



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. T. ALOYSIUS SCHOOL. Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. 248 - CALLE CHACABUCO - 248

GRAND HOTEL AMERICANO. MONTEVIDEO. Re-opened on Sunday, 22d August.

Goode and Mason 263 - SAN MARTIN - 263

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA. The NATIONAL BANK IN LONDON, and all its BRANCHES IN IRELAND issue

LUMB, WANKLYN, AND CO., 10 Angel Court, Phlegmon-street, LONDON.

QUINTA "LA FELIPINA," SAN ISIDRO. To be Let Furnished, for the term of one year.

WANTS a Situation with a respectable family in town, a good German Cook.

CONFITERIA PORTER WINES OF THE EAST. Nos. 49 & 51 CALLE DEFENSA.

STEAMBOAT TO LAPOSTOLA. For Colon, the British Steamer LAPOSTOLA, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m.

STEAMBOAT TO LAPOSTOLA. For Colon, the British Steamer LAPOSTOLA, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m.

STEAMBOAT TO LAPOSTOLA. For Colon, the British Steamer LAPOSTOLA, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m.

STEAMBOAT TO LAPOSTOLA. For Colon, the British Steamer LAPOSTOLA, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m.

STEAMBOAT TO LAPOSTOLA. For Colon, the British Steamer LAPOSTOLA, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m.

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; but not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD"

Montevideo, Sept. 10, 6.30 p.m.

Cricket match arranged for to-day with Flying Squadron. Montevideo Club, strong team on ground. The challengers did not turn up.

Dr. Magarinos Cervantes, Minister of Finance, is said to have resigned. Unknown if accepted.

Paper opened at 12, and closed at 12.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

SINCE the sailing of the last packet, the war in Paraguay has assumed new phases of importance. Since the capture of Colonel Thompson and the destruction of the enemy's rear guard under his command at the Monte-Caragatay, nothing definite has been ascertained as to the exact whereabouts of Lopez. He is believed to be in the Altama range of hills, with about 2,000 men and 20 pieces of field artillery.

The Flying Squadron sails this morning for the Cape of Good Hope. The weather was unpropitious during its stay, and many of the anticipated gaieties failed to come off.

The new 'Lazaretto' on Flores island is one of the finest buildings of the kind in South America, and supplies a want long felt in the neighboring capital. Improvements still continue throughout the city, amongst the most notable of which is the erection of two new theatres.

There has been little, if any, improvement in trade since our last report. The prices of our produce still continue depressed, although the late advices from Europe did not cause any further fall.

Exchange is steady on England at 49; on France at 5.10 to 5.15. About £100,000 passed out of England for this packet, and 1,000,000 francs on France.

A number of English families lately escaped from the power of Lopez have reached Buenos Ayres in a state of the greatest want and suffering. A subscription, which realised a small amount, was raised for them in this city.

The important settlement of Frayle Muerto is going ahead. The Indians have been pushed back 25 leagues by the late operations of the military commanders on the frontiers; and the settlers now feeling secure are devoting themselves vigorously to agriculture and cattle farming, but very few sheep being now reared in this district.

Throughout this Republic and even in the Banda Oriental the attention of the local proprietors and managers is being gradually turned to agriculture, and the necessity of a radical change in the system of rearing sheep hitherto in vogue in the Plate, and are convinced that capital and science must be brought to bear on it for the future, if it is to pay at all.

The local news of the last fortnight is not of primary interest to our home readers. The President in a long and able message to Congress has set forth the reasons which induced the Executive to veto the intervention bills, measures which if passed would undoubtedly cripple its action to a dangerous degree, besides involving a change in one of the fundamental articles of the Constitution.

shortest delay possible, thus facilitating the general wish that the Nation and the Province should have the benefit of so important and necessary an improvement.

I have the honor to salute Y.E. with my most distinguished consideration. EMILIO CASTRO. PEDRO AGOTE.

Art. 1. The Executive of the Province is hereby authorized to undertake the construction of a port in this city, in accord with the National authorities, for the better facility of our import and export trade; such works to be defrayed out of the resources of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Art. 2. The following resources are set apart for the purpose: 1. One hundred millions mps. in public funds, obtained by law of Feb. 16th, for prolongation of the Western Railway to Bragado.

