

COLISEUM.

EL MARTES 3 DE AGOSTO, Segunda Parte. SEGUNDO CONCIERTO. De la Temporada de Tres Funciones. Dada por La Señora GIUDITA ALIETI y el Señor OSCAR PFEIFFER.

PROGRAMA. PRIMERA PARTE. MUSICA CLASICA. 1. Trio (Do Meno) De L. van Beethoven.

MUSICA MODERNA. 1. "Cavatina de la Primavera," Opera Nueva, de Carlo P. Donizetti. Cantada por la Sra. Giudita Alieti.

SEGUNDA PARTE. 1. "Canto de Eros," M. roun de Salomon. Compuesta por Oscar Pfeiffer.

2. "Habanera" arreglada para canto y piano, por el Sr. Oscar Pfeiffer, cantada por la Sra. Giudita Alieti.

3. "Grandes fantasías sobre motivos de "Roberto el Diabolo," Compuesta y ejecutada por el Sr. Oscar Pfeiffer.

El magnífico Piano de Chickering, es de la casa de los Sres. F. Sprunck y Ca.

Los abonados para los tres Concursos tomarán los billetes de entrada desde su suscripción. El precio del billete para una persona por un solo concurso es de \$50.00.

Teatro Franco Argentino. BOUFFES PARISIENS. Sous la direction de M. d'Hôte.

Diañacle, 15 Aout 1869. LES NOCES DE BOUCHEN-COEUR.

LA FEMME AUX OEUFS D'OR. 48

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE. 196-CALLE VICTORIA-196

GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING. DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

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

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD. DAILY, per Month \$3.00. WEEKLY, per Month \$1.00.

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. (Si falli addeam, nisi non auleam dicere)

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1869. SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD".

Montevideo, July 31. 6 p. m. Important sales of gold made to-day.

Paper closed at 10 1/2. Not much doing in import or export markets. Weather fine.

THE END OF THE WAR. Our readers will doubtless be surprised to hear that there are great probabilities of an immediate termination of the Paraguayan war.

The Brazilian Cabinet has, we learn on the highest authority, determined to at once conclude the campaign, which has now assumed such a character that the further continuance of hostilities can only result in a useless waste of treasure without the remotest possibility of any further advantage.

There were three periods when this war should, properly speaking, have been terminated. First, on the fall of Humaita.

Second, on the flight of Lopez at Valentinas. Third, on the occupation of Asuncion by the Allies.

But, by some strange fatality, the Brazilian Cabinet missed these opportunities, and continued the struggle, notwithstanding that the chief and great objects of the war had been already obtained.

The allies, of course, refuse to treat with Lopez, who has gained the impetuous fastnesses of his country, and can hold out as long as fifty Paraguayans adhere to his banner; but they have nothing to gain now by treating with a foe that is, in every sense of the word, a fugitive. Lopez tells the allies to come on, and as far as they advance he retreats. Lopez tells his allies to seek warfare, which costs Brazil millions of treasure, costs Lopez nothing.

The Brazilian ministers, officers, commanders, and men—in fact, every

one in the army and navy, every one in Rio Janeiro, every one in Brazil calls out for a cessation of hostilities. The honor of Brazil has indeed been fully avenged; the rivers are open from Matto Grosso to the ocean; the military power of Paraguay is crushed for generations; the fortifications on the rivers have been levelled; there is not a solitary cannon mounted from the Tres Bocas to the frontier line of Matto Grosso; the palace of Lopez has been turned into a stable for the mounted troopers of Brazil; the splendid houses of the Paraguayan Government and of Lopez's family have been made barracks and hospitals for the soldiers—avenged, and more than avenged are the allies for the outrage on their flags.

There are not wanting Brazilians, and Brazilians of high position, who see all this and feel that it is high time to draw out of this never-ending struggle.

But, as far as we can gather, the hitch is the triple alliance, which unfortunately raises obstacles, and which compels the Allies to continue the war as long as Lopez exists in Paraguay.

The blunder of the Brazilian Minister, Octaviano, in entering into such a compact is now apparent; in fact, any one who has closely studied this war, and watched the relative strength of the Allies in the field during the campaign, will find it difficult to see the great advantages of the triple alliance for Brazil.

The Allied army at present consists of 25,000 Brazilians, 3,500 Argentines, and some 2,800 Paraguayans. Yet, notwithstanding the immense inequality of the forces in the Allies, the Argentine and Oriental Republics have just as much to say about continuing the war or not as Brazil, who has the only real effective force in Paraguay to carry it on.

Paraguay is so ruined, and Lopez so humbled, that the Allies have nothing to fear from Paraguay for at least half a century to come, and the absurdity of seeking for guarantees from a country so prostrated, would only be tolerated in South America. But the Brazilians are at last opening their eyes to the folly of spending millions in any further military operations in Paraguay. For the purpose, therefore, of winding up the business, a new government has to be formed, a few thousand troops left in Asuncion to support that government, terms arranged with that government, and then the curtain drops.

OUR TALLOW TRADE. It is with sincere satisfaction that we find by the excellent export tables of Messrs. Woodgate Brothers that our tallow trade is steadily increasing, and this notwithstanding the constant complaints of the saladeristas in Barracas, who state that this time last year every saladero at the Riachuelo was killing sheep and capones as fast as the capabilities of the establishment would allow, whilst this year they are doing nothing; but although the saladeristas at the Riachuelo are doing less business this year than last in the killing of sheep and capones, the killing going on throughout the country must have immensely increased as will be seen by the following figures—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Tallow exported for year. Data: 1868-69: 16,411 pipes; 1869-70: 11,633; 1870-71: 18,681; 1871-72: 15,456; 1872-73: 16,899; 1873-74: 13,374; 1874-75: 33,121; 1875-76: 35,332; 1876-77: 54,769; 1877-78: 82,013; This year-July 25, '69: 85,253.

The exports of tallow last year up to the 25th of July amounted to 49,818 pipes, whilst this year it reaches 86,253. Taking for instance that the shipments for the three remaining months of this year are the same, only as last year, namely, 32,225 pipes, we find that the total export of tallow for the present year will reach the splendid figure of 118,225 pipes, being more than double the total export for 1868 and 1867. It is more than probable however that the export of tallow this year will reach 130,000 pipes, as all the numerous country graserias are reported hard at work.

THE NEW IRISH COLLEGE IN CARMEN DE ARECO. To-day our friends in the district of Carmen de Areco inaugurate the first Irish College in the Camps of Buenos Ayres. It is a matter of sincere regret that owing to the absence of our brother editor in Montevideo, we are deprived of the pleasure of attending this interesting ceremony, but our country friends will doubtless take the will for the deed. Strange indeed that during the many years of rural prosperity which sheepfarmers have so long enjoyed, the inauguration of the first Irish College in the camp should have been reserved for a period of such settled gloom; but we hail this College as the harbinger of better days, and doubt not that it will receive the sympathy and support of every sheepfarmer in the camp.

