

MAUSA BANK, 101-103 CALLE OANGALLO

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit 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 obligations 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 parties who prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously agreed under conditions established for each class of operations. Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of business, and which the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checks, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubletons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, 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, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and other places in the Province, England and France, as 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. MATA & Co. M. DE FREITAS AMORIM. January 1st, 1869.

MAUSA BANK, 101-103 CALLE OANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. Deposits on 15 days' notice, per cent. Do. do. do. 30 days' do. paper Do. do. do. 30 days' do. gold Do. do. do. 30 days' do. gold Fixed deposits from P. P. MATA & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM. Jan. 1, 1869.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, ON 27th MAY. At Rio de Janeiro, the "Auro" will meet with and will transfer to the crew 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 "Auro" will leave precisely at that hour. CARGO will, in future, be Received on Board the "Auro" 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, £35 and upwards. Ditto, to Lisbon, £25 and upwards. Ditto, to Rio de Janeiro, £20 and upwards. RETURN TICKETS granted at the above Rates for TWELVE MONTHS. A Deduction of ONE-SIXTH made to Families Paying the Higher Rates, when such equal or exceed Four Adult Passages. Persons desiring of prepaying the cost of Passage, from Europe to this port, of their respective relatives or friends, can make arrangements to that effect, if agreeable to them, at this Agency. RETURN TICKETS are now Issued to RIO DE JANEIRO, available for SIX Months, with an Abatement of 25 per Cent. For further particulars, apply to ABRAHAM ROBINSON, Calle Parque 88.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHIEF OFFICES: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO. BRANCHES: Buenos Aires, Rosario, B. O. GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Plaza Constitucion, Montevideo, Corrientes, Colonia, San Vicente, Chacabuco, Gandara, Chascomus. NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Retiro, Belgrano, Olivares. MAIN LINE TARIEFF: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, 50m/c, or 35c. For every additional Ten Words, 32m/c, or 25c. GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIEFF: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, from Central Telegraph Station, 75 Cms. From Central Telegraph Station to the other Stations on the Line, 85m/c. Half of the above Tarieffs for every additional Ten Words. Messages delivered Free within Three Squares from the Plaza Constitucion, and Six Squares from the Central Telegraph Station, beyond this distance One Penny Dollar. Special Delivery Rates for other Stations to be fixed upon at the time of receiving for transmission. The above Rates will be added to the Company's Charges made for Telegrams to or from the British Islands; also to Stations on the Northern Railway. NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIEFF: From Buenos Aires, 100m/c. From Montevideo, 120m/c. From Rosario, 150m/c. From Bahia, 200m/c. From Pernambuco, 250m/c. From St. Vincent, 300m/c. From Lisbon, 400m/c. From Southampton, 500m/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 9 p.m. Messages for Mail Steamers taken on the Morning of the departure of the Mails from Montevideo for Rio and Europe.

JOHN THOMSON & CO. SHIPBROKER, SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES.

OFFICE—20 CALLE LAS PIEDRAS ROSARIO. JOHN THOMSON & CO. SHIPBROKER, SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES. OFFICE—20 CALLE LAS PIEDRAS ROSARIO. 17, xp, 17f

ST. ALOYSIUS' SCHOOL.

Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, 248—CALLE CHACABUCO—215 Offers an English Education, comprising Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Composition. Morning Classes from 9 to 12, 1 1/2 to 3. Evening classes for Plain and Fancy Work. To be paid in advance Monthly. Those who are unable to pay are taught in the afternoon.

REAL YUNGAS COFFEE.

Just received, a consignment of this generally far-famed Coffee, which is the best of its kind, moderate price and in quantities, from 25lbs. upwards.

JOHN EASTMAN & SON, IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted in 1803. Subscribed and invested capital, One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds. The Company insures Houses or other Buildings, Goods or Merchandise, deposited in Private Stores, or Custom House, Manufacturing and Training Stock, Ships in Port, and the Cargoes of such Ships, and almost every description of Property against loss and damage by Fire. Rates of Premium varying according to the nature of the Risks, and will be found as moderate as any other first-class Company. The Company's large Capital, as well as the Board of Directors, composed of Members of the highest standing in the United Kingdom, offer the greatest possible solidity and confidence to the Assured. The undersigned, Agents of this Company for the River Plate, and authorized by Power of Attorney to issue Policies and to settle in Buenos Ayres all losses that may occur from Fire and Lightning, with the usual liberality and promptness for which this Company is so favorably known. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Company's Agents, MANTLES & FEIBER, Calle Chacabuco, No. 141 y 21, 272, 1m, 1m, 2.

HORSES OF ENGLISH BLOOD.

Members of the Jockey Club, and others who desire to possess Half or Three-quarter-bred Horses or Bares, for racing, hunting, racing, or for general use, may be assured that the highest calculated to get good racing stock, can be had on application to Charles Lewis, Esq. Agent of "Standard" Office, or Charles de los Alaroz, Quilmes. On the 6th of May Mr. Lewis will be at the Belgrano Race Course, and will be able to give any information regarding the Stud under his charge at present, and can engage to train these horses for any of the above purposes.

JAMES S. HILLMAN & CO., DONOVAN AND BENTHAM.

