

Teatro Franco Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS. Sous la Direction de M. d'Hôte, Dimanche, 18 Juillet 1869. LES DOMESTIQUES. GRAND INTERMEDE. a. s.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE.

196-CALLE VICTORIA-196 GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING. DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month... WEEKLY... Advertisements in this paper, not exceeding five lines, three insertions, \$10. Do. WEEKLY, one insertion, \$5. Do. Per annum, at our office and rates, "Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

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.

"Nil fatali adeam, nil veri non adeam, dicere." Sunday, July 18, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD".

Montevideo, July 17, 5.15 p.m.

Bolsa, fair attendance, and transactions limited; paper 9 discount. Exchange upon Buenos Ayres, about 30,000 pts. at par, five days. Hides, 2,000 sold at 4.90 gold. 75 pounds. Import markets paralyzed. Weather cold.

THE NEW INDIAN FRONTIER.

REPORT BY COLONEL CZEZT.

In April of the present year I was commissioned by Government to study the plans of a new line of frontier from Rio Cuarto to Medano de Acha, on the N.W. frontier of Buenos Ayres. I accordingly started in the same month for Rio Cuarto, and presented myself to Colonel Mansilla, Commander of the South and South-east frontiers of Cordoba, who was charged with the task of establishing the proposed new frontier. Colonel Mansilla showed me various maps and plans of the territory between Rio Cuarto and Rio Quinto, which afterwards proved correct. His forces were not yet ready to advance to the Rio Quinto, or make an expedition against the Ranqueles Indians.

Meantime I went to Cordoba to study the old maps in the University, the best of which is that of Luis Cruz in 1804, in the well known work of Pedro de Angelis. The new route from Rosario to Mendoza, by Lavergne, in 1802, is also valuable. The surveys of the proposed branch railway to Rio Cuarto are no less useful; and from all these I made a complete map, which I forwarded to the National Government on May 17th.

On May 19th, all preparations being concluded, we started from Rio Cuarto towards Rio Quinto, and such was the admirable discipline of the troops, that the four columns arrived on the same day, May 23rd, at their respective destinations, viz., Tres de Febrero, Arganaes, and Cerrillos del Plata, Major Bargórea, without loss of time, established Forts Sarmiento and Neocateochea on the Rio Quinto, while Col. Mansilla fixed military outposts at six places between the same river and the old frontier line of Rio Cuarto.

On May 29th I left Los Cerrillos with some "vaqueanos" and after 3 day's march reached a large fresh-water lake with an island in the middle. The pasture on all sides was very rich and I discovered several traces of an Indian "tolderia." The Rio Quinto seems here to lose itself and this is probably the great Laguna de Ramada mentioned by Cruz. This was the place agreed on with Col. Mansilla as one of the most important points of the new frontier, and I sent some of my men to advise him of my movements. I then started eastward with 7 men and a boy and on June 2nd reached another fresh-water lake with similar signs of Indians; this lake is sometimes called Coropoutu, but seems the same as Paravallanquen near which the 7th reg. of cavalry halted in the campaign of Pavon. It is not more than 15 leagues from the Ramada, and would be a proper advanced post for the garrison of Fort Meliague. Following my route I came to Lake Pizaco, 12 leagues from Coropoutu, and this would be a good position for the Junin garrison. Here my horses were beaten up and we came short of provisions and water, so, instead of going to Junin, I pushed on for Medano de Acha, and arrived on the morning of June 4th.

The new frontier is almost a straight line from Fort Pizacos to Tres de Febrero on the Rio Quinto, running due East for 65 leagues as far as Lago Pizaco, where it forms a right angle and runs nearly due South, by Loncague and Blanca Grande to Pillabunco. The expense is very trifling and the new frontier adds to the provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fé a fine territory of 2,200 square leagues of camp, besides 150 square leagues on the north frontier of Buenos Ayres. The garrison of Fort Pizaco is advanced to

Medano de Acha, that of Junin to Chiquilofu (near Lake Pizaco), that of Nueve de Julio to Loncague and Ujito. At the same time if the San Luis frontier troops be sent to Cerro de Varela and Plumerito this will close up the grand highway for Indian forays, and rescue no less than 525 square leagues of land from the savages. It is equally necessary to adopt Gen. Paduero's plan on the Mendoza frontier, by drawing a line from Cerro Nevado to Plumerito, and taking in an area of 345 leagues of camp.

The advantages of the new frontier are, that it is shorter and easier defended, while occupying as strategic points all those places where the Indians formerly obtained fresh water when making their destructive inroads. The Indians will henceforward have to make journeys of thirty, forty or sixty leagues before finding water, and as the various forts will have garrisons of about 200 men each it will be easy to chastise the savages whenever they attempt an incursion. The occupation of the Rio Quinto is a great step forward.

The Rio Quinto rises in the Sierra Carolina, province of San Luis, in which mountain range quartz and gold are discovered: it is very rapid and fertilizes the whole country from San Luis to Tres de Febrero. A couple of years ago an engineer named Bivarola had a gold-washing establishment similar to those in California. The banks of Rio Quinto, like those of Rio Cuarto, are sandy and covered with fine pasture. The country is well-wooded and watered, and in marshy grounds the algarroba roots form a kind of turf for fuel. The Rio Quinto is lost in the Amarga valley, but reappears at different places between Pamala Lake and the Chañar, and again comes above ground as the Rio Salado, and traverses the province of Buenos Ayres as far as Mar Chiquita. South of the Rio Quinto is a vast plain, without fresh water, and here the Indians are undisputed masters. East of Lake Pamala we meet no timber, but plenty of thistles and fine vegetation: these lands are well suited for agriculture, having at least 18 inches of soil, in which grass and trefol grow spontaneously.

The only tracks across the Pampas are those made by the Indians, who have sagaciously marked out courses whereby fresh water is met with every 10 or 12 leagues. The commanders of the various frontier posts cannot do better than follow these routes, which are often marked by square pits about three feet wide in the midst of the track. The frontier posts should always be garrisoned both by horse and foot, and "vaqueanos" are exceedingly useful in preventing invasions or giving timely notice of the Indians. The soldiers should be armed with light carbines and put through target exercise twice a month. They should also be made to plant trees and sow maize and alfalfa. Besides the ordinary pieces of cannon at each fort, the cavalry should be provided with Congreve rockets, which would be a powerful arm against the Indians. More over as the new frontier line will be so much further out than the old one it is indispensably necessary to establish intermediate military posts, such as Colonel Mansilla has established between the Rio Cuarto and Rio Quinto. I annex plans of forts on the Rio Quinto, which may also be used as models for similar construction.

If the present report has any defects I beg the Government will kindly remember the difficulties and fatigue of my journey and the haste with which I have had to draw it up.

B. Ayres, June 25, 1869. JOHN F. CZEZT.

ED. NOTE.—We have compressed the report into less than half the original length, the better to suit it to our columns.

