









SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT. LATEST FOR EUROPE.

The Paraguayan war has made no progress since the departure of last...

General McMahon took leave of Lopez on June 24th, and was accompanied...

On the 27th ult. Minister Paranhos and the Paraguayan Commissioners left in the Galgo transport for Asuncion...

Public attention in Buenos Ayres has been distracted from more serious matters by the San Juan squabble...

It is also gratifying to note that the revolution in the Banda Oriental is at an end...

The Hon. Mr. Worthington presented his letters of recall yesterday, and the Hon. Mr. Kirk received in answer...

The Bishop of Honolulu administered confirmation last week at Rosario and then proceeded to Cordoba in company...

A project was yesterday laid before Government to bring over 500 English colonists from Port Natal...

During the past week the bond market has experienced severe fluctuations...

The National Inspector of Mines, Major Rickard, has received the thanks of the Government...

Vessels from Rio Janeiro are at present quarantined at Montevideo...

ARRIVAL OF THE PROVIDEOR. The Provideor arrived in port on Wednesday...

The Galgo, with Minister Paranhos on board, arrived at Asuncion on Saturday afternoon at 2.15 p.m.

Gen. McMahon arrived in Asuncion on the 1st of July, after immense difficulties...

I must confess with sorrow to being disappointed in the hopes I had entertained of being able to congratulate Y.E. on the restoration of peace.

I now fulfil the duty which I am entrusted by expressing to Y.E. the sincere desire of the President of the United States to strengthen and draw closer the friendly relations...

I offer you this assurance with the greatest pleasure, from the fact that during my mission near Y.E.'s Government, nothing has occurred to interrupt the slightest degree with these friendly relations...

I thank Y.E. for the many acts of personal courtesy and kindness I have received from you during my residence here, and I must always retain a most grateful remembrance of them.

Y. E. Lopez, Minister of War, Asuncion.

Reply of Marshal Lopez. Monsieur le Ministre, I had cherished the hope that the worthy representative of the greatest of Republics would have been a witness to the end of the heroic sacrifices made by this people for their existence, whatever be the final lot...

of course, there are various rumors as to his strength and capability to hold out...

The allies are at present marching on Villa Rica, one of the largest towns in Paraguay, where, as far as we can understand, General Portinho is expected to come up from the Alto Parana...

The Paraguayans are by no means short of food, as was represented; but they have few horses, few muskets, and but a small park of artillery...

Asuncion is in the most horrible state; the streets almost impassable, the sidewalks knocked to pieces, and the houses filthy...

Mr. Washburn's old log cabin house is now a hotel, dubbed the 'Hotel del Cristo'; far better to have called it 'Hotel del Diablo'—for from such a fate deliver us!

Let the baraqueros and others of Buenos Ayres take note that there is an immense stock of hay in Asuncion, maize is not to say superabundant, and there are over one thousand horses...

Some rather vague documents printed in Spanish and attacking the new Provisional Government in the most severe terms were circulated in Asuncion on the arrival of the Provideor...

The train makes three trips per day, at 6, 11 and 2 o'clock, and runs out to Pirayta, the distance being 12 leagues, and the charge 4 reals...

Dr. Roque Perez, the Argentine Minister, with his Secretary, Mr. Edward Perez, is stopping at the Hotel de la Paz. Minister Paranhos stops for the present with his secretary on board the Galgo...

My mission near the Government of Paraguay having terminated, I have the honor to place in Y.E.'s hands the accompanying letter of the President of the United States, announcing my recall.

It is with profound grief that I bid Y.E. farewell at a moment so trying in the history of this Republic.

The heroic and noble perseverance which I have witnessed during my short residence in the country has filled me with profound and lasting interest in the lot of its people.

I must confess with sorrow to being disappointed in the hopes I had entertained of being able to congratulate Y.E. on the restoration of peace.