The Rev. Mr. Leahy, who has been mainly instrumental in starting this educational establishment, has given us the very best proof of his qualities as a Christian pastor. Happy indeed would it be for the world at large if all the preachers of the Gospel under-

stood their duties, and so well acted up to them, as the indomitable clergyman of the Fortin de Areco. Religion would then achieve more good, and ostentatious evangelism create less harm. We live in an age, however, when even the sincerity of hypocrisy is understood. The stage and the pulpit are on a level when the actors are the same.

Religion has lost ground immensely in the nineteenth century, not so much from any deterioration of public morals, as from the odium which its own pastors have brought on it—"Conscience 'tis makes converts of us all,"—and we deride the borrowed sanctity of a clergyman, no matter what his persuasion, who with vulgar audacity points the road to a paradise which it is difficult by his conduct, to suppose he can ever reach. Blessed be the humble pastor who toils in his parish for the instruction of youth and the curing of the sick; he is far more in his sphere than the go-ahead evangelist who, with sonorous voice and outstretched arms, teaches us the new way of salvation, and a short cut to Heaven. Could all the rhapsodies of semi-inspired preachers be called from the graveyard of forgotten sermons, what a monument of evangelical Hamburg could we erect to pastors who fail to understand their duties.

Receive, Mr. Leahy, our best thanks for your young College; you have scattered seeds which we doubt not will realize all the good you anticipate. The public, alike Catholic and Protestant, appreciate your efforts.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTEVIDEO. Thursday. The banking question is still the order of the day, and, since the defeat of Caraballo and his friends, the Government seems doubly resolute in its programme of winding up the banks of emission. The "Mercantil" comes out in defence of Baron Mam, complaining that the process is too summary. Meantime paper money continues to depreciate, as no one can see the 'denouement' of the financial difficulty. The Chambers have been prorogued, to consider the best means of raising supplies, and the new banking law; the latter is undergoing many modifications by the representatives. Among other important matters before the Legislature are the Italian claims, and the project of a railway to San José. Although the Central Uruguay Railway has come to a dead lock, without much prospect of ever reaching Darazano, unless handed over to an English company, still there are people hardy enough to talk of new lines. The "Tribuna" says that Sr. Marco-artú has concluded arrangements with a first rate house in London for the project of a line from Salto to San Borja. The new tramway from town to Paso Molino and the Cerro will be opened for traffic on the 25th prox.; it is certain to do a large business. The Union tramway is languishing since the bull-fighters have left, the passengers falling off to about half their former number, and the shares are now quoted at 38 discount.

Captain Bossi is again before the public to-day in a letter written to the "Tribuna," in which he most profanely introduces that name which all Christians venerate. He asserts, in reply to the charge about a want of a proper number of lifeboats, that he has on board the America 5 boats, capable of carrying 250 people, besides a life belt in each berth, and that, moreover, there is no part of the River Plate between here and Buenos Ayres with sufficient depth of water to submerge the upper deck of the America. The tone of the letter is anything but polite, and, whether deservedly or not, it appears there is a general impression that Captain Bossi lacks the 'savvier in modo,' which should always accompany the 'outiter in re.' Englishmen never complain of discipline on board a ship, but rather prefer it. Meantime it is quite amusing to hear the threats of our indignant countrymen whenever they hear Captain Bossi spoken of.

The Italian circus gives a performance to-night for the school of the Sociedad Filantrópica. That for the benefit of the British Hospital, tomorrow night, promises to be well attended.

Madame Carozzi plays Norma at the Solis. Last night's gale has broken the James T. Brady to pieces, but Harrison is now turning his attention to the hull and engines.

A carrier pigeon was despatched from Florida yesterday at 11 a.m., with a letter of compliment from the Gefé of that place to President Batlle, and arrived here in the incredibly short space of two hours. It would be worth while to try these aerial letter-carriers between Buenos Ayres and this city.

During the recent fire at Capurro's depot, it seems some of the police misconducted themselves, and the Gefé, Colonel Pagola, has issued a notice for parties to come and identify the offenders. Another fire occurred yesterday morning at the Union, reducing a confiteria to ashes.

Next Sunday a new Rector will be chosen at the University, in room of Dr. Moutero, who has resigned.

The new market behind Solis Then is really a fine work, and the accommodation first rate. The only fault is, that on each side the access is by a high flight of steps, which is exceedingly dangerous if orange peels or vegetables be lying about.

The town is at present very short of water, and the 'aguateros' are driving a good business bringing in water from the Aguada and elsewhere. When Mr. Pealer's works are finished, we shall have the best water in the world, from the Santa Lucia.

The Eucalyptus, or Australian gum tree, is becoming a great favorite here, and Cranwell advertises the seed for sale.

Official notice is given that cholera has broken out in Cuba, and vessels from Havana are quarantined in Spanish ports.

The only business now doing in produce is in dry hides for the United States, and prices are improving, the market being well sustained. The stock is under 23,000 hides.

The Adela has arrived from Asuncion in ballast. We learn that the Argentine locomotive on the Asuncion railway has broken down, causing much inconvenience to the troops. The Paraguayans continue putting torpedoes on the line.

There will be an auction on the 6th prox. of a cargo of 409,000 feet white pine, per Oriental, from Portland.

The rate charged by the banks is now 18 per cent. per annum, except the River Plate Bank, which charges only 15.

Exchange on England 50 1/2 gold; 46 to 47 paper. On France 530 to 528 gold; 470 paper.

The shares of the Commercial Bank are selling at 90, as some holders are unable to meet the sudden call of 50 per cent. The Gas Co. at par. Oriental Bank 80. Tramway 62.

The Prince Waldemar got aboard again, and has entered port. The Newton arrived at Bahia on the 5th, and the Hipparchus on the 6th.

The Copernicus left Rio Janeiro on the 16th. The Arno goes in the morning, and Captain Thwaites hopes to make as quick a run as last time, viz., 95 hours. It is very doubtful about her going all the way home to England.

Friday. It was blowing so hard yesterday that the America postponed sailing till to-day. The Arno left this morning, taking a large number of passengers and a great quantity of specie; she had from Buenos Ayres £25,000, and perhaps an additional £25,000 from here. The Italians have sent to General Garibaldi the sum of £50 collected here for relief of the widows of Monti and Tognetti, who blew up the Zouave barrack at Rome.

The Custom house authorities have sent in the following report of the recent fire at Capurro's warehouse. "The fire broke out at 7 a.m. on the 26th inst. in the upper story of the 'nuevo deposito.' An officer named Vivas soon arrived with the fire-engine of the Resguardo and a boat's crew, but the engine would not work and a man named Capra had to be sent for, who repaired it without loss of time. Inspector Freyre then put a number of men to guard the goods saved from the warehouse, and set the fire-engine working from the mole upon the front of the building. The Brazilian war-vessels sent ashore a fire engine with a number of men, to give assistance, and the Italian and French vessels soon did the same; the Chief of Police and his men also gave assistance, as well as the 1st bat. of Cazadores. The fire was got under about noon, and guards were placed on the rescued goods which were deposited in a 'barraca' close by."

The Legislature has just passed an excellent law, exempting from military service all natives who may be in charge of 2,000 sheep or a herd of cattle. The Government has ordered to be published at its own cost a translation of a book on School Economy published in the United States and translated by a gentleman named Quiroga of this city.