SPECIAL MISSION TO PARAGUAY.

NINTH LETTER.

We arrived at Humaitá at two o'clock on Friday, and as His Excellency Señor Paranhos had some business to transact with Colonel Piquet, the officer in command, we anchored at the bank. The weather was far from favourable, and the wind moaned through the leafy forest which skirts where once the battery of LONDRES stood. We started for the pile of ruins with a broken dome and shattered roof. Here stood the CHURCH OF HUMAITÁ! A tobid and around that melancholy pile we strolled, stumbling every instant over shot, shell, and broken iron bolts. During the lengthened siege of Humaitá, the Allies discovered that Lopez used the domes as watchtowers.

The shells from the ironclads soon rained upon the devoted turrets, and one afternoon when the bombardment from the vessels above at Tayi and below near Curupayti was most severe, the shots struck at both sides of one of the turrets contemporaneously, and down tumbled the turret. There lies one solid block of masonry, which has even resisted the effects of the fall: it reminds us of a piece of one of the Pyramids of Egypt. From its bulk we should judge that it weighs about 500 tons, and where it fell the earth around must have shaken as in an earthquake.

Verily the power of gunpowder has yet to be measured, as is proved by the blasted church of Humaitá. But how can we describe to our readers a sight which defies imagination? The walls of the church, some nineteen bricks thickness, are shivered to pieces like unto a lady's broken fan; thousands and hundreds of thousands of bricks lie piled up at where once was the portico, even the very earth is shot away; for the deep furrows in the earth before us were made by the most terrible of all ploughshares, the relentless cannon ball. The doors of the temple that was blocked up by the tumbled rafters, the splintered tiles, and the fragments of the walls, but ingress is not cut off, for the gaping chasms in the wall facing the river caused by the 150-pound balls from the iron-clads would not only admit a poor pilgrim editor, but an average-sized bullock cart. The wild birds from the forest have up in yonder corner built their nest, mocking the wrath, the ire, the destruction of poor hapless man. Here stood the altar, before which so many thousands of departed beings poured out their heartfelt prayers to the Most High, but Heaven heard them not, and church, churchwardens and congregation have all shared the same fate. Look yonder at that blackened wood-work cut away into splinters; it is the staircase that led to the pulpit, the aisle is paved with crumbling skulls and shattered iron bolts: out of this hell of ruins, and let us pass from this tomb of christianity. Where is the cross? that surviving emblem of salvation. Where the baptismal font, where infancy received faith? Where the chalice, the altar cloth, the surplice, and all the cherished appendages of a religion coeval with our redemption; Ask that hideous pile of ruins to give up its treasures; and you have them all! Hea tomb of Christianity, amphion of religion, why not sink down, down, down into the bowels of the earth, and rid the poor wanderer of your horrid presence. We had had entered but five short years past, this baseless fabric of a church, knelt at this altar and prayed for the loved ones we had left behind us in Buenos Ayres, viewed its grand exterior, imposing interior, and neat appointments, we that had seen this ruined pile, when it might be aptly termed the temple of the Living God, experienced feelings far different from those of our fellow-passengers, who now for the first time visited the place. Too awful was the change for us, and tears gushed from the eyes of memory, which mocked every effort to restrain. Oh, there are moments when, with all our studied manner and icy indifference, the long-pent-up feelings of the human heart rush like an avalanche over the system, and bursting every barrier, prove, after all, the sovereignty of the soul! In such a moment, we stood before this ruined temple; and, feigning to pick up the broken metal around, we hid from our companions, feelings which, aye, for not the whole world would we barter! The cynic may mock our sentiments—but the scene before us was one which we never before witnessed, and which, God grant, we may never witness again.

Yet, even in this ruined pile we found one sad consolation; 'twas not in vain that the cross was tumbled, the dome shivered, and the altar laid in the dust; 'twas not in vain that the portals of the temple were riddled with cannon balls, and the roof and walls battered into pieces. Look yonder at that orifice beneath the foundation; 'tis the portal of the awful dangers of Humaitá. If the cause of Christianity may be supposed to have suffered by the fire of the Allies, at least the cause of poor, down-trodden Paraguayan humanity has gained; descend those steps, and view that horrid prison, damp with the tears and blood of the victims of a tyranny which cloaked its crimes under the paved aisle of the temple. Perish every church, chapel, or temple that raises its head over such an accursed foundation—the dome for a watch tower, the aisle for a depot, and the cellars for dungeons—away for ever—such a mockery of religion! and heaven bless the artilleryman who aimed the gun that tumbled it. Here some of the first families of Paraguay suffered what no pen can describe; could those sweating walls speak, what monstrous sorrow would they not reveal? Sickened and sad we reeled out of this living tomb, and hurried for ever—yes, for ever—from its precincts.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

VETO BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following is the message of the President to the Senate, returning to it the bill for the removal of the capital of the Republic to Rosario:— Buenos Ayres, July 15, 1869. To the Honorable Congress of the Nation. The Executive has had the honor to receive on the 8th of the current month the bill sanctioned by Your Honors, in which Rosario is fixed upon as the future capital of the Republic. Having bestowed on it the most attentive consideration, the Executive has resolved, in virtue of the powers entrusted to it by Article 72 of the Constitution, to return to Your Honors, begging that for the reasons hereafter set forth, you will be good enough to reconsider it as some future and more fitting opportunity. The capital question is one, that throws the most difficulties in the way of the constitutional organization of the Argentine Republic, for a its solution depends an entire political system of national union and advancement. By Article 3 of the reformed Constitution of 1860, it is laid down that the capital of the Republic shall be designated by a special act of Congress, but as this resolution did not involve any obligation as to date, imperious national necessities have caused its fulfilment to be postponed until the present time. The province of Buenos Ayres having become incorporated with the Nation; under the order of things which arose as a consequence of the battle of Pavon, the residence of the National Government was provisionally fixed in this city, with the jurisdiction conferred by the compromise law, and at the conclusion of this agreement the seat of Government continued here without any inconvenience. It can in no ways be said that the National authorities, in consequence of residing in this city, experience any compulsion in the discharge of their duties, or that they suffer in prestige; Congress, the Executive, and the Supreme Court of Justice, exercise their functions without any let or hindrance whatever. Taking into consideration this state of things, brought about without violence, and through the force of circumstances rather than by human foresight, and, considering the difficult political and economic situation in which the Republic is at present placed, the Executive is of opinion that the change proposed by the bill would just at present produce the gravest ills for the country at large. We are still involved in the protracted war in Paraguay—an honorable but costly war, for it has already caused an immense increase in the public debt, and as a necessary consequence in the public burdens. Had the seat of National Government not been in Buenos Ayres, the richest, most intelligent, and thickly populated city in the Republic, it would have been impossible under such circumstances to maintain our home and foreign credit in the advantageous position it now occupies, and through its means obtain sufficient funds for all the expenses of Government, and the exigencies of the public service. Credit is founded on confidence, and looks less to the resources for the moment at the command of Government than to its soundness, and the stability of institutions. The United States of America fixed on a date ten years off for the removal of the seat of Government from a capital pro tem to that fixed upon by law, whilst the bill just sanctioned here, arbitrarily fixing on so short a date, enables political and commercial speculators to, as it were sign a bill to bearer payable in 1873. When crossing the river is not the best time to change horses," may on this occasion be truly said with the late President Lincoln. We must not deceive ourselves;—the National Government, with the exception of some few buildings and employes, cannot improvise in its new quarters intelligence, credit, capital, and population. These benefits cannot be decreed; they are the result of causes independent of the action of Government. These few observations and others which the study of the present situation of the country suggests, induce the Executive to ask your Honors to postpone the carrying out of the project already sanctioned, in order that the very grave question as to the permanent capital of the Republic may be examined more leisurely and with better data, and finally resolved by another Congress, when with the change in the members composing Congress prescribed by the Constitution, the people may have expressed their opinion on the subject. It is matter for congratulation that the trifling majority of one vote by which the bill passed in the Chamber of Deputies, and the well-known prudence of the majority in the Senate, leaves ground for hope that not only will there not be found two-thirds of the Senators and Deputies willing to assume the responsibilities of an experiment, having no urgent motive to recommend it, but that many of those who voted for the passing of the bill will concur in allowing public opinion time to form and be more maturely changed into law in future sittings of Congress.

