

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE. 106-CALLE VICTORIA-106. GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING.

THE CHRISTY'S HAVE COME! THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS HAVE COME!

This celebrated Troupe, patronized by all the Crowns of Europe. From 472 Broadway, New York, and St. James' Hall, London, they arrived in this City per Steamship 'Aims,' and will shortly make their first appearance, of which due notice will be given in future advertisements.

WASHINGTON'S NORTON, Secretary. HERR STEELE TOELLA, Musical Director. 30.3p.3ly.6

SOLIS OPERA COMPANY, MONTEVIDEO. SIG. PESTALARIO'S Grand Opera Company gives performances at the Solis Theatre three times a week.

TO FLORISTS. MR. PAUL ESCALANTE, will Sell, by Public Auction, 7th inst., 2,000 Vines, Muscatel, three years' growth; 2,000 pear trees, of thirty-eight different classes; 1,000 peach trees, of twenty-seven different kinds; 1,000 apple trees, of three years' growth; 1,000 cherries; 100 mulberry trees; 100 almond trees; 100 pine; 200 acacia; 100 pomgranades; 200 cypresses; 2,000 fuchsias; 20,000 strawberries; 1,000 yards of box; olive, paradise trees, larch cedar, hollyhock, candelias; 500 acacia plants 39.3p.3ly.6

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. 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.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR "STANDARD"

DEFEAT OF CARABALLO.

Montevideo, July 6, 1 p.m. Caraballo defeated by Maximiliano P. One cannon captured, also a great number of prisoners. It is said that the whole of Caraballo's people are now treating for terms of surrender.

2ND TELEGRAM. Caraballo finished: all his infantry and artillery taken; his cavalry must surrender to Maximiliano P. Paper, 834. 1,000 hides at reserved prices.

THIRD TELEGRAM. 5.15 p.m. The news from the camp has had a good effect, and paper has recovered slightly, closing firm at 11 dis., buyers. Exchange on London, 51. On France 50,000 francs passed at 5.30 gold.

Captain Manton, with his force from Colonia, is making great efforts to float the James T. Brady, which is still down and in a bad position. Weather very fine.

Rosario, July 6, 4.4 p.m. General MacMahon, late U.S. Minister in Asuncion, will arrive in Buenos Ayres to-morrow, on board the steamer Guarani.

GAMBLING ON THE BOLSA.

It is an evil sign to see the vice of gambling rapidly gaining ground in Buenos Ayres and eating away the groundwork of honest industry and persevering toil. Formerly our citizens were content to labour steadily and accumulate decent fortunes, in most cases by strict honesty and an upright principle of life. Unfortunately it seems that integrity and plain dealing are going out of fashion, and it is almost idle even to raise a voice in protestation against the growth of vice and dishonesty.

Under the attractive and genteel form of "Bolsa speculations," the most reckless gambling is going on in this city, and so general and widespread is the infection, that every second man you meet is buying or selling Bonds. It is of course a temptation to many that they can make a thousand patocoins in an hour, which formerly required many months of patient industry. But it is not a superstitious idea to consider such profits as unlooked for; they have not the value or sweetness of money honestly acquired; they bring with them the curses of many a ruined speculator, and in nine cases out of ten the winner of to-day is a loser to-morrow.

There is no passion which so absorbs men's minds as gambling; it has a fatal attraction, from which there seems to be no redemption. It strangles all the generous impulses and best feelings of our nature; it is a prolific source of domestic misery, and unites a man for every serious business of life. In the nation as well as the individual the effects are poisonous, and the prosperity of Englishmen and English colonies has simply proceeded from their comparative freedom from gambling.

Is it too late to offer a warning voice against this growing evil? The Government cannot pass edicts against it. Society must cure itself in this regard. If our remarks have the effect in time of saving one victim from the whirlpool of Bolsa gambling, we shall have done a service to society.

COLONISTS FROM PORT NATAL. An important project has been submitted to the National Government, for bringing over English colonists from Port Natal, South Africa, to settle at Rio Cuarto, in the Province of Cordoba. For the last two or three years the condition of Port Natal has been so unfortunate that the settlers, who are industrious English and Scotch farmers, have been emigrating to various parts, some of them coming to the River Plate. One of this number, Mr. John Morris Williams, seeing the great suitability of this country for agricultural settlers has laid the following proposal before the Government.

To introduce 150 families or 500 adults from Port Natal, within six months of the date, the Government paying £6 per head (half the passage-money) on their arrival, and also the necessary expenses of forwarding them to their destination. The Government is further to provide them with meat and farina for twelve months, to give each family a lot of fifty acres (with right of commonage to 100 more), a plough, pair of oxen, four milch cows, seeds for the first year, and timber to build huts. The settlers to be exempt from taxes for five years, and have the lands rent-free for that period, at the expiration whereof the settler shall be free to buy the lands at three patacoins (twelve shillings) per acre. Each family has to plant 250 trees per annum, and to give one-fifth of the crops to the Government in reimbursement of the above advances. The projector gives as references Mr. John McColl and the Rev. Mr. Adams of Montevideo, and engages if the first colony prove satisfactory to bring many others from South Africa.

The project seems a fair one, and recommends itself by the small cost that attends it, compared with the benefit of planting an agricultural colony in the Province of Cordoba. The cost of shipment from Port Natal would be £3,000, and all the subsequent expense would not exceed £10,000. We can afford to overlook the consideration of the money being subsequently refunded by the settlers, and regard the disbursement of 65,000 patacoins as wise economy in providing for the defence of that part of the frontier.

An old American settler at Rio Cuarto represents the land as most suitable for agriculture, and when once emigration sets in to that part of the Pampas there is plenty of room for its development, and we shall hear less of Indians and montoneros.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

We take the following items respecting the revolution in the Uruguay Republic from the 'Tribuna' of Montevideo:—

President Battle arrived at Durazno on the 2nd of this month, and states in a despatch which he at once addressed to Minister Bustamante, that in his passage through that department he had not met a single rebel in arms.

The rebel forces had entered Cerro Largo, and a few days ago had an encounter with a small advanced party of the Government troops, which were obliged to retire before an attack of a superior body of rebels.

Colonel Angel Mas, who deserted from Caraballo with thirty men, states that the rebel leader has now only about four hundred men under his command, which number is probably exact, as on the appearance of the Government troops in Cerro Largo, he changed his march, as if intending to enter the department of Minas. Such is the state of demoralization of the rebel army that Colonel Mas thinks it probable Caraballo will reach the frontier without a single follower.

Colonel Perez is represented as in hot pursuit of the rebels, who march only seven leagues daily, and halting at night, in order not to facilitate desertion, which is easier during a night march. Colonel Perez was expected to overtake the rebels.

In the Department of Tacuarembó there are eight hundred men under arms on the Government side, ready for any rebels who may attempt to cross that province. Rain had begun to fall in the camp of Gen. Battle's army. The reports so freely circulated about quarrels between President Battle and Colonel Perez are untrue; the only thing approaching such being a difference of opinion as to how Caraballo should be dealt with, the President all through wishing to employ negotiation before resorting to force in dealing with the rebel chief, but Maximiliano Perez who does not understand delay was most anxious to be allowed to act at once. Colonel Perez now commands the advanced guard of 1400 men, which proves that all differences between him and the President have terminated.