Wool and General Produce Brokers, 683—CALLE RIVADAVIA—3, 250, 12m, 251. DONOVAN AND BENTHAM, Wool and General Produce Brokers, 683—CALLE RIVADAVIA—3, 250, 12m, 251.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Current deposits opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing checks—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of pledging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof rooms for safe custody. Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal—Interest on such as regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers. Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places:—London, Hamburg, Genoa, Liverpool, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario & Cordoba, Antwerp, Rosario & Cordoba. All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland, Buenos Ayres, March, 1869.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows:— On deposit in both currencies interest 3 per cent. current, on deposit on seven days' notice 3 1/2 " " " do. on 30 days' notice, 4 " " " " " do. on 90 days' notice, 4 1/2 " " " " " do. on 180 days' notice, 5 " " " " " do. on 360 days' notice, 6 " " " " " do. on 720 days' notice, 7 " " " " " do. on 1080 days' notice, 8 " " " " " do. on 1440 days' notice, 9 " " " " " do. on 1800 days' notice, 10 " " " " " do. on 2160 days' notice, 11 " " " " " do. on 2520 days' notice, 12 " " " " " do. on 2880 days' notice, 13 " " " " " do. on 3240 days' notice, 14 " " " " " do. on 3600 days' notice, 15 " " " " " do. on 3960 days' notice, 16 " " " " " do. on 4320 days' notice, 17 " " " " " do. on 4680 days' notice, 18 " " " " " do. on 5040 days' notice, 19 " " " " " do. on 5400 days' notice, 20 " " " " " do. on 5760 days' notice, 21 " " " " " do. on 6120 days' notice, 22 " " " " " do. on 6480 days' notice, 23 " " " " " do. on 6840 days' notice, 24 " " " " " do. on 7200 days' notice, 25 " " " " " do. on 7560 days' notice, 26 " " " " " do. on 7920 days' notice, 27 " " " " " do. on 8280 days' notice, 28 " " " " " do. on 8640 days' notice, 29 " " " " " do. on 9000 days' notice, 30 " " " " " do. on 9360 days' notice, 31 " " " " " do. on 9720 days' notice, 32 " " " " " do. on 10080 days' notice, 33 " " " " " do. on 10440 days' notice, 34 " " " " " do. on 10800 days' notice, 35 " " " " " do. on 11160 days' notice, 36 " " " " " do. on 11520 days' notice, 37 " " " " " do. on 11880 days' notice, 38 " " " " " do. on 12240 days' notice, 39 " " " " " do. on 12600 days' notice, 40 " " " " " do. on 12960 days' notice, 41 " " " " " do. on 13320 days' notice, 42 " " " " " do. on 13680 days' notice, 43 " " " " " do. on 14040 days' notice, 44 " " " " " do. on 14400 days' notice, 45 " " " " " do. on 14760 days' notice, 46 " " " " " do. on 15120 days' notice, 47 " " " " " do. on 15480 days' notice, 48 " " " " " do. on 15840 days' notice, 49 " " " " " do. on 16200 days' notice, 50 " " " " " do. on 16560 days' notice, 51 " " " " " do. on 16920 days' notice, 52 " " " " " do. on 17280 days' notice, 53 " " " " " do. on 17640 days' notice, 54 " " " " " do. on 18000 days' notice, 55 " " " " " do. on 18360 days' notice, 56 " " " " " do. on 18720 days' notice, 57 " " " " " do. on 19080 days' notice, 58 " " " " " do. on 19440 days' notice, 59 " " " " " do. on 19800 days' notice, 60 " " " " " do. on 20160 days' notice, 61 " " " " " do. on 20520 days' notice, 62 " " " " " do. on 20880 days' notice, 63 " " " " " do. on 21240 days' notice, 64 " " " " " do. on 21600 days' notice, 65 " " " " " do. on 21960 days' notice, 66 " " " " " do. on 22320 days' notice, 67 " " " " " do. on 22680 days' notice, 68 " " " " " do. on 23040 days' notice, 69 " " " " " do. on 23400 days' notice, 70 " " " " " do. on 23760 days' notice, 71 " " " " " do. on 24120 days' notice, 72 " " " " " do. on 24480 days' notice, 73 " " " " " do. on 24840 days' notice, 74 " " " " " do. on 25200 days' notice, 75 " " " " " do. on 25560 days' notice, 76 " " " " " do. on 25920 days' notice, 77 " " " " " do. on 26280 days' notice, 78 " " " " " do. on 26640 days' notice, 79 " " " " " do. on 27000 days' notice, 80 " " " " " do. on 27360 days' notice, 81 " " " " " do. on 27720 days' notice, 82 " " " " " do. on 28080 days' notice, 83 " " " " " do. on 28440 days' notice, 84 " " " " " do. on 28800 days' notice, 85 " " " " " do. on 29160 days' notice, 86 " " " " " do. on 29520 days' notice, 87 " " " " " do. on 29880 days' notice, 88 " " " " " do. on 30240 days' notice, 89 " " " " " do. on 30600 days' notice, 90 " " " " " do. on 30960 days' notice, 91 " " " " " do. on 31320 days' notice, 92 " " " " " do. on 31680 days' notice, 93 " " " " " do. on 32040 days' notice, 94 " " " " " do. on 32400 days' notice, 95 " " " " " do. on 32760 days' notice, 96 " " " " " do. on 33120 days' notice, 97 " " " " " do. on 33480 days' notice, 98 " " " " " do. on 33840 days' notice, 99 " " " " " do. on 34200 days' notice, 100 " " " " " do. on 34560 days' notice, 101 " " " " " do. on 34920 days' notice, 102 " " " " " do. on 35280 days' notice, 103 " " " " " do. on 35640 days' notice, 104 " " " " " do. on 36000 days' notice, 105 " " " " " do. on 36360 days' notice, 106 " " " " " do. on 36720 days' notice, 107 " " " " " do. on 37080 days' notice, 108 " " " " " do. on 37440 days' notice, 109 " " " " " do. on 37800 days' notice, 110 " " " " " do. on 38160 days' notice, 111 " " " " " do. on 38520 days' notice, 112 " " " " " do. on 38880 days' notice, 113 " " " " " do. on 39240 days' notice, 114 " " " " " do. on 39600 days' notice, 115 " " " " " do. on 39960 days' notice, 116 " " " " " do. on 40320 days' notice, 117 " " " " " do. on 40680 days' notice, 118 " " " " " do. on 41040 days' notice, 119 " " " " " do. on 41400 days' notice, 120 " " " " " do. on 41760 days' notice, 121 " " " " " do. on 42120 days' notice, 122 " " " " " do. on 42480 days' notice, 123 " " " " " do. on 42840 days' notice, 124 " " " " " do. on 43200 days' notice, 125 " " " " " do. on 43560 days' notice, 126 " " " " " do. on 43920 days' notice, 127 " " " " " do. on 44280 days' notice, 128 " " " " " do. on 44640 days' notice, 129 " " " " " do. on 45000 days' notice, 130 " " " " " do. on 45360 days' notice, 131 " " " " " do. on 45720 days' notice, 132 " " " " " do. on 46080 days' notice, 133 " " " " " do. on 46440 days' notice, 134 " " " " " do. on 46800 days' notice, 135 " " " " " do. on 47160 days' notice, 136 " " " " " do. on 47520 days' notice, 137 " " " " " do. on 47880 days' notice, 138 " " " " " do. on 48240 days' notice, 139 " " " " " do. on 48600 days' notice, 140 " " " " " do. on 48960 days' notice, 141 " " " " " do. on 49320 days' notice, 142 " " " " " do. on 49680 days' notice, 143 " " " " " do. on 50040 days' notice, 144 " " " " " do. on 50400 days' notice, 145 " " " " " do. on 50760 days' notice, 146 " " " " " do. on 51120 days' notice, 147 " " " " " do. on 51480 days' notice, 148 " " " " " do. on 51840 days' notice, 149 " " " " " do. on 52200 days' notice, 150 " " " " " do. on 52560 days' notice, 151 " " " " " do. on 52920 days' notice, 152 " " " " " do. on 53280 days' notice, 153 " " " " " do. on 53640 days' notice, 154 " " " " " do. on 54000 days' notice, 155 " " " " " do. on 54360 days' notice, 156 " " " " " do. on 54720 days' notice, 157 " " " " " do. on 55080 days' notice, 158 " " " " " do. on 55440 days' notice, 159 " " " " " do. on 55800 days' notice, 160 " " " " " do. on 56160 days' notice, 161 " " " " " do. on 56520 days' notice, 162 " " " " " do. on 56880 days' notice, 163 " " " " " do. on 57240 days' notice, 164 " " " " " do. on 57600 days' notice, 165 " " " " " do. on 57960 days' notice, 166 " " " " " do. on 58320 days' notice, 167 " " " " " do. on 58680 days' notice, 168 " " " " " do. on 59040 days' notice, 169 " " " " " do. on 59400 days' notice, 170 " " " " " do. on 59760 days' notice, 171 " " " " " do. on 60120 days' notice, 172 " " " " " do. on 60480 days' notice, 173 " " " " " do. on 60840 days' notice, 174 " " " " " do. on 61200 days' notice, 175 " " " " " do. on 61560 days' notice, 176 " " " " " do. on 61920 days' notice, 177 " " " " " do. on 62280 days' notice, 178 " " " " " do. on 62640 days' notice, 179 " " " " " do. on 63000 days' notice, 180 " " " " " do. on 63360 days' notice, 181 " " " " " do. on 63720 days' notice, 182 " " " " " do. on 64080 days' notice, 183 " " " " " do. on 64440 days' notice, 184 " " " " " do. on 64800 days' notice, 185 " " " " " do. on 65160 days' notice, 186 " " " " " do. on 65520 days' notice, 