May God preserve your Honors. DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO. DALMAGO VELEZ SANSFIELD.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Rio de la Plata arrived yesterday morning from Montevideo. There is nothing important in the way of news. Extensive preparations were making for the day celebration of Independence Day (to-day). There have been some hostile demonstrations made by the mob against the Brazilian officers at present in Montevideo; the police interfered in order to prevent a breach of the peace. A funeral service took place yesterday morning in the Metropolitan Cathedral, in commemoration of the late

Lieutenant-Colonel Miguel Martinez de Hoz. Most of the leading members of Portoño society were present at the ceremonies, which were performed with more than usual pomp. A guard of infantry of the line was in attendance. The present dry weather is beginning to attract the serious attention of estancieros, who fear a "seca" with all its destructive consequences. The barometer has reached a very high point, and seems fixed at settled dry weather, whilst on Friday night the thermometer for the third time this winter fell below-freezing-point. For some years there has not been so cold yet dry a winter experienced in the R. Plate.

The City of Rio Janeiro left yesterday with mails and passengers for Antwerp, calling at Falmouth. She takes an average cargo, and is expected to make a quick run home. The steamer Uruguay arrived yesterday from the Uruguay, but brings nothing fresh from that quarter. The mails yesterday morning from Montevideo brought an account of the review of the National Guards by President Battle on his return from the war. This was the cause of closing the Custom-house.

The "Siglo" announces that Caraballo's brother embarked at the mouth of the Queguay and escaped to Entre Rios. The Paso Molino tramway is to be inaugurated to-day, 18th. Among the telegrams from Buenos Ayres is a sensational announcement that Minister Gainza had left for Rosario with the 9th Battalion, and was going to take the field against Governor Taboada. We read in a Rosario paper that Sr. Señorías has returned from the Salado with eight crocodiles, after a journey of 224 leagues.

Rio papers speak in enthusiastic terms of the success of our favourite pianist, Gottschalk, in that city. The Emperor and court circle attend each performance, and the proceeds of the two first nights amounted, it is said, to the very respectable sum of six hundred ounces. We are glad to hear of the continued success of an artist, listening to whose wonderful playing we have passed so many pleasant hours. We publish to-day a letter on the subject of the present price of wool, which goes far to prove correct, the views we have for a long time past been expressing on the state of the country. A certain class of wool, and of this which the production is largest has now been proved not to be worth the freight, and unless something be speedily attempted by Government for the alleviation of the present state of things, our finest clips will soon be in the same position. A country friend, while bemoaning with us yesterday the condition of our sheepfarmers, expressed an opinion that if the present high rents for camp could be got rid of, many would still be able to struggle on. Many are now asking why the price of the frontier camp land is kept at its present high figure, as several who can no longer afford to pay rent for in-lying camp might move onwards, if they could obtain grazing runs on easy terms.

A colleague contradicts an error which we were ourselves also led into, in announcing the late tragedy at Sr. Moreno's house. The young Frenchman who was shot on the occasion was a professor of languages in a private school in this city, and not a gunsmith in Calle Piedad, as we erroneously stated. An agreeable piece of news reached the Swiss inhabitants of this city per Royal Mail steamer Arno last week. The Federal Council of Switzerland has approved of the nomination of Mr. F. Kully as Consul for that Republic here, vice Mr. Demarelli, who has resigned the office. Mr. Kully has for many years been known both to his own countrymen and foreigners in this city, for the unremitting diligence and attention to the interests of his countrymen he has on all occasions displayed, and his appointment as successor to Mr. Demarelli has caused the liveliest feelings of satisfaction amongst the countrymen of William Tell here, who look on his promotion as the fitting reward of his long and tried services in their behalf.

The Bourgogne was put in quarantine at Montevideo. She is expected up this morning, or at latest on tomorrow (Monday). She brings no fewer than three hundred and fifty passengers for this city, besides 200 for Montevideo. The second grand Philharmonic Concert for the season takes place on next Saturday (the 24th) at the Coliseum. There will be a rehearsal to-day at 12 o'clock and another on to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, in each case at the Coliseum. The Philharmonics are always well attended no matter how many competing attractions may be announced. Water left in the patios of houses in the more exposed parts of the city was frozen an inch thick on Friday night, so intense was the cold. Our impartial colleague the "Republica" in reproducing General Grant's letter to President Lopez on the occasion of General McMahon's recall, forcibly remarks that it is certainly not for disapproval of his conduct that

the gallant Envoy has been summoned home. The Patagones steamer arrived yesterday from Patagonia and Bahia Blanca. We are glad to be able to announce that things are going on very well in those distant parts, and every one looking forward to an increase of prosperity next year. Watson, as usual, makes special preparations for the comforts of his visitors to-day. The bill of fare will be up to his usual mark, and the drinkables at the "Café Anglais" of Buenos Ayres need no recommendation from us.

Puritani was performed on Friday night at the Opera House, Mlle. Seibs succeeded very well as Elvira, and the general "mise en scene" of this splendid opera was good. The house would certainly have been better filled but for the intense cold prevailing. The highest export tax paid in British India on any article is 7 1/2 per cent. Would that we could say the same in this sorely taxed land. The races at Moron on the 9th passed off most successfully, the prize for some events reaching the amount of \$10,000 mpc. The weather was everything that could be desired, considering the season, and the attendance from the surrounding neighborhood was large and respectable.