Art. 3. The Provincial Executive shall in due time report upon whatever contracts or arrangements it may make by virtue hereof; and, if necessary, apply to the Legislature of Buenos Ayres for further means towards the more speedy conclusion of the works.

Department of the Interior, B. Ayres, Sept. 6, 1869. To H.E. the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN BARON MAU AND THE MONTEVIDEOAN GOVERNMENT. Montevideo, Sept. 4, 1869.

The Fiscal Banking Committee sat today in Chamber, comprising Don Tomas Villalba, Contador General, Don Juan Peñalba, treasurer, Don Juan Stewart, second treasurer, and Don Exequiel Perez, secretary.

Amount of circulation on Feb. 1st, 1869, 16,000,000. Less, old currency to be at once converted into specie, 21,124. Current and un-issued up to July 1st, 481,612.

SECURITIES GIVEN IN PAYMENT. 7,510 bonds of the London Loan, including 2,000 lodged in the London and Westminster Bank, nominal £100 each, taken at 75 per cent., at last amortisation, 2,763,250.

This balance will be refunded to the Bank in the following manner: Bills discounted, \$1,014,622. Bills to receive, 136,169. Bills protested, 124,284.

All the currency of the Bank will be burned by the Committee, according to Article 10 of the law of 7th of July.

made out, one for the Government, another for the Tribunal of Commerce, and the third for Baron Mau.

Finance Department, M. Video, Sept. 7, 1869.

The above is hereby approved; and, conformably with Art. 11 of the law of July 7, let the currency be consumed by the said materials for making notes, as well as the bonds of the Municipal Loans and Panded Debt, &c., now received in payment.

The Government gives its best thanks to the above Committee for the zealous discharge of their duties. Let this be published. BATLLE. A MAGARINOS CERVANTES.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO JANEIRO FROM OUR BROTHER EDITOR. Tijuca, Sept. 4, 1869.

The mail for the Arno closes to-day, being somewhat earlier than was supposed; but Mr. Drew seems determined to do his best for the public and for the company, and instead of lying at anchor until Monday the Arno sails to-night.

The general state of things here is considered most unsatisfactory. The failure of the house of Rodocanachi has startled every one: the house enjoyed excellent credit, and up to the last bills of exchange were passed at the very best rate.

The Arno brought up £170,000 in gold, with orders to buy exchange; but the rate has fallen below 19d. within the last few days, and gold gone up, thus the exchange operations are utterly out of the question, and the gold as a matter of course goes on to England.

Proveedor bills were expected up by the Arno, and for a very large amount, but it appears none have come, and this has puzzled the brokers.

Exchange for this packet will probably close here at 18 1/2, or lower, whilst sovereigns went up to 135,000. The total amount of disposable gold in this market put down at the extraordinary low figure of £300,000 sterling; this we have from experienced brokers, whilst the paper money in circulation amounts to 120 millions.

The Emperor to-day holds a levee, and there will be great doings at the palace, in commemoration of his Majesty's wedding day. On Thursday, next, we are to be presented to his Majesty by special order, Don Pedro is a constant reader of the 'Standard', and, in fact, since we arrived here, we have received the most repeated assurance from the leading Brazilians, that the 'Standard' is regarded by all parties as the most reliable authority in the Plate.

There is a rumor this morning to the effect that Brazil is about to send a special agent to Paraguay, as Mr. Faranbos is expected here in a few days, and the Cabinet dislikes leaving the Provisional Government to itself in Asuncion.

George Hamshaw, June 30. James Watson, November - 1860. George Price, August 31.

Horace Rockwell, January 11. Thomas Reese, January 19. Thomas Groves, July 6.

W. Rider, January 13. Robert Wormsley, Mrs. Rogers, April 20. E. Grant, Elizabeth Newton, June 21.

Mrs. J. Watts, Jan 14. George Brooks, Feb 11. Mrs. J. Cambridge, June 14.

Mails from the Pacific. Valparaiso, Aug. 10. The consecration of the English Episcopal Church, by His Grace the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, took place on Sunday week.