I now fulfil the duty which I am entrusted by expressing to Y.E. the sincere desire of the President of the United States to strengthen and draw closer the friendly relations...

I offer you this assurance with the greatest pleasure, from the fact that during my mission near Y.E.'s Government, nothing has occurred to interrupt the slightest degree with these friendly relations...

I thank Y.E. for the many acts of personal courtesy and kindness I have received from you during my residence here, and I must always retain a most grateful remembrance of them.

Y. E. Lopez, Minister of War, Asuncion.

Reply of Marshal Lopez. Monsieur le Ministre, I had cherished the hope that the worthy representative of the greatest of Republics would have been a witness to the end of the heroic sacrifices made by this people for their existence, whatever be the final lot...

THE BUENOS AYRES INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. Among the many useful measures which have stamped with a wise character Sr. Sarmiento's administration during the few months that have elapsed since it assumed office, none, perhaps, surpasses in importance the project of holding an Exhibition of Argentine products, both natural and industrial, in Cordoba, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Central Railway from Rosario to Cordoba.

It is foreign to our purpose to enter into an appreciation of the great advantages that will accrue from the establishment in general of these great industrial fairs, whose happy results elsewhere have been as striking as they are notorious; but we shall merely remark that as a field on which civilization and progress could successfully compete among us against barbarism and ignorance, no better spot than Cordoba could have been selected.

With a view, moreover, of making the idea subservient to national and political progress, and for rendering closer the bonds of union between the scattered inhabitants of the vast territory comprised within the limits of the Argentine Republic, calling off their attention for a time from local petty squabbles that divide them, Cordoba, from its central position, and the historical associations connected with it as one of the oldest seats of learning in South America, presents advantages which no other city or town possesses to so eminent a degree.

The almost unanimous applause with which the Government decree on the subject of the Cordoba Exhibition was received, not only here, but also abroad, and the overwhelming majority by which the Lower House of Congress voted a few days ago the necessary funds asked for its execution, are eloquent proofs that the Government, in deciding that decree, was only consulting interests universally appreciated.

Certain circumstances have, we know, prevented the Commissioners charged with the execution of this grand idea from prosecuting their task with the activity that was required. Some further delay must occur before the scheme is finally sanctioned by the Senate, which will so far restrict the time previous to the day fixed for the opening of the Exhibition, the 17th of April, 1870, as to make it doubtful whether that date will not have to be postponed.

which the God of Nations may design for them. I feel flattered nevertheless at the just terms in which you recall the heroism of this generous people, and while our voice is stilled, they will strive to prove to the world that the Paraguayan Republic still exists...

I esteem in the highest degree the expressions of gratitude and the kind wishes in which you bid me farewell, and the conclusion which your Excellency has so well known how to maintain between the United States and Paraguay.

Accept my wishes for the prosperity of the American Union and the personal happiness of Y.E. June 24, 1869.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION. TRIUMPH OF THE GOVERNMENT. A few days ago, we had occasion to call public attention to this profitless and unpertinent question on occupying the attention of the Executive and Congress to no useful end, whilst it paralysed the progressive march of President Sarmiento and his able Ministers.

We are to day glad to announce that notwithstanding the determined and systematic efforts of the Opposition, counting, as they illuvisly supposed, on a large majority in the Senate, the Government have finally triumphed by 15 votes against 12.

The project of the Committee counselling the further intervention of the National authority and reinstatement of Ex-Governor Zavalla has been thrown out and finally disposed of.

The arguments of Ministers Velez Sarsfield, Varela, and Avellaneda were so sound, so logical, and overwhelming to be upset by a reckless spirit of opposition, based solely upon a constitution of facts, and devoid of moral or constitutional truth.

The fundamental principles of law were so ably laid down by Dr. Avellaneda, and the legality of the Governmental acts so firmly established, that even the chief informing member of the Committee and leader of the Opposition had not a word wherewith to refute or answer them.