The second ball given by the Club del Plata came off last night at the Club-house in Calle Rivadavia. The rooms began to fill about 12 o'clock, the number of guests seeming to outnumber those at any previous reception at this popular club. General Taboada's late cool epistle to the President of the Republic is said to have been marked "private"; nevertheless it has been in the hands and columns of the provincial press for the last fortnight. No fewer than twenty-two of the leading organs in France have been summoned before the Courts for inciting to hatred and contempt of the Government during the late election disturbances. A prosecution has been ordered by Governor Cabral against our Rosario colleague "La Patria." We fancy this prosecution must prove a fiasco, as our contemporary, to our seeming, has only in the articles complained of set forth the true state of things. The Halley was to have left Rio on the 11th, and should consequently have reached the sister port ere this. Up to late in the afternoon she had not been posted. In a late engagement in Cuba, between the Spaniards and insurgents, in which the former were defeated the rebel general Marmol was killed. Patti gets a fourth of the receipts every night she sings during her present engagement in London. Up to this time they have exceeded £1,500 sterling on each occasion of her appearance. A good voice and lovely fair are verily mines of wealth for proprietors in this nineteenth century.

LAS FLORES.

About 220 cows and 20 tame fat oxen were stolen from an estancia in this partido in the early part of June. This is the most audacious robbery heard of in this district for many years; horses are sometimes stolen, but not as frequently as in other districts. When horses are required for the army we are obliged to keep a strict watch on our studs, but at all other times even these wandering animals have been comparatively safe in this peaceable and quiet district. All the cows stolen were fat; it is supposed they were taken to some of the camp saladeros or graserias, and the person who stole them must have been well acquainted with the habits of the owner, who neglected looking for them for some days, supposing they had strayed away and would return. A northern estanciero, who lately visited a friend in this district, expressed his surprise at the little trouble the shepherding of flocks gives on these camps; he observed that shepherds require to be constantly with their flocks in the northern camps at this season of the year, whereas here no shepherd remains out with his flock except on a stormy day, and yet there are estancias here as heavily stocked as some of those in the north; sheep do not travel over as much ground in search of food as they are in the habit of doing in the north.

This gentleman was surprised to see on many estancias two flocks, at different puestos, taken care of, by one man; he remarked that it more often happens that two persons are required at certain seasons to take care of one flock in his locality. He tells me that the majority of his neighbours believe Las Flores is an out-of-the-world place, which he finds is a very mistaken idea, for the distance from here to the city is less than from the city to his estancia. These gentlemen cannot have read the Handbook; but it is fashionable in this country to know a little of every thing and of every country, excepting the country we live in. An Argentine gentleman travelling in Europe had a letter of introduction to an Englishman in London. It appears the Englishman had some friends in Tuva, and inquired about it. The

Porteño traveller told him Tuva was in Paraguay. In the course of conversation, the Londoner was a little surprised to hear that a league of the worst camp in Buenos Ayres was capable of rearing one hundred thousand sheep and other wonderful anecdotes. We have had more frosty nights between the 12th of May and 30th of June than we have had in the same space of time since the year 1859; the year the "Standard" first saluted the Southern cross was also a year of heavy frosts; last winter was also very cold, but not so frosty as this winter, or rather end of autumn. Those who calculated on selling large numbers of fat sheep for the saladeros are sadly disappointed; up to the present the year has not been at all favourable for fattening sheep. I fear it will also prove a bad year for increase. The fattest ewes can afford little milk for their lambs in very frosty winters; however good the grass may be, severe frost, when of frequent occurrence, tells severely on suckling ewes. Those who have had very early lambs may have a good increase; those who have had them late will have to depend principally on the spring lambing.

I have just heard of the sale of an estancia, a league and a half in extent, but have not yet heard the price; the owner refused five hundred thousand dollars some six months since, the purchaser offering to take the houses, corrales, &c., at a valuation. A French young lady, in her fifteenth winter, has been led to the hyemeneal altar by a gentleman exactly four times her age. Her lord and master is an estanciero of this district and a countryman of Castelar. He declared that the low prices of wool urged him to partake of the sweets of matrimony.

I have just read some of Dr. Sarsfield's speeches on the Segura case, and you will admit with me that he deserves to be called the Argentine Palmerston. If the gallant Premier would use his influence to procure me a seat in Congress, the first bill I would lay on the table of the House would be one proposing to hang every marauding ruffian in the country. It is astonishing how easily wild fowl can be domesticated when taken young. Miss Adelaide Kelly, of this town, has domesticated a large aviary of swans, water hens, wild geese, widgeons, bustards, three species of wild ducks, royal plover, and other birds. Some of these follow her like lap dogs. Some of them have been hatched from the shell at the house, and others were brought to her a few days old. The widgeons and some of the others sometimes go away for three or four days at a time, but invariably return. The bustards are excellent sentinels; they scream at the slightest noise, and the swans would be an ornament in the court-yard of your city palaces. DIOX.

THE PROJECTED PAPER MILL.

To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, I have followed up with much interest the various phases of this projected undertaking since Mr. Arenales first brought it before the public. Your article in this day's paper, giving an account of the meeting at the Rural Society's rooms, merits public attention in a commercial point of view and very truthfully points out the advantages of such an industry in the country. But as you justly observe, such an undertaking as Mr. Arenales proposes to carry out requires a man of a different stamp, and one who knows what paper making is and the difficulties inherent to the establishing of this or any other new industry in the River Plata.

The mere fact of a man's reading and studying from a "Manual" on the subject, does not constitute him an expert in the art, the more so that Mr. Arenales is not, I believe, an engineer, nor is he particularly scientific in his knowledge of arts and manufactures. Paper making requires sound experience and long practice to achieve that success which in a new country like this is indispensable. No doubt whatever exists as to the ultimate commercial results of the undertaking. We want a paper mill badly, and have been wanting one for years past, but I fear that if we have to wait for its realisation from the results of public meetings and appeals to the patriotism of capitalists in Buenos Ayres, the time is far, very far, distant.

I have read to-day in the "Republica" another version of the results of the meeting, and whilst all seem to be convinced of the necessity for such an industry here, and its favorable results, in a commercial point of view, the majority seem to hang fire in promoting its realisation on the basis proposed by Sr. Arenales. I agree with this majority in believing that the city of Buenos Ayres is not the most suitable place for such a manufactory. The materials exist here, it is true, or rather, may exist later on, when they will have been created by a year or two's incessant attention to their systematic accumulation. But these may be easily transported to any reasonable distance, by rail or river, with

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On May 19th, all preparations being concluded, we started from Rio Cuarto towards Rio Quinto, and such was the admirable discipline of the troops, that the four columns arrived on the same day, May 23rd, at their respective destinations.

On May 29th I left Los Cerrillos with some 'vaqueanos' and after 3 day's march reached a large fresh-water lake with an island in the middle.

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The advantages of the new frontier are, that it is shorter and easier defended, while occupying as strategic points all those places where the Indians formerly obtained fresh water.