We have been informed upon very good authority that the Rev. Richard Bennett, D.D., consular chaplain, has tendered his resignation.

The literature of this country is about to receive a very valuable and highly interesting acquisition, in the shape of a compendious and elaborate history of Valparaiso, from the date of its discovery 'down to the present day, by B. Vicuña Mackenna, Esq.

The Royal Mail steamer Arno arrived in Montevideo on Thursday evening, but, owing to the dense fog prevailing, could not get into harbor, and had to come to an anchor outside.

We received yesterday a series of very interesting letters from our brother editor, Rio Janeiro, the first of which will be found in another column. He informs us that a change of ministry is not considered improbable in Rio, on the question of making peace with the Provisional Government in Paraguay.

The Spanish residents in this city entertained, at a magnificent banquet on Wednesday evening. Covers were laid for 120 guests, and the entertainment passed off in the most brilliant and successful manner.

Don Adolfo Garza, Bolivian Consul in this city, has been appointed by that Government Minister Plenipotentiary 'ad litem' for the ratification of the treaty of commerce lately concluded between Bolivia and the Argentine Republic.

The revised 'statutes of the Buenos Ayres International Exhibition Company, approved by the Provisional Government, have been published in pamphlet form, which can be seen at the temporary offices of the Company at No. 130 Calle Moreno (altos). This undertaking is becoming most popular, and its success is now placed beyond a doubt.

The day of sailing for the French packet falls this month on Sunday the 12th inst. French stamps and the packet edition of the 'Standard' may be obtained at Loedel's book-store, No. 75 Calle San Martin, on that day up to two o'clock p.m., the hour of closing the mail.

The Montevideo papers pay graceful tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Valentin Alsina.

A trial of mutton preserved in London was yesterday to have been made at the Rural Society's rooms. We have not yet heard the result.

Next Wednesday will, we understand, be kept a strict holiday, the Bank and all public offices being closed in order to allow additional facilities for the taking of the Census which operation begins on that day.

The death of Señora Magdalena R. Keen, wife of Don Carlos Keen, has plunged many native circles into affliction. This estimable lady had only one unmarried three months, and her loss is thus peculiarly afflicting.

The Charrin Circus, which has afforded such amusement to old and young since its arrival in this city, has only a month longer to stay with us. An agent has been despatched to Rio to secure a 'locale' for performances there. Every night brings fresh crowds to the Plaza Parque, all bound for the Circus.

The last ball of the season to be given by the Progreso Club comes off on the evening of the 19th inst.: the invitations are already being issued. The 'Standard' will appear to-morrow as usual, although to-day is an official half holiday.

ON CHANGE. September 10th, 1869. Patagona 1224. Sovereigns 1224. Onus 400. National Bonds 614.

There were no cash sales of Bonds, but 5,000 for the 14th at 61 1/2; 280,000 for the end of the month at 61 1/2. Sales for December 31st, at 61 1/2, 3 and 4. The dividend will be payable on the 30th, and we may expect more active transactions as local speculations.

The amount drawn on England by French packet estimated at a quarter of a million sterling, the prevalent rate being 49d. Very little done on France. No gold exported this time.

The business of beef preserving looks more promising than ever. This evening the Rural Society has a dinner on a sheep preserved whole, which has, we believe, been brought out from England. Some Frenchmen in Montevideo took upon the matter actively, and engaged a part of the hold of the City of Buenos Ayres to take home, by the steamer, three hundred sheep, which they had purchased at 10 per cent. below the market price.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza gives us the following: - Wool. 13,507 mrs. from deposit, 40. 3000 same condition, 37. 3500 ar. in good condition at, 38. 600 mrs. with bur, 34. 750 ar. better, 36. 300 fine lambs wool, 33. 250 do, 30. 3 lots, from Dry Hides, 24, 26, 29.

The day of sailing for the French packet falls this month on Sunday the 12th inst. French stamps and the packet edition of the 'Standard' may be obtained at Loedel's book-store, No. 75 Calle San Martin, on that day up to two o'clock p.m., the hour of closing the mail.

The Montevideo papers pay graceful tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Valentin Alsina.