Mme. Ristori will positively arrive in September and perform at the Solis; her agent returned to-day to Rio. The Christy's Minstrels have the town plaudered in all directions, as if they would soon leave B. Ayres for this side of the water.

The Junta is now very vigilant in inspecting the markets: last week they confiscated 47 baskets of fruit and 58 brace of partridge, &c. as being unfit for food.

The auction of the British barque Rangoon comes off this afternoon. The works of San Francisco church will be resumed on the 1st prox. The new wing of the Oriental Hotel goes forward actively.

Some Italians have written to "Tribuna" denying that they have sold their claims, but this would surely have no effect on their validity.

The city mortality yesterday was only one Spanish. The "Tribuna" says a duel was to take place this week at Buenos Ayres. The "Siglo" mentions as a fact that the first passenger across N. America in the new Pacific Railway was a young woman going to be married.

The French packet Anis leaves the River Plate for good on the 4th prox. as the big steamer will then come to Buenos Ayres.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The America, Rio de la Plata and Rio Uruguay all arrived in this port yesterday morning, the two former from Montevideo and the latter from the Uruguay. The news from the sister city will be found in another column. There is nothing of importance from the Uruguay.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a most interesting letter from an old friend at Ranchos, in reference to the present treatment of the "Lorse," the noblest of quadrupeds, in our camps, and showing that if more protection were afforded to these animals, crime would be greatly diminished in our rural districts, and the chances of assassins and thieves escaping the pursuit of justice be put an end to. We will publish this communication next week, press of matter to-day obliging us to hold it over.

News from the allied camp in Paraguay represents the weather for some days previous to the steamer leaving, as terribly cold and wet. Everything is quiet, even at the outposts not a shot has been exchanged for some days. The health of the army is fair, but nearly every second man has a cold or cough brought on by the rain and change of temperature. The belief is said to be general amongst the rank and file that a forward movement will soon take place. Nothing additional respecting the provisional Government.

Our valued contemporary "Le Courrier de la Plata" joins us in bidding farmers and estancieros prepare for the consequences of the drought that has now lasted for so long, and we fear is likely to continue. Our country friends and subscribers who daily visit us are beginning to take a still gloomier view of their prospects, for should an epidemic supervene on the continued dry weather, as our contemporary confidently asserts will be the case, it is unnecessary for us to point out how ruinous the consequences must be. Our colleague advises strongly all sheep owners to pick out and send to the graserias all their fat capones before the change in the weather brings on an epidemic. The advice is good, and we recommend it to our country friends.

The branch of the Western Railway to Las Catalinas will be commenced in a few days. The contractor undertakes to finish it within four months.

A remonstrance on the part of the inhabitants of Patagonas, against the resolution of the Provincial Government to send all the convicts at present in the Penitenciaría prison to that settlement, there to work out the term of their sentence, appears in the columns of a contemporary. The principal reasons set forth by the settlers there for objecting to the influx of those interesting strangers' is, that although employed in the public works, and under nominal surveillance, they in reality enjoy almost perfect liberty, and find no difficulty in escaping predatory bands amongst themselves, carrying off horses and cattle, and committing all kinds of abuses. We do not at all wonder that the settlers should object to more of such new comers, and if the evils complained of are not remedied, there is but small chance of the colony becoming successful.

Mr. Wiljam Perkins, Secretary to the National Immigration Committee in Rosario, who has been engaged in London for a considerable time in endeavoring to promote the colonization of the lands belonging to the Central Argentine Railway, has just published a pamphlet, in which the advantages and prospects held out to settlers on the company's lands are ably and succinctly set forth, and we have no doubt, with the opening of the line, we shall have a considerable influx of agricultural settlers to the company's territories.

The plans and sections for the extension of the Central Argentine Railway to Rio Cuarto were yesterday presented to H.E. the President by Mr. Knut Lindmark, who attended at the Government House, accompanied by a commission of engineers, Sr. Monetta, Major Rickard, etc. The plans are magnificently got up, and reflect much credit on Mr. Lindmark's engineering capacities. There are three lines proposed, one starting from Villa Nueva (or Maria), another from Fraile Muerto, and the third from Los Leones. The distance from Villa Nueva is only eighty-seven miles, and the estimated cost amounts to about \$2,200,000, that from Fraile Muerto being fourteen kilometres longer would cost about \$1,113,000 more, whilst the Leones route is fully one-half longer, and would cost about fifty per cent more than either of the others. We believe the Government will decide on carrying out the shortest route, for various reasons: Want of space to-day prevents us from entering into this subject at greater length.

We understand that the Government has resolved that 'conte-qui-coute' the Cordoba Exhibition shall be held at the appointed time. Despatches have been addressed to the different provincial committees, urging them to infuse a little more activity into their proceedings, and report progress. We think it is high time for this step, for to say truth, the

public were beginning to be somewhat sceptical as to the Exhibition coming off at the appointed time. We mentioned some days ago that a number of \$500 notes had been put in circulation by an Italian forger. The forged notes are printed on very bad paper, much thicker than that used for the genuine currency, and the numbers on them never commence with a zero. These hints may serve to prevent some of our readers from being victimised.

To-day the inauguration of the Irish College at Fortin de Areco takes place. It is an event pregnant with future good for our rural districts; and while deeply regretting our inability to attend, we congratulate the Rev. Mr. Leahy most sincerely on the successful issue of his praiseworthy efforts on behalf of the sons of the foreign estancieros.

Sr. Sgarra took his benefit at the Opera House on Friday. The audience would have been more numerous but for the cold weather. The Huguenots is now in full rehearsal, and we may expect its production shortly.

To-night at the Franco Argentine Les Noces de Bouchenoeur and La Femme aux Oeufs d'Or, two pieces that will certainly fill this popular little theatre.

In the partido of Dolores a very successful attempt at tobacco growing has been lately made, the fragrant weed grown in this neighbourhood proving of excellent quality, and selling at \$8 per lb.

The sentence of death passed on the famous Kija bandit, Zalazar, has been confirmed by the Supreme Court. The inhabitants of Kija have, strange to say, presented a petition to Government for a commutation of the sentence.

The contract made by the Government with Messrs Clarke and Co. for the construction of a telegraphic line between Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso was on Friday approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

At the Alcazar Lyrique a new feature has been added to the numerous attractions it offers to the public.—Dangerous seats on the flying trapeze now keep the feelings of the audience each night in a state of tension while they are being performed, the followers of Leotard obtaining at the finish thunders of applause. The 'can can' still holds its own, however, and is likely to do so.

The barometer yesterday promised fine weather to-day, so we expect to meet a good many friends and subscribers at Watson's, where it is our intention to lunch if possible.

The Chiarini Circus Company have already commenced their preparations in the Plaza Parque. They make their first appearance on the 10th or 12th of this month.

Madame Pfeiffer's concert comes off without fail on Tuesday evening next, at the Coliseum.

The first rehearsal for the next Philharmonic Concert will take place tomorrow (Monday) night, at 7.30 p.m. at the Coliseum.

