto y ejecutado por el Sr. Hernandez. 8. a. Romanza Española GASTAMBIDE b. The Fishermen. Cancion inglesa por Sr. Uberti.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 196-CALLE VICTORIA-196

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The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD"

Montevideo, May 18, 6:30 P.M. The non-attendance of various representatives caused yesterday evening a resolution to be passed by the Camaras, whereby 15 suplentes are called upon to act for their different Departments.

IMPORTANT FROM PIRIBEBUI. A PEEP INTO THE PARAGUAYAN CAMP.

LOPEZ'S NEWSPAPER—LATEST EDITION. YESTERDAY, thanks to the attention of a kind subscriber, we received four numbers of the Paraguayan newspaper "Estrella", printed and published at Piribebui, a small town in the mountains of Paraguay, and the present headquarters of the Paraguayan Government.

In the latest number, date of 25th April, 1869, we find the following—a leading article on justice and egotism. This article, strange to say, is a reply to some publication upon the political state of Paraguay, signed T, and which appears to have caused a great impression. The "Estrella" rebuts the arguments of the writer, and preaches the most undying animosity to the implacable enemies of Paraguay—the Brazilians. Ybytym! is spoken of as one of the richest districts in Paraguay, and Villa Rica is represented as the poorest spot in the country. The serious complaints about Villa Rica producing nothing, show that there is some disaffection in that quarter.

There is a long article on the arrival of the Count d'En, and what he is going to accomplish. The Prince is welcomed as Maximiliano, and hailed as the conqueror of Paraguay, ironically. There is another long article on the triple alliance and its miseries; another article on poultry raising, and its importance for the country, followed by a succinct sketch of the war.

On Sunday, April 25, a sharp fight ensued near the railway station called Patito-cue. The Paraguayan officer, Bernal, in command of the vanguard received notice that the Brazilians were approaching. He at once concealed his men in the woods, leaving only a small picket on the road. A select band of riflemen, under Captain

Rojas, lay concealed in the long grass. The Brazilian force only amounted to one regiment, and the officer in command sent a scouting party in advance to seize the men on the road. The whole regiment came up, when a few shots were fired, and fell into the ambush. Alouzo, the Paraguayan officer, rushed from the woods, cut down four or five Brazilians, took several prisoners, wounded the officer, and routed the Brazilians.

Lieut. Bpadiello (Paraguayan) meanwhile in the rear, opened fire on the regiment, and completed the rout. The Brazilians fled to Villa Diego, the Paraguayans capturing horses, arms, and baggage. Subsequently the Brazilians fell back to Arequa.

From the prisoners taken the following facts were learned:—The regiment in question, No. 5, had just arrived from Humaita, and this was their first march into the country—the captain's name Cardoso. They confirm the arrival of the Count D'Eu, and state that Polidoro has come along with him. The Count since his arrival has done nothing save bestow decorations.

On the 27th the Brazilians again approached Patito Cue, but finding Paraguayans there retired on Atequá. This seems to indicate a movement by the Brazilians, but they are completely done up, short of men, horses, and munitions.

Cholera has left the Allied Army, but there is still great sickness, and the soldiers are half starved, owing to the scarcity of fresh beef, and the Brazilians have only two cavalry regiments well mounted, the 5th and 12th, which have come from Humaita, that fort being now deserted.

The Allied Army is represented as completely done up. Three Paraguayans and one Argentine had just arrived from the North, being taken prisoners by Lieutenant Cauteros close to Asuncion, they having left that city on the morning of the 26th to look for food. They were at once sent to Lopez's camp.

On Sunday, a grand religious ceremony took place, all the clergy of the town attending. Several new houses in front of the Plaza of Piribebui, are being erected and newly finished.

Estrella, dated 17th of April, Piribebui. Government decree decorating Captain Fretes with a silver medal of order of merit.

Captain Limeno named Commander of Horqueta. Captain Villalba Commander of San Isidro. Captain Gauto Commander of Lima, and Captain Sanchez Commander of Tacuati.

A leading article on the name of Paraguay, showing that all the world over the name of Paraguay is revered and respected for the bravery and heroism of its people.