We can only congratulate the Government on this important event, the moral and material results of which in its bearings with the upper Provinces, few here in Buenos Ayres can appreciate. This expression of opinion on our part is called for on this occasion more especially than any other, because the San Juan question was the first of political importance (since the new Government came into office), which has been discussed by the Senate, where it was erroneously supposed the Opposition had a large majority.

The result will fly through the Republic at lightning speed, and go to reassure the friends and supporters of President Sarmiento, that his well-merited position as First Magistrate is now more firmly established than ever, and that his almost unnumberable projects for the advancement of industry and education are now certain to be realised.

It will further be beneficial in establishing the precedent that the Senate is not an ordinary court of appeal wherein every petty grievance of 'Provincial potentates' is to be tried, and that congress is not to be in future occupied with trivial matters of a political nature, whilst other, most important measures of public good are ignored or left dormant.

We need scarcely remark that from the decision of the Senate there is no appeal, and that Ex-Governor Zavalla, President Sarmiento must either take the shade, whilst it is to be hoped that the much-vexed question of San Juan may remain far ever buried to make room for others of a more interesting and profitable nature to the Republic.

THE BUENOS AYRES INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. Among the many useful measures which have stamped with a wise character Sr. Sarmiento's administration during the few months that have elapsed since it assumed office, none, perhaps, surpasses in importance the project of holding an Exhibition of Argentine products, both natural and industrial, in Cordoba, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Central Railway from Rosario to Cordoba.

It is foreign to our purpose to enter into an appreciation of the great advantages that will accrue from the establishment in general of these great industrial fairs, whose happy results elsewhere have been as striking as they are notorious; but we shall merely remark that as a field on which civilization and progress could successfully compete among us against barbarism and ignorance, no better spot than Cordoba could have been selected.

With a view, moreover, of making the idea subservient to national and political progress, and for rendering closer the bonds of union between the scattered inhabitants of the vast territory comprised within the limits of the Argentine Republic, calling off their attention for a time from local petty squabbles that divide them, Cordoba, from its central position, and the historical associations connected with it as one of the oldest seats of learning in South America, presents advantages which no other city or town possesses to so eminent a degree.

The almost unanimous applause with which the Government decree on the subject of the Cordoba Exhibition was received, not only here, but also abroad, and the overwhelming majority by which the Lower House of Congress voted a few days ago the necessary funds asked for its execution, are eloquent proofs that the Government, in deciding that decree, was only consulting interests universally appreciated.

Certain circumstances have, we know, prevented the Commissioners charged with the execution of this grand idea from prosecuting their task with the activity that was required. Some further delay must occur before the scheme is finally sanctioned by the Senate, which will so far restrict the time previous to the day fixed for the opening of the Exhibition, the 17th of April, 1870, as to make it doubtful whether that date will not have to be postponed.

THE PALACE. The Palace will occupy in the centre of the park a surface of 10,386 metres. The plan of this edifice is circular. It is formed by a series of concentric galleries, divided by other radial galleries which, beginning at the circumference, end in an open space in the middle, which measures 360 metres, and is to serve as a garden.

There will be six circular galleries, distributed thus:— 1st Gallery. A roofed walk 5 metres wide, open outside, and affording a covered communication round the building.

2nd Gallery. Alimentary products, in various stages of preparation (cafs, restaurants, cellars, provisions, &c.)

3rd Gallery. Machinery, instruments, and application of industrial art. Machinery at work, moved by four engines of 25 horsepower.

4th Gallery. Mineral and metallurgical products.

5th Gallery. Application of the liberal arts. Furniture, and other articles applicable to dwellings. Clothing, &c.

6th Gallery. Works of art. Between each gallery there is a division or empty space to allow free circulation.

The frame of the building is of iron and steel. The whole surface occupied by the building will be covered by a roof resting on the exterior pillars, without any support in the middle.