187 " " " " " do. on 65880 days' notice, 188 " " " " " do. on 66240 days' notice, 189 " " " " " do. on 66600 days' notice, 190 " " " " " do. on 66960 days' notice, 191 " " " " " do. on 67320 days' notice, 192 " " " " " do. on 67680 days' notice, 193 " " " " " do. on 68040 days' notice, 194 " " " " " do. on 68400 days' notice, 195 " " " " " do. on 68760 days' notice, 196 " " " " " do. on 69120 days' notice, 197 " " " " " do. on 69480 days' notice, 198 " " " " " do. on 69840 days' notice, 199 " " " " " do. on 70200 days' notice, 200 " " " " " do. on 70560 days' notice, 201 " " " " " do. on 70920 days' notice, 202 " " " " " do. on 71280 days' notice, 203 " " " " " do. on 71640 days' notice, 204 " " " " " do. on 72000 days' notice, 205 " " " " " do. on 72360 days' notice, 206 " " " " " do. on 72720 days' notice, 207 " " " " " do. on 73080 days' notice, 208 " " " " " do. on 73440 days' notice, 209 " " " " " do. on 73800 days' notice, 210 " " " " " do. on 74160 days' notice, 211 " " " " " do. on 74520 days' notice, 212 " " " " " do. on 74880 days' notice, 213 " " " " " do. on 75240 days' notice, 214 " " " " " do. on 75600 days' notice, 215 " " " " " do. on 75960 days' notice, 216 " " " " " do. on 76320 days' notice, 217 " " " " " do. on 76680 days' notice, 218 " " " " " do. on 77040 days' notice, 219 " " " " " do. on 77400 days' notice, 220 " " " " " do. on 77760 days' notice, 221 " " " " " do. on 78120 days' notice, 222 " " " " " do. on 78480 days' notice, 223 " " " " " do. on 78840 days' notice, 224 " " " " " do. on 79200 days' notice, 225 " " " " " do. on 79560 days' notice, 226 " " " " " do. on 79920 days' notice, 227 " " " " " do. on 80280 days' notice, 228 " " " " " do. on 80640 days' notice, 229 " " " " " do. on 81000 days' notice, 230 " " " " " do. on 81360 days' notice, 231 " " " " " do. on 81720 days' notice, 232 " " " " " do. on 82080 days' notice, 233 " " " " " do. on 82440 days' notice, 234 " " " " " do. on 82800 days' notice, 235 " " " " " do. on 83160 days' notice, 236 " " " " " do. on 83520 days' notice, 237 " " " " " do. on 83880 days' notice, 238 " " " " " do. on 84240 days' notice, 239 " " " " " do. on 84600 days' notice, 240 " " " " " do. on 84960 days' notice, 241 " " " " " do. on 85320 days' notice, 242 " " " " " do. on 85680 days' notice, 243 " " " " " do. on 86040 days' notice, 244 " " " " " do. on 86400 days' notice, 245 " " " " " do. on 86760 days' notice, 246 " " " " " do. on 87120 days' notice, 247 " " " " " do. on 87480 days' notice, 248 " " " " " do. on 87840 days' notice, 249 " " " " " do. on 88200 days' notice, 250 " " " " " do. on 88560 days' notice, 251 " " " " " do. on 88920 days' notice, 252 " " " " " do. on 89280 days' notice, 253 " " " " " do. on 89640 days' notice, 254 " " " " " do. on 90000 days' notice, 255 " " " " " do. on 90360 days' notice, 256 " " " " " do. on 90720 days' notice, 257 " " " " " do. on 91080 days' notice, 258 " " " " " do. on 91440 days' notice, 259 " " " " " do. on 91800 days' notice, 260 " " " " " do. on 92160 days' notice, 261 " " " " " do. on 92520 days' notice, 262 " " " " " do. on 92880 days' notice, 263 " " " " " do. on 93240 days' notice, 264 " " " " " do. on 93600 days' notice, 265 " " " " " do. on 93960 days' notice, 266 " " " " " do. on 94320 days' notice, 267 " " " " " do. on 94680 days' notice, 268 " " " " " do. on 95040 days' notice, 269 " " " " " do. on 95400 days' notice, 270 " " " " " do. on 95760 days' notice, 271 " " " " " do. on 96120 days' notice, 272 " " " " " do. on 96480 days' notice, 273 " " " " " do. on 96840 days' notice, 274 " " " " " do. on 97200 days' notice, 275 " " " " " do. on 97560 days' notice, 276 " " " " " do. on 97920 days' notice, 277 " " " " " do. on 98280 days' notice, 278 " " " " " do. on 98640 days' notice, 279 " " " " " do. on 99000 days' notice, 280 " " " " " do. on 99360 days' notice, 281 " " " " " do. on 99720 days' notice, 282 " " " " " do. on 100080 days' notice, 283 " " " " " do. on 100440 days' notice, 284 " " " " " do. on 100800 days' notice, 285 " " " " " do. on 101160 days' notice, 286 " " " " " do. on 101520 days' notice, 287 " " " " " do. on 101880 days' notice, 288 " " " " " do. on 102240 days' notice, 289 " " " " " do. on 102600 days' notice, 290 " " " " " do. on 102960 days' notice, 291 " " " " " do. on 103320 days' notice, 292 " " " " " do. on 103680 days' notice, 293 " " " " " do. on 104040 days' notice, 294 " " " " " do. on 104400 days' notice, 295 " " " " " do. on 104760 days' notice, 296 " " " " " do. on 105120 days' notice, 297 " " " " " do. on 105480 days' notice, 298 " " " " " do. on 105840 days' notice, 299 " " " " " do. on 106200 days' notice, 300 " " " " " do. on 106560 days' notice, 301 " " " " " do. on 106920 days' notice, 302 " " " " " do. on 107280 days' notice, 303 " " " " " do. on 107640 days' notice, 304 " " " " " do. on 108000 days' notice, 305 " " " " " do. on 108360 days' notice, 306 " " " " " do. on 108720 days' notice, 307 " " " " " do. on 109080 days' notice, 308 " " " " " do. on 109440 days' notice, 309 " " " " " do. on 109800 days' notice, 310 " " " " " do. on 110160 days' notice, 311 " " " " " do. on 110520 days' notice, 312 " " " " " do. on 110880 days' notice, 313 " " " " " do. on 111240 days' notice, 314 " " " " " do. on 111600 days' notice, 315 " " " " " do. on 111960 days' notice, 316 " " " " " do. on 112320 days' notice, 317 " " " " " do. on 112680 days' notice, 318 " " " " " do. on 113040 days' notice, 319 " " " " " do. on 113400 days' notice, 320 " " " " " do. on 113760 days' notice, 321 " " " " " do. on 114120 days' notice, 322 " " " " " do. on 114480 days' notice, 323 " " " " " do. on 114840 days' notice, 324 " " " " " do. on 115200 days' notice, 325 " " " " " do. on 115560 days' notice, 326 " " " " " do. on 115920 days' notice, 327 " " " " " do. on 116280 days' notice, 328 " " " " " do. on 116640 days' notice, 329 " " " " " do. on 117000 days' notice, 330 " " " " " do. on 117360 days' notice, 331 " " " " " do. on 117720 days' notice, 332 " " " " " do. on 118080 days' notice, 333 " " " " " do. on 118440 days' notice, 334 " " " " " do. on 118800 days' notice, 335 " " " " " do. on 119160 days' notice, 336 " " " " " do. on 119520 days' notice, 337 " " " " " do. on 119880 days' notice, 338 " " " " " do. on 120240 days' notice, 339 " " " " " do. on 120600 days' notice, 340 " " " " " do. on 120960 days' notice, 341 " " " " " do. on 121320 days' notice, 342 " " " " " do. on 121680 days' notice, 343 " " " " " do. on 122040 days' notice, 344 " " " " " do. on 122400 days' notice, 345 " " " " " do. on 122760 days' notice, 346 " " " " " do. on 123120 days' notice, 347 " " " " " do. on 123480 days' notice, 348 " " " " " do. on 123840 days' notice, 349 " " " " " do. on 124200 days' notice, 350 " " " " " do. on 124560 days' notice, 351 " " " " " do. on 124920 days' notice, 352 " " " " " do. on 125280 days' notice, 353 " " " " " do. on 125640 days' notice, 354 " " " " " do. on 126000 days' notice, 355 " " " " " do. on 126360 days' notice, 356 " " " " " do. on 126720 days' notice, 357 " " " " " do. on 127080 days' notice, 358 " " " " " do. on 127440 days' notice, 359 " " " " " do. on 127800 days' notice, 360 " " " " " do. on 128160 days' notice, 361 " " " " " do. on 128520 days' notice, 362 " " " " " do. on 128880 days' notice, 363 " " " " " do. on 129240 days' notice, 364 " " " " " do. on 129600 days' notice, 365 " " " " " do. on 129960 days' notice, 366 " " " " " do. on 130320 days' notice, 367 " " " " " do. on 130680 days' notice, 368 " " " " " do. on 131040 days' notice, 369 " " " " " do. on 131400 days' notice, 370 " " " " " do. on 131760 days' notice, 371 " " " " " do. on 132120 days' notice, 372 " " " " " do. on 132480 days' notice, 373 " " " " " do. on 132840 days' notice, 374 " " " " " do. on 133200 days' notice, 375 " " " " " do. on 133560 days' notice, 376 " " " " " do. on 133920 days' notice, 377 " " " " " do. on 134280 days' notice, 378 " " " " " do. on 134640 days' notice, 379 " " " " " do. on 135000 days' notice, 380 " " " " " do. on 135360 days' notice, 381 " " " " " do. on 135720 days' notice, 382 " " " " " do. on 136080 days' notice, 383 " " " " " do. on 136440 days' notice, 384 " " " " " do. on 136800 days' notice, 385 " " " " " do. on 137160 days' notice, 386 " " " " " do. on 137520 days' notice, 387 " " " " " do. on 137880 days' notice, 388 " " " " " do. on 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ALCAZAR LYRIQUE,
196—CALE VICTORIA—196

GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY EVENING.
DIRECTOR:
MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE
SOLIS OPERA COMPANY,
MONTVIDEO.

SIG. FESTALDOR'S Grand Opera Com-
pany give performances at the Solis
Theatre three times a week.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH,
MONTVIDEO.

MASS and BENEVOLENCE every Sunday a
Twelve o'clock, and an English Sermon by
Father Leprieux.
24

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103 Calle Zavala 103.
PRICE, \$24 w/n.

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WEEKLY, per Month \$5
PACKET EDITION, Single Copy 20
Do do mailed from Chile, in-
cluding postage (per annum) 22
Advertisements in DAILY, not exceeding five
lines, three insertions, \$10.
Do WEEKLY, one insertion, \$5.
Do PERMANENT, at conventional rates.
"Standards" Office, January 1st, 1869.

TO CORRESPONDENTS
No notice can be taken of anonymous com-
munications. Whatever is intended for
insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer; not
necessarily for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil nisi adaequum, nil veri non adaequum dicitur"
Cicero.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM
FOR "STANDARD"

Montevideo, May 28,
4.30 P.M.
London, April 24—Paris, 26.
Irish Church Bill voted article by
article.
Tory amendments rejected.
Marriage with deceased wife's sister
—first reading.
Lords discussing oath of Sovereign
with reference to Church patronage.
England opposes cession of Cuba to
United States.
Bank interest continues at 4.
New loan for railways in Romania
14 millions sterling.
Brazilian funds at 80, falling.
Luxemburg question still unsettled.
French Chambers closed.
Prince and Princess of Wales going
to Crimea.
Prince Leopold Hohenzollern candi-
date for Spain.
Cuban revolution suppressed.
Grant refused to receive the Cuban
Envoy.
Mazzini conspiracy discovered at
Milan; Orsini bombs.
Arrests at Florence.
New York, April 26.
Senate ratify all Ministerial appoint-
ments, except those of Brazil and
Spain.
Spanish cruiser off Cuba seized sev-
eral English and American filibuster
ships.

Rio Janeiro.
Princess Saxe confined of a son.
Exchange 181; sovs. 138150.
Rumors that Carballo is assembling
somewhere between Las Piedras
and Florida.
Everything quiet in Cerro Largo
and the North.
Uneasy feeling in town.
Fearing that troubles in the camp
will last some time.
Government getting uniforms and
equipments.
Alarming rumors.
It is impossible to learn anything
positive.
Gold 13, and going up.

DR. STEWART—COL. THOMPSON.

That a country which has produced
such an army of heroes as Paraguay
should be ruined, desolated and de-
stroyed by the baseless fabric of a
warrior such as President Lopez, is
indeed a matter of the deepest regret
for all who study human affairs; stu-
pidity has no limit, cowardice no
bounds, cruelty no measure, when we
contemplate the character of the de-
solator of Paraguay.

With a good cause, a noble people,
an army of Charlemagnes and a richly
stored arsenal, President Lopez com-
menced the first Punic war of South
America; he boasted of every advan-
tage on his side, nay more, with the
greatest ally of the day, public opini-
on; and with a moral support which
the allies with all their influence failed
to obtain, he flung down the gauntlet.
It would be tedious to enter into the
details of this prolonged campaign,
and the time probably has not arrived
to hold up to the world in its true
colours, the character of President
Lopez, but the last mail from Asun-
cion has brought us files of Paraguay
an papers which teeming with repul-
sive adulation of this mock Agamemnon
of the 19th century, contain slanders
upon the name and fame of two
honored countrymen whose fidelity to
Lopez during the long years of war
stands out in bold relief which con-
trasted with the treachery of the
Paraguayan leader, who with sufficient
courage to inspire a fight, left them
to share the fate of the thousands of
Paraguayan victims who sleep for ever
in their hapless country.
Colonel Thompson and Dr. Stewart,
the object of these base calumnies, are
not here to defend themselves, but we
would indeed be undeserving of the
position which we occupy did we allow

the Paraguayan editor to defame their
name and reputation. The infamy
and treachery which the "Piribebui"
editor tries to attach to our country-
men belongs to his master, and with
the history of the war, yet fresh in
our memories, it is vain to try and
deceive the public of Buenos Ayres
with statements which even in the
the mountains of Paraguay cannot
pass current.

Dr. Stewart had been engaged as
surgeon in Paraguay in times of
peace; he served for many long years
at the military hospitals in the coun-
try, and fulfilled to the letter every
obligation in his contract. When the
war broke out, disdaining to leave
Paraguay in its hour of danger, he
took up his position at headquarters,
and remained true to the last, even
after Lopez had fled to the mountains.
There are not wanting Paraguayan
officers here, and Brazilian prisoners
who have escaped from Lopez's camp,
to testify to the kind and unceasing
attention of this excellent man, sup-
plying the unfortunate wounded pris-
oners, not only with every possible
medical assistance, but also with food
and sustenance taken from his own
scanty rations. The gunboats came
and went, but Dr. Stewart refused to
leave Paraguay, and stuck fast to the
banner under which he enlisted, until
surrounded by the Brazilian in the
woods at Lomas, and called on to sur-
render or die.

During the long siege of Humaita,
when the wounded and dying were
hourly brought in, Dr. Stewart was
morning, noon, and night at the hos-
pitals. Seven months he spent in
caring the wounded after the 24th of
May, and when at last he turned out
some five thousand from the hospitals,
a few nights afterwards they were all
butchered, Lopez having sent them to
make a night attack on the camp at
Tuyuti, not one hundred men of that
expedition having ever returned. At
San Fernando, when the unfortunates
from Asuncion were brought down to
be shot, first having been previously
tortured, Dr. Stewart was ceaseless in
his efforts to save all he could from
the tyrant's wrath; by his kindness
he endeared his name to the Paraguan-
yans, and yet never compromised his
position with Lopez. When the Alhes
surrounded Lopez at the Lomas, Dr.
Stewart was forced to have his hospi-
tal in the woods, and during the very
last day of the fight he was under the
Brazilian fire bandaging the wounds,
whilst the great Hannibal of Piribebui
was mounted on horseback under the
corridor of a rancho, waiting for the
moment to fly. Dr. Stewart, like a
man of honor, was taken at his post,
and surrendered his sword to the
Brazilians, who respected him for his
fidelity to a cause which he was pled-
ged to support.

Colonel Thompson, by his bravery,
has thrown a halo around Angostura;
for four long months he directed the
fires of the battery with such preci-
sion that not even a row boat could
escape up or down the river. The Pir-
ibebui editor states that Angostura
was supplied with everything, and
might be regarded as impregnable,
but if so, may we ask why the valiant
Scipio of Paraguay did not fall back
upon this position instead of taking to
his heels to the mountains, to join the
women and children. We have the
testimony of others besides Colonel
Thompson that Lopez on the 21st
withdrew from Angostura three
fourths of its garrison, to make head-
way against the Allies, who were
advancing on the opposite side. Am-
munition there was abundance, but
food and maintenance for even the
few left to mount the guns there was
only about a week's supply; and with
Lopez scampering over the mountains,
his army completely routed, Asuncion
occupied by the Brazilian vanguard,
all the artillery and baggage of Lopez
in the hands of Caxias, and a trium-
phant army of 24,000 men before him,
we ask, would Colonel Thompson, in
the opinion of any military European
officer, be justified in holding out?
and yet, when Caxias summoned An-
gostura to surrender, Col. Thompson
gave a defiant refusal, until two of his
own officers first went to the Lomas to
certify to Lopez's flight.

Who knows in Buenos Ayres of
Colonel Thompson's services at Humi-
ta, where he raised the first lines of
trenches; at Cerupaiti, where he taught
South America the value of 'abatits';
at Timbo, where for months and
months he checked the advance of the
Allies; at San Fernando, where his
lines became so extended that had
Lopez had the men to guard them,
they never could have been passed,
and finally, at Angostura, where had
Lopez held his ground on the hill-tops
which commanded the fort, the guns of
the fortresses would probably still hold
the river?

But the history of this memorable
war has yet to be written; then the
public will learn what a small share
President Lopez had in defending his
country against the Allies, and how,
during the long years of protracted
struggle, he never on one single occa-
sion showed his face on the battle
field. Paraguay did not require a
Richard Cœur de Leon to maintain
her flag; every corporal and sergeant
in her immense army had the heart,
the spirit, and the bravery of a Kos-
ciusko; it was only necessary that a

man of mediocre ability should com-
mand to secure the most triumphant
success; but every man in Paraguay
did his duty save one, and that one was
President Lopez. Even at the outset
of the war, he showed signs of the most
wretched incompetency by leaving
Estigarriba to his fate, when he had
the whole country of Misiones and
Corrientes open to send him reinforc-
ments. He allowed Paunero to cross the
Province of Corrientes with only two
thousand men and all the Argentine
artillery, when Resquin or Barrios at
the head of a few regiments of cavalry
might have overtaken them and cap-
tured the whole expedition, bag and
trappings, for Corrientes was then the
enemy's country. He lost the memora-
ble battle of the 24th May by not sally-
ing out in person from Humaita at the
head of reinforcements in the afternoon
to complete the work which his brave
soldiers had achieved in the morning.
He lost Tuyuti, when the whole an-
camp had been set in flames, by re-
calling Barrios, the officer in com-
mand, and allowing his men to get
drunk in the saltery tents. He lost
Humaita by for ever remaining behind
his trenches and allowing Caxias to
outflank him at Estabocimiento. He
lost San Fernando by allowing the
Allies to pass the Tebicuarí. He lost
Timbo by refusing succour. He lost
the Lomas by sitting astride his horse
in the corridor of a rancho, when his
place, if he was a man, was at the
front. He lost Ango Ara not by the
treason of a brave Englishman, but
by having withdrawn 800 men from
the garrison the day before he fled,
and cowardly leaving a few hundred
men to fight 24,000. He lost Asun-
cion by his barbarous cruelties, having
killed all the principal inhabitants, his
own friends, and sending to the moun-
tains the poor helpless women and
children. 'En fin,' he lost the sympa-
thy of the world which was so unmis-
takably enlisted on his side, by the
sanguinary cruelties too revolting to
be enumerated.