Another article showing that the whole strength of the Brazilians is 8000 men, and that they will soon be cut up and done for.

A severe article on treason, and then news from the army. The Allies at Capiatia. The whole army only six or seven thousand men. Guillermo chief in command, and unable to move for want of horses. That Castro, with only a handful of men, is in command of Asuncion, and that the Allies have only 30 pieces of artillery.

Great discoveries of salt mines at the foot of the mountains. Salt, it seems, was very scarce, and this recent discovery is hailed as a sign of Providential help.

Captain Caballero has a magnificent chaera in the highest cultivation near Piribebui. Large brick kilns have also been started at this town, and the streets have all received new names. Ink is manufactured near the town, and large supplies received from the chaera of the Liqueiras. The paper is also manufactured there. Beef is also good and abundant, and all the families are represented as enjoying health and happiness.

No. 11.—31st March, 1869. Official Section—Decree appointing Lieutenant Davila and the Rev. José Maria Nuñez Knights of the Order of Merit. Two decrees appointing Juez de Paz for Acabri and Los Ajos.

An article on the duty to the mother country, calling upon the Paraguayan people to second the magnanimous efforts of Marshal Lopez.

Another article laudatory of the Great Marshal Lopez. Under the heading of "Esperanza," another peep to the inimitable virtues of ditto. Two columns, headed "The Alliance in its Nakedness," full of abuse against the Allies and Marshal Caxias, against whom the wrath of Heaven is invoked in no measured terms.

apprehensions for the future, and concluding with an exhortation to the Paraguayan people to persevere in their noble struggle.

Under the heading of 'Cronica Local' an account is given of the Church ceremonies performed on Easter Sunday in Penibebui. H.E. the Vice-President assisted at a solemn Mass, accompanied by all the celebrities, civil and military corporations. After the sermon a procession went round the plaza, which was crowded to excess.

Two or three other local pieces are given, and each paragraph ending with some allusion or other in praise of Marshal Lopez.

Policiayo Paes is the heading of the first article, that occupies more than a page and a-half, and is a tremendous invective against this individual, a priest whose only crime seems to have been desertion to the enemy. He is called all the names the dictionary can supply, and the greatest criminal that has ever existed would appear innocent in comparison with the Rev. P. Paes.

A short article follows on the duties to the Mother Country. The words of Lopez to some of his defeated troops after the battle of Lomas form the subject of another short article, from which we learn that Caballero was not killed in the fight as reported.

Deciry Haber is the title of a disquisition on the duties of every good citizen. Then follows an article on poultry, and the best mode of constructing a poultry yard.

La Industria and La Union then follow—two short articles. Then come the details of the battle of the 27th December, in which Lopez was defeated and his army completely routed. A résumé of this interesting account being too long for insertion here, we shall reserve it for our next issue.

The Cronica Local contains half a dozen short paragraphs of no general interest. In one of them, the families are recommended to form gardens round their houses in Piribebui, establish poultry yards and sow medicinal plants.

LATEST FROM ASUNCION.

ARRIVAL OF PAVON AND GOYA. Luque, May 13, 1869.

The Rosario expedition has picked up a number of cattle. Eight hundred horses have arrived at Asuncion, and more are expected. Heavy rains, Yquerey very high. Health of the army unchanged.

The Americans have not yet returned from the enemy's camp, whether it is said they have gone with General McMahon's recall. Lopez would not let the Commander of the English gunboat pass his lines. The latter will return to Asuncion.

The new hospital is being put up in Madam Lynch's house. A terrific fight took place on board of one of the ironclads above Asuncion. The Paraguayans boarded in broad day light, but they were mown down with grape, some even shot from the cannon's mouth. As yet no details, but it is represented as a horrible affair and great bloodshed.

"STANDARD" ABROAD.

AN EXCURSION TO LAKE MINI. 3rd Day—Cebollati to Puntas de Gutierrez.