The building will be 25 metres high in the centre, and 12 at the sides. It is made in separate pieces, so as to allow of its being afterwards taken down and set up again in a public square, to be used either as an immense depot, or as a market which will possess every possible hygienic condition.

The roofing is partly tile and partly glass. This construction allows the grouping methodically of all products of one kind, and at the same time ensures their being arranged distinctly by nationalities.

Besides general agricultural and industrial products, there will be an exhibition in the place every kind of machinery connected with maritime industries—such as wood, saws, rope, drills, in short, everything necessary for shipbuilding. There will also be fishing-tackle, nets, lifeboats, anchors, models of ships remarkable for their construction, of lighthouses, &c.

An area of 40,000 metres will be destined to form a park, and will contain live products and specimens of horticultural establishments, toolhouses, ornamental plants and trees, jets of water, &c.; besides objects especially intended for the improvement of the moral and physical condition of the people.

It will contain several buildings destined to afford instruction and amusement to visitors; among them a theatre, which can be used as a hall for conferences, lectures, &c.; a kiosk for concerts; a panorama, exhibiting upwards of one thousand views of the principal towns of the world, scenery of mountains, landscapes, &c.; an aquarium, which will surpass anything yet seen. The exterior of it will be a imitation of the Fingal Cave, with battlemented arches, and it will contain all the animals of the sea, fish, molluscs, aquatic plants, &c. This part of the exhibition will of itself secure the success of the undertaking.

The park will contain besides— Various games of a species of a cheap townhouse, a Swiss chalet, the offices of the Directory, an international assembly room, with post-office, telegraph, &c.; fountains, lakes, waterfalls, &c.; garden furniture, aviaries, rare birds and animals, &c.

THE TRIAL FIELD. The agricultural or trial field consists of a large extent of ground perfectly unencumbered, destined to try agricultural machinery, and will be placed at the disposal of exhibitors to enable them to show off the working of their machinery to the public.

This part of the exhibition will be of great interest to intending purchasers, who will see implements at work and judge of their capabilities before purchasing them. It will, therefore, afford the means of practically testing the application of an idea destined to contribute powerfully to the development of the country's wealth.

In the meantime, and when the opening of the Cordoba Exhibition on the day selected seemed to be almost a certainty, a few enterprising gentlemen conceived the idea of complementing the Government's project by making the National Cordoba Exhibition the precursor of an International Exhibition, to be held by private enterprise in Buenos Ayres a few months afterwards.

We are now able to announce that the efforts of these gentlemen, after five months' hard labor, are so far advanced that the enterprise will in a few days be launched into the commercial world, under most influential auspices.

While reserving ourselves to treat in future articles of details, and enter into economic appreciations on so vast an undertaking, we will limit ourselves now to give a general sketch of the scheme.

The Exhibition will comprise three distinct branches, viz:— The Palace. The Park. The Trial Field.

THE PALACE. The Palace will occupy in the centre of the park a surface of 10,386 metres. The plan of this edifice is circular. It is formed by a series of concentric galleries, divided by other radial galleries which, beginning at the circumference, end in an open space in the middle, which measures 360 metres, and is to serve as a garden.

There will be six circular galleries, distributed thus:— 1st Gallery. A roofed walk 5 metres wide, open outside, and affording a covered communication round the building.

2nd Gallery. Alimentary products, in various stages of preparation (cafs, restaurants, cellars, provisions, &c.)

3rd Gallery. Machinery, instruments, and application of industrial art. Machinery at work, moved by four engines of 25 horsepower.

4th Gallery. Mineral and metallurgical products.

5th Gallery. Application of the liberal arts. Furniture, and other articles applicable to dwellings. Clothing, &c.

6th Gallery. Works of art. Between each gallery there is a division or empty space to allow free circulation.

The frame of the building is of iron and steel. The whole surface occupied by the building will be covered by a roof resting on the exterior pillars, without any support in the middle.