The Rio Quinto rises in the Sierra Carolina, province of San Luis, in which mountain range quartz and gold are discovered.

The only tracks across the Pampas are those made by the Indians, who have sagaciously marked out courses where fresh water is met with every 10 or 12 leagues.

If the present report has any defects I beg the Government will kindly remember the difficulties and fatigue of my journey and the haste with which I have had to draw it up.

Ed. NOTE.—We have compressed the report into less than half the original length, the better to suit it to our columns.

The shells from the ironclads soon rained upon the devoted turrets, and one afternoon when the bombardment from the vessels above at Tayi and below near Curupayti was most severe.

The Executive has had the honor to receive on the 8th of the current month, the bill sanctioned by Your Honors, in which Sr. Rosario is fixed upon as the future capital of the Republic.

Having bestowed on it the most attentive consideration, the Executive has resolved, in virtue of the powers entrusted to it by Article 72 of the Constitution, to return it to Your Honors, begging that for the reasons

Verily the power of gunpowder has yet to be measured, as is proved by the blasted church of Humaitá. But how can we describe to our readers a sight which defies imagination?

The walls of the church, some nineteen bricks thickness, are shivered to pieces like unto a lady's broken fan; thousands and hundreds of thousands of bricks lie piled up at where once was the portico, even the very earth is shot away.

It can in no ways be said that the National authorities, in consequence of residing in this city, experience any compulsion in the discharge of their duties.

Had the seat of National Government not been in Buenos Ayres, the richest, most intelligent, and thickly populated city in the Republic, it would have been impossible under such circumstances to maintain our home and foreign credit in the advantageous position it now occupies.

These few observations and others which the study of the present situation of the country suggests, induce the Executive to ask Your Honors to postpone the carrying out of the project already sanctioned.

It is matter for congratulation that the trifling majority of one vote by which the bill passed in the Chamber of Deputies, and the well-known prudence of the majority in the Senate, leaves ground for hope that not only will there not be found two-thirds of the Senators and Deputies willing to assume the responsibilities of an experiment, having no urgent motive to recommend it.

May God preserve your Honors. DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO. DALMACIO VELEZ SANSFIELD.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The Rio de la Plata arrived yesterday morning from Montevideo. There is nothing important in the way of news.

Water left in the patios of houses in the more exposed parts of the city was frozen an inch thick on Friday night, so intense was the cold.

herematter set forth, you will be good enough to reconsider it at some future and more fitting opportunity.

The capital question is one that throws the most difficulties in the way of the constitutional organization of the Argentine Republic, for a system of national union and advancement.

By Article 3 of the reformed Constitution of 1860, it is laid down that the capital of the Republic shall be designated by a special act of Congress.

We are still involved in the protracted war in Paraguay—an honorable but costly war, for it has already caused an immense increase in the public debt, and as a necessary consequence in the public burdens.

Credit is founded on confidence, and looks less to the resources for the moment at the command of Government than to its soundness, and the stability of institutions.

The United States of America fixed on a date ten years off for the removal of the seat of Government from the capital to that fixed upon by law.

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EDITOR'S TABLE. The Rio de la Plata arrived yesterday morning from Montevideo. There is nothing important in the way of news.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miguel Martinez de Hoz. Most of the leading members of Porteno society were present at the ceremonies, which were performed with more than usual pomp.

The present dry weather is beginning to attract the serious attention of estancieros, who fear a "seca" with all its destructive consequences.

The City of Rio Janeiro left yesterday with mails and passengers for Antwerp, calling at Falmouth.

The steamer Uruguay arrived yesterday from the Uruguay, but brings nothing fresh from that quarter.

The mails yesterday morning from Montevideo brought an account of the review of the National Guards by President Batlle on his return from the war.

The "Siglo" announces that Carralho's brother embarked at the mouth of the Queguay and escaped to Entre Rios.

The Paso Molino tramway is to be inaugurated to-day, 18th.

Among the telegrams from Buenos Ayres is a sensational announcement that Minister Guinza had left for Rosario with the 9th Battalion, and was going to take the field against Governor Taboada.

We read in a Rosario paper that Sr. Soñorans has returned from the Salado with eight crocodiles, after a journey of 224 leagues.

the gallant Envoy has been summoned home.

The Patagones steamer arrived yesterday from Patagonia and Bahia Blanca. We are glad to be able to announce that things are going on very well in those distant parts, and every one looking forward to an increase of prosperity next year.

Watson, as usual, makes special preparations for the comforts of his visitors to-day. The bill of fare will be up to his usual mark, and the drinkables at the 'Cañé Anglaís' of Buenos Ayres need no recommendation from us.

Puritani was performed on Friday night at the Opera House. Mlle. Scibs succeeded very well as Elvira, and the general 'mise en scene' of this splendid opera was good.

The highest export tax paid in British India on any article is 1/2 per cent. Would that we could say the same in this sorely taxed land.

The races at Moron on the 9th passed off most successfully, the prize for some events reaching the amount of \$10,000 m.c.

The second ball given by the Club del Plata came off last night at the Club-house in Calle Rivadavia.

A French young lady, in her fifteenth winter, has been led to the hyemal altar by a gentleman exactly four times her age.

I have just read some of Dr. Sarsfield's speeches on the Segura case, and you will admit with me that he deserves to be called the Argentine Palmerston.

Porteno traveller told him Tuza was in Paraguay. In the course of conversation, the Londoner was a little surprised to hear that a league of the worst camp in Buenos Ayres was capable of rearing one hundred thousand sheep and other wonderful anecdotes.

We have had more frosty nights between the 12th of May and 30th of June than we have had in the same space of time since the year 1859; the year the 'Standard' first saluted the Southern cross was also a year of heavy frosts; last winter was also very cold, but not so frosty as this winter, or rather end of autumn.

Those who calculated on selling large numbers of fat sheep for the saladeros are sadly disappointed; up to the present the year has not been at all favourable for fattening sheep.

I have just heard of the sale of an estancia, a league and a half in extent, but have not yet heard the price, the owner refused five hundred thousand dollars some six months since, the purchaser offering to take the houses, corrals, &c., at a valuation.

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I have just read some of Dr. Sarsfield's speeches on the Segura case, and you will admit with me that he deserves to be called the Argentine Palmerston.

If the gallant Premier would use his influence to procure me a seat in Congress, the first bill I would lay on the table of the House would be one proposing to hang every marauding ruffian in the country.

It is astonishing how easily wild fowl can be domesticated when taken young. Miss Adelaide Kelly, of this town, has domesticated a large aviary of swans, water hens, wild geese, wigwagons, bustards, three species of wild ducks, royal plover, and other birds.

The bastards are excellent sentinels; they scream at the slightest noise, and the swans would be an ornament in the court-yard of your city palaces.

DIOX.

THE PROJECTED PAPER MILL

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,

I have followed up with much interest the various phases of this projected undertaking since Mr. Arenales first brought it before the public.