Before leaving the Posada of Señor Corbo I must remark that it is one of the best to be met with in camp journeyings. The landlady keeps everything very neat, and Boniface is a hard-working fellow, who has turned his sword into a ploughshare. He served under the Blancos during the Flores war, and had a narrow escape for his life in the "rincon" hard by, on the morning that Carabajal caught Dionisio's men sleeping. A few months previous he had another miraculous escape, as he told us: while bathing at Montevideo he was carried out by the tide, when a Spanish navy-officer plunged in and rescued him. He does not know the name of his benefactor, but only that he was married to an Oriental lady named Dolores Caceres. On the close of the war, Corvo returned to his native locality, and lives in this very wild spot, surrounded by his family, devoting his leisure hours to gardening.

9 a.m.—We start in the midst of a dense fog. After half a league we have the misfortune to stick in a "pantano," from which the horses are unable to extricate us. We lighten the coach of all the baggage and try again, but all in vain. Then the mayoral and passengers begin to remove the mud with their hands, a most tedious and unpleasant job: the diligence only sinks deeper in the quagmire, and after two hours' struggling we have to abandon the effort, and send back to Corvo's for assistance. The fog still envelops the hills around.

9 a.m.—We cut down dry branches and make a fire to cook our breakfast. The meat is thrown among the live cinders, and in a few minutes the "churrasco" is ready; forks and plates are unnecessary, for never was dejeuner by the most accomplished "chef" half as sweet and savory as this "churrasco." The fog begins to clear as Sr. Ramirez comes in sight with six

oxen. After another hour's hard work we at last get the coach out, when a new difficulty occurs. The mayoral had turned the horses out to graze, without bobbing them, and now they have cleared out. The Italian bullock driver and the postilion go in chase of them.

12. Noon—The horses have been at last taken, after an exciting chase over hill and valley. We resume our journey. The country is as wild and dreary as yesterday. Ascending the next 'loma,' we get a glimpse of two houses, one is that of D. Fructos Olmos, the other (about three leagues off) is the abode of General Manduca Carabajal. We are now on the lands of D. Laureano Correa, whose estancia house stands in the midst of this solitude, a couple of leagues ahead. To the left is the property of a Brazilian named David Fernandez Santo, who owns thirty-five arroyos leagues of land, watered by four arroyos bearing the names of Malo, Tapas, Molles, and Godoy.

1.30 p.m.—Cross the Arroyo Piranga. Yonder is the Cerro Sepulturans. To the left, on the summit of an adjacent hill, is picturesquely situated the estancia of another of the Correa family. Deep very abundant.

2.30—Passing the base of Cerro Sepulturans, so called from a great slaughter of Indians by the early settlers. Here another mishap befalls us. Coming down the hill too quickly, the wheel of the coach cut off the hoof of one of the horses, and we are forced to turn the poor beast adrift to die. It would be a mercy to shoot him, but we have not time for that now. The sun is waning low, and we have yet some leagues before reaching the next post.

4.40—Puntas de Gutierrez. We have reached the post-house, after a wearisome stretch of eight leagues, and here we have to stop for the night. This post is a miserable place, kept by a poor widow with half a dozen fair-haired but unwashed children. The poor woman's husband was murdered five years ago by a band of stragglers from Flores' army, who came to rob the place. They surprised him in the hollow behind the rancho, but he fought gallantly, killing one and wounding another, before he fell. His son escaped on a fleet horse. The brigands plundered the little shop and left the widow a beggar. The poor woman, in a faded black gown, with furrows of grief in her cheeks, is a picture of the horrors caused in this unhappy country by war: her son is a postilion, and she ekes out in this way a wretched subsistence. A wooden cross in the hollow marks the spot where her husband was killed. The poor woman gives us a good supper and cedes her and her children's rude couches for our accommodation. We are to start at 7 a.m.

INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS.

I have observed in looking over the "Weekly Standard" for some time past your strong advocacy for sheepfarmers to turn their attention to the all important branch of industry, agriculture. Having recently arrived in this country, I naturally take a strong interest in its welfare, more so, perhaps, than those who have lived in it for some time. My expectations were not of the most sanguine nature, still I was not prepared for the abject misery which now reigns in the camp. Since I arrived I have kept my eyes open to the internal state of affairs in this province, and the conclusion I now come to is the same as yours. Some of your readers may hoot the idea of my experience, but I think the opinion of one who has left home, a country wealthy and with almost every internal resource, that that person's opinion at least should have some weight on the existing state of things here.