The building will be 25 metres high in the centre, and 12 at the sides. It is made in separate pieces, so as to allow of its being afterwards taken down and set up again in a public square, to be used either as an immense depot, or as a market which will possess every possible hygienic condition.

The roofing is partly tile and partly glass. This construction allows the grouping methodically of all products of one kind, and at the same time ensures their being arranged distinctly by nationalities.

Besides general agricultural and industrial products, there will be an exhibition in the place every kind of machinery connected with maritime industries—such as wood, saws, rope, drills, in short, everything necessary for shipbuilding. There will also be fishing-tackle, nets, lifeboats, anchors, models of ships remarkable for their construction, of lighthouses, &c.

An area of 40,000 metres will be destined to form a park, and will contain live products and specimens of horticultural establishments, toolhouses, ornamental plants and trees, jets of water, &c.; besides objects especially intended for the improvement of the moral and physical condition of the people.

It will contain several buildings destined to afford instruction and amusement to visitors; among them a theatre, which can be used as a hall for conferences, lectures, &c.; a kiosk for concerts; a panorama, exhibiting upwards of one thousand views of the principal towns of the world, scenery of mountains, landscapes, &c.; an aquarium, which will surpass anything yet seen. The exterior of it will be a imitation of the Fingal Cave, with battlemented arches, and it will contain all the animals of the sea, fish, molluscs, aquatic plants, &c. This part of the exhibition will of itself secure the success of the undertaking.

The park will contain besides— Various games of a species of a cheap townhouse, a Swiss chalet, the offices of the Directory, an international assembly room, with post-office, telegraph, &c.; fountains, lakes, waterfalls, &c.; garden furniture, aviaries, rare birds and animals, &c.

THE TRIAL FIELD. The agricultural or trial field consists of a large extent of ground perfectly unencumbered, destined to try agricultural machinery, and will be placed at the disposal of exhibitors to enable them to show off the working of their machinery to the public.

This part of the exhibition will be of great interest to intending purchasers, who will see implements at work and judge of their capabilities before purchasing them. It will, therefore, afford the means of practically testing the application of an idea destined to contribute powerfully to the development of the country's wealth.

In this field there will also be an exhibition of tree culture, besides a special one of vine culture with the various processes for the cultivation of grapes.

A portion of it will be destined to model farming on a small scale. There will be artificial meadows, plots with flax, cotton, tobacco, &c.

Near the water there will be various appliances of hydraulic apparatus. In short, there will be collected here all instruments that in different regions are applicable to the culture of the soil and the exploration of its products.

Instruments not likely to be affected by the weather will be ranged in the open air; others destined to the elaboration of food for animals, as used in some farms, will be placed under shelter.

There will also be specimens of mills, breweries, and distilleries, besides model farms and various kinds of stabling, &c.

There will be here a collection during several months of the most useful domestic animals, such as, milch cows, bullocks, sheep, poultry, dogs, &c.

Each exhibition of animals will last ten days, and will end by the sale of a certain number of the animals that have been exhibited.

Thus, cultivation, instruments, animals, everything in short that belongs to agriculture will be represented in this section of the exhibition.

This department annexed to the Exhibition will be all the more appreciated during the warm weather, since it will enable one to escape the dust and heat of our roads, amid its green shades, and the proximity to abundance of water.

It may therefore be calculated that the public will give the preference to the Exhibition grounds in general, since they will combine all the advantages of a pleasant lounge with the attraction of an instructive exhibition of an immense variety of objects of general interest. It will, besides, contain all the varieties of amusements which the public ordinarily seek.

EXPORT DUTY ON WOOL. The following is the petition addressed to Congress on the above all important subject by the Argentine Rural Society:— Honorable Sir,

The Argentine Rural Society has foreseen since its foundation the abyss towards which our rural interests, and the entire internal economy of the country have been hurrying, for pastoral pursuits, form the sole base on which it rests.