Your article in this day's paper, giving an account of the meeting at the Rural Society's rooms, merits public attention in a commercial point of view and very truthfully points out the advantages of such an industry in the country.

The mere fact of a man's reading and studying from a "Manual" on the subject, does not constitute him an expert in the art, the more so that Mr. Arenales is not, I believe, an engineer, nor is he particularly scientific in his knowledge of arts and manufactures.

I have read to-day in the 'Republic' another version of the results of the meeting, and whilst all seem to be convinced of the necessity for such an industry here, and its favorable results, in a commercial point of view, the majority seem to hang fire in promoting its realisation on the basis proposed by Sr. Arenales.

Teatro Franco Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS. Sous la Direction de M. d'Hôte. Dimanche, 18 Juillet 1869. LES DOMESTIQUES. GRAND INTERMEDE.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE. 196-CALLE VICTORIA-196. GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING.

MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE. SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD. DAILY per Month 30 WEEKLY 20

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.

The Standard. SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD". Montevideo, July 17, 5.15 p.m. Bolsa, fair attendance, and transactions limited; paper 9 discount.

THE NEW INDIAN FRONTIER. REPORT BY COLONEL CZETZ. In April of the present year I was commissioned by Government to study the plans of a new line of frontier from Rio Cuarto to Medano de Acha.

Verily the power of gunpowder has yet to be measured, as is proved by the blasted church of Humaita. But how can we describe to our readers a sight which defies imagination? The walls of the church, some nineteen bricks thickness, are shivered to pieces like unto a lady's broken fan.

heretofore set forth, you will be good enough to reconsider it at some future and more fitting opportunity. The capital question is one that throws the most difficulties in the way of the constitutional organization of the Argentine Republic.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION. VETO BY THE PRESIDENT. The following is the message of the President to the Senate, returning to it the bill for the removal of the capital of the Republic to Rosario.

THE PROJECTED PAPER MILL. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, I have followed up with much interest the various phases of this projected undertaking.

Las Flores. About 220 cows and 20 tame fat oxen were stolen from an estancia in this partido in the early part of June. This is the most audacious robbery heard of in this district for many years.

Medano de Acha, that of Junin to Chiquilofu (near Lakt Picazo), that of Nueve de Julio to Loncaque and Ujito. At the same time if the San Luis frontier troops be sent to Cerro de Yarela and Plamerito this will close up the grand highway for Indian forays.

The advantages of the new frontier are, that it is shorter and easier defended, while occupying strategic points all those places where the Indians formerly obtained fresh water when making their destructive incursions.

The Rio Cuarto rises in the Sierra Carolina, province of San Luis, in which mountain range quartz and gold are discovered: it is very rapid and fertilizes the whole country from San Luis to Tres de Febrero.

Yet, even in this ruined pile we found one sad consolation; 'twas not in vain that the cross was tumbled; the dome shivered, and the altar hid in the dust; 'twas not in vain that the portals of the temple were riddled with cannon balls, and the roof and walls battered into pieces.

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These gentlemen cannot have read the Handbook; but it is fashionable in this country to know a little of every thing and of every country, excepting the country we live in.

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title additional cost, whilst the advantages of a suitable site for works would be much greater in proportion.

I fear, however, that the project will fall through from the apparent apathy displayed by the supporters of its author, and such another 'disco' as the meeting at the Rural Society's rooms ought to be sufficient to produce this result.

Yours truly, PAPIER MACHE, Buenos Ayres, July 17, 1869.

RIVER PLATE WOOL-EXPORTS.

Table with columns for Wool types (Lino, INTRO OF R. P. WOOL, etc.), Quantity (Dons), and Price (Pounds). Includes data for various wool grades and their market values.

WOOL NOT WORTH THE FREIGHT.

To the Editors of the 'Standard,' Gentlemen, It is truly melancholy to contemplate at present the state of that once flourishing business sheepfarming.

man from the same place was sold at thirty-four dollars. I should like to know how these people and thousands like them can manage to struggle out, whilst paying at the rate of five and six thousand dollars a run for a flock of sheep.

It is clear that things have reached their climax in the camp, and unless the Government comes promptly to the aid of the poor sheepfarmer, by reducing the price of land and abolishing in toto the export duty on wool, the whole country will be ruined, editors and brokers included.

Yours truly, D. TEMPERATURE. Saturday, 2 P.M. Fahrenheit 48

THE VALUE OF HEALTH IS NEVER REALISED till it is lost; but how is the precious gift to be retained? At any hour infection may be met in the street, or in the wilderness; it may be drawn in with the air; it may be imbibed in a draught of water; it may enter the system through the lungs, pores, or the stomach.

ON 'CHANGE' July 17, 1869. Quinces, 430; Suez, 1224; Patacones, 23; National Bonds, 664; Bonds sold, 809,000.

THE meeting of the Floresta and Rio Lujan Railway project took place yesterday, and the committee's report was read. Respecting the proposed branch railway from the Central Argentine to Rio Cuarto, we learn that it is likely to start from Los Leones instead of Villa Nueva, and the surveys are being made.

SOUTH PLAZA. July 17, 1869. Our special reporter at the South Plaza today the following important sales at the plaza, station, and depot.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. TO BUILDERS CONTRACTORS. Barlow and Vignoles' rails for sale suitable for transverse, and other works.

Notice to Shareholders. The dividend of fourteen shillings per share declared at the General Meeting held in London on the 1st June last will be paid to the shareholders on the 1st July.

STAMPACKET TO LEAVE. Every Tuesday for Montevideo, at 5 p.m. the British steamers will depart for the South.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO. LINE. The Company's new Mail Screw Steamship—PATAGONIA, 3,000 Tons—600 horse power.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Liverpool to London, 1st Class, 24 Class, 3d Class. Liverpool to London, 1st Class, 24 Class, 3d Class.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BUENOS AYRES. TENTH CONCERT. The Directing Committee have resolved to give a Concert on Saturday, the 24th of July, at the Coliseum.

COLISEUM HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BUENOS AYRES. TENTH CONCERT. The Directing Committee have resolved to give a Concert on Saturday, the 24th of July, at the Coliseum.

NOTICE. British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, July 17, 1869. The sum of £1,300, more or less, being required by the Master of the British Brigantine Hoger, now loaded and bound for a port of discharge in the United Kingdom direct, for the purpose of defraying the expenses necessary for leaving this port.

SINCLAIR'S BELFAST PICKLED PORK. T. TURMEAU, 77-Piedad-77. 165, 1m, jly18.

PARA MONTEVIDEO—El Lanes & las 5 de la tarde el vapor Villalba, saliendo con destino a Montevideo, con pasaje y comestibles. Agente—ALVAREZ Y RISO, Reconquista 103.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. TO BUILDERS CONTRACTORS. Barlow and Vignoles' rails for sale suitable for transverse, and other works.