We received yesterday a letter from Mr. Long, U.S. Consul at Montevideo, to the effect that he has just received a supply of Michigan white wheat seed, and that he will be happy to furnish some to parties desirous of obtaining it, on their applying at No. 79 Calle Paez Castellanos, Montevideo.

A magnificent new saladero is being erected near Paysandu by Messrs. Piñeyra Bros., who have ordered for their new establishment six of Perry's Steam Digestors. A good many of these machines are being at present forwarded from Montevideo to various parts of the country.

Our facetious contemporary, "El Mosquito," produced in its last number an etching which, from its originality and peculiar bearing, on the costume of girls of the period, attracted much favourable comment. We regret, however, to find that the Buenos Ayres Charivari has, perhaps not for the first time, enjoyed a strut in borrowed plumes, for the amusing cut in question was a copy 'pur et simple' from the 1st number of "Le Monde Comique," a now and apparently well got up periodical which has just appeared in Paris. There was a good deal of laughing yesterday on the Bolsa at the expense of our contemporary, for the "piracy" was discovered.

SPECIAL MISSION TO PARAGUAY. LOMAS VALENTINAS.

Lomas Valentinas—the Sadova of Paraguay, the Waterloo of South America—as we named the spot where Caxias landed his army from the Gran Chaco, the passengers per Galgo crowded on the paddle-box to view the greatest battle-field in South America. Captain Solo de Souza, who was one of our passengers, acted as Cicero for the "Standard," and pointed to the shelving bank where, on that searching December morning, he lauded with his regiment, The river here is narrow, and the place well selected for the passage of the army; but the merest tyro in military affairs can perceive that Lopez, had he even the brains of a common drummer, could have driven Caxias and his men back into the Chaco, had he but posted his men in that wood which runs down to the river, instead of keeping them away uncamped on

the summit of the hill. But Lopez missed his chance, and thought to gain it by sending 1500 men to that blind arroyo yonder, spanned by a tumble-down palm tree bridge.

Pikisiri was the first spot where the allies met the enemy. We can see from the deck the flaggers and high weeds which cover its banks. The little bridge is still standing, but in even a worse condition than the mole of Buenos Ayres. When the allies crossed that bridge, they found the Paraguayans posted in that little wood, and a little further on they came upon a one-horse battery consisting of some small guns rudely mounted. Small as these guns were they did immense execution, and threw the Brazilians into momentary disorder; but fresh troops came up from the river, and before the sun went down, the Brazilians stood over the graves of 900 of their countrymen, but remained masters of the bridge, the wood, and the battery. That night was an anxious night for the Brazilians: cut off from the main army by a deep and rapid river, with dead, wounded, and dying on all sides, beyond even the hope of relief, Caxias perpetrated the most dangerous act known in warfare: he left himself without the slightest chance of retreat, but well he knew the Bombastes Furioso who was encamped on the hills, and to the astonishment of the Paraguayans commenced his march to the hills of Valentinas before daybreak the next morning.

The history of this eventful—nay, turning point of the war is so fresh in the memory of our readers that it is needless to recapitulate events so engraven in blood.

For seven consecutive days the battle of the Lomas Valentinas lasted; twelve thousand five hundred Paraguayans cut to pieces in detachments, not in a general battle, sleep for ever on those hills green with a pasture that has been steeped in torrents of human blood. We see the rancho, the headquarters of the Field Marshal President, where, during the battle, he rode majestically on a splendid charger behind the corridor. Down in the valley is a comfortable farmhouse, which seems to have been once the happy home of some wealthy Paraguayan family. The height of the hills is so great that even with the aid of Mr. Bedoya's powerful glass we cannot discern the point where the Blucher of the day, Gelly Obes, came up; but the captain of the Galgo points to the woods, and even to the spot where the bravest of the brave, Osorio, received that terrible wound which tore away his jaw. After the third day's fighting, such was the multitude of killed on the battle-field, piles of dead Brazilians on one side, and on the other Paraguayans, that Caxias sent a flag of truce and asked for a few hours to bury the dead; but it was peremptorily refused, and until Lopez took to his hills and fled, the corpses covered the battle-field. For several days the Brazilians were occupied in covering up the remains of eighteen thousand fellow beings, whilst the steamers freighted with less fortunate humanity, carried down five thousand wounded and dying men to Humaita. Not if Paraguay was teeming with the diamonds of Golconda, or the mines of California, would it be worth the blood spilt at the Lomas Valentinas. Error, deep lasting error, to have taxed humanity with such a sacrifice. Waterloo had an object; on it hung the fate of France, nay, of Europe. Sadova can be justified by the eternal feuds of the too bulky German family. But the Lomas Valentinas was a sterile victory since Lopez was permitted to escape. And that terrible blunder will yet cost the Allies fresh torrents of blood and millions, ay, millions of treasure. The wealth and riches of Paraguay are so pleasingly discoursed of, that it is difficult to disabuse the public mind of the fatal delusion; but no conquering army ever trod a more arid soil than the Allies; even the very grass that grows in such luxuriance poisons the horses sent up from Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios. A poorer country than Paraguay it has never been our misfortune to put our foot in; and now, to their cost, the allied generals discover this solemn and appalling fact.

Mr. Paranhos seems lost in reflection, for there he stands unmoved, gazing on the retreating hills. What are his thoughts? Perhaps he thinks with us that Caxias, in willingly allowing Lopez, to escape, perpetrated not an error, but a crime; yes, and one that will assuredly entail its merited retribution. But, on we go full speed, and soon the green hills of Valentinas are lost to sight. The river scenery hereabouts is peculiarly charming; we can see away off in the clouds the mountain range which stretches across the country, until culminating in the cloud-capped peaks of Aseurra; here and there are lovely valleys stretching as far inland as the eye can reach, whilst on every hill are trees of the most variegated foliage. Nature indeed seems to have done much for Paraguay, but man little; had the descendants of Inra but a particle of the enterprize of that pioneer, Paraguay to-day would not be what it is; but the country has been posted his men in that wood which runs down to the river, instead of keeping them away uncamped on

entirely on its own resources. When

Lopez fled from the Lomas with but a handful of followers, he was compelled to leave all his papers and baggage behind him.

A DAY'S SPORT IN THE COR DILLERA OF THE ANDES.

By Major F. Ignacio HICKER, F.R.G.S. &c., &c. [Continued.] One of our party (H—y) happened to be stationed midway between the two breaches, and his exertions to try and stem the rush past, first at one place, then at another, were so energetic that I fear his pulse and nerves for accurate shooting must have been altogether upset.

I have almost come to the conclusion, after much practice and experience, that the cylindrical bullet (small bore) as fired from a Westley Richards or a Whitworth rifle, is less effective, in point of disabling or killing, than the spherical, or say, bolt (cylindrical) bullet.

I had scarcely covered my victim with my manta, when my attention was drawn towards the horsemen on the plain beneath, who were now closing in 'hot and furiously,' shouting with all their might, and dashing here and there amongst the 'huacacotas,' having been made aware of the breach in the corral, the gauchos determined to 'bolcar' and 'lasso' all those within reach, and as the outlet from the corral was very narrow in proportion to the number of huacacos driven in, they could not get out fast enough to escape the fatal thongs now being cast about them by the gauchos in every direction.