Frequent petitions have been addressed to the Government, pointing out the unfortunate state of affairs, and begging, in the name of the common interest, not for protection, but relief from the heavy duties imposed upon it by the branch of industry, for it may truly be said, that up to the present time there is no other in the country which can afford the Government new sources of wealth, and consequently, of income.

to agriculture will be represented in this section of the exhibition. This department annexed to the Exhibition will be all the more appreciated during the warm weather, since it will enable one to escape the dust and heat of our roads, amid its green shades, and the proximity to abundance of water.

It may therefore be calculated that the public will give the preference to the Exhibition grounds in general, since they will combine all the advantages of a pleasant lounge with the attraction of an instructive exhibition of an immense variety of objects of general interest. It will, besides, contain all the varieties of amusements which the public ordinarily seek.

EXPORT DUTY ON WOOL. The following is the petition addressed to Congress on the above all important subject by the Argentine Rural Society:— Honorable Sir,

The Argentine Rural Society has foreseen since its foundation the abyss towards which our rural interests, and the entire internal economy of the country have been hurrying, for pastoral pursuits, form the sole base on which it rests.

Frequent petitions have been addressed to the Government, pointing out the unfortunate state of affairs, and begging, in the name of the common interest, not for protection, but relief from the heavy duties imposed upon it by the branch of industry, for it may truly be said, that up to the present time there is no other in the country which can afford the Government new sources of wealth, and consequently, of income.

Under these circumstances I regret to have to inform you that we do not consider it prudent to enter into the treaty you propose.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

HAMILTON FISH. To Don Manuel R. Garcia, etc., etc.

MONTEVIDEO. ENGLISH ATHLETIC SPORTS. Montevideo, June 20. The English Athletic Sports came off yesterday, and were a great success. There was a fair attendance of ladies, although the day was bleak and cold, and not a gleam of sunshine the whole day.

The following is a list of the results:— 1. 100 Yards.—J. MacColl, Esq. 2. 200 Yards.—Messrs R. T. Kirk, H. Lafour, L. Henry, M. D., W. Reid, R. T. Kirk, J. MacColl, G. MacColl, D. Stokes, R. Carrick, A. Murray, Robert Wilson.

3. 400 Yards.—J. MacColl, Esq. 4. 800 Yards.—J. MacColl, Esq. 5. 1 Mile.—J. MacColl, Esq. 6. 2 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 7. 3 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 8. 4 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 9. 5 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 10. 6 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 11. 7 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 12. 8 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 13. 9 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 14. 10 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 15. 11 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 16. 12 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 17. 13 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 18. 14 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 19. 15 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 20. 16 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 21. 17 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 22. 18 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 23. 19 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 24. 20 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 25. 21 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 26. 22 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 27. 23 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 28. 24 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 29. 25 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 30. 26 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 31. 27 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 32. 28 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 33. 29 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 34. 30 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 35. 31 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 36. 32 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 37. 33 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 38. 34 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 39. 35 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 40. 36 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 41. 37 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 42. 38 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 43. 39 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 44. 40 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 45. 41 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 46. 42 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 47. 43 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 48. 44 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 49. 45 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 50. 46 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 51. 47 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 52. 48 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 53. 49 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 54. 50 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 55. 51 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 56. 52 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 57. 53 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 58. 54 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 59. 55 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 60. 56 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 61. 57 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 62. 58 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 63. 59 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 64. 60 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 65. 61 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 66. 62 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 67. 63 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 68. 64 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 69. 65 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 70. 66 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 71. 67 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 72. 68 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 73. 69 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 74. 70 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 75. 71 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 76. 72 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 77. 73 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 78. 74 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 79. 75 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 80. 76 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 81. 77 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 82. 78 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 83. 79 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 84. 80 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 85. 81 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 86. 82 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 87. 83 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 88. 84 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 89. 85 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 90. 86 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 91. 87 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 92. 88 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 93. 89 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 94. 90 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 95. 91 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 96. 92 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 97. 93 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 98. 94 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 99. 95 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 100. 96 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 101. 97 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 102. 98 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 103. 99 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 104. 100 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 105. 101 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 106. 102 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 107. 103 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 108. 104 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 109. 105 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 110. 106 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 111. 107 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 112. 108 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 113. 109 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 114. 110 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 115. 111 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 116. 112 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 117. 113 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 118. 114 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 119. 115 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 120. 116 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 121. 117 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 122. 118 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 123. 119 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 124. 120 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 125. 121 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 126. 122 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 127. 123 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 128. 124 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 129. 125 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 130. 126 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 131. 127 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 132. 128 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 133. 129 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 134. 130 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 135. 131 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 136. 132 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 137. 133 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 138. 134 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 139. 135 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 140. 136 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 141. 137 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 142. 138 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 143. 139 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 144. 140 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 145. 141 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 146. 142 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 147. 143 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 148. 144 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 149. 145 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 150. 146 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 151. 147 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 152. 148 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 153. 149 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 154. 150 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 155. 151 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 156. 152 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 157. 153 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 158. 154 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 159. 155 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 160. 156 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 161. 157 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 162. 158 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 163. 159 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 164. 160 Miles.—J. MacColl, Esq. 165. 1