T. R. BROWN E. Surrey and Agent, Officer of the Association for the Protection of Commercial Interests as respects Wrecked and Damaged Property, Landed, London, attends Surveys on Vessels, Hatches, Cargoes and Damaged Goods. 9-CALLE CUYO—9 136,6p, jly17.

CADIZ SALT. Retailing on Board. Apply to GOWLAND KOCH, 34-Calle Reconquista—34 156,3p, jly18.

REDUCTION IN FARES. LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. Messrs. Lamport and Holt's Line, under Postal Contract with Her Majesty's Government and that of Brazil.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE. First-class to Liverpool, £3 3s. Southampton, £3 3s. London, £3 3s. The usual allowance made to Families.

JUST RECEIVED. A LOT OF PRIME BUTTER, New 1st, selected. In Firkins and Half Firkins. AT BARRY & WALKER'S, 97-Calle Defensa—107,6p, jly14.

MISS GATES YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. 143-CALLE PARQUE—143. Branches taught:—English Grammar, History, French, Spanish, French, Drawing, and Needle-work. Music and German are extras. 88, 8p, jly13.

HAAMS—HAMS—HAMS—HAMS—CHEESE—CHEESE—CHEESE. Just received, per City of Rio Janeiro, a choice lot of Cumberland Hams, and also of the best Cheese.

CAUDANIAN FARM AND TALLOW FACTORY. ESTABLISHED BY LAVALLE, SAN VICENTE. This Establishment will commence working on the 1st of August.

ELM FARM BUTTER. TURMEAU, 77-Piedad-77. 140, 1m, jly16.

GREEK COLLEGE (LITZMAN'S). CALLE TACUARI. The Parents of the Pupils of the above College received at the Notice of the 10th of July the Direction of the above College will be undertaken by Mrs. C. Brennan and her sister.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING. The undersigned are duly authorized to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country.

MANTELS AND PFEIFFER, Agts, 19-CALLE CHACABUCO—21 143,2m, jly17.

By MARIANO MANGHURRI, At the House, Suipacha 443. Of the Household Furniture, belonging to an English family leaving the country.

FERRRO-CARRIL DEL O.E.TE. RAMAL DE MERLO A LOBOS. Se llama a licitacion para la construccion de las obras de abastecimiento de agua potable y alcantarillado. Los planos y condiciones estan a la vista en la Oficina del Ingeniero Residente.

NOTICE TO SEAMEN AND OTHERS IN THE RIVER TRADE. Extra S out Blue Grey Under Shirts and Striped Drawers, the very thing for Seamen.

THE undersigned having bought the Business of Messrs. William Allison and Co., Ship Chandlers and Provision Merchants, 39 Pasco.

TO BE SOLD. A MAIL WAGONETTE, Built by M. Wright and Smith, Worcester. Very light and commodious, and suitable for town or country.

STEAMER FOR NEW YORK. The Screw Steamer 'HALLEY', 1347 Tons Register, Capt. ELLIS.

STOP—PRESS. SINCLAIR'S BELFAST SALT PICKLED PORK. CHEESE HAVE ARRIVED. TURMEAU, 77-Piedad, 121,6p, jly14.

FOREIGN CLUB. The Annual General Meeting of Subscribers is convened for FRIDAY, 30th instant, at Eight o'clock.

SILVER MOUNTED HARNESS. A superior Silver-mounted Harness, for two Horses, of Danish make, is for Sale, at the Photographic Studio, Calle San Martin, 91, 134,3p, jly16.

FOR ANTS TO RENT. About Half a League of good Camp wanted to Rent for Sheep. With brick house preferred.

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK. Now ready, A Cheap Edition of this valuable Work, FOR THE CAMP, With the 'Rural Code' attached. PRICE \$20 mpc.

COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS. Para Chillico, Brguajo, Nuevo de Julio y Loureacu. Agencia, Calle Tucuman No. 29. Salo todos los dias, para los puntos indicados.

GREAT NATIONAL FESTIVAL. 9TH OF JULY. The Proprietor of the new Fancy Bazaar, 102-VICTORIA—102.

PHOTOGRAPHS. Of all the chief personages in the world, ancient and modern. ALBUMS. For the Drawing-room Table, richly bound in all colors, from 20 to 100 dollars each.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Why, say the thrifty housewife, pay fabulous prices for the genuine article, when you can buy the same at a small outlay.

ENGLISH SOUVENIRS. The undersigned having a few Casks, in Bond, will undertake to deliver one or more, at any address in Buenos Ayres.

THE HANDBOOK IN VIDEO. ON SALE AT THE AGENCY, 103 Calle Zavalala 103.

CASA QUINTA EN BELGRANO. Para ausentarse o para Europa, se alquila por algunos dias una linda casa quinta con todas comodidades en la plaza principal de este lindo pueblo, con un hermoso campo de cultivo.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL. The best Oil ever offered to the Public, perfectly free from disagreeable taste or smell.

FINE OLD PORT WINE. The oldest imported to the Plate, Of the following Brands, in the Wood and Bottled:—Duke, Vindex, Malvasia, &c., expressly selected by the undersigned.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE Argentine Republic. JOHN EASTMAN AND SON, 9 & 11 Calle Defensa. BUENOS AYRES, 142,3p, jly10.

HOTEL DE BUENA SOPA. 158-CHACABUCO-158. FRANCIS DARRE. Respectfully informs the Foreign Public, that for the better accommodation of those whose gastronomical proclivities and sound judgment of where the best value is to be obtained for ready money, he has taken upon him a new and spacious Balcon, where he and Co. entertainments will be served at any hour of the day or night.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS. 'Resembling mother's milk as closely as possible.'—Dr. H. Barker on 'Right Foods.' 'The infant grows thrives upon it as a Prince should.'—'Social Science Review.'

DEBILITY, WASTING, &c. 'Savory and Moore's Patented Emulsion' increases appetite, decidedly assists digestion, and nourishes the body. In cases of Debility, Wasting, &c., from any cause, it is most valuable.

CAUTION. 'I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY PANCREATIC PREPARATIONS THAT CAN BE CALLED UPON EXCEPT SAVORY AND MOORE'S.' Dr. Dobell ('On Consumption').

MESSRS LEWELLYN L JONES & CO. 68 and 60 Calle Florida, Buenos Ayres. 290, 1m, jly22.

TO BE SOLD, a good American Balance Stamp. Weighs up to 2-4/10 lbs. Apply to X. at this office. 141,3p, jly16.

TO LET, Furnished Apartments, at No. 16 Calle Cangallo. 164, 1m, jly18.

TO LET, some very comfortably furnished Bedrooms, with a square table, and a family of six, in a quiet street, near the Plaza.