A trial of mutton preserved in London was yesterday to have been made at the Rural Society's rooms. We have not yet heard the result.

Next Wednesday will, we understand, be kept a strict holiday, the Bank and all public offices being closed in order to allow additional facilities for the taking of the Census which operation begins on that day.

The death of Señora Magdalena R. Keen, wife of Don Carlos Keen, has plunged many native circles into affliction. This estimable lady had only one unmarried three months, and her loss is thus peculiarly afflicting.

The Charrin Circus, which has afforded such amusement to old and young since its arrival in this city, has only a month longer to stay with us. An agent has been despatched to Rio to secure a 'locale' for performances there. Every night brings fresh crowds to the Plaza Parque, all bound for the Circus.

The last ball of the season to be given by the Progreso Club comes off on the evening of the 19th inst.: the invitations are already being issued. The 'Standard' will appear to-morrow as usual, although to-day is an official half holiday.

ON CHANGE. September 10th, 1869. Patagona 1224. Sovereigns 1224. Onus 400. National Bonds 614.

There were no cash sales of Bonds, but 5,000 for the 14th at 61 1/2; 280,000 for the end of the month at 61 1/2. Sales for December 31st, at 61 1/2, 3 and 4. The dividend will be payable on the 30th, and we may expect more active transactions as local speculations.

The amount drawn on England by French packet estimated at a quarter of a million sterling, the prevalent rate being 49d. Very little done on France. No gold exported this time.

The business of beef preserving looks more promising than ever. This evening the Rural Society has a dinner on a sheep preserved whole, which has, we believe, been brought out from England. Some Frenchmen in Montevideo took upon the matter actively, and engaged a part of the hold of the City of Buenos Ayres to take home, by the steamer, three hundred sheep, which they had purchased at 10 per cent. below the market price.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza gives us the following: - Wool. 13,507 mrs. from deposit, 40. 3000 same condition, 37. 3500 ar. in good condition at, 38. 600 mrs. with bur, 34. 750 ar. better, 36. 300 fine lambs wool, 33. 250 do, 30. 3 lots, from Dry Hides, 24, 26, 29.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT

LATEST FROM PARAGUAY.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 9, 1869. The Government received the following important telegram late on Tuesday evening, after our paper had gone to press:—

Rosario, Sept. 7, evening. The Port Captain at Rosario to the Minister of War:—

We learn by despatch from Colonel Agüero, hearing of the 4th inst., that General Velaz wrote to him on the 2nd, as follows:—Four deserters from the enemy came over to us today, and report that Lopez is at San Estanislao, about twenty leagues off, with 2,000 men and twenty pieces of artillery. It is believed that our troops will soon come up with them.

Gen. Portinho will go to Villa Rica with two battalions that have just been sent to Ayas for supplies, and three thousand head of cattle, driven by women on foot, were despatched to him.

LOPEZ'S LAST STAND. CLOSING SCENE OF THE WAR. Private letters have reached this city giving a reliable account of the condition of Lopez in his last retreat among the fastnesses of the Sierra Aldama.

His army is now reduced to a handful of men, about 2,000 in number, but these are all picked men and form what is appropriately called "The President's Life-guard."

They have 15 field-pieces with a good supply of ammunition, but not more than 6 rounds each man, of musketry cartridges. Lopez is as resolute as ever to hold his ground, and he has a man left, and there can be no doubt that his remaining followers will sell their lives dearly.

He is still accompanied by Mne. Lynch, Dr. Skinner, and 2 commanding officers, Resquin and Caballero, as also by his minister and secretary, Caminos. He has only 40 horses, two of which are for his own saddle, and the rest are barely sufficient to catch the wild cattle in the hills for the maintenance of his people.

He has sustained a great loss in the capture of Capt. Thompson, who had charge of the arms and ammunition, and was taken a few days ago near Caraguatay after all his men were cut to pieces in covering the retreat of Lopez. It is thought that if the allies could succeed in attacking the other Englishmen, Hunter, Nesbitt and young Taylor, who have probably been forced to accompany the tyrant in his last retreat, it would cripple him very much.