Upwards of 100 tons of printing ink were used in the year, and so well prepared that four grains is sufficient to print a page of six columns.

The Times

ORIGINALLY Established 1785; Title Altered, 1788. Memorandum for 1864 and 1865.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Arrival of Garibaldi (68,500), Debate on the Conference (70,000), Trial of Miller (222,000), Papers sold in the year (21,000,000), Weight of paper for do. upwards (3,000 tons), No. of sheets in do. (40,166,000), Circulation daily (67,000), Present force (400).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes No. of letters in a paper of 12 pages (1,000,000), Do. do. 16 do. (1,500,000), Do. do. 20 do. (2,000,000). The Times is printed from stereotyped plates, and by having four sets, and employing four machines, produce 60,000 per hour on one side only.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Confession of Constance Kent and the Assassination of President Lincoln (73,000), Death of Lord Palmerston (76,000), Funeral of His Lordship (70,000), Papers sold in the year (21,000,000), Paper used for same, 3,000 tons and upwards (41,000,000), The same in sheets (67,500), Daily circulation (400).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes PAPERS SOLD in the Years (1851-1865), Marriage of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert (30,000), Christening of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (30,300), Marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and the Crown Prince of Prussia (69,500), Marriage of the Princess of Wales and the Princess Alexandra (110,000), Arrival of the Princess Alexandra (98,000), Marriage of the Princess Helena and Prince Christian (70,000), Death of Prince Albert (90,850), Funeral of His Royal Highness (83,000), Funeral of the Duke of Wellington (70,000), Death of Lord Palmerston (70,000), Funeral of His Lordship (70,000), Arrival of Garibaldi in the metropolis (68,500), Revolution in France in 1848 (44,000).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes PAPERS SOLD On Important Occasions, Marriage of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert (30,000), Christening of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (30,300), Marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and the Crown Prince of Prussia (69,500), Marriage of the Princess of Wales and the Princess Alexandra (110,000), Arrival of the Princess Alexandra (98,000), Marriage of the Princess Helena and Prince Christian (70,000), Death of Prince Albert (90,850), Funeral of His Royal Highness (83,000), Funeral of the Duke of Wellington (70,000), Death of Lord Palmerston (70,000), Funeral of His Lordship (70,000), Arrival of Garibaldi in the metropolis (68,500), Revolution in France in 1848 (44,000).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Public Fasting and Prayer on account of the war in the Crimea (55,000), Debate on the war with Russia (53,000), Battle of the Alma (70,500), Storming of the Redan (66,000), Fall of Sebastopol (69,000), Opening of the Great Exhibition Exchange by Her Majesty's Confession of Constance Kent for the murder of her brother, and the Assassination of President Lincoln appeared same day (31,500), Trial of Miller for the murder of Mr Briggs—three days (73,500), Execution of Miller (70,000).

Five mills are constantly employed in making paper for The Times, which is brought to the office daily—five wagon loads. It is necessary to prepare the paper for printing by wetting, and for this purpose a machine has been constructed which, with the assistance of three men, prepares as much paper in seven hours as 14 men did in 12 hours by the old process, and it is much better done.

The sheets of paper of one day's publication, placed end to end, measure 84 miles. Eight days' publication, placed stack upon stack, would reach the height of Saint Paul's. The number of sheets of The Times paper to reach the moon, 310,334,722. Number of sheets to cover the globe, 425,141,753,763,927.

A restaurant has been established here on the principle of a club, and the great majority avail themselves of the privilege. A Savings Bank has been established here many years, and the employees, as a rule, expected to belong to it. A Sick Fund is also in existence here, which has proved of immense benefit to all belonging to it. A Medical Fund is added to the other appliances for the benefit of all.

August 31, 1865.

The following are lying at the office of The Standard: L. C. Galland, George Cook, George Wilson.

TEMPERATURE.

Saturday, 2 P.M. Fahrenheit, 50.

LETTERS.

The following are lying at the office of The Standard: L. C. Galland, George Cook, George Wilson.

ON CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Quines (499), Sovereigns (122), Patentes (25), Nat. Bonds (56).

This being the last day of the month there was a very brisk business done in the Bond market. The sales for cash amounted to 223,000, opening at 57 1/2 and closing at 56 1/2. At an early hour in the day it was announced that a Bond speculator not a broker, was unable to meet his engagements. This caused a nervous feeling in the market, as it was feared it might lead to others; but the facilities it appears were small, and the chief fault the principal buyers, and to the extent of about 18,000 parts. The fluctuations in Bonds during the month have been by no means as severe as in the previous month, but still the losses are far too heavy for the market. The sales for 31st August amounted to 32,000 at 57 1/2, for 30th September, 10,000 at 58 1/2; total sales, 295,000.

There was much said on Change respecting the Paraguayan war and its possible termination. The advice by the next steamer are looked for with anxiety, as in the case of the failure of the proposed Provisional Government it is presumed Dr. Roque Perez will at once return to Buenos Ayres.

There was a much more active demand for money than on previous Saturday, as, although the business in produce during the week has been slight, still there was a good deal of money taken in, and agents expected to do a good business in order to prevent the market from falling.

The following from Montevideo announced—1,000 doz. sheepskins, reserved price. No arrivals in port. The Saturday steamer to night for B. Ayres. 2,000 doz. meat, and agents at the docks at 22. The Arno only took from Montevideo in specie 535,000, and from Buenos Ayres 84,000 parts.

The Brazilian Government has called for bids for carrying the mails from Rio Janeiro to Matto Grosso. Mr. Thomas Hodeskin, during the absence of Mr. Gilbert in Europe, has received full powers for conducting the management of the Lubig Extract of Meat Co. of Fray Bentos.

A meeting of shareholders of the Montevideo Bank has been convened by a decree respecting the liquidation of the bank. At a meeting in the Government House to-day it was decided that the National Exhibition must not be postponed, and agents for all the provinces were named to-day. The contract for the building has not yet been concluded.

Mr. Burton, the director of the Provisional Government, and his resignation has been accepted by Mr. Madro. We regret that the Government has lost the services of this efficient, energetic, and successful manager of the line in such excellent working condition.

The late advices from the States give the following respecting the late market—There has been an active demand from the trade, and the market closes firm. The sales are—2,000 Buenos Ayres, 21 1/2 lb. at 22, 2,000 Montevideo, 22 1/2 lb. at 22, 2,000 Montevideo, 22 1/2 lb. at 22, 2,000 Montevideo, 22 1/2 lb. at 22, 2,000 Montevideo, 22 1/2 lb. at 22.

At a late hour bonds took a sudden run up, and sales for each done at 68, which caused great excitement in the liquidation market. The market declined to-day to reconsider the capital question.

'Club Commercial' of the South Plaza—On Tuesday 2nd inst. a meeting was held by the Commission Executive, for the appointment of President, Vice, Secretaries and Treasurer. July 31. We are informed of the following important sales:—6,000 ar. deposit, mediana, with carretilla, \$38. 2,000 dry hides, good ones from Partido de Masatenza, sold at 5 1/2 per lb. 1,000 lbs for the market, \$13.