In Buenos Ayres I have in vain looked for some resource, something tangible, something to aid and support the country besides sheepfarming, but I really found nothing: billiard rooms, drinking saloons, thriving boarding houses, with noisy inmates, are not the signs of wealth to a city. In such places people sleep, they do not create; it is a mere exchange of money; something must be done in the background—the background is sheepfarming. At home we have plenty of such places, but we have also our coal and iron pits vomiting forth wealth daily; we have agriculture brought to the highest state of perfection; we have dense forests, from which the artisan can make the good ship or steamer, and thus Britain can send forth its own ships, laden with its own manufactures in a thousand different forms. Here we have no such things; the wealth of the Argentine Republic is at present its cattle, and the principal dependence for all supports is sheepfarming. The grand question arises, can sheepfarming at the present day, or can we by looking to the future, be able to say "can it pay," so as this Republic may go on and prosper, and be shoulder to shoulder with other republics?

From what I have seen, and from what I have heard, I have no hesitation in answering decidedly in the negative; the days of sheepfarming, in my opinion, are past; I can quite understand that during the American war, and previous to it, when there was no competition, how it did pay: shortly after the outbreak of the American war cotton that once sold for 90c. per lb. rose as high as \$1 per lb. wool followed close in the wake of cotton. Here, I am led to understand, they did not receive the advance in price they ought to have got, still the price they did get paid them well. At this time the sheepfarmer has all in his glory, with little to do (though some do work hard); his coffers were filled with the yellow metal called gold; then he could spend, having plenty of money, so that on what he (or they) spent towns rose up and flourished. Buenos Ayres spread its wings to vie with other cities; British and French manufactured goods came pouring in; the Onston House then put a strong prop under Government, the quay was animated with such a bustle and confusion that seemed to indicate

wealth and a lasting prosperity; indeed the good people were deceived; all is not gold that glitters; such prosperity was not to last without a check; America ceased in war; other countries with equal resources turned their attention to the growing of cotton and wool, and it is now an established fact brought out by the American war that Egypt can produce better cotton, and Queensland better wool. Such being the case, it is not likely that Europe is going to favor South America, when she can get a superior article for the same price.

What are sheepfarmers to do then? To be struck me that on such a land, why do the farmers produce wheat, potatoes, &c. In mentioning this to several, their reply was that they would gladly do so, but the rain in the summer months seldom visited the ground, destroying thereby their labor and capital. I admit, from what I have heard from those long resident in this country, that frequent droughts take place, still with I am morally convinced that with sheep, disposing of the wool and increase, and agriculture, that a family could live comfortably, and at the same time lay apart something for a rainy day. Horses to plough and harrow the ground he can keep for nothing; from the refuse of maize, wheat, &c. he could keep pigs and fowls; from his dairy he could have butter, cheese, &c.; in short, by trying to engage the farmers at home, I am very sure he could elevate himself considerably.

I have been struck, painfully so, at the careless manner the people of the camp look after their domestic animals: horses, ducks, geese, pigs, cats, dogs, &c. are allowed in many instances to provide for themselves; their roost is the top of the house, or some friendly tree; the poor solitary geese watch for the dawn of day on the camp. This, I am well aware, by the camp man is counted a small matter, in fact quite beneath his dignity.

When a hen in many instances brings as much as a sheep, when their produce, if looked after, yields a vast deal more, I think they should bestow more attention upon them. Why should not the camp people take the same care of domestic animals as the people at home? They have more scope for rearing them, and the fowls from what I have seen are not so particular in regard to meat as those at home. A house built where they could roost at night and deposit their eggs would not cost much, a matter simply of a day or two's work. This would, I am certain, amply repay him in a very short time.