The Allies seem to have come to a halt at Caraguatay, after sundry ineffectual attempts to make a passage through bogs and morasses. Nevertheless, we believe Comd. En really desires to push forward operations as actively as possible, and, perhaps, he will find some way of following Lopez in his own track.

Meantime, we learn the Prince has sent to this city for more horses, as if he anticipated a long and tedious campaign before him. In another month he will be in a position to set in, which will somewhat check active operations.

The Brazilians are now so far in the interior that a rumor has been current of their being reduced to half-rations, but this is not generally believed. Caraguatay is about 100 miles from Asuncion, of which nearly half the distance is available by railroad to Pirayú.

Lopez relies greatly on his knowledge of all the difficult passes in the mountains, which he will probably dispute "seriatim" with his pursuers. He seems to fear little for his personal safety, hoping to weary out the Allies in a tedious and difficult guerrilla warfare.

By latest accounts he was fortifying himself in the Sierra Aldama, where he will be sure to repeat the tactics used at Ascurra. The idea of his ultimately hoping to escape through the Gran Chaco to Bolivia is considered impracticable and absurd. It is believed rather that if the Allies press him closely, he will fall back for a last resource on the Yerbales, and take refuge among the unconquered Indians of the Maracayú country.

Should he fall into the hands of the Allies, it is understood they mean to give him a long rope and a short shrift, which, however, under his barbarities, will stand upon the Allied arms. It would appear needless for us to remind you that for less than all the events ensure that he must at all events die, whether by the hand of Madame Lynch, Dr. Skinner, and the other British subjects who are, either willingly or forcibly, companions of the desperate fortunes of Lopez.

COLONISATION OF THE CHACO.

The following extensive project of colonisation was presented about a month ago to Congress:— To the Honorable House of Deputies of the Nation.

Messrs. R. Bullrich and J. Bellot de Goray proposed respectfully to lay before you the following proposal of colonisation, in the course of eight years, the Chaco with 20,000 families of agriculturalists, composed on an average of five persons each.

The magnitude of our proposal may be appreciated by the advantages that will accrue to the Republic, and which are as follows:— It will be a new province of one hundred thousand souls, in a territory which is to-day a desert.

It will add to the wealth of the Republic the very valuable products of the Chaco which are to-day useless. It will add to the trade of the world the precious productions of the provinces of Salta, Tucuman and Jujuy, which are to-day rendered unavailable owing to their being cut off from ports of embarkation by the interposition of a desert.

It will increase enormously the import and export trades by the addition of one hundred thousand consumers and producers, and by favoring new productions in the Chaco and the northern provinces. It will greatly augment the revenue. It will give a large sum to the nation in the price of public lands, that have to-day no value.

In a word, it will help to spread prosperity and civilisation in the Chaco territory, now a howling desert, and in the northern provinces, which are at present in a state of almost total incultivation with the rest of the world, and raise the commercial standing and importance of the whole Republic.

tories of the North, and covering the rivers with steamers, there is no sacrifice before which the Republic ought not to make certain of reaping an immediate and very handsome recompense.

The proposer asks nothing in advance. They will colonize the Chaco at their own cost. They will give one more province to the Republic, and facilitate all the honors above enumerated with their own means.

Once they have realized the work, with the capital they can dispose of through the assistance of well established financial companies, they would ask to be fairly indemnified for their disbursements, for the risk they incur, and for their labor by the grant of a small extension of land which has to-day no value.

Your Honors will judge of the moderation of our demands on perusing the terms of our proposal, which we trust will meet with your approval, and which are as follows:—

PROPOSAL. 1.—We oblige ourselves to establish in the Chaco twenty thousand agricultural families, composed on an average of five individuals each, within a period of 8 years, at our own cost.

2.—To give to each family the materials for constructing a house. 3.—To supply each family with provisions for one year. 4.—To furnish them with the implements necessary for agriculture, all the seed for the first year, and four bullocks and two cows to each family.

All these advances are in the nature of loans, repayable within a period not exceeding five years; a first mortgage being understood to exist on the property of the families in favor of the promoters for the amount of what each owes, which amount will be specified at the time of giving to each colonist the title deeds to the land.