ARRIQUES—En el deposito de plantas Calle San Martin No. 19 se da un gran remate el Martes 3 de Agosto a las 11 en punto, de 200 plantas de 1, 2, 3 y 4 años, ingeridas de las mejores clases, garantidas, que se conocen en el pais, lindas y bien criadas, como medio para poner en remate 6 finos arborescencias y 2 magnificas magnolias. Se vendera a cualquier precio o tener que liquidar el negocio y ocuparse de los demas asuntos. Se vende a la vez un lote de 100 plantas de 1, 2, 3 y 4 años, ingeridas de las mejores clases, garantidas, que se conocen en el pais, lindas y bien criadas, como medio para poner en remate 6 finos arborescencias y 2 magnificas magnolias. Se vendera a cualquier precio o tener que liquidar el negocio y ocuparse de los demas asuntos. Se vende a la vez un lote de 100 plantas de 1, 2, 3 y 4 años, ingeridas de las mejores clases, garantidas, que se conocen en el pais, lindas y bien criadas, como medio para poner en remate 6 finos arborescencias y 2 magnificas magnolias. Se vendera a cualquier precio o tener que liquidar el negocio y ocuparse de los demas asuntos.

At a late hour bonds took a sudden run up, and sales for each done at 68, which caused great excitement in the liquidation market. The market declined to-day to reconsider the capital question.

'Club Commercial' of the South Plaza—On Tuesday 2nd inst. a meeting was held by the Commission Executive, for the appointment of President, Vice, Secretaries and Treasurer. July 31. We are informed of the following important sales:—6,000 ar. deposit, mediana, with carretilla, \$38. 2,000 dry hides, good ones from Partido de Masatenza, sold at 5 1/2 per lb. 1,000 lbs for the market, \$13.

ARRIQUES—En el deposito de plantas Calle San Martin No. 19 se da un gran remate el Martes 3 de Agosto a las 11 en punto, de 200 plantas de 1, 2, 3 y 4 años, ingeridas de las mejores clases, garantidas, que se conocen en el pais, lindas y bien criadas, como medio para poner en remate 6 finos arborescencias y 2 magnificas magnolias. Se vendera a cualquier precio o tener que liquidar el negocio y ocuparse de los demas asuntos. Se vende a la vez un lote de 100 plantas de 1, 2, 3 y 4 años, ingeridas de las mejores clases, garantidas, que se conocen en el pais, lindas y bien criadas, como medio para poner en remate 6 finos arborescencias y 2 magnificas magnolias. Se vendera a cualquier precio o tener que liquidar el negocio y ocuparse de los demas asuntos.

At a late hour bonds took a sudden run up, and sales for each done at 68, which caused great excitement in the liquidation market. The market declined to-day to reconsider the capital question.

'Club Commercial' of the South Plaza—On Tuesday 2nd inst. a meeting was held by the Commission Executive, for the appointment of President, Vice, Secretaries and Treasurer. July 31. We are informed of the following important sales:—6,000 ar. deposit, mediana, with carretilla, \$38. 2,000 dry hides, good ones from Partido de Masatenza, sold at 5 1/2 per lb. 1,000 lbs for the market, \$13.

ARRIQUES—En el deposito de plantas Calle San Martin No. 19 se da un gran remate el Martes 3 de Agosto a las 11 en punto, de 200 plantas de 1, 2, 3 y 4 años, ingeridas de las mejores clases, garantidas, que se conocen en el pais, lindas y bien criadas, como medio para poner en remate 6 finos arborescencias y 2 magnificas magnolias. Se vendera a cualquier precio o tener que liquidar el negocio y ocuparse de los demas asuntos. Se vende a la vez un lote de 100 plantas de 1, 2, 3 y 4 años, ingeridas de las mejores clases, garantidas, que se conocen en el pais, lindas y bien criadas, como medio para poner en remate 6 finos arborescencias y 2 magnificas magnolias. Se vendera a cualquier precio o tener que liquidar el negocio y ocuparse de los demas asuntos.

At a late hour bonds took a sudden run up, and sales for each done at 68, which caused great excitement in the liquidation market. The market declined to-day to reconsider the capital question.

'Club Commercial' of the South Plaza—On Tuesday 2nd inst. a meeting was held by the Commission Executive, for the appointment of President, Vice, Secretaries and Treasurer. July 31. We are informed of the following important sales:—6,000 ar. deposit, mediana, with carretilla, \$38. 2,000 dry hides, good ones from Partido de Masatenza, sold at 5 1/2 per lb. 1,000 lbs for the market, \$13.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Steamboats to Leave (55,000), Reduction in Fares (Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Mail Steamers), Additional Mail Service to Brazil & Great Britain.

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any Medicine such marked and unsatisfactory results, as the side of health, as it has been in long-standing cases of SCROFULA.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Steamboats to Leave (55,000), Reduction in Fares (Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Mail Steamers), Additional Mail Service to Brazil & Great Britain.

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any Medicine such marked and unsatisfactory results, as the side of health, as it has been in long-standing cases of SCROFULA.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Steamboats to Leave (55,000), Reduction in Fares (Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Mail Steamers), Additional Mail Service to Brazil & Great Britain.

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any Medicine such marked and unsatisfactory results, as the side of health, as it has been in long-standing cases of SCROFULA.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Steamboats to Leave (55,000), Reduction in Fares (Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Mail Steamers), Additional Mail Service to Brazil & Great Britain.

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any Medicine such marked and unsatisfactory results, as the side of health, as it has been in long-standing cases of SCROFULA.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

It is a sovereign remedy—causing no irritation of the blood—around the edges of the sore, and is speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

SAVINGS BANK

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

The immense advantages of Accounts Current... The Bank of Maua & Co. is sufficiently known...

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo... The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book...

CONDITIONS

First: The Bank will accept any sum from \$5.00 up to \$100.00...

Second: The Bank will accept any sum from \$5.00 up to \$100.00...

REMATE

Por BALBIN Y PLOWES. De la valiosa y muy importante propiedad perteneciente a la testamentaria...

Por GREGORIO RIVAS. De un hermoso terreno y todo lo en el edificio, situado en la calle Cangallo...

REMATE

Por BALBIN Y PLOWES. De la valiosa y muy importante propiedad perteneciente a la testamentaria...

Por GREGORIO RIVAS. De un hermoso terreno y todo lo en el edificio, situado en la calle Cangallo...

REMATE

Por BALBIN Y PLOWES. De la valiosa y muy importante propiedad perteneciente a la testamentaria...

Por GREGORIO RIVAS. De un hermoso terreno y todo lo en el edificio, situado en la calle Cangallo...

REMATE

Por BALBIN Y PLOWES. De la valiosa y muy importante propiedad perteneciente a la testamentaria...

Por GREGORIO RIVAS. De un hermoso terreno y todo lo en el edificio, situado en la calle Cangallo...

REMATE

Por BALBIN Y PLOWES. De la valiosa y muy importante propiedad perteneciente a la testamentaria...

Por GREGORIO RIVAS. De un hermoso terreno y todo lo en el edificio, situado en la calle Cangallo...

REMATE

Por BALBIN Y PLOWES. De la valiosa y muy importante propiedad perteneciente a la testamentaria...