WANTED, a female Cook, with previous experience in some of the best Hotels in New York, in a quiet family. Apply at 28 Calle Florida, between Twelve and Two. 118,3p, jly18.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 01-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

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

CONDITIONS (thousand dollars silver): the depositor, if he wished to open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

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

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

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

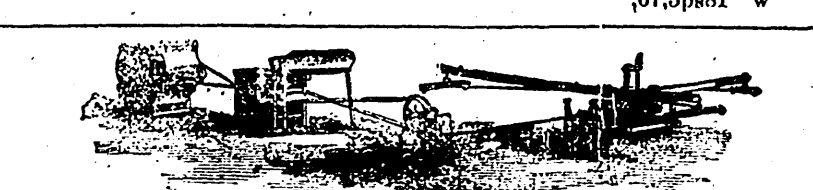
W. S. KEYSER, Agent for A. O. MILES & CO.

Improved Cash Drawers, with Double-locking Alarm Attachments, made from "Anodized" Iron. These Locks are capable of THIRTY changes, and do not require winding.

WHEELWORKS FOR ONE, TWO, AND THREE HORSES FORK, HOE, PICK, AND AXE HANDLES. HAND AND POWER CORN-SHELLER. BEST STEEL PRUNING SHEARS.

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

AMERICAN PLATFORM SCALES. SHOVELS. SPADES. PICKS. RAKES. AXES. SCYTHES. HAMMERS. HATCHETS. UNION WASHING MACHINES. WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS. HOES. HAND CORN MILLS. THERMOMETER CHU. HAND SEED-SOWING MACHINES. HAND HAY RAKES.



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

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

WEESTRN RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE. Table with columns for stations (Montevideo, Maldonado, Punta del Este, etc.) and times for various routes.

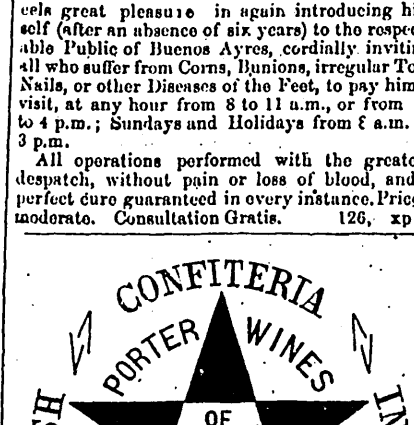
Table with columns for stations (Montevideo, Maldonado, Punta del Este, etc.) and times for various routes.

The Central Argentine Railway.

Table with columns for stations (Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Rosario, etc.) and times for various routes.

LIBRERIA AMERICANA 74-CALLE FLORIDA-74 English Books & Stationery. Just received a large and well-assorted stock of English Books, comprising Histories, Travels, Adventures, Law Books, Medical Do., Agriculture, Gardening, etc.

J. RAUHEIM, CHIROPODIST 81-CALLE SUIPACI-81. I feel a great pleasure in again introducing him to the public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Feet, Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 3 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 12 to 3 p.m.



Having newly fitted up Lunch and Card Rooms, the Proprietor begs to return thanks for former Patronage from his numerous Friends and the Public in general, and hopes that they will still continue their favors.

LEWELYN L. JONES AND CO. Operative Chemists. Of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and from Squires, Chemist in Ordinary to the Queen, London. 88 and 60 CALLE FLORIDA, Buenos Ayres. 132.xp.1

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, and is ready to attend to those who wish to take Policies.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. BATHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON. CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S. Director-General: James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co.)

Richard Hoare, Esq. (Hoare, Miller, & Co.) Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P. Sir Curtis Mirans Lampong, Bart. The Company insures against loss or Damage by Fire: Private Dwelling-Houses Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Stone, or Brick, &c., &c.; and also issues "Floating Policies," extending to the Custom-House and all or any of the Private and Bonded Stores.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND SHIPMASTERS. The Marine Railway at Colonia, being completed, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges: Capacity of 500 Tons, dead weight.

FOR SAN NICOLAS AND ROSARIO. Only Cargo in combination with the steamer Corrientes, returning on Saturday. FOR MONTEVIDEO. The steamer RIO URUGUAY, will leave every Saturday at 5 p.m., returning on Tuesday.

LA S DILIGENCIA Comercio de los Pueblos. Agencia-Calle Tucuman, No. 26, y Victoria, No. 899. Solo todos los Domingos en el tren de las 12 del Ferro Carril guera a Chivilcoy, y al otro dia a los puntos indicados las encomiendas se reciben hasta las 10 del dia dosadas.

RESTAURANT SALOMON, 83-Calle Cangallo-83. CONFITERIA PORTER WINES OF THE EAST. IMPORTANT LETTER. MESSRS. JOHN AND JAMES THOMSON, Shepherds, will receive a very important letter from Scotland, by applying at the English and French Seminary, 98 Independencia.

ATHLETIC S.P.O. THE SPRING MEETING. Will take place on Monday, 1st of March, 1869. The following is the Program (with alterations): 1. High Jump, standing. 2. Do. Do. running. 3. 100 Yards Race. 4. Hop, Skip, and Jump. 5. Mile Race. 6. Walking Match-2 miles. 7. Youths Race-200 yards. 8. Throwing the Hammer. 9. 44 Yards Race. 10. Walking Match-150 yards. 11. Length Jump, standing. 12. Do. 13. Hurdle Race-120 yards. 14. Putting the Stone-16lb. 15. Pole-leaping. 16. Steeple Chase-1,000 yards. 17. 220 Yards Race. 18. 880 Yards Race. 19. Convolution Stakes.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment of hand, treadle, and treadle treadle, &c. Carriage ways be made to order at the shortest notice, and at a moderate price.

MOELLER and CO., 25 DE MAJO, No. 54. AGENTS: FRANCIS QUINTIN, Proprietor. 324.xp.2

NOTICE. To THE GOVERNMENT, OR WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The undersigned (who superintended the building of the first water-works in Buenos Ayres), is open to undertake the management of the building of Moles, Bridges, or any other class of Public Works.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTEI PIERA, 381 CALLE CUYO. The Steamers of this Agency will run as follows: ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The splendid Steamer Lujan will leave every Thursday and Sunday, in combination with the 10 a.m. train, from the Retiro, and returning on Wednesday and Saturday.

Equitable Life Assurance Society. No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Sum Assured during the Fiscal Year, terminated January 31, 1868, \$47,020,134.

RESTAURANT SALOMON, 83-Calle Cangallo-83. CONFITERIA PORTER WINES OF THE EAST. IMPORTANT LETTER. MESSRS. JOHN AND JAMES THOMSON, Shepherds, will receive a very important letter from Scotland, by applying at the English and French Seminary, 98 Independencia.

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THOMAS MOPHERSON AND CO SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBERS, &c. 4-CALLE BOLIVAR-41. All kinds of Plumber Work executed in the best English style. Estimate given.

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LA URUGUAYANA. Dni 20 de Julio en adelante hara la travesia de Lujan a San Antonio de Arce todos los dias excepto los dias de fiesta. En la agencia Calle de Rivadavia No. 189 se reciben las encomiendas.