In a word, to completely fit out the families in all that is required for their establishing themselves, and enable them to begin work.

5.—We likewise oblige ourselves to make a post-office trading with the colony or in its service. If the colony should require more they will be made on the same condition as the post.

6.—Have always ready for the service of the colony the number of steamers that may be required. 7.—Build a city on an area of two square leagues, the eighth part of which to be destined for public squares, schools, churches, and public buildings.

PLAN OF THE CITY. The city and port will be constructed on the banks of the Paraná, at a point to be selected by the proposers, within the limits of the concession granted to them.

The city will be divided into blocks of 130 metres each side, with streets eighteen metres wide. Each block will be sub-divided into sixteen equal lots, eight of which will be given to any person wishing to build thereon, with a charge of one hundred dollars for mensuration and delineation, and this charge cannot be raised until the city holds a population of 1,500 souls.

The other eight lots will belong to the proposers. The twenty thousand families will establish themselves in an area of 600 square leagues, with a frontage of forty leagues to the river, and a depth of fifteen, having for limits the northern extremity of the Province of Santa Fé as far as the Rio Uruguay, at a point to be decided upon by Your Honors.

The 600 leagues will be divided into cantons of 20 square leagues each—45 in the centre of each canton, and an area of 14 square leagues will be reserved for the town, to be built on the same conditions as the one above-mentioned. Each canton to be divided into lots of one square league.

These lots will be distributed alternately between the nation, the proposers, and the families of colonists. The lot destined to the colonists will be subdivided into 100 farms, to be occupied by 100 families, at a charge of five hard dollars each, with power to increase it to ten dollars as soon as 10,000 families are established.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY. The colony will be considered as a territory and governed by the constitution and laws of Congress.

If Congress think proper, it will have the power of granting to the colonists naturalization themselves, with exemption from military service out of the territory, but with the obligation of taking up arms to defend it. The terms on which the territory of the Chaco is to be admitted as a province to be arranged beforehand.

RECOMPENSE TO PROPOSERS. In consideration of the large capital inserted by the proposers and the risk they expose themselves to, the Nation shall pay to them 75 hard dollars for every family on an average of five individuals, which will be payable on the arrival of the vessels bringing the immigrants after having examined the certificate given by the Argentine Consul at the port from which the vessel sailed, which certificate will mention the exact number of emigrants embarked.

The nation shall grant to the proposers the absolute property of two hundred of the six hundred leagues within whose area the colonists are to be established, in fractions proportional to the number of families installed.

The colonists shall receive the title deeds of the land contained in Article 4 of this proposal, as soon as they establish themselves. Being understood that the proposers as well as the colonists, have at once a right, without waiting for the written documents, to the ground that is intended to belong to them, turning to their own use, the mines, woods, and other natural advantages of the soil.

The Nation shall be bound to provide the colony with arms and ammunition for its own defence. WHAT THE NATION WILL GIVE AND RECEIVE.

By the proposal we have sketched the Nation gives to the promoters 200 leagues of land, at present worth nothing, but in a short time will have at its disposal the land which the promoters will hold for it, and which will enable it to carry out its contract with them.

By this proposal the nation will expend in eight years \$1,500,000, which will be more than returned by the increased value of public lands in the Chaco, and the increase in the revenue and of consumption.

The promoters doubt not that the representatives of the people will take into account the inherent benefits which our proposal will confer on the Republic at such a small cost, and that

their only hesitation will arise from a fear that we cannot realize our idea with the brevity or to the extent promised; but, in order to do away with any misapprehension as to the seriousness of our proposal, we hereby offer to deposit a guarantee of \$50,000 in public funds. We, therefore, beg your Honor to accept and approve of it in all respects. Be it also mentioned, that the first 500 families must be settled within eighteen months from the signing of the contract.

That all raw or manufactured materials, machines, &c., destined for the use of the colonists, as also those for the construction of their houses, as well as their provisions, furniture, and seeds, be free of all duties at present in force or hereafter to be imposed, ordinary or extraordinary.

The colonists to be free for five years from all direct national taxation.

THE CORDOBA EXHIBITION OF 1870.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FOREIGN EXHIBITORS.