Por GREGORIO RIVAS. De un hermoso terreno y todo lo en el edificio, situado en la calle Cangallo...

REMATE

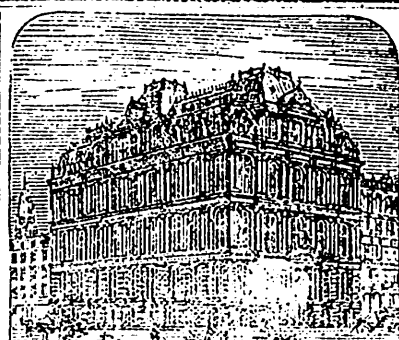
Por BALBIN Y PLOWES. De la valiosa y muy importante propiedad perteneciente a la testamentaria...

Por GREGORIO RIVAS. De un hermoso terreno y todo lo en el edificio, situado en la calle Cangallo...

REMATE

Por BALBIN Y PLOWES. De la valiosa y muy importante propiedad perteneciente a la testamentaria...

Por GREGORIO RIVAS. De un hermoso terreno y todo lo en el edificio, situado en la calle Cangallo...



Equitable Life Assurance Society.

No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Sum Assured during the Fiscal Year, terminating January 31, 1888, \$17,020,184.

INCOME—\$4,500,000. CASH ASSETS—\$7,000,000.

PEREY MUTUAL—All profits annually divided among Policy Holders.

Five modes of applying Dividends: 1. Permanent Increase of Policy.

These Privileges are granted by no other Company.

The ratio of the EQUITABLES total outgo for Deaths and Expenses, to Cash Premium received for the last five years, is less than that of any other Company for the same period.

President—WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, Actuary—GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.

Local Board in Buenos Ayres: Sr. SAMUEL B. HALL, Sr. MANUEL J. GIBRICO, Sr. J. G. BARRERA, Sr. TOMAS ARMSTRONG.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

It is highly important to Farmers, to grow as many bushels of Maize as possible...

The seed offered for sale is grown in this country, therefore being acclimated.

The advantages of this in all Europe so highly esteemed food for cattle, horses, or sheep...

The crop is decidedly safer than Maize, because the Maize seed is not so liable to rot...

The price of the best cleaned Seed is \$200 per bushel, weighing 24 lbs. Samples can be sent to Mr. E. G. Odell...

There can be no better crop for sowing wheat...

English Books & Stationery

LIBRERIA AMERICANA

English Books & Stationery

LIBRERIA AMERICANA

English Books & Stationery

LIBRERIA AMERICANA

English Books & Stationery

LIBRERIA AMERICANA

English Books & Stationery

LIBRERIA AMERICANA

English Books & Stationery

LIBRERIA AMERICANA

English Books & Stationery

LIBRERIA AMERICANA

English Books & Stationery

LIBRERIA AMERICANA

English Books & Stationery

LIBRERIA AMERICANA

English Books & Stationery

LIBRERIA AMERICANA

English Books & Stationery

LIBRERIA AMERICANA

English Books & Stationery

LIBRERIA AMERICANA

English Books & Stationery

LIBRERIA AMERICANA

English Books & Stationery

LIBRERIA AMERICANA

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

BATHURST LANE, LONDON CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

President—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S. Directors—James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co.)

Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares, Hanbury, & Lloyd)

George Henry Barnett, Esq. (Glympton Park, Woodstock)

James Fitch, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co.)

William Gladstone, Esq. (Gladstone, & Co.)

Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P. Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.

John Lubbock, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

Samson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls, & Co.)

Elliot MacNaghten, Esq., Member of the Indian Council, and of the House of Commons.

Thomas Masterman, Esq., Colingwood House, Brighton.

Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., New Court, Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, M.P.

Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Richard Hoare, Esq. (Hoare, Miller, & Co.)

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P.

Sir Curtis Miranid Lempford, Bart.

The Company's first object is to insure loss or Damage by Fire Private Dwelling-Houses Goods Deposited in Specie Warehouses of Bank or Broker, Sec., and also to insure Floating Property, extending to the Lowest House and all or any of the Private and Bonded Stores.

The whole advantages which can possibly be contemplated by those desiring to effect Fire Insurance, may be resolved into the following: 1st. Security.

2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the Company, in whose hands they place their property.

3rd. The purchase of these advantages at moderate rate.

It will be found that all these are presented by the Company to the Public in an eminent degree.

The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, affords perfect security to the Assured, while it is confidently asserted, from the Constitution of the Board of Directors, from the character of its present Members, and from the qualifications which will be deemed indispensable in their selection, that the highest honor and liberality will ever be shown to the Assured.

It has been the object of the Directors, in their annual arrangements, to add every possible facility to those desiring Assurances with the Company, and the undersigned holds a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once and losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, on or in which they have effected Assurances.

Any further information can be obtained on application to GLOVER BARRISHIRE & CO., 17 Calle Florida

ST. BRENDAN'S COLLEGE CARMEL DE ARECO. GENERAL PROGRAMME.

1. The object of this College is to give a liberal commercial education, based on religious principles.

2. The ordinary instructions will embrace reading, writing, in English and Spanish, Education, Geography, Arithmetic, History, Book-keeping, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Drawing, Vocal Music, Latin, Greek, and Logic.

3. Ordinary Medical Attendance will be paid for by the houses; extraordinary, by the Guarantors.

4. Pension must be paid in advance. Terms for Boarders, \$400 monthly. For Half-boarders, \$200. For Day Scholars, \$50.

5. College supplies Bedstead, Mattress, Pillows, Blankets, Port, Shavers, and all articles to all who wish to avail themselves of their use, at \$200 yearly.

6. None under eleven years of age admitted, except by special arrangement.

7. Instrumental Music and Languages not already mentioned in the programme, are extras.

For particulars, application must be made to the College, or to the Patron.

J. W. TREADWAY, Commission Agent, GREAT, WINCHESTER-SMEEET, LONDON.

Indicates the best kind of Goods of Produce, and with the previous records orders for Home Manufacturers upon the best terms.

Particulars furnished at Mr. Flower's, 403 Calle San Martin, 103, 3rd July.

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.

The reputation and standing which this Company has secured during the sixty-six years it has transacted Business throughout the world, together with the large and undoubted security which is afforded for its insurances, will be a sufficient guarantee to every insuring party, and a sufficient reason for its selection, as a safe and profitable mode of insuring property.

The most liberal rates offered, and Losses adjusted without reference to the Head Office.

MANEELS AND PEIFFER, Agents, 19-CALLE CHACABUCO-21, 14, 2nd July 17.

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND SHIPMASTERS.

The Marine Railway at Arenas, being completed, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges:

Capacity of 300 Tons, dead weight. Sailing Vessels and Steamers of over one hundred (100) tons, English or American tonnage, will pay a rate of one dollar (\$1.00) per ton gold, for being taken up. Each month and horse power, in steamers, will be charged for an additional ton of measurement.

Sailing Vessels or Steamers, whose entire registered tonnage and horse power of engines does not exceed one hundred (100) tons, will pay the rate of one hundred (100) tons.

All cargo will pay one dollar and a half (\$1.50) per ton, per ton, for being taken up, and the regular rate of tollage.