From the Uruguay we learn that Commander Mendieta had taken Commander Belen and several other officers, together with 18 troopers, prisoners in Tacuarembó; and Colonel Martinez is said to be encamped, with a party of rebels at the ford of Andres Perez, on the river Queguay, waiting for recruits. Colonel Bravo was about to march to attack them.

Deserters from the rebel army come in every day, the last party coming over having had a six days' march before reaching President Battle's lines; they had left Caraballo in Cerro Largo. The Government troops receive new recruits every day.

In the department of Soriano 200 Paysandu National Guards had been sent to the north of the Rio Negro. Captain Calman, the rebel leader at this part, disappeared, together with his force of 70 men, at their approach. It is believed Calman's men have dispersed. Simon Martinez's band of 30 men has also dispersed.

Don E. MacEachen was installed as Political Chief of Paysandu on the 1st inst. A 'dejeuner' was given at which several toasts were proposed, the new chief receiving a magnificent ovation.

An employe named Safons, at Paysandu, has been discovered to have committed extensive frauds, by embezzling money paid for saladero tax in that department.

Minister Bustamante has addressed to the Port Captain Don Benito Chain a note in which he orders the return to those overcharged, of the small increase in the charge on despatching ships, which the Minister believes to have been made by the Port Captain through error.

Gen. Urquiza has given the strictest orders for the examination of all parties leaving Concordia, in order that no recruits for the rebels may be able to get across.

OUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, May 24, 1869.

As matters here remain in statu quo, nothing new having occurred since my last letter—why there is a chance for relaxation—time for a careless chat. To be candid Mr. Editor, I detest politics, prefer leaving them to your sex, and woman-like, do enjoy a wee bit of gossip now and then. So all I write-day is for your lady readers.

Mr. Garcia, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, has now fully entered upon the discharge of his official duties; his wife, who is a talented woman, brilliant and accomplished, will doubtless, create a great sensation when Congress assemble, and "all the world" goes to Washington. (Messrs. Editors, perhaps you are not aware that ladies may in a social way, accomplish considerable for the countries which their husbands represent.)

The wife of the first Secretary of the Yedias is a petite brunette, pretty, graceful as a fawn and piquant as a true daughter of the Sun; she is well read, and possesses an unusual amount of what we Americans call "common sound sense." Mrs. Mitre was much admired in New York and Washington last winter. These ladies are quite an addition to the Diplomatic Corps.

I had an idea of trying to tell you something about fashions; but—Heavens!—where find a simile for the rapid changes of the fickle Queen? The cambelon, the rainbow, the wheel of fortune, are all trite and unsuitable. 'Mais n'importe,' you receive 'Paris Fashions' by the monthly steamer from Europe, and that is just six times too often. However, I will impart one piece of information on the subject of dress. Although we receive all the newfangled notions (pardon the phrase) from Paris every ten days, the ladies of the United States no longer blindly adopt French fashions, but modify them to suit their figures and faces. For instance, if a lady is tall and blonde, she selects what will suit her figure and complexion, no matter what the prevailing style or colour may be: if she is brunette and petite, she chooses from the latest importations only what will best become her peculiar style, and then orders the remainder of her costume to be made according to designs of her own. True she may catch some ideas from 'fashion plates,' but after all there is considerable originality—in fact, American women are beginning to display individuality in costume. How pleasant it is to see a woman express her ideas or evince her artistic taste in her dress! Formerly each and all—the tall and the short, the thin and the gross, the brunette and the blonde—servilely copied any 'fashion-plate' that a popular French modiste might set up; but, if the recent improvement continues, we shall soon be surrounded by beautiful tableaux—ay, more, there may be poetry even in dress, whenever there is a harmonious combination of colour and 'coupure,' or gracefulness.

Yes, Messrs. Editors, candor compels me to admit my inability to write on 'fashion' apropos of that, I must tell what a blunder your correspondent recently made. Having called on a fashionable-matron friend, I saw lying on her toilet-table an exquisite little ornament for the head, composed of one rose, two buds, and some green leaves imbedded in lace, to which two

ribbons were attached. I at once reproved my friend for wearing caps or head-dresses, as her hair is rich and abundant. Madame listened a few moments to my lecture, then throwing herself back on her rocking-chair, laughed merrily, exclaiming, "Rohy, you darling simpleton, that's a bonnet I have just received from Paris!"

Commiserate me, too, Messrs. Editors, for another 'faux-pas' I made at a concert lately. A moment after the doors of the Academy of Music opened, a lady fainting, and fell almost at my feet; the gentleman who accompanied me raised the poor creature, and said: 'I have a little flask of wine in my pocket; get it, and give her some.' I waited until the lady was able to swallow, then administered the wine, but lo! and behold! with a nervous little shudder she swooned again. I remarked to her escort: 'you had better carry her into the cloak room, and go for a physician; this seems to be a convulsion.' A lady near me—there were, perhaps, half a dozen around us—said: 'no, she has only fainted from the pressure, or from fatigue.' 'Oh!' I responded, eagerly, 'that cannot be; it must be a convulsion, for see how red her cheeks are!'

At this exclamation a sort of telegraphic glance ran from one lady to another, and by the ill suppressed smiles of the group, I at once comprehended what a silly thing I had said. When friends afterwards laughed at this 'betise,' the only defence I could offer was: 'well, the ladies of New York are such expert artists in rouge and enamel, that only a connoisseur can tell nature from art.'

There has been a grand convention of strong-minded women in this city; there were delegates from most of the Eastern and Western States—none, however, from the South, as the ladies there have more conservative ideas, or else trust more to the chivalry of men than their Northern sisters do.

Though a violent, or at least an earnest opponent of female suffrage (simply on the ground that it will interfere with the high and holy duties of wives and mothers) I attended the meetings three times last week, and, although unable to endorse all the acts of these "revolutionists," I am with them heart and soul in their endeavours to protect the interests of working women to obtain equal payment for equal labour without regard to sex, and above all in their attempts to raise from the depths of degradation those poor abandoned creatures, who are not only fast hastening to perdition themselves, but are polluting society in every grade.

(To be continued.)

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The America and Rio Uruguay arrived yesterday from Montevideo. Telegraphic advices report an encounter between Maximiliano Perez and Caraballo, the latter being defeated, with the loss of a piece of artillery and a large number of prisoners. We publish in another column the latest news from the President's army.

Mr. Billinghurst sold by auction on Monday night the valuable surplus stock of standard works belonging to Messrs. Mackern. The sale began shortly after seven o'clock, and the room soon became crowded. We regret that pressure on our space prevents us from giving a full description of this interesting sale, which numbered quite as many amusing incidents as the celebrated one of the Lopez furniture lately. The bidding was very spirited in some instances, while in others the ire of the popular auctioneer descended on the heads of those who measured their bids by paper dollars, and expected to get the productions of the greatest authors for a mere song. Some of the works were the object of keen competition, a sentimental-looking young gentleman at the back of the room securing at a top figure, a copy of the "Language of Flowers," while the "Pocket Newgate Calendar" seemed to be a universal favorite. The whole affair passed off most successfully, both buyers and sellers feeling perfectly satisfied, which is not always the case at auctions.