ON CHANGE

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Table listing vessels in the port of Buenos Ayres, including ship names, origins, arrival dates, and agents.

NOTICE

THESE CARTRIDGES... ELEY'S AMMUNITION... These Cartridges have been adopted after careful comparison...

ELEY, BROTHERS, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD, LONDON, W.C. Wholesale only. 13, 26p, 6s, 18s

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO

J. & F. HOWARD

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purpose. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for the Best Swing Plough for General Purpose.

HOWARD'S CHAMPION PLOUGHS

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD. Sole Agents and Manufacturers of CHAMPION PLOUGHS, STEAM CULTIVATORS, STEAM PLOUGHS, HARROWS, HORSE RAKES, AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. & F. HOWARD

From their long experience and erect manufacturing facilities, J. & F. Howard are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery...

WINE-LOZENGES-GLOBULES

The most agreeable and popular remedy for colds, coughs, and influenza. PARACETIC EMULSION. In 4 oz. S. oz. and 16 oz. Bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES

A valuable Dietetic preparation for Invalids and Children. GELATINE AND GIBBERINE (MORSON'S) CHLORODYNE, in Bottles (MORSON'S) PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION

Established 1820. FREDERICK JOYCE & CO. Invite the attention of Sportsmen to the following... of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, Scotland, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TRIPLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-wads. Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances. Every description of Sporting Ammunition.

M. DAVID STEWART

Formerly of Messrs. Stewart, Howell, Stewart, & Co. of Aberdeen, and now Merchant, 72 MARK-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BRYANT & MAY

FABRICANTS OF FOSFOROS. FOSFOROS VICTORIA DE BRYANT & MAY. Indulgidos garantidos para todos climas con los mejores fosforos que se conocen. En cajones fuertes, forrados con zinc.

ELLWOOD'S

AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA. Light as a Feather, Durable and Comfortable. Prizes Medal—1862 and 1866 Exhibitions.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS

Every description Manufactured at the Works of ELLWOOD'S HAT WORKS, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON.

DR. VICTOR BAUDY'S

ORGANIC MEDICINES. THE BAUDEINE. A prompt and most efficient Remedy for ASH & TETTER, YELLOW FEVER, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

BRYB'S

Corrugated Galvanised Sheets. Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price.

ADAM'S

NEW PATENT IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER. REGULATION BORE, OR 54 GAUGE.

ADAM'S PATENT SMALL ARMS CO.