For laying on the Railway, from the hour the Vessel or Steamer is properly up, for each twenty-four (24) hours, seventy-five (75) cents, per ton, for each day, and for each day (24) hours entered upon will be charged as a full day.

Wrecked Vessels or Steamers, whose bottoms are broken, will not be taken on the regular rate, but must make an especial agreement with the Company's Agent at Colon.

No charges will be made while laying on, for Steamer, water, fuel, or any other article, but below the head line of the Vessel or Steamer.

Sailing Vessels will be allowed to retain on their bottoms, at the extent of one cent, of the registered tonnage, free of charge, but such must be actual ballast and not cargo.

Kindled labor and requisite materials will be furnished by the Company at the Works, at fair prices.

BENJ. D. MANTON, Agent, 73, 3rd July 29.

SAILMAKER-CALLE CANGALLO.

In the above Establishment a first-class selection of toiles, sail, valve sin fono, covers for carts, water buckets, and all other articles, always be made to order at the shortest notice, and at a moderate price.

FRANCIS PRINCE, Proprietor, 326, xp29.

NOTICE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned (who superintended the building of the first wooden Mole in Buenos Ayres), is open to undertake the management of the building of Moles, Bridges, or any other class of Public Works.

RICHARD MORAN, Nogales, Ajo. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Donovan and Dentham, 683 Calle Rivadavia, 10, 1st July 2.

SEAMAN'S SOCIETY 26 CALLE CANGALLO.

Free Reading Room open daily. Religious Services every Evening. General Meeting every Thursday. Pump Room open every Saturday at 7.30. Seamen and their friends cordially invited.

41, 1st July 4.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for Stations (Rosario, Cordoba, Bahia, etc.) and Times (Departure, Arrival).

UP TRAINS

Table showing Up Train schedules for various stations.

DOWN TRAINS

Table showing Down Train schedules for various stations.

STATIONS

Table listing stations and their corresponding train numbers.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

On and after the 2nd of August 1869, the Trains will run as follows:

Table showing train routes and times for the Central Argentine Railway.

LA S. D. I. L. G. N. C. I. A. S.

Comercio de los Pueblos. Pasaje de Rosario, 9 de Julio, y Lonema, Victoria, No. 298.

Sale todos los Domingos en el tron de las 12 del Perro Carril a las 4 y 1/2 de la tarde, y al otro día a las 10 de la mañana, en las estaciones que se indican a las 10 de la mañana.

LA EMPRESA.

LA S. D. I. L. G. N. C. I. A. S.

Comercio de los Pueblos. Pasaje de Rosario, 9 de Julio, y Lonema, Victoria, No. 298.

Sale todos los Domingos en el tron de las 12 del Perro Carril a las 4 y 1/2 de la tarde, y al otro día a las 10 de la mañana, en las estaciones que se indican a las 10 de la mañana.

LA EMPRESA.

LA S. D. I. L. G. N. C. I. A. S.

Comercio de los Pueblos. Pasaje de Rosario, 9 de Julio, y Lonema, Victoria, No. 298.

Sale todos los Domingos en el tron de las 12 del Perro Carril a las 4 y 1/2 de la tarde, y al otro día a las 10 de la mañana, en las estaciones que se indican a las 10 de la mañana.

LA EMPRESA.

LA S. D. I. L. G. N. C. I. A. S.

Comercio de los Pueblos. Pasaje de Rosario, 9 de Julio, y Lonema, Victoria, No. 298.

Sale todos los Domingos en el tron de las 12 del Perro Carril a las 4 y 1/2 de la tarde, y al otro día a las 10 de la mañana, en las estaciones que se indican a las 10 de la mañana.

LA EMPRESA.

LA S. D. I. L. G. N. C. I. A. S.

Comercio de los Pueblos. Pasaje de Rosario, 9 de Julio, y Lonema, Victoria, No. 298.

Sale todos los Domingos en el tron de las 12 del Perro Carril a las 4 y 1/2 de la tarde, y al otro día a las 10 de la mañana, en las estaciones que se indican a las 10 de la mañana.

LA EMPRESA.

LA S. D. I. L. G. N. C. I. A. S.

Comercio de los Pueblos. Pasaje de Rosario, 9 de Julio, y Lonema, Victoria, No. 298.

Sale todos los Domingos en el tron de las 12 del Perro Carril a las 4 y 1/2 de la tarde, y al otro día a las 10 de la mañana, en las estaciones que se indican a las 10 de la mañana.

LA EMPRESA.

LA S. D. I. L. G. N. C. I. A. S.

Comercio de los Pueblos. Pasaje de Rosario, 9 de Julio, y Lonema, Victoria, No. 298.

Sale todos los Domingos en el tron de las 12 del Perro Carril a las 4 y 1/2 de la tarde, y al otro día a las 10 de la mañana, en las estaciones que se indican a las 10 de la mañana.

LA EMPRESA.

LA S. D. I. L. G. N. C. I. A. S.

Comercio de los Pueblos. Pasaje de Rosario, 9 de Julio, y Lonema, Victoria, No. 298.

Sale todos los Domingos en el tron de las 12 del Perro Carril a las 4 y 1/2 de la tarde, y al otro día a las 10 de la mañana, en las estaciones que se indican a las 10 de la mañana.

LA EMPRESA.

LA S. D. I. L. G. N. C. I. A. S.

Comercio de los Pueblos. Pasaje de Rosario, 9 de Julio, y Lonema, Victoria, No. 298.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after the 23rd day of March, 1869, and until further Notice, the Trains will run as under:—

Table showing train routes and times for the Northern Railway.

UP TRAINS

Table showing Up Train schedules for various stations.

DOWN TRAINS

Table showing Down Train schedules for various stations.

STATIONS

Table listing stations and their corresponding train numbers.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

From the 23rd day of March, 1869, the Trains will run as follows:—

Table showing train routes and times for the Great Southern Railway.

UP TRAINS

Table showing Up Train schedules for various stations.

DOWN TRAINS

Table showing Down Train schedules for various stations.

STATIONS

Table listing stations and their corresponding train numbers.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after the 23rd day of March, 1869, and until further Notice, the Trains will run as under:—

Table showing train routes and times for the Northern Railway.

UP TRAINS

Table showing Up Train schedules for various stations.

DOWN TRAINS

Table showing Down Train schedules for various stations.

STATIONS

Table listing stations and their corresponding train numbers.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

From the 23rd day of March, 1869, the Trains will run as follows:—

Table showing train routes and times for the Great Southern Railway.

UP TRAINS

Table showing Up Train schedules for various stations.

DOWN TRAINS

Table showing Down Train schedules for various stations.

STATIONS

Table listing stations and their corresponding train numbers.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after the 23rd day of March, 1869, and until further Notice, the Trains will run as under:—

Table showing train routes and times for the Northern Railway.

UP TRAINS

Table showing Up Train schedules for various stations.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after the 23rd day of March, 1869, and until further Notice, the Trains will run as under:—

Table showing train routes and times for the Northern Railway.

UP TRAINS

Table showing Up Train schedules for various stations.

DOWN TRAINS