What wonder is it, therefore, that
this Mokanna of Paraguay, this Velled
Prophet of South America, whose
blazing characteristics are cowardice
and cruelty, should stab in the back
two of his bravest, his best, and most
steadfast adherents, Stewart and
Thompson, and seek to fasten on them
the odium which inseparably attaches
to his name?—but it is the hair that
breaks the camel's back, and we pre-
pare our readers for an event which,
according to the advices received yester-
day, we may hourly expect—the
murder of the brave heroine, who
equal to either Fortune, has never de-
serted him.

Paraguay is one vast cemetery to-
day—there is a pall spread over that
once happy land; but the desolator,
the great gravedigger of his country,
is near his hour, and the names of
Stewart and Thompson will shine re-
splendent in the pages of Paraguayan
history when that of Lopez will ever
be execrated by an impartial world.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

CORONADO'S MARCH TO THE MINES.

In the field, Franco Islas,
May 15, 1869.

As I am sending an orderly to the
camp, I avail myself of the opportu-
nity to-day before Y. E. an account of
my movements up to the present date
with the forces which you honored me
by placing under my command.

Having marched from Asuncion on
the 5th of the present month, the col-
umn reached Franco Islas without the
occurrence of anything important. I
had been previously informed that
many families were there resident. On
the 8th we reached Franco Islas. The
advanced scouts came across seven
armed men, who resisted, and were
killed rather than surrender. From
one of the wounded we found out that
they were deserters from our army. I
then went to the 'rincon' of Franco
Islas, and remained there two days in
order to rest the horses, and avail my-
self of the fine grass and maize crops
for that purpose.

On the 11th we marched towards the
Uibicy Mines, where I had been given
to understand there was but a small
garrison, my object being to destroy
the machinery, set free our country-
men who were prisoners in the place,
and, in my opinion, do the enemy se-
rious injury by depriving him of his
only means of manufacturing material.

On the road to the mines, we took
prisoners a scouting party of the ene-
my, consisting of twelve men.

From Uibicy, we crossed the Zarra
bridge, by Monte Zarzeta, Arroyo Tacu-
ary, lakes Jines and Caballero, and
at half-past seven o'clock on the morn-
ing of the 13th we were in front of the
iron mines of Uibicy.

On halting, I ordered fifty men with
a few skirmishers in front to advance
on the place at a gallop. The skirmish-
ers had nearly seized the place
without firing a shot, as they had
reached it before the defenders rushed
to their arms. The officer command-
ing then went to the gate and treated
with Lieutenant Moreno, one of the
enemy's officers, who felt inclined to
surrender; but Captain Insfran, who
commanded, ordered his men under
arms, and would not listen to the pro-
posals made, taking on himself the
entire consequences. Firing then com-
menced at different points.
I ordered the carbiniers and lancers
to dismount and charge the enemy;

who, not having time to close up his
ranks, was overwhelmed and the posi-
tion taken after an hour's fighting.
My men thus obtained a splendid
triumph over an enemy three times
stronger in numbers, and who occupied
a position only accessible through a
small gate. Y. E. may form an idea of
its strength when I tell you that I con-
sidered it stronger than Humaita.

We took the commander, Captain
Insfran, and two officers, together with
53 men, prisoners; 23 rank and file
were killed; and the rest fled to the
hills near the mines. The garrison
consisted of four officers and 421 rank
and file, all picked men, the flower of
the Paraguayan army, and yet they
were vanquished by a handful of the
escort which accompanied me on this
happy day.

Ninety six prisoners confined in dun-
geons were thus saved from the mar-
tyrdom which Lopez had imposed on
them; 87 are Allied prisoners of war,
the remainder Paraguayans. Captain
Insfran had, on three occasions, given
orders for the shooting of 40 prisoners
who were working in a mine under
Ensign Caceres' orders, but this officer
refused to obey, and so these poor men
are still alive. This young officer is
much liked by all the prisoners, and
by his subordinates for his good heart
which fact should commend him to
Y. E.

How shall I describe the shouts of
joy sent forth by those men when they
saw themselves providentially saved
after years of cruel sufferings. They
were almost all naked, worn, and with
the stamp of hunger on their features,
and some were limping about on
crutches. All called us their saviours,
and related to us their sufferings at
the hands of Lopez and his cruel mi-
nions.

During the fight, I saw at a window
of a cell an individual making signs
to me, and shouting "Major Coronado,
there are Argentine prisoners here!"
but we could not help them at the
moment. This man was Sergeant Del
Valle of the San Martin regiment of
cavalry of the Argentine army. All
the cells were opened after the fight,
and the men sent to our encampment,
the prisoners being kept apart from
Lopez's men.

The casting machinery here has all
been destroyed by my orders, so that
for some months it cannot possibly be
in working order. All the ammunition
and arms that we could not take with
us were destroyed by fire and water.

This work was entrusted to the pris-
oners, placed under the orders of
Sergeant Major Lescano, and it was
curious to see the frenzy with which
they fell to work on their task—they
heard no orders—they saw not what
they did.

My losses only amount to 13 men
'hors de combat,' of whom three are
dead, and thirty horses. The sick and
wounded were brought to the mines in
three carts which accompanied the
march of my men. The workmen and
engineers of the establishment are in
our hands. In and around we picked
up about one hundred oxen and some
cows.

The conduct of the officers and men
under my command has been worthy
of all praise; they have proved them-
selves worthy of belonging to the Ori-
ental Division commanded by Y. E.

When the operations against the
Uibicy mines were brought to a con-
clusion, I gathered my men together,
and, with the prisoners and cattle,
marched on the 2nd for the church of
Uibicy, and from thence by the same
road back as when coming.

I reached here to-day. From ques-
tions I have put to the prisoners, both
officers and men, I find that Lopez has
his headquarters at Ascurra (Cordil-
leras).

Another camp is being formed at
Yati, where there are now about 1,000
men, at Cerro Leon 400, at Yaguitimi
50, at Puento Caballero 50, and the
same number at the ford at Uibicy.

To get back to Asuncion I will open
a mountain path to the potrero Mar-
mol; it is a precautionary measure, for,
as my column is now large, the enemy
might wish to give me some trouble,
and I wish to throw him off the scent
for the sake of the families (130 wo-
men and children) and the cattle. As
for the rest I fear not.

On leaving the capital my force
numbered eighty men, now I have 250
ready to fight, so I can assure Y. E.
that the mission with which you en-
trusted me will be successfully accom-
plished.

Before concluding, allow me to re-
mind Y. E. of your parting words—
'Get to the mountains in any case—
die, if necessary, rather than not do
so!'

I promised you to do so, and ask
Y. E. if I have fulfilled the promise?
I avail myself of the opportunity
to again assure you of my high con-
sideration.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

HIPOLITO CORONADO.
To H. E. Brigadier-General E. Castro,
General-in-Chief of the Oriental
Division in Paraguay.

and has cultivated its pride, until
other places quite as pretensions, but
more progressive, begin to ask, of
what has Cordoba so much reason to
be proud? The fact is, that Cordoba's
greatness is not like that of a worn-
out family that has lost all but the
ancestral titles, but like that of the
help apparent, it is yet to come. Cor-
doba's isolation has been complete,
while the other parts of the world have
been making astounding progress, and
suddenly made a near neighbor to the
rest of the world its development must
be rapid.