We publish to-day some distressing particulars respecting English emigrants in Brazil. It appears these poor people were enticed from England by some emigration agents in London, who falsely represented themselves as acting for the Brazilian Government. So reduced were these unfortunate people that Mr. Buckley Mathew had to get up a subscription for their relief. The Brazilian Government should take steps to punish the authors of this deception, as, if it does not, the circumstance will have a very prejudicial effect on emigration, not only to Brazil alone, but to all South America.

Capt. Purvis, commanding H.M.S. Racoan, and comodoro of I.B.M. naval forces on this station, came up on a visit to Buenos Ayres on H.M.S. Beacon a few days ago, and left again yesterday in her for Montevideo. We regret to hear that the gallant captain is shortly to be relieved, and will sail from Montevideo in the Racoan for Rio Janeiro in the course of next week.

We owe to the kindness of our distinguished friend Mr. Czetz a very interesting paper on the frontier question, which we shall publish to-morrow. Mr. Czetz sent in yesterday to the Minister of War his report, accompanied with maps and plans. It is a most valuable production, which, for its great length, we regret being unable to reproduce in full, although we intend giving some extracts in a future number.

The walls of some of the corners of our central streets appeared this morning plastered over with some unusually large and splendidly got up bills announcing the arrival in this metropolis of Mr. Norton's celebrated troupe of Christy's Minstrels. Late sitters-up returning home at two in the morning, were astonished to see at that late hour a group of people standing at the corner of Cafe Catalan, some of them perched on the top of a high ladder, some of them warming their feet on the pavement practising the horripid dance, others wonderingly gazing on. It was a party from Mr. Norton's troupe engaged in sticking high above the reach of mischievous urchins these striking and novel plays. We understand that this talented troupe will make their debut at the Franco Argentine Theatre on Tuesday next. They have solicited to be allowed to place their first performance under the special patronage of H.E. President Sarmiento, who, in readily acceding to this request, stated that the many hearty laughs he had enjoyed at Christy Minstrel performances in the great Republic had left upon his mind the most pleasing and enduring recollections, and made him feel a special affection for this genuine Yankee institution.

I.E. President Sarmiento has presented the Honorable Mr. Worthington, American Minister, with a magnificent 'vicuna' boa, made in San Juan, as a mark of personal regard and esteem for this distinguished diplomatist, who, we believe, will shortly take his departure for the United States.

Passengers arrived from Montevideo yesterday informed us that no hope whatever exists of saving the James T. Brady. Nothing is expected from the hydraulic pumps.

The Methodists in the Great North-ern Republic have just adopted a system of proselytizing likely to prove very effectual in the case of the fair sex, however damaging to the interests of the sect it may prove with the ugly portion of humanity. This new 'sprat to catch a salmon' is nothing less than the abolition of the word 'obedience' in the present marriage vow taken by the bride. However little importance fair fiancées may attach to this word, we think that for form's sake it might just as well be left in the text. Fidelity is now the only vow taken by, and the only drawback to the perfect freedom of action of a Methodist young lady entering the holy bonds. The Methodists have always been remarkable for broad and liberal views, and this last reform partakes of these qualities in so eminent a degree, that many would consider the principle laid down as decidedly of a revolutionary tendency.

However, 'woman's rights' are not to be ignored in the States, as, fortunately for the sex, they are elsewhere.

The absence of a sufficient number of clerks in the civil office of the Provincial Bank has been for some time a subject of complaint with many mercantile and other firms having accounts there, as well as with the public in general. We had a petition for an increase of the staff in the columns of a contemporary, which the directors will no doubt comply with. Petty economy on the part of such an establishment is a great mistake.

Puritani has been again announced to-night, and we trust that the health of each and every one of the performers will continue satisfactory, for of late, in consequence, perhaps, of the change of season, sudden indisposition has been alarmingly frequent amongst them. This opera has, we understand, been got up with great care, the managers having spared no expense to ensure its success, in the way of dresses, decorations, &c. The Huguenots is being rehearsed, and will shortly be produced.

In many quarters the news of the capture of Rosario by the Paraguayans was not believed. The next steamer will probably bring decisive news on the subject.

The President of the United States has just determined on bringing home, passage free, all expatriated Americans who may be desirous of returning to their native land. All war vessels returning from whatever part of the world have orders to receive them on board. The Guerriere took home a large number from Rio, and another United States war steamer has been ordered to the Irajaby to take off a number from the Dom Pedro Colony.

A telegraph wire is about to be constructed from Rio to Pernambuco; the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture has called for tenders for the construction of the works.

During the first four months of this year the deaths in Rio from yellow fever only amounted to seven, and we are still assured, on the best authority, that the disease is in no ways spreading. Lung diseases, according to the published returns, appear to be most fatal in Rio.

An unfortunate man while attempting to jump into the tramway carriages in Calle Lima on yesterday morning slipped, fell under the wheels, and was killed on the spot. No blame can be attached to the Company's servants.

Amongst those presented to Her Majesty at the last levee at St. James, was Mr. Thomas Armstrong, junr., of Buenos Ayres.

The Association Filantropica has instituted a raffle for the benefit of the old soldiers and other sufferers by the Paraguayan war, which, we have no doubt, will prove a success.

A concert will be given this evening at the Coliseum by the Sociedad Musical.

The City of Rio was put in quarantine for one day immediately on her arrival in this port.

THE STEAMER AMERICA.

To the Editors of the "Standard." Gentlemen,

I trust you will have the kindness to allow me a short space in the columns of your distinguished paper, to say a few words to a "Bullied Briton," who represents himself as a new Don Quixote in defence of several victims of my tyranny.

Good sense advises me to treat with contempt what the "Bullied Briton" says, because he surely cannot destroy my reputation; nevertheless, I think I ought to reply to him.

On board the steamer America, insolence, bad manners, and drunkenness are not allowed, because the eight dollars paid does not authorize a person to be wanting in respect to the commander and officers, and in order that those who travel with a bottle of brandy in their valise may not ignore it, the undersigned gives notice that he is decided to have the property and employes under his directions respected, as the lives of so many passengers are above all considerations.

B. BOSSI. Agent and Commander.

BLISS'S ADVENTURES IN PARAGUAY

We extract from an American paper yesterday informed us that no hope whatever exists of saving the James T. Brady. Nothing is expected from the hydraulic pumps.

The Methodists in the Great Northern Republic have just adopted a system of proselytizing likely to prove very effectual in the case of the fair sex, however damaging to the interests of the sect it may prove with the ugly portion of humanity. This new 'sprat to catch a salmon' is nothing less than the abolition of the word 'obedience' in the present marriage vow taken by the bride. However little importance fair fiancées may attach to this word, we think that for form's sake it might just as well be left in the text. Fidelity is now the only vow taken by, and the only drawback to the perfect freedom of action of a Methodist young lady entering the holy bonds. The Methodists have always been remarkable for broad and liberal views, and this last reform partakes of these qualities in so eminent a degree, that many would consider the principle laid down as decidedly of a revolutionary tendency.

However, 'woman's rights' are not to be ignored in the States, as, fortunately for the sex, they are elsewhere.

The absence of a sufficient number of clerks in the civil office of the Provincial Bank has been for some time a subject of complaint with many mercantile and other firms having accounts there, as well as with the public in general. We had a petition for an increase of the staff in the columns of a contemporary, which the directors will no doubt comply with. Petty economy on the part of such an establishment is a great mistake.