391 STRAITS ROAD, LONDON, W.C. JOHN ADAM, Manufacturing Director. Company also, Manufacturers.

FIELD GLASSES—BUSHOP'S

BUSHOP'S FIELD AND SEA GLASSES. Finest Quality, specially mounted to suit Climate. 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP. 17 & 18 SPENCER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NAMES OF STEAMERS

CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

WODGATE BROTHERS

Shipbrokers, 42 Collyer Quay, Singapore.

As a Proof of the superiority of the Threshing Machinery, Manufactured by

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH & CO.,

They beg to call attention to the following Statement. Engines and Machines sent out in year 1868. Total Number sent out up to Dec. 31st, 1868.

Clayton, Shuttleworth, & Co.,

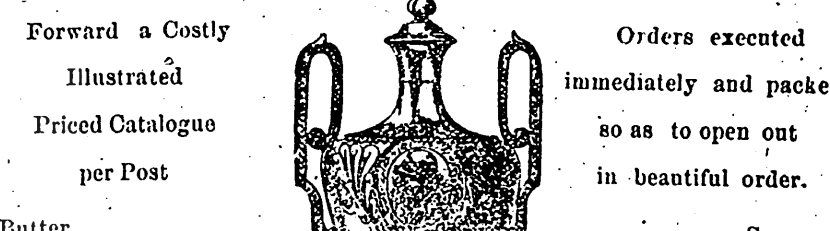
STEAM END WORKS, LINCOLN, And 78, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON. Catalogues and every information forwarded post free.

First-Class Cutlery and Electro-Silver Plate

MAPPIN & WEBB. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF TABLE KNIVES, ELECTRO SILVER PLATE, &c., &c. THE ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD; AND 7 & 8 OXFORD ST. 71 & 72 CORNHILL

MAPPIN AND WEBB

Forward a Costly Illustrated Priced Catalogue per Post so as to open out in beautiful order.



Tea Sets, Tea Trays, Sticks, Tea Urns, Tea Kettles, &c., &c.

PLEASURE STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES

Up to 35 feet long, carried on Ships' decks entire, with Machinery complete. Engines supplied to suit boats built abroad.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED)

LONDON, BRAZIL, BELGIUM, AND RIVER PLATE

YARROW AND HEDLEY, Engineers and Builders, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. ADVICE TO INVALIDS—If you wish to obtain quiet refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and soothe the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous system, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will discover yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and is the only one which effects a cure in Diarrhoea, and is the only one which effects a cure in Cholera, Cholera, &c. CHLORODYNE is the only medicine which cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Gout, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache, Meningitis, Fever, Croup, &c.

CHLORODYNE is the only medicine which cures those too often fatal diseases known as Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, &c.

BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS. CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, FREDMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See Times, 7th July, 1867.

Sold in Bottles at 1s 1/2, 2s 3/4, 4s 6, and 11s each. None is genuine unless the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" be on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies this medicine.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, J.T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON. 26p 11p 11s

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

THE BOXER CART-RIDGE. For Snider-Enfield, of .577 bore, and for the Henry and Martini-Enfield, of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES. With enclosed base for small bore, adopted by Foreign Governments for converted-Chasepuy Berdan, Remington, and other rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry-Repeating Rifle, &c., &c.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing them.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH & CO. At the Great Thimble Works of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Bury St. Edmunds, July, 1868, received the following Awards: For Single Cylinder Portable Steam Engine, THE FIRST PRIZE. For Double Cylinder Portable Steam Engine, THE FIRST PRIZE. For Horizontal Cylinder Fixed Engine, THE FIRST PRIZE OF £20. For Double Blast Finishing Threshing Machine, THE PRIZE OF £15. Also the Society's SILVER MEDAL for Constructing Blocks for Machines. The duty performed by all C. S. & Co.'s Engines on this occasion, considerably exceeded that of any other C. S. & Co. with pleasure to the fact that the duty of their "Commercial" or Single Valve Engine, at Chesham, so long ago as 1865, was not equalled by any "ordinary" Engine at Bury.