The city has gleaned but little ad-
vantage from the passing of mule-
troops and ox carts that gathered the
products of 200,000 square miles, and
carried them by to a distant market.
The drivers rather avoided the city,
that they might mark straighter and
cheaper lines of travel. The inhabi-
tants had few inducements to increase
the productiveness of these limitless
acres, when a three-month's journey
to market, and as many back would
eat up the value of the articles sold,
and make the ordinary articles back
luxuries for millionaires. Now, the
carts are to converge, and send on the
load by steam, saving the tedious ox-
cart transportation each way. A reg-
ion larger than all England, Scotland,
and Wales, will sell its produce and
purchase its supplies at Cordoba,
while facilities for rapid and cheap
transportation to the seaboard will
give the producer the advantage as to
price, or not being in effect, near any
market in the world that he may
choose. The increasing number of
seagoing ships and steamers at Rosa-
rio, and the cheapness of disembarka-
tion at that port will make European
goods about as cheap at Cordoba as
at Chivilivoy.

The Central Argentine Railway,
which will be completed about the end
of 1869, is built for the future. Seldom
will you meet in any part of the
world a railway that, even in the in-
fancy of this, will surpass its track in
solidity, or its cars and engines in
strength, or its administration in regu-
larity. The reason of this is, that
its founders regarded the portion be-
tween Rosario and Cordoba as only the
first section of an immense railway
that should soon pierce the most dis-
tant provinces. This city will be only
for a short time its terminus, but in
that time it will so develop the indus-
trial resources of the surrounding
plains and mountains, that the impe-
tus will not be lost, at least for an age
to come.

The mountains at no great distance
abound in ores that hitherto have not
been worked at all, or if wrought, the
products have gone to Europe, and
then returned again manufactured.

The change that is near us proclaims
itself, when we remember that these
ores may be smelted, refined, and man-
ufactured here, and so save the
freight all the way to Europe and back
again. There is reason to believe that
coal is abundant near this city, and a
party will go out to-morrow to explore
a region where it is said to crop out on
the sides of a deep cut between two
hills. The Province of Tucuman has
now one hundred tanneries, worked
chiefly by Frenchmen, and they send
their leathers as far as Buenos Ayres,
requiring tedious weeks of cart trans-
portation. The fact that the Central
Railway must soon extend towards the
interior has called a council of engi-
neers to Cordoba, and it is proposed
to remodel the route near the city, so
as to cross the Rio Primero at the best
point, to favor the extension. If
so altered, it will bring the road into
the city chiefly upon municipal lands,
and prove an immense saving to the
general government by making expro-
priations almost unnecessary in this
city.

The whole country is interested in
the railway proposed by the general
government, which is to extend from
some point on the Central Railway to
the town of Rio Cuarto. Two routes
have been already surveyed; the land is
nearly level; there is plenty of
water and of fuel, and the soil is fertile.
These are the plains so regularly
swept by the Indians, and from which
they have carried off fabulous num-
bers of cattle. A railway is believed
to be able to attract a large number of
agriculturists that will prove an anti-
Indian barrier, and so bring into use
and value hundreds of square leagues
of very valuable lands. The richness
of the soil along the Saladillo Valley
is not excelled in the Republic, and
once safe from invasions, and with a
market by railway, these lands would
feed millions. This railway would
leave the Central not far from Frayle
Muerto, and the colony of foreigners
near that station will probably find
a nearer market on the proposed
branch than on the main line, and if
President Sarmiento's expectations
are realized, there will be one contin-
ued line of agricultural settlements
on all the route, and then the interme-
diate leagues between the two rail-
roads will soon invite the plough.

Rio Cuarto is one of the points on
the projection of the Western Rail-
way towards Mendoza. As that road
is to be extended vigorously, and as it
will pursue a line more or less one
hundred miles from the Central, it
will eventually form of itself a barrier
against the Indians as effectually as
the Chinese wall shut out the northern
barbarians.

The produce of the intermediate
region as well as that of Mendoza will
flow then directly towards Buenos
Ayres.

The travel between the present ter-
minus of the Argentine Central and
the interior is constantly increasing.
It is not long since there was one dig-
gience in the week, now there are sev-
eral less than two per day, and ano-
ther line is about to begin; that will
give for the public three diligences
daily, for the hundred miles over
which the rails are soon to be laid.—
The telegraph wires extend as rapidly
as do the rails, and we had the Presi-
dent's message here less than 24
hours after it was delivered. At the
end of the wire two copies were
given to two express riders, who
started like rival steamers for the
same point. There was a distance of
33 leagues to traverse, and a differ-
ence of two hours in the time of arri-
val.

There are on the line of this rail-
way two towns already of some im-
portance, each of which is left at the
distance of about half a league from
the road. The first of these is Villa
Nueva. The station near it is called
Villa Maria, and there is gathered a
population of 500 souls or more, most
of whom live in miserable ranchos.—
What they do for a livelihood is a mys-
tery, as there are no signs of agricul-
ture, commerce, or manufactures; the
only productive industry that I ob-
served was the keeping of a tambuco
by some and the carrying of passen-
ger's baggage by others.

There are two or three hotels, and
as many small stores, but they seem
to be kept by foreigners. Even the
vegetables used at the principal hotel
are brought by the railway a distance
of over 150 miles, making inferior ac-
commodation dear.

Here the passengers for Rio Cuarto
and for Mendoza take the diligence,
and scores of carts are always here
that have brought the products of
Mendoza and take in return articles of
European manufacture.

The other town is Frayle Muerto,
where the Indians in an early day
treated a missionary fraile in such a
way as to give a name to the place.—
The old town of this name must be re-
built to be after the modern style of
towns, but it is more likely that the
lands around the station will be occu-
pied by a new village that will take in
the old one as an unsightly suburb.—
Near Frayle Muerto are one hundred
or more of Scotch and English settlers,
who have changed broad treeless lea-
guas into valuable farms.

An iron bridge that cost over 35,000
hard dollars spans the river Carcara-
ñal at this place. It is the most beau-
tiful and substantial bridge in South
America.

This vast road to be 247 miles in
length, completed three-fifths of the
way, and so substantially built, seems
a work of faith. It will invite and en-
rich coming millions. But to-day you
may often ride for a league without a
house in sight, and not infrequently
the whistle of the train starts up the
native wild deer, or wakes an ostrich
that runs an amusing race with the
train. It reminds one of the useless
and hopeless race that the old civilisa-
tion is still attempting to run with the
new.

It is a great loss to the country
that the lands conceded to the Central
Argentine Railway Company have
been so long delayed in getting into
their possession. Arrangements are
already made for selling them to ac-
tual settlers, and half of the immense
tract conceded might now be held by
agriculturists if the transfers of title
had been promptly made as the work
progressed. That belt of land, two
leagues wide, skirting the road, is yet
to be the milky way of the Republic.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The news of a revolution in Monte-
video startled the city on Thursday
morning. All that was known of the
terrible but not infrequent event was
that the escort of Caraballo had muti-
nied at Union and left for the camp,
and that several officers in the country
had declared their intention to join the
rebels. Bustamante displayed the
most determined resolution to put
down the insurgents, and counted
upon the support of the whole city of
Montevideo. Things looked extremely
equally, but no further news was
received until yesterday, owing to the
telegraph wires having been cut near
San José. About noon yesterday the
wires were again in order, thanks to
the unceasing exertions of Mr. Old-
ham, and the first news up was the
arrival of the Annis, with miserable
market advices from Europe, but not
one word about the revolution, which
was in everybody's mouth. Later on,
however, news arrived that the affair
was serious, and all Montevideo under
arms. Our brother editor, who ar-
rived from Tacuarebo on Thursday
night, and who is due here this morn-
ing, will doubtless supply us with an
exact sketch of how affairs in Monte-
video stand.

Yesterday we received from our Mu-
seum from the hand of our excellent
Governor, Sr. Castro, two medals, one
a large one, and another a small one,
commemorative of the inauguration of
the waterworks. We return our best
thanks to H. E. for so interesting and
valuable a present.

The engineers commenced yesterday
to lay the foundation for the second
fountain in the Plaza, facing the py-
ramid, and opposite the Policia. This
will give a very improved appearance
to the Plaza.

The departure of Mr. Cruz Jaspars
on Thursday for the Arno was the sub-
ject of an ovation on the mole-head.
Mr. Jaspars has been so long and favor-
ably known to us all as one of the first
barragueros in this city, his name
being almost a household word with
the sheepfarmers, that we were not
surprised to see the old mole so
crowded. Mr. Bove handed the weep-
ing Mrs. Jaspars into the whale-boat;
Mr. Jaspars tore himself from his
friends on the stairs, and soon the
boat put off crowded from stem to
stern with friends who insisted on see-
ing him to the packet. As the boat
doubled the mole the cheers for our
departing friend (who, apropos, looked
very sea-sick), were caught up by the
boatmen in the harbor, and the whale-
boat stood out for the roads, amidst a
volley of hip, hip, hurrahs for the
much esteemed Mr. Jaspars, who we
hope will soon return to the Plate.