The National Government by decree of the 25th inst., has ratified the following regulations as drawn up by Messrs. Gilivera and Arenales on the part of the committee of Directors:—

Art. I. Any person who exhibits machinery for the manufacture of cloth, woollens, paper, sugar, liquors, &c.; or for agricultural purposes, as steam-ploughs, pumps, harrows, threshers, corn-shellers, presses, and machinery for flax industry. Also machinery for mining, for Artesian wells, for brick-making and tiles; samples of cast-iron articles for ornament or use, models of architecture, of wood-work of every kind, of water supply and drainage of lands, as well as everything relating to agriculture, mining, or public conveyance, and roads.

Art. II. All these articles will be admitted duty-free in the Custom House at Rosario, to which part they must be forwarded, with the mark "E. N.," and consigned to the Rosario Committee or to the agents of the exhibitors, who will hand them over in proper form to the Directing Committee.

Art. III. The freight by the Central Argentine Railway from Rosario to Cordoba, and all other expenses en route, will be defrayed by the National Government on going out, but those on the return having to be borne by exhibitors. In case the articles are not sold in Cordoba, the exhibitors will be necessary for the machinery will be given free to exhibitors, and they will also be allowed every facility, as long as it does not interfere with the order and the rules of the Exhibition hereafter to be issued.

Art. IV. The period for sending a list of the articles intended to be exhibited, stating the amount of space required in square metres or yards, will close on the 1st of December of this year. Foreign exhibitors should, on or before the above-mentioned date, send to the Argentine written applications, or agents accredited to the Commission, who will remit them at once to the Commission, so that the latter may receive them the first days of January, 1870, so as to enable articles to be exhibited to reach Cordoba about the middle of March same year.

Art. V. Exhibitors in Paris may address to the Argentine Minister, D. Mariano Balcarce, 5 Rue de Berlin; in London, to M. B. Sampson, Esq., Argentine Consul General, 1 George Street, Mansion House, E. C.; in the United States, to the Argentine Minister at Washington, Dr. Don Manuel Garcia. For information and details as to the products to be exhibited, their qualities, and what is most adaptable to our wants, as well as the conditions in which they can be admitted, reference can be made to the special agent of the commissioners, Mr. Belisario Rodan, at present travelling in Europe and N. America, and whose address is in London, care of F. Porroand, Esq., 45 Lime Street, E. C. In New York, care of Ed. F. Davidson, Esq., 120 Park Street.

Art. VI. The Argentine Diplomatic Agents and Consuls abroad will also be able to furnish intending exhibitors with any information and details they may require.

Art. VII. In delivering goods in Rosario, the agents of manufacturers must declare the prices of the objects to be exhibited, the motive-power, or the consumption of coal of steam engines, as well as the cost of freight from the manufactory to Rosario, exhibitors being obliged to satisfy any demand made during the Exhibition for their respective articles at the prices put on them for Rosario, as stated above.

Art. IX. Exhibitors having any articles applicable to the country, besides having agents within the building of the Exhibition to look after them, must also provide the necessary means for working them on experiment days. For this purpose, in the written application alluded to in Art. VI., mention must be made by manufacturers of the number of workmen they intend to send along with the machinery.

Art. X. Foreign exhibitors or their agents will be entitled to a gratification of 40 hard dollars (£8) for each of the working engineers or workmen they may have within the building of the Exhibition for the purpose of showing how to work the machinery.

Art. XI. The 15th of March being the date at which all articles intended to be exhibited are to be collected in the city of Cordoba, exhibitors or their agents must, before that date, remit to the Secretary of the Directing Commission a list specifying the articles, agents, &c., intended for the exhibition, adding all possible descriptive details, and the address of the inventor or manufacturer. Should the machinery or instrument contain any improvement a detailed note should be added, and, if possible, illustrated by a sketch or plan.

Art. XII. The specifications that may be necessarily called for must be concise and not exceed ten lines. Should they exceed this limit, exhibitors will pay for their publication in the General Catalogue of the Exhibition 20 cents. Silver for every additional line. In case exhibitors wish a sketch to be added the blocks must be sent