Eggs in Buenos Ayres are selling—and do always sell—at a very high price. Butter is a luxury only for the wealthy, and bringing at present almost a fabulous price—this is clearly within their reach. A few dollars from this and that sources soon amounts to a pretty good sum. From what I have heard, from what I have seen, from what I find other countries doing, from my experience as a business man at home in such matters, I have not the least hesitation in saying that the palmy days of sheepfarming are decidedly gone past. When sheepfarmers have still a little amongst their hands, they should (not all at once launch into agriculture) turn their attention to something else. Not only have the good people of the Argentine Republic deceived themselves in regard to their permanent resources, but the delusion has spread to Europe, more especially to Great Britain.

Merchants looked upon South America as a country bounding in wealth, and of all sorts. The stories told at home of the abundance of wild game, the numerous herds of cattle and sheep running wild and could be had only for the catching, fired the mind of many youths, who left the plough, the anvil, and many the pen (!) for such a glorious country.

It is needless for me to say that this delusion was speedily expelled ere they were long here, and instead of finding the selves "gentlemen," they to their sorrow, found that they had to work as hard as at home, with a great many privations they never dreamt of, and wages, they little thought of. The stories of the bankrupts caught eagerly at this straw, taking it for a plank, shipped large quantities of goods, some, many of the returns were good, in the good times—this gave the merchants an impetus to send more. The result was soon manifest.

What between war and bad trade, the merchants succumb, paying 'O' in the pound, and making Buenos Ayres a city famed, not for a legitimate trade but for a horde of auctioneers—their goods lying here were by their tempting cheapness, thrust on them, so that at present it is hard for the merchant to do a legitimate business.

I freely admit that those who are proprietors of the camp can make it pay, but those who pay something like £20 or £70 per annum for one flock of sheep to graze upon—they cannot make it pay. It is a saying about such that those who rent camp ground at present work only for the owner of the ground.

Did the camp man possess in his daily life all the luxuries of town life, such as schooling for his children, medical attendance when any of his family were sick, visits from friends, a night now and then to some place of amusement where he could amuse himself and exchange ideas, we could easily understand why he remained so steadfast to sheepfarming.

These pleasures none he nor his never enjoy. The children of the poor grow up in total and blind ignorance; new clothes are seldom seen—days, many weeks, pass away without seeing a friend, and in many instances, without even seeing a native. Privations of no common nature the camp man calmly endures. His children may be sick—he lacks the skill and the medicine to cure them; they may be scant of clothes, he is helpless to provide more; they grow up ignorant, he has not the means to prevent it; indeed it frequently happens that men often forget what they are. Indifferent themselves in regard to education, they allow their children to grow up "untutted," and like them, their knowledge when men consists of sheep, horses, and calves.

The camp man's food lacks comfort. Milk he seldom sees, soft bread he seldom eats; indeed he and his are only too glad to try their masticators on flinty biscuits. Butter perhaps has never been on his table; indeed it would take too much time and too much of your space to enumerate all the inconveniences of camp life. I for one would go through the ordeal cheerfully, but to do so I would have hope to cheer me that better days were in store. If the camp man was making for his children a 'goodly inheritance,' I would

proceeding sitting having been read and approved, and some bills sent from the other Chamber referred to Committee, the House immediately rose. Dr. Quintana presided.

The news from Montevideo seems to point at last to a settlement of the monetary crisis in a way that has been long said by some parties to be the only one by which extrication from the present state of things can be found. We consider it highly probable that the conversion of the La Plata Bank into a National institution will, ere long, become an accomplished fact. The question now is, not whether this measure can be looked on as perfectly satisfactory in a strictly financial sense, but whether it is not, after all, the only solution possible under existing circumstances. Although the establishment of a National Bank, or, in other words, an irredeemable currency, is, in any way, a grievous disaster and evil for a country; yet, if economy and sound statesman-like views are brought vigorously to bear on the management of affairs when the present state of uncertainty is brought to a close, the Republic of Uruguay may yet recover from the state of prostration to which the incompetency of previous rulers, and the rashness and recklessness of her mercantile classes have reduced her.

The chapel belonging to the French Convent is now finished. The pulpit, which is one of the finest in this city, is the munificent gift of Sr. Don Juan N. Fernandez. The Convent, which is one of the most useful institutions in this city, educates about 120 young ladies of the first families in B. Ayres, and also supports and educates gratis a number of poor orphans. The superiors of this Convent is at present in Paris on business connected with the Order.