We received yesterday our advices
from the West Coast. In Chile, on
the departure of the mail, nothing was
being thought of but the opening of
the National Exhibition, the date of
which had been fixed for Wednesday,
the 5th inst. All the principal men
in the country were to have been present,
and everything looked as if the man-
guration of this important undertak-
ing would prove most successful. The
principal advantage expected to ac-
cure from the Exhibition is that a vi-
gorous impulse will be given to agricul-
ture, to which the Chileans appear
to be turning their attention with a
preliminary vigour which might be
advantageously imitated nearer home.

An important decision has been given
by the Superior Court to the effect
that yellow metal used for the repair
of vessels in Chilean ports is free of
duty. The yellow fever was abating
considerably in violence; nevertheless
many deaths still occurred. A simul-
taneous and combined effort is being
made throughout the Republic to bring
about electoral reform. Clubs for the
furtherance of this purpose were being
formed in every part of the country,
and there is no doubt of a radical
and peaceable change in the law of
elections. The Gas Company of San-
tiago has been authorised to augmen-
t its capital by a further amount of
\$31,000. The grain market is very
dull, but little doing in either wheat
or flour; of the former stocks are light,
but of the latter heavy; last prices,
wheat, \$2.85; flour, \$6.25 to \$5.50.

The Opera House was well-filled on
Thursday night, though we observed
many boxes without occupants. A
number of English residents were to
be seen amongst the brilliant audience.
The Teatro Franco-Argentino was also
very well attended, every box being
filled. "Mimi Bamberges" is a well-
drawn, though exaggerated, picture of
the difficulties besetting the path of
Parisian 'lorettes' anxious to gratify
the mania so prevalent amongst the
class for shining on the boards. Near-
ly all the members of the talented
company attached to this popular
theatre appear in the piece; and, while
it would be invidious, if even
possible, to single out any for particu-
lar praise, it is tantamount to saying
that the play could not be better per-
formed. The 'can-can' is certainly the
'piece de resistance' of Buenos Ayres
managers.

We regret to say that the natural
timidity and bashfulness of the Ger-
man character, so apparent when the
fair sex are in question, has induced
those sons of the Vaterland desirous
of becoming Benedicts to inaugurate
here a custom which, we believe,

and the arrival of the next mail from Paraguay must be most anxiously looked forward to for further particulars on this painful subject.

We call the attention of those desirous of living out of town to the auction which will take place on the 5th of June next, at No. 1332, Calle Potosi.

Messrs Varela and Hidalgo will on that day sell 30 plots of ground for building sites from 14 to 17 varas front, with 50 varas depth, in Calle Santa Fé, Coronel and Chavano, which sites form part of the large quinta Del Sur, and belong to that fraction of the property to-day belonging to Mr L. De Chapeaurouge.

Mr. Holtzweissig, the well-known photographer of Calle San Martin, yesterday presented us with a magnificent proof of the new fountain in Plaza Victoria. We must say that we have seldom seen a finer specimen of the photographic art, the figures at the base of the fountain seeming as if raised from the card, so perfectly done is the work, which we think will amply satisfy all amateurs of this art.

Three serious were said to have been murdered on Thursday night in the neighbourhood of the Parque, while engaged in a scuffle with some half-drunk men, who seized the night watchers and hurled them down a well where it is said they were drowned.

We call the attention of connoisseurs in coffee to a recent importation of Junga coffee from Bolivia by Messrs Eastman, of Calle Defensa.

On the Mole head on Thursday, at the hour of the departure of the English packet, a number of our fashionable were collected to wish their friends good bye.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The races which took place at Belgrano on the 27th inst., under the auspices of the Jockey Club, although accompanied by a printed program and an entrance fee at reduced prices for carriages and for admission to the stand, could scarcely be dignified with the name of a meeting.

As was to have been expected, the attendance fell far short in point of numbers to that of the previous meeting, but it certainly could well bear comparison with it in point of selectness.

The great event of the day was naturally the match between the thoroughbred Old Warden and the half-bred Rabioso.

denounced, and convicted of having resorted to illicit means to prevent his adversary from passing him.

When this disgraceful occurrence was witnessed from the stand, there was a general cry of "trampa," raised, and when the jockeys of the two horses went into the weighing paddock, they were followed by an excited multitude shouting and calling for exemplary punishment on the culprit.

The rider of Old Warden having laid a formal complaint before the committee, all the gentlemen present belonging to it, with the exception of the owners of the two horses, met in a separate place, and having received satisfactory evidence that the jockey of Rabioso had fouled the black horse, declared the latter horse to be the winner, and further resolved that said jockey of the Rabioso should henceforth be expelled from the course.

The following is the official account of the running:— FIRST RACE. Match for \$5000 a side. Once round; 141 lbs.

SECOND RACE. Sweepstakes for "bona fide" back horses. Once round; 150 lbs. Entry, \$100 with \$1000 added from the funds of the Jockey Club.

THIRD RACE. Decisive heat for the Premio Provincial, value \$10,000, ordered to be run by the Jockey Club, by resolution of 12th May, 1859.

OPENING OF THE BRAZILIAN CHAMBERS.

On the 11th inst. the fourteenth parliamentary session of Brazil was inaugurated by His Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro II.

"August and dignified representatives of the Nation: The meeting of the General Assembly, always grateful to me, awakes in every Brazilian flattering hopes. Never did the Government so much require your enlightened aid and patriotism.

"I have the greatest satisfaction in assuring you that public tranquillity remains unaltered, thanks to our citizens' love of order and respect for the laws and institutions of the land.

"The National forces are now commanded by my well beloved and esteemed son-in-law Field Marshal Count D'Eu, who, I hope, will soon lead to the victory the valiant soldiers who have on so many bloody fields added lustre to our arms.

"The death of so many Brazilians afflicts me deeply. Among them may be found some of our most distinguished commanders. Their devotion, and the respect they always displayed for 'duty,' entitles them to honorable mention, and the gratitude of the Nation.

"The Province of Matto Grosso is freed from the Paraguayan invader; the enemy no longer treads on Brazilian territory; our fleet now rules the waters of the Paraná and Paraguay.

"The National revenue has increased, so as to give us a pleasing trust in the producing resources of the Empire.

"Nevertheless, to meet the heavy requirements of the treasury, it is necessary to provide the means to discharge the obligations already contracted by the State, and the extraordinary demands for war expenses.

"Electoral reform, improvement in the administration of justice, a new municipal organization, the due consideration of the present faulty system of National Guards, a new recruiting law, a penal code, and military procedure, are amongst other necessities of long standing, and which require your urgent attention.

"The Balloon Catastrophe. Buenos Ayres, May 23, 1869. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen,

Seeing in the 'Standard' of to-day a rather incorrect account of the sad accident which took place last Sunday I beg to forward you a short account of the same, as I was an eye-witness.

Walking leisurely up and down the quarterdeck, our attention was drawn to a magnificent balloon sailing through the air.

Suddenly it began to descend with great rapidity, alighting two miles in a south-east direction from the Mole, with such force that the car and its occupant were totally immersed in the water.

On arrival we found he had sustained no injury, the balloon floating quietly on the water, towed by a boat which had put off from a schooner lying close to.

Our services not being required, we pulled slowly back to our vessel. Shortly after leaving, we noticed those on board the steamer endeavouring to get the balloon on the deck.

charitable institution, whose funds it was designed to augment, about two hundred people were gathered together. Consequently, the rooms were so crowded that many could not obtain seats, and a large number had to be refused admittance to the ball.

The death by drowning of Mr. Lorenzo Meyers, agent of Matt's steamers at Paraná, was announced on 'Change to-day. It appears deceased left Rioviro on Monday in the Estralla, was seen on board as far as Diamante, and after that missed.

The news from Europe per Anis was reported as most unfavourable. The great auction sales of wool at Antwerp and Havre had taken place and closed with a further decline of ten centimes and a flat market.

It was currently rumoured on 'Change to-day that the shippers were about to present a petition to Congress praying for the abolition of the export tax. The Minister of Hacienda has, it appears, at last decided upon reducing the valuation on wool from 50 to 20.

Our special reporter in the Onco Schizabra gives the following sales to-day in that place:— Emiliano Perez 700 544 Julio Berrotaran 700 43 Do, 1600 48 Amadeo Hernandez 600 44 Leguizamón 700 42 E. & Ruffo 400 44

The non-arrival of the Magellan has given rise to some fears for her safety. She is now over due several days. News had arrived in Montevideo yesterday of the loss of a barque on the English bank, name not known, but a French Captain sighted the wreck.