Puritani has been again announced to-night, and we trust that the health of each and every one of the performers will continue satisfactory, for of late, in consequence, perhaps, of the change of season, sudden indisposition has been alarmingly frequent amongst them. This opera has, we understand, been got up with great care, the managers having spared no expense to ensure its success, in the way of dresses, decorations, &c. The Huguenots is being rehearsed, and will shortly be produced.

dict expected to last for more than a few months longer.

That a man should wander into that strange country, as Bliss did, with no object but historical and scientific research, was a matter entirely passing the Paraguayan comprehension, and he was an object of suspicion and surrounded with spies from the start. To quiet matters he finally entered the service of Lopez, and was engaged for over a year in writing the history of Paraguay in Spanish, access to all the archives of the government, being given him. He brought the record down to the year 1810. In November, 1866, Minister Washburn, who had forced the blockade, arrived in a gunboat, and being a former acquaintance, invited Bliss to enter the U.S. Legation service, which he did.

In May last year, trouble began, certain Paraguayans having become interested in proving Minister Washburn and his legation engaged in a conspiracy. The particulars of Mr. Washburn's escape, the arrest of Bliss and Masterman, their sufferings and the fiendish tortures inflicted upon them, have already been narrated in detail. Mr. Bliss need have no twinges of conscience for constructing the fiction that he did to save his life. It was only after being scourged with drawn swords, every stroke drawing blood, until human nature could endure no longer, that he assented to the exhortation "to confess." Mr. Washburn had told him before leaving, that Lopez would doubtless wish to have him executed rather than that he should leave the country possessed of such information as he was of that tyrant's atrocities.—Mr. W. informed him, however that if he could make any use of the tyrant's hatred toward him, Washburn, he was at liberty to abuse him in any manner he saw fit, even to accusing him of stealing sheep.

It was upon this idea that Mr. Bliss acted when he made up his mind to confess to a conspiracy that never had existed or been dreamed of. Calculating that it would take about 90 days for his fleet to get news and return to his rescue, Mr. Bliss proceeded to write against time, making his account as long as possible. The result was the pamphlet which he exhibited to the audience, an octavo of 322 pages.

When Mr. Bliss and his companion were called upon to attest to the confession he had made, in the presence of the officers of the Wasp, he was not given any notice of the presence of the gunboat, or allowed to speak with the officers, and of course did not dare to do otherwise than as he was commanded.

After such sufferings, to be treated as these unfortunates were on being restored to the protection of our flag, was simply an outrage, for which we hope the officers who perpetrated it will be cashiered.

The treatment of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman on board the U.S.S. Wasp was inhuman. Although suffering from disease, Mr. Bliss was thrust into the fore-castle and kept there under guard while in that vessel, with only hard tack and salt pork to eat, which aggravated his complaint. Craven pledges or Paraguayan sympathies are sorry excuses for such treatment of a member of a United States legation by a United States Naval officer. Mr. Bliss has simply asked investigation into this matter, the more thorough the more satisfactory to him.

RIO JANEIRO.

DISTRESSED ENGLISHMEN.

The unhappy condition of the English immigrants is again placed prominently before the public of Rio by the arrival of some twenty-five from the colony of Principe Dom Pedro in an utterly destitute condition, many of them without even rags to cover them. To add to their calamities three of the fathers have died of yellow fever since their return to this city.

We do not propose at present to renew unavailing animadversions on the official treatment given to the deceived immigrants, and we do not pretend to decide whether the greater responsibility for their sufferings rests upon the English scoundrels who sent them hither by false representations, or upon the Brazilian secretary of State, who repudiated the Government engagements. Their cases will obtain a wider auditory in the British public, and will, we have reason to believe, become the subject of parliamentary investigation. There is, however, one point in their case which asks special attention. These starving immigrants say that sums of money are due to them for Government work performed by them last year, which were not given to them in the colony, because the Minister of Agriculture suddenly stopped payment of the appropriation for the purpose. These sums still remain unpaid, because the Minister refuses to pay them. This would seem too much for credence were the evidence not convincing, and were it not known by the reclamations from all Government colonies, and the consequent action of foreign Ministers, that such has been the disgraceful course systematically pursued by Conselheiro Antão, the present Minister of Agriculture and Public Works.

As the British residents will not permit countrymen in so helpless a state of destitution to be thrown into

The streets of Rio de Janeiro, a subscription has been opened for their relief. Owing to the short time since it was initiated only a few persons have yet had the opportunity to take part in it...

The following is the subscription paper, with the names given in up to the 21st. "Nearly 300 British subjects were induced by Messrs. Meadows & Christopher of London, who stated they were acting on behalf of the Brazilian Government, to emigrate to Brazil under conditions which a large proportion of these emigrants who have returned to Rio from the Colonies declare have not been carried out."

"The Brazilian authorities have refused to do anything further for these unhappy persons, and as it would be disgraceful to the British community to see their fellow-countrymen die of starvation in the streets of Rio, it is proposed, by means of a subscription to which all British subjects are invited to contribute, to raise a sufficient sum of money to defray the expenses of these persons, about 25 in number, to their own country, which they were tempted to quit under false pretences"

- Rio de Janeiro, June 19, 1869. Subscriptions made to 21st. Mr Buckley-Matthew 10 0 0 Mr Lemon Hunt 5 0 0 English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited 10 0 0 E. Ross Duffield 5 0 0 London and Brazilian Bank, Limited 10 0 0 Finnie Brothers and Co., per J. W. 10 0 0 Phillips Brothers and Co. 10 0 0 Colin Mackenzie 5 0 0 W. L. Fullerton 5 0 0 Wm. Moon & Co. 5 0 0 A. Fry & Co. 5 0 0 Wm. de Lara Tupper 5 0 0 Wm. Scully 5 0 0 Charles Durban & Co. 5 0 0 Schrynd M-Kinnell & Co. pp. 10 0 0 John Bradshaw & Co. pp. 10 0 0 W. M. 10 0 0 James Scoble 5 0 0 "Anglo-Brazilian Times."

LATEST FROM COLONIA. Colonia del Sacramento, June 23, 1869. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, It is now some time since I had the pleasure of addressing you. My silence has been caused by a violent attack of Spanish fever, vulgarly named "mañana," to which residents in country towns are peculiarly subject.

I will not undertake to give you a technical description of the works, as I am not sufficiently up to engineering terms to do so; suffice it to say that everything appears to have been done in a most solid and workmanlike manner. Arrangements had been made to have a schooner hauled up on the slip, but her owner backed out of it at the last moment, and so prevented the "function" from being as complete as it would otherwise have been.

Captain and Mrs Manton gave two splendid balls on the nights of the 19th and 20th inst., which were attended by all the youth and beauty of Colonia. Among the company I noticed most of our leading English-entertainers, and also a select party of guests from your city. Dancing was kept up with great spirit both nights, and every one present seemed to enjoy themselves most heartily, and were loud in their praises of their amiable host and hostess for their kindness and hospitality.

At the Commandancia there was also an entertainment given in honor of the event by our worthy Gele Politico, Sr. Solsona. I am sorry that I am gifted with such a bad memory, as it precludes me from giving you some of the speeches made on the occasion—the press was not forgotten, and the toast was ably responded to, in a style worthy of the palmy days of Roman oratory, by Señor a shining light of local literary celebrity.

Among the party who came over from your city was one who was the happy professor of a hat that attracted universal attention, when the Naposta first hove in sight on Sunday, it was for a long time debated whether it was her or not as the hat in question was lying on deck at the time and was mistaken by the people on shore for a funnel; great was their consternation when the steamer came to anchor to see the apparent funnel walking up and down the deck in a most mysterious manner. It was indeed a hat of most portentous dimensions, and felt must have been cheap where it was made, if it ever was made; it is more probable that like a peat it was "nascitur non fit," and must have been growing ever since it was born. It was the last thing seen of the Naposta, as its shadowy outline bobbed majestically on the bosom of the Plate. Long may its worthy wearer flourish under its mighty shade.

Of political news we know nothing here; the people of the department are, of course, all under arms, but as this is an out of the way spot, it is to be hoped that they will not have an opportunity afforded them of impregnating the atmosphere with the fumes of villainous sulphure.

From the camp we hear the same old story—everything going to the bad; the lambing has been very late, and consequently a great many of the lambs have died; cattle are also represented to be in very poor condition, but judging from the meat we get in town, I should think there must be some exaggeration in the latter item.

I often wonder that we so seldom see any familiar faces from your city in this place; it is such a short distance from Buenos Ayres, and affords so many attractions to the visitor. The antiquarian and the geologist will find here a superb field for their investigations, and as regards that greater section of humanity, the bon vivants, we have for their special gratification two splendid hotels, fitted up with the most gorgeous elegance, and replete with every comfort, to which, I have no doubt, our late guests will willingly testify.

I remain, Gentlemen, Faithfully yours, NOBODY.

THE "STANDARD" IN SWITZERLAND.

Lausanne, Switzerland, May 29, 1869. To the Editors of the "Standard."

Gentlemen, I have to thank you for the "Weekly Standard," which I receive from you at intervals—though very irregularly—I believe, at the request of our mutual friend, Mr. Perkins, of Rosario, at present in London.

I have read in your paper that the National Government has subscribed for a number of copies of your Packet Edition to be sent to the Argentine Consuls abroad, but I had never received any hitherto—so that I beg you to put me on the list of the Consuls to whom you forward it by every mail. If you could send me the "Weekly Standard," on publication every week, by the first steamer of any line just sailing, you would greatly oblige me indeed.

Your paper is, so to say, the only one published in the River Plate which can be of real service to me in my task of diffusing useful information about the material progress of the country and promoting emigration towards it. For this object I correspond with ten political newspapers and two class papers for emigration in Switzerland and Germany, so that the publicity which I can command is not to be despised.

I am sorry not to have received your Handbook, though I asked it of the Immigration Board of Buenos Ayres a long time ago. According to the index which you published, it must be highly useful indeed. Hoping that you will have the kindness to accede to my request, I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Most truly yours, CHARLES BECK BERNARD, Consul for the Argentine Republic.

STEAM LAUNCHES.

One of the new steam screw launches of Messrs. Yarrow and Hedley, of Poplar, proceeded as far as Erith yesterday for the purpose of testing its capabilities as to speed and general suitability for the purposes for which it is intended. This is a species of craft to which Messrs. Yarrow and Hedley specially devote their attention, and it is therefore not a matter of surprise that they have attained some eminence in the construction of boats of this kind. A more beautiful or more handy launch than that now almost completed for the Viceroy of Egypt, it is almost impossible to conceive. It is 40 feet long, with a beam of 6 feet nine inches. It is supplied with an engine of 7 horse power, and estimated to travel at the rate of nine miles an hour. Great ingenuity is evinced in the manner with which the interior of the launch is fitted up; every square foot is so arranged as to furnish the largest amount of accommodation. There is the private cabin for his Highness, with room for three persons to recline and sleep at full length, and there is the after part of the vessel to be devoted to the use of the attendants of the Viceroy. The position of these staterooms is at the bow, and he has communication with the engineer at the stern by means of a speaking tube. Above the water line the launch is built of teak, a kind of wood which is least affected by the heat. The total cost of a vessel of this description, with such handsome fittings, is between £500 and £600, though launches of an inferior character 23 feet long can be constructed for £150.

The launch used yesterday was 35 feet long, with a beam of 6 feet 6 inches, calculated to accommodate 18 or 20 people. This is also destined for the Viceroy of Egypt; and though of graceful outline and admirably adapted for useful purposes, is not so costly a craft as that we have just referred to. It has a 5-horse power engine, and it succeeded in accomplishing two miles in 23 minutes against the tide, and one mile in 7, and another in 7 1/2 minutes with the tide. Its average speed is estimated at 8 1/2 miles an hour. A man and a boy are all that are sufficient to work the boat, and it carries a sufficient quantity of fuel to last one day.

A great feature in these launches is that they are transported to their destination entire, so that there is no detriment when sent to a foreign country, as is often the case with machinery which has to be taken to pieces for purposes of transhipment, and which has to be put together again by workmen unacquainted with its peculiar construction. There is no doubt that such species of craft will become largely in requisition in the navigation of rivers, both of the United Kingdom and of foreign countries; and they are now, indeed, much used in the Baltic, and between Copenhagen and Sweden, though not combining all the improvements adopted in the boats we yesterday had the opportunity of inspecting. They are managed with extreme ease, travel at a considerable speed, and, considering their dimensions, are very convenient in many respects, and not far off being of great use, both in our mercantile and diplomatic service.—"Morning Advertiser," April 22, 1869.

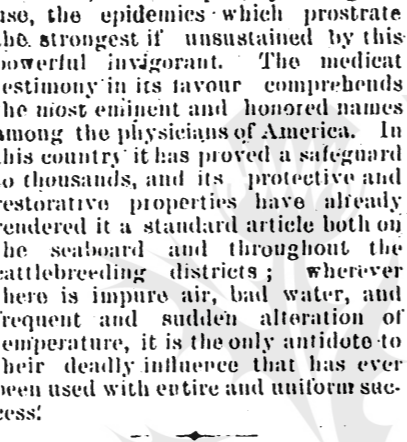
The works are to be done by a limited liability company, with a capital of one million patacons. Government is asked for a subsidy of £150,000 in Provincial Bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and for a grant of one half the land reclaimed. The scheme is looked upon with favor in influential quarters, as likely to give a practical solution to the immense difficulties and delays connected at present with the navigation of the Canal de Riochuelo.

Our Special Reporter at the South Plaza gives the following sales—Wool. 2100 ar. merino, little comb, good condition 42 800 do. do. do. 40 650 do. do. do. 37 1400 do. do. do. 35 700 do. do. do. 32 520 do. do. do. 32 400 merino 32 780 do. do. do. 32 350 lambs 34 400 do. do. 31 up to 39 6 lot at Dry hides.

600 good "campa," 128. 300 "val barrer," 120. 3 lots from 118 to 127. 1 lot peludos, 45. 250 doz. strassado, 55. 100 doz. "campa," 75. 120 "better," 60. 100 "better," 60. One lot extra from granera sold at \$100 per dozen. Seven lots from 55 up to 92. Several small lots at 10 and 11. Hoehschel. 250 ar. several lots, 158 up to 166. Grose and Thilling. One lot boldaces, in shipping order, at 141 1/2. Maize. Sold at the Station, 51, 53, 55. Hay. 1500 fardes de campo alfalfa at 500 per ton. Sold in Dolores 3000 hards at 65, delivered up to 22 August.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE. To-norrow—For Rosario, Patena, Santa Fe, and intermediate ports, at ten a.m. from Retiro, the steamer "Española." To-norrow—For Rosario and San Nicolas, only cargo, the steamer "Española." To-norrow—For Montevideo, at five p.m., the steamer "Rio Uruguay." Saturday—For Zarate, Baradero, and San Pedro, at ten a.m., from the Station, Retiro, the steamer "Tigre." Saturday—For Asuncion and intermediate ports, at ten a.m., from Retiro, the steamer "Provedora." Agents—A. MATTI and PIERA, Cuyo, 261.

STEAMPACKET TO LEAVE. Every Thursday for Montevideo, at 5 p.m. to the British steamer "Lion." Every Saturday for Salto and intermediate ports at ten a.m., the British steamer "Saturno." Mensajería Fluvial, Recoleta, No. 39.



PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO. The S.S. PANAMA, Is expected to arrive from Liverpool and intermediate ports of the route, on the 11th or 12th of July, and will be despatched, shortly after her arrival, for Valparaiso (via the Strait of Magellan), taking Passengers, Specie, Parcels, &c.

RATES OF PASSAGE: First Class 40 Second 25 Third 16 The usual reduction made for Children and Servants of Passengers. Return Tickets available for twelve calendar months from date, but issued to first-class passengers only, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on passage money. For further particulars please apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Bator, Stokes, and Co., or to the Brokers, HUMPHREYS and CLARKE, No. 30 Calle Zavalta, Montevideo. 58, ap, 1/2

BOCA, BARACAS, AND ESENADA RAILWAY. TRAIN EXTRAORDINARY. On the Evening of the 9th of July a Passenger Train will leave the Venezuela Station for Boca and Baracas, at Nine p.m. Buenos Ayres 125. Montevideo 125. In Securities we have to report 30 gas shares at 77 premium.

The above horse and land property for the past week has been as follows:—Site at corner of San Martin and Parque to D. Victor Dehaustique, for \$327,000. Site at corner of Plaza Libertad and Calle Caracas, 171 varas front, by 81 deep, for \$300,000. Mr. Charles Jackson is building a fine house on the Paseo Julio.

There is a notable rise of property at the Once de Setiembre, probably owing to the prospects of a tramway. The news from Montevideo of the final defeat of Canaballo has had a good effect, and it is hoped tranquility will soon be restored.

The Paraguayan news is considered doubtful, although the rumor we published yesterday was general last week in Rosario. There seems to be no longer any hope of saving the steamer James T. Brady.

Several Buenos subscribers complain of great irregularity in the posting of steamers to sail: thus the America is to leave this evening for Montevideo, but is not posted. Regarding the complaints about the America, we have received a reply from Captain Bossi, which appears elsewhere.

The City of Rio Janeiro is in quarantine, and will be released to-morrow (Wednesday); some of her passengers came up in the America yesterday morning, thus ceasing a second quarantine. We take from the "Daily News" the following in reference to the San Juan Mines:—The directors of the Anglo-Argentine Company (limited) have received the following advice from Mr. Bernard, the Superintendent, dated San Juan, April 16, 1869:—"Guallan"—A fine lode from Captain Vivian, received the other day, is most worth going on favorably. I despatched a small tract of mines, with stores and tools (about 200 tons), on the 21st inst.; another will follow on the 15th, although some people insist that I have received some timber, in consequence of cutting, for shaft-buildings, and will possibly get away on the 21st inst.

"Proposed" Operations at Guallan—Referring to mine of the 19th ult., upon this heading, please note that the engine will be situated 600ft. west of shaft, not east, as therein erroneously written. Captain Vivian does not think there is anything to be added to what I then stated, except the question of sinking a shaft (50 fathoms), and pumping the north mine as quickly as possible, in order to get at the apt, supposed to be of richest ore, without delay. I, on the other hand, would rather wait for this until we have seen the first engine in position and working, especially as the "Demons" should take some months to stamp. If the directors would prefer not waiting for this, please advise me."

The promoters of the project for the canalization of the Riachuelo have applied to the Provincial Government for a concession of 25 years, and accompanied their application by plans,

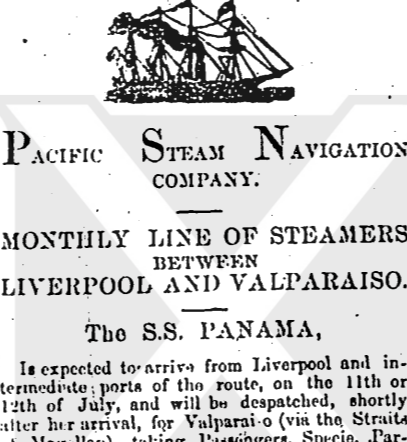
and estimates. The works are to be done by a limited liability company, with a capital of one million patacons. Government is asked for a subsidy of £150,000 in Provincial Bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and for a grant of one half the land reclaimed. The scheme is looked upon with favor in influential quarters, as likely to give a practical solution to the immense difficulties and delays connected at present with the navigation of the Canal de Riochuelo.

Our Special Reporter at the South Plaza gives the following sales—Wool. 2100 ar. merino, little comb, good condition 42 800 do. do. do. 40 650 do. do. do. 37 1400 do. do. do. 35 700 do. do. do. 32 520 do. do. do. 32 400 merino 32 780 do. do. do. 32 350 lambs 34 400 do. do. 31 up to 39 6 lot at Dry hides.

600 good "campa," 128. 300 "val barrer," 120. 3 lots from 118 to 127. 1 lot peludos, 45. 250 doz. strassado, 55. 100 doz. "campa," 75. 120 "better," 60. 100 "better," 60. One lot extra from granera sold at \$100 per dozen. Seven lots from 55 up to 92. Several small lots at 10 and 11. Hoehschel. 250 ar. several lots, 158 up to 166. Grose and Thilling. One lot boldaces, in shipping order, at 141 1/2. Maize. Sold at the Station, 51, 53, 55. Hay. 1500 fardes de campo alfalfa at 500 per ton. Sold in Dolores 3000 hards at 65, delivered up to 22 August.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE. To-norrow—For Rosario, Patena, Santa Fe, and intermediate ports, at ten a.m. from Retiro, the steamer "Española." To-norrow—For Rosario and San Nicolas, only cargo, the steamer "Española." To-norrow—For Montevideo, at five p.m., the steamer "Rio Uruguay." Saturday—For Zarate, Baradero, and San Pedro, at ten a.m., from the Station, Retiro, the steamer "Tigre." Saturday—For Asuncion and intermediate ports, at ten a.m., from Retiro, the steamer "Provedora." Agents—A. MATTI and PIERA, Cuyo, 261.

STEAMPACKET TO LEAVE. Every Thursday for Montevideo, at 5 p.m. to the British steamer "Lion." Every Saturday for Salto and intermediate ports at ten a.m., the British steamer "Saturno." Mensajería Fluvial, Recoleta, No. 39.



PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO. The S.S. PANAMA, Is expected to arrive from Liverpool and intermediate ports of the route, on the 11th or 12th of July, and will be despatched, shortly after her arrival, for Valparaiso (via the Strait of Magellan), taking Passengers, Specie, Parcels, &c.

RATES OF PASSAGE: First Class 40 Second 25 Third 16 The usual reduction made for Children and Servants of Passengers. Return Tickets available for twelve calendar months from date, but issued to first-class passengers only, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on passage money. For further particulars please apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Bator, Stokes, and Co., or to the Brokers, HUMPHREYS and CLARKE, No. 30 Calle Zavalta, Montevideo. 58, ap, 1/2

BOCA, BARACAS, AND ESENADA RAILWAY. TRAIN EXTRAORDINARY. On the Evening of the 9th of July a Passenger Train will leave the Venezuela Station for Boca and Baracas, at Nine p.m. Buenos Ayres 125. Montevideo 125. In Securities we have to report 30 gas shares at 77 premium.

The above horse and land property for the past week has been as follows:—Site at corner of San Martin and Parque to D. Victor Dehaustique, for \$327,000. Site at corner of Plaza Libertad and Calle Caracas, 171 varas front, by 81 deep, for \$300,000. Mr. Charles Jackson is building a fine house on the Paseo Julio.

There is a notable rise of property at the Once de Setiembre, probably owing to the prospects of a tramway. The news from Montevideo of the final defeat of Canaballo has had a good effect, and it is hoped tranquility will soon be restored.

The Paraguayan news is considered doubtful, although the rumor we published yesterday was general last week in Rosario. There seems to be no longer any hope of saving the steamer James T. Brady.

Several Buenos subscribers complain of great irregularity in the posting of steamers to sail: thus the America is to leave this evening for Montevideo, but is not posted. Regarding the complaints about the America, we have received a reply from Captain Bossi, which appears elsewhere.

The City of Rio Janeiro is in quarantine, and will be released to-morrow (Wednesday); some of her passengers came up in the America yesterday morning, thus ceasing a second quarantine. We take from the "Daily News" the following in reference to the San Juan Mines:—The directors of the Anglo-Argentine Company (limited) have received the following advice from Mr. Bernard, the Superintendent, dated San Juan, April 16, 1869:—"Guallan"—A fine lode from Captain Vivian, received the other day, is most worth going on favorably. I despatched a small tract of mines, with stores and tools (about 200 tons), on the 21st inst.; another will follow on the 15th, although some people insist that I have received some timber, in consequence of cutting, for shaft-buildings, and will possibly get away on the 21st inst.

"Proposed" Operations at Guallan—Referring to mine of the 19th ult., upon this heading, please note that the engine will be situated 600ft. west of shaft, not east, as therein erroneously written. Captain Vivian does not think there is anything to be added to what I then stated, except the question of sinking a shaft (50 fathoms), and pumping the north mine as quickly as possible, in order to get at the apt, supposed to be of richest ore, without delay. I, on the other hand, would rather wait for this until we have seen the first engine in position and working, especially as the "Demons" should take some months to stamp. If the directors would prefer not waiting for this, please advise me."

The promoters of the project for the canalization of the Riachuelo have applied to the Provincial Government for a concession of 25 years, and accompanied their application by plans,

and estimates. The works are to be done by a limited liability company, with a capital of one million patacons. Government is asked for a subsidy of £150,000 in Provincial Bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and for a grant of one half the land reclaimed. The scheme is looked upon with favor in influential quarters, as likely to give a practical solution to the immense difficulties and delays connected at present with the navigation of the Canal de Riochuelo.

FAMILY SCALES. SALTER'S PATENT. A few just received, at the Hardware St. No. 10 CALLE RECONQUISTA, 61, ap, 1/2

MR. JACOBSON. BORN in Holstein, educated in Copenhagen and Berlin, is requested to call at the Office of the Standard for further information. 67, ap, 1/2

LA ANTIGUA BOTERIA Y ZAPATERIA DEL INDIU, Calle Defensa No. 355 y 357. No ha recibido un gran surtido de calzado de raso, hilo, lana, lino, rigidos, botitas, botines y zapatos. Gran surtido de todas clases para hombre con colcho, y muchas otras clases para niños. 59; 3, ap, 1/2

LAND TO BE SOLD. One-third of a League, in the Partido de la Herra, seven leagues from Merlo, and near the new Branch of the Western Railway to Lobos. This Land will be sold in Lots of 100 Squares, or the whole together. For further particulars apply between the hours of Eight and Twelve in the morning, at No. 322 Calle Maipu. 2, ap, 1/2

\$500 mpc REWARD. LOST, in the Street, with Calle Brasil, Grady, Cochabamba, or Plaza del Sur, a lady's Gold Watch, made by Thomas Russell and Son. Bank heavily engraved. The above Reward will be paid to any person delivering same at No. 305 Calle Sancti Spiritu, or No. 56 Calle San Martin. 28, ap, 1/2

JEREMIAS BERGIA hereby called on to present himself in this Court to answer the demand of Charles Devlin for money lent, under the provision that if he does not appear within ten days, necessary law proceedings will be instituted against him. Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1869. 33, 10, ap, 1/2 C. L. MARENCO.

SEAMAN'S MISSION. Free Reading Room open daily. Religious Services every Evening, German Meeting every Thursday. Temp. night Meeting every Saturday, at 7.30. Seamen and their friends cordially invited. 41, 11, ap, 1/2

ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG LADIES. 485—CALLE PERU—485. Mr. DAVIS PORTER. Will be happy to receive Visiting Pupils after school hours, either at her own residence (as above), or if preferred, at his house. 40, 1, ap, 1/2

J. W. TREADWAY GREAT WINGFIELD-STREET, LONDON. Undertakes the sale of all kinds of Produce, and with the proceeds executes orders for Home Manufactures upon the best terms. Particulars furnished at Mr. Flower's, 401 Calle San Martin. REDUCTION IN FARES

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL & GREAT BRITAIN. Ships. Tons. Flamingo 1,276 Kestrel 1,225 NEWTON 1,074 PROBYN 1,115 HORNBY 1,316 SALADIN 510 MEXICO 1,200

MARKWELL, Commander. Will be despatched from Buenos Ayres FOR LONDON. Via Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Southampton. ON FRIDAY, 9th of JULY. Cargo to be received on Board until Noon on the Day of Sailing. Parcels and Specie at the Office of the Under-signed until ONE P.M. of said day. Freight and Specie: One-half per Cent. Passengers and Specie will be landed at Southampton. These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewards.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY. First-class to Southampton, £23 sterling. The usual allowance made to families. Storage Passages: One-half.

FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for TWELVE MONTHS, issued to all persons favorable terms. Apply to the Agents H. A. GREEN & CO., GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL & CO., Brokers, 85 Reconquista. 26, 1, ap, 1/2

NOTICE. THE Whaleress TERESA, belonging to Messrs. J. Pen and Co., having returned this morning from the Wreck of the Swedish Ship "Figueras" and "San," which was run into and sunk by the S.S. "Viggo" bottom upwards, and no means can be seen. She is close to the Chico Bank. Captain and Pilot to and from this Port are advised to be very cautious. Buenos Ayres, July 1st. 11, 2, ap, 1/2

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. 143—CALLE PARRO—143. Branches taught:—English Grammar, History, Geography, Spanish, French, Drawing, and Needlework and German are extra. 55, 1, ap, 1/2

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. DR. ANGEL F. COSTA has opened his Office at 82—CALLE PERU—82. Has much practice in Commercial questions, and speaks English and Spanish. 96, 1, ap, 1/2

FINE OLD PORT WINE. The oldest imported in the Plata, and of the following Brands, in the Wood and Bottled:—Duke, Tinto, Malvaca, &c., expressly selected by the undersigned. BELLAIR & CARRIL, 167—Calle San Martin—167 20, 1, ap, 1/2

CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Capital—\$200,000. (No restriction upon Travel or Residence.) The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the above Company in Buenos Ayres, and is ready to attend to those who wish to take Policies.

PEDRO BOURSE, No. 239 Calle 26 de Mayo, Montevideo. 17, 1, ap, 1/2

TO BE SOLD. A MAIL PHAETON WAGONETTE, Built by McNaught and Smith, Very light and convenient, and suitable for town or country. An extra Pole and Harness for four horses.

THE splendid Estate, known as the Estate of Duña Gabuila Carriso, situated between Lobos and Navarro. The Camp measures over a league, with eight or ten Fuegos, and a fine Estancia, House, with galpones, stables, meadows, and woods. Apply for terms, at No. 24 Calle Ombu. 18, 1, ap, 1/2

WAR OF THE ROSES. Friday, 19th July 1869. The above Game will take place at Palermo, on the Cricket Ground, soon after the arrival of the 11.30 Train from Colon.

CHASCOMUS. THE Undersigned, most respectfully informs the Public and Neighbours of Chascomus, that on the 17th of July he will commence Business as a Mill, in front of the British Newspaper Agency, and hopes, by punctual attention, and an assortment of good Articles, to receive a share of their patronage.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL. The best Oil ever offered to the Public, perfectly free from disagreeable taste or smell. The only kind used in the Consumptive Hospitals in Europe. Sole Agent for the Argentine Republic, LLEWELYN L. JONES & CO., 68 and 60 CALLE FLORIDA, Buenos Ayres. 232, 1, ap, 1/2

BRYANT & MAY'S FOSFOROS VICTORIOS DEL BRYAN & MAY. Indoros garantidos para todos climas son los mejores fosforos mas baratos que se conocen. En cajas fuertes, formales con zinc. BRYANT & MAY, 5d, sp, 12

ELM FARM BUTTER. TURMEOU 77—Piedad—77 140, 1, ap, 1/2

SAVORY AND MOORE'S THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS. "Remember mother's milk is closely assimilated."—Dr. H. B. Walker on "Infant Food." "The infant Prince inherits his title as a Prince should."—"Social Science Review." No Boiling or Straining. Keeps good in all climates.

DIGESTION RESTORED. "Pancreatic" digests every kind of Food. "Vastly superior to Peppermint."—"The Lancet." Enable persons to take Cod Liver Oil without nausea, &c. "Pancreatic Cocoa," combining with the greatest digestibility the highest nutritive properties.

DEBILITY, WASTING, &c. "Savory and Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, decelerates assimilation, and nourishes the body. In cases of Debility, Wasting, &c., from any cause, it is most valuable. Persons take it readily when they cannot take Cod Liver Oil. See Medical Reports with each bottle. Bottles, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. Prepared by SAVORY and MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. Napoleon III., &c., 143 New Bond Street, London.

CAUTION. I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY PANCREATIC PREPARATIONS THAT CAN BE RELIED UPON EXCEPT SAVORY AND MOORE'S. DR. DOBELL "On Consumption,"

FERRUCARRIL DEL OESTE. Por disposicion del Superior Gobierno, y por cacer de la Direccion, la Administracion ha autorizado al Publico, desde el 5 de Julio, el mas temprano en que se cargue en las Estaciones Lujan-Olivera, Mercedes, Freyrie, Geroztoga, y Chivilcoy, para ser convalidado en el dia 15 de Julio, segun el acuerdo de 25 del corriente. Buenos Ayres, Junio 30, 1869. LA ADMINISTRACION. 3, 6, 1, ap, 1/2

REMATE. Por GREGORIO RIVAS. De 4 lates de cerro mado en la Calle de Tucuman, entre la de Montevideo y Garantias, a 34 cuadras de la Plaza del Parque y Estacion Central del Ferrocarril del Oeste. En la tarde del Domingo, 11 del corriente, a las 2 en punto, procedera a efectuar Remate en favor del que mas diere, desde las 4 de la tarde a lates de terreno arbolado, compuesto cada uno de 83 varas de frente por media cuadra de numeracion 1 a 4.

Remate. En un terreno de los que se edifican por especulacion, tanto por la magnifica localidad en que estan ubicados dichos terrenos como por estar el maritimo autorizado a vender por la mejor oferta sin trazar lote. Por otros informes al Rematador Recoleta Nueva Na. 82, ó en su casa, Calle Cangallo, No. 293. 2, 10, 1, ap, 1/2

REMATE. Por GREGORIO RIVAS. De una Casa, Calle Talcahuano, No. 104, entre las de Cuyo y Corrientes, a 13 cuadras del Mercado del Plata y 4 1/2 del paseo de modo, Plaza del Parque. El Domingo, 11 del corriente, a las 2 en punto del dia, se ha de Rematar a la mas alta postera y al comitido, la casa indicada edificada en terreno compuesto de 10000 metros de terreno, 6 ó 6 lo que resulte dentro sus lites de 300 metros de fondo y 100 metros de frente por media cuadra de numeracion 1 a 4.

Remate. En un terreno de los que se edifican por especulacion, tanto por la magnifica localidad en que estan ubicados dichos terrenos como por estar el maritimo autorizado a vender por la mejor oferta sin trazar lote. Por otros informes al Rematador Recoleta Nueva Na. 82, ó en su casa, Calle Cangallo, No. 293. 2, 10, 1, ap, 1/2

Por PABLO ESCALANTE. De una hermosa chacra en el Partido de Quilmes, cuartel 5º, proximo a la via férrea del Sud, a 20 cuadras de la Estacion Baradero. El Domingo 18 de Julio a las 2 en punto de la tarde se procederá a la venta al mejor precio de dinero de comitido, por orden terminante de un dueño, cuya prorroga es de 15 dias. La chacra se compone de 30 ó 40 manzanas de terreno, con cuatro cuartos de monte, poblaciones de panchos, siendo el monto todo albrado. La estacion de chacra dista por lites de 4 Don Pedro Patrial y los terrenos de Don Justo Rincon.

Entre Rios. Habrá extragos de la estacion Bursaco hasta la llegada del 2º de Julio, en el punto de embarque a los lites de 4, donde se ha obsequiado a un abundante almuerzo, carne con cuero, vino, &c. Recomandamos a los interesados la puntualidad a la hora indicada, por lites de 4 Don Pedro Patrial y los terrenos de Don Justo Rincon. Por mas pormenores San Martin No. 118. 65, 3, ap, 1/2

LIQUIDATION DE MARCHANDISES. 76—CALLE LOREA—76 232, 6, 1, ap, 1/2

ARBOLAS.—En el deposito de plantas Calle de San Martin No. 19 se da un gran remate el Viernes 8 del corriente a las 11 en punto, de arboles frutales de 1, 2, 3 y 4 años, integrados de las mejores clases que se conocen en el pais, caranillas, limas y bien surtidas, como medio de suceso unico en esta especie en el pais de plantas de adorno y flor de merito. El detalle en la seccion de remates en la Tribuna s/almiento, por P. COLLIN. 48 | 6, 1,