One of the finest buildings at the South end of the city is Mr. Anacharsis Linares' new house at the corner of Venezuela and Bolivar. We are glad to see that Mr. Linares has rounded the corner of his mansion, the front of which is an imitation of the River Plate Bank Building in Calle Reconquista.

Owing to the high price of bricks and lime, many parties are prevented from building, and have determined to wait until spring. We learn from an experienced builder that the cost of building at present is some fifteen to twenty per cent. dearer than in the summer months. The winter has set in so suddenly and so cold that the applications for house coal can hardly be filled. The price of good coal has opened this winter at \$50 per ton. This price is so high that few families will be able to enjoy the luxury of fire in the winter evenings. As there is at present more coal in Montevideo than can be consumed for the next six months, we hope some of our friends down there will take it into their heads to send us up a couple of dozen cargoes. An ounce a ton for coal should be the highest price for this most useful and necessary commodity.

Application has been made to all the estancias about Ranchos for free grants of land for the extension of the Southern Railway. All have agreed to give same, with the exception of Sr. Alegre, who complains that the land asked from him is 50 yards wide, which he considers is too much. We sent immediately on the appearance of our Handbook, some months ago, a few copies to the ancient city of Marseille, and a few to Genoa. To be candid, we did not expect a brilliant financial result from the venture, having been chiefly actuated by patriotic and philanthropic motives. The Pointou, from the above mentioned ports, cast anchor in our roads yesterday, bringing no less than 470 passengers; the largest number we believe ever brought to Buenos Ayres by a single ship. We have reason to believe that this sudden increase in the immigration to our country is to be attributed to the diffusion of the information contained in our Handbook, amongst a class of people who were hitherto entirely ignorant of the future advantages held out by this country to settlers. It is needless to add that it is deeply gratifying to us to find so practically confirmed the favorable views entertained of our work in this country by all parties, in the press and people, except, apparently, the National Government.

The well-known pianist, Mr. A. Bussmeyer, sole agent for Steinway & Sons of New York, has received his first supply of pianos from that celebrated establishment. They are on exhibition at Messrs. Jacobi & Dominico's music store in Calle Florida, and surpass everything yet imported into this country in power, brilliancy, and sweetness.

We have seen exhibited in a window in Calle 25, in Montevideo, some very fine large pictures from the well-known studio of Messrs. Chute & Brooks, which are of the rarest possible excellence, combining accuracy and force in outline, with tone and harmony such as we have rarely seen, inasmuch that their copies from life seem to be transcripts from paintings; they really do credit to these gentlemen, who already enjoy a fine reputation.

The rumors concerning the intended movements of H.E. the Honorable Mr.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The America and Rio del Uruguay arrived from Montevideo yesterday. The Pointou was telegraphed on the previous evening. This steamer brings dates from Europe to the 17th ult., but there is nothing new to note respecting European politics, though in all quarters anxiety still exists to a great extent respecting the preservation of peace. "Bullier's Correspondence," the official connections of which are well known, asserts that France is only waiting for an opportunity to settle all scores with Prussia. There is, however, no appearance on the surface of the French Government's revealing such an intention. Markets for our products at home are still looking downward, and no appearance of a recovery.

The Chamber of Deputies met on Monday at half-past one o'clock—30 Deputies present. The minutes of

I am, &c., ERIN. \* I happened to call upon an Englishman who had charge of a flock of sheep on thirds. He had a fine family, the eldest a girl of 14 or 18. None of them could read. A little boy, five little smart boys, had to attend school; he of course could not read.



Table with columns for 'GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY' and 'THE NORTHERN RAILWAY', listing train numbers, routes, and departure/arrival times.

From the 23rd day of MARCH, 1869, the Trains will run as follows:
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS THE TRAINS WILL RUN HALF HOURS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M., BETWEEN BUENOS AYRES AND BARRACAS ONLY.

Table with columns for 'GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY' and 'THE NORTHERN RAILWAY', listing train numbers, routes, and departure/arrival times.

Passengers can procure tickets for any Station on the Line at the Lima Terminus.
Passengers travelling on the Tramway without a railway ticket, must pay \$5 first-class, and \$3 second.

Table with columns for 'GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY' and 'THE NORTHERN RAILWAY', listing train numbers, routes, and departure/arrival times.

THE ADMINISTRATION
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 | INCOME, £110,760.

MR. DAVID STEWART, Formerly of Messrs. Stewart Rowell, Bazaar & Co., of Aberdeen.
75 MARK-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Table with columns for 'GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY' and 'THE NORTHERN RAILWAY', listing train numbers, routes, and departure/arrival times.

On and after the 23rd day of March, 1869, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under:
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS THE TRAINS WILL RUN HALF HOURS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M., BETWEEN BUENOS AYRES AND BARRACAS ONLY.

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SAILMAKER-CALLE CANGALLO, 26
In the above Establishment a first-class collection of toiles, sails, valid sin fondo, covers for carts, water buckets, etc. Carpets can always be made to order at the shortest notice, and at a moderate price.

LEWELLYN JONES AND CO.
Of the Pharmaceutical Society of London, and from Squires, Chemist in Ordinary to the Queen, London.
48 and 60 CALLE FLORIDA, Buenos Ayres.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.
On and after the 1st December, 1868, the Trains will run as follows:
From Rosario, at 8 A.M.

LIBRERIA AMERICANA
74 - CALLE FLORIDA - 74
English Books & Stationery.

LIBRERIA AMERICANA
74 - CALLE FLORIDA - 74
English Books & Stationery.

SEWING MACHINES.
Large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.

CHAPMAN, CALLENDER, AND COMPANY.
ENGLISH WAREHOUSEMAN, No. 210, CALLE MISIONES, No. 160, CALLE SARANDI, MONTEVIDEO.

WHY HAVE GREY HAIR?
L. L. JONES AND CO'S DEPOT.
NO OIL.
ROSETTER'S HAIR RESTORER.
NO DYE.

SANTA FE RACING CLUB.
SANTA FE RACES.
To be held at Haldon on the 27th of May, 1869.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.
On and after the 1st December, 1868, the Trains will run as follows:
From Rosario, at 8 A.M.

LIBRERIA AMERICANA
74 - CALLE FLORIDA - 74
English Books & Stationery.

LIBRERIA AMERICANA
74 - CALLE FLORIDA - 74
English Books & Stationery.

SEWING MACHINES.
Large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.

CHAPMAN, CALLENDER, AND COMPANY.
ENGLISH WAREHOUSEMAN, No. 210, CALLE MISIONES, No. 160, CALLE SARANDI, MONTEVIDEO.

SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAU AND Co.
101-Cangallo-103
The immense advantages of Account Current opened at a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo are now so generally felt and appreciated in the city...

CONDITONS
First-The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

ANGERS MANUFACTURES, GUSTAVE HAMONET, Agent for South America.
Reference to Messrs. PAUL LAVOCAT & Co.

REMOVAL.
GALBRAITH & HUNTER
NOW OPENED
NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, No. 55, CALLE DEFENSA.

T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co.,
83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda, BUENOS AYRES.
WAREHOUSE MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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

FOR SALE AT 60 PASEO JULIO, Mackerel, No. 1, Tongues and Bones, in Kits. Salmon, Condensed Milk in Tins.

BOARD OR LOBBING BY THE MONTH OR BY THE DAY.
From \$30 per day and upwards.
Mrs. ROBERTS having taken a very large House, at No. 27 Calle Defensa, situated in the centre of Buenos Ayres, begs to intimate to the Public generally that she is in a position to afford accommodation according to their wishes, either with a Suite of Rooms of Private Apartments.

Equitable Life Assurance Society.
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Sum Assured during the Fiscal Year, terminating January 31, 1868, \$17,920,131.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 361 CALLE UYUO.
The Steamers of this Agency will run as follows:
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT CORDOBA, (ARGENTINE REPUBLIC)
The National Commissioners of the Exhibition, to be held in the City of Cordoba (Argentine Republic), have the honour to invite Contractors of every kind of Machinery appropriate for rural industries and agricultural and mining purposes, &c., to exhibit their handwork in said Exhibition.

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