The shipment of gold from this market to Montevideo is slight, but continues; about 25,000 picotons shipped during this week, and more still going down. Immense speculation is now going on in Montevideo in specie, and very large runs made by one or two specie bulls within the last few days.

constantine's PERSIAN HEALING OR PINE TAR SOAP. For the Throat, this Soap has no equal. It preserves the complexion fair, the skin soft, flexible, and healthy.

TOOTHACHE—A THING OF THE PAST. PAIN STOPPED. NERVE DESTROYED. TOOTH PRESERVED. By using MURRAY'S NERVINE.

CRANWELL AND MURRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 66—CALLE RECONQUISTA—66 159, xp, a20.

REDUCTION IN FARES. LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE TO AZIL & GREAT BRITAIN.

GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL, & CO., Brokers, 85 Reconquista, 208, xp, my29.

Bass' Pale Ale In Kilderkins. Just Received. L. J. ISAAC & CO., 12—Maipu—12, 11, m, m27.

EDUCATION. Lying at this office for Joseph Henderson, Andrew Paul, and John Gillespie. DEATH. May 21, at Rioviro, suddenly, Alfred H. Schhurst, formerly of this city.

ATLETIC SPORTS. To be held on the Ground of the MONTEVIDEAN CRICKET CLUB. Entries will be received by Mr. C. H. Fuller, 18—CALLE RINCON—18 my27.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE. To-day—For Zarate, Baradero, and San Pedro at ten a.m. From the station, Retiro, the Steamer Tala.

CONSTANTINE'S PERSIAN HEALING OR PINE TAR SOAP. For the Throat, this Soap has no equal. It preserves the complexion fair, the skin soft, flexible, and healthy.

TOOTHACHE—A THING OF THE PAST. PAIN STOPPED. NERVE DESTROYED. TOOTH PRESERVED. By using MURRAY'S NERVINE.

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Shipping Intelligence. PACIFIC OCEAN NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND VALPARISO LINE.

The (New) S.S. MAGELLAN, 3,000 Tons, 600 Horse-power, Lieut. O. H. SIVELL, R.N.R., Commander.

RATES OF FARES: 1st Class, 2nd Class, 3rd Class. Rio de Janeiro... £1 10 0. St. Vincent... 32 25 17 10.

REDUCTION IN FARES. LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

THE S.S. LAPLACE, 1194 Tons, Captain HUDSON.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY. First-class to Liverpool... £ 35 sterling. Southampton... 35 "

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF SCIURANO & CO. 30 CALLE GALLALLO.

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL 30—RIVADAVIA—30.

DR. ALSTON begs to intimate to his patients that he has removed to the residence, Calle Reconquista 141, which shall in future be from 10 o'clock p.m., until 2 p.m., instead as formerly from 12 noon until 2 p.m.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

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

CONDITIONS

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

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720 FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

AGENTS: MÖLLER and CO., 25 DE MAYO, No. 51. 72,xpmv23

139—MAIPU—139

ANGERS MANUFACTURES, GUSTAVE HAMONET, Agent for South America

Reference to Messrs. PAUL LADVOCAT & Co.

Table with columns for First Gold Medal, Angers Slates, and other products.

FIRST GOLD MEDAL Thread for Saddlery, Boot and Shoemaking, Manufactured by Joubert, Bonnair, and Co.

ANGERS SILVER GILT MEDAL. Chaussures—LIARD-ANGERS.

In dealing with Gustave Hamonet, Agent for the above Angers Houses, Merchants, Contractors, and Proprietors, have a great advantage.

139—MAIPU—139

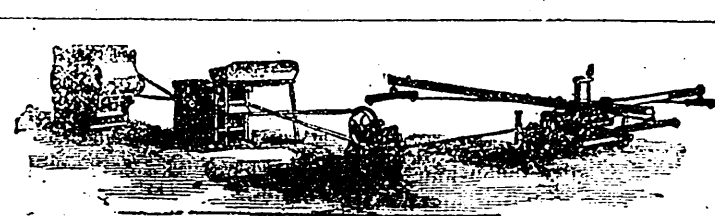
LONDON, BRAZIL, BELGIUM, AND RIVER PLATE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED.]

CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, 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.

AUTUMN GOODS, ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.



AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, Manufactured by RANSOMES, SIMS, & HEAD, ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH, 9, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

George Sures and Co., Agents and Representative throughout the Argentine Republic, of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Head, of Ipswich, England, Engineers and Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam and Hand-machinery used in Agriculture...

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

REMATE. POR FEDERICO MIRO. Notable e importante.

De la gran finca Calle Rivadavia n.º 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191 y 193, equina Maipu, n.º 2, 4 y 6, conocida por de E. 6, y por cuenta de quien corresponden en lotes.

El Jueves 3 de Junio a las 3 en punto se ha de vender a quien mas diere, en lotes chicos y grandes, a gusto de los compradores...

PROFESSOR COX AND JACK TURNER. Will perform twice each at the "Cafino de Londres", 50 Reconquista, every Saturday night.

SAILMAKER—CALLE CANGALLO, 36. In the above Establishment a first-class selection of toiles, sails, valde sin fondo, covers for carts, water buckets, &c.

FRANCIS QUINTIN, Proprietor. 326,xpc29

SOCIETE GENERALE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPEUR. NE MENSUREZ DE GENES Y MARSEILLE A BUENOS AYRES

The Central Argentine Railway. On and after the 1st December, 1868, the Trains will run as follows:

Table showing train routes and schedules for the Central Argentine Railway, including destinations like Rosario, Tucuman, and Cordoba.

Just received a large and well-assorted Stock of English Books, comprising Histories, Travels, Adventures, Law Books, Medical Do., Agriculture, Gardening, &c.

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

J. RAUHEIM, OHIOPODIST. CALLE SUIPACAL-61. cele great pleasure in again introducing his self after an absence of six years...

WHY HAVE GREY HAIR? L. L. JONES AND Co'S DEPOSIT.

ROSBETTER'S HAIR RESTORER. NO OIL. NO DYE.

COGNAC. JULES ROBIN AND Co. PRICES REDUCED.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CONFECTIONERY AND COFFEE-HOUSE. DE "LA MARINA" No. 14 PASEO DE JULIO.

LIST OF DRINKS: COCKTAILS. Brandy, Champagne, Gin, Hunky Dory.

COCKTAILS. Magnolia, Port, Sherry, Whiskey.

PUNCHES. Sherry, Whiskey, Gin, Port.

SANGAREES. Port, Sherry, Whiskey.

JULEPS. Brandy, Whiskey, Mint.

SLINGS. Brandy, Whiskey, Gin.

TODDIES. Whiskey.

FANCY DRINKS. New Orleans O.K., Stone rone, Shell-road Time, Tom and Jerry.

BOTTLES. Ale, Sherry, Porter, Champagne, Do. 1 Bottles.

All the newest and most approved French, English, and American Drinks in their season.

JUAN BAUTISTA LA BARTHE. 287,xp,m2

WATER SUPPLY. MONTHLY SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SERVICE. Private House 3 p.c. of the Rent.

U R M E A U AGENT.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO 77-Prad-a-77 88,1m,my13



Equitable Life Assurance Society.

No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Sum Assured during the First Year, terminating January 31, 1868, \$47,020,134.

These Privileges are granted by no other Company. The ratio of the EQUITABLE'S total outlay for Deaths and Expenses, to Cash Premium received for the last five years, is less than that of any other Company for the same period.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 364 CALLE CUYO.

The Steamers of this Agency will run as follows: FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The Steamer Laguna will make two round trips a week...

A CARD.

L. LEWELYN JONES AND Co. Operative Chemist. Of the Pharmaceutical Society of London and of Squares, Chemist in Ordinary to the Queen, London.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT CORDOBA, (ARGENTINE REPUBLIC).

The National Commissioners of the Exhibition, to take place 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...

Table with columns for DEPARTS, SOUTHERN RAILWAY, and various train routes.

From the 23rd day of MARCH, 1868, the Trains will run as follows: DEPARTS.

Table with columns for SUNDAYS AND HOLYDAYS, SOUTHERN RAILWAY, and various train routes.

From the 23rd day of MARCH, 1868, and until further Notice, the Trains will run as under: UP TRAINS.

Table with columns for FEAST DAYS, DOWN TRAINS, and various train routes.

On and after the 23rd day of March, 1868, and until further Notice, the Trains will run as under: DOWN TRAINS.

Table with columns for FEAST DAYS, DOWN TRAINS, and various train routes.

On and after THURSDAY, July 9, inclusive, the Trains will run as follows: DEPARTS.

Religious Meeting, for the benefit of Eng. ... Religious Meeting, for the benefit of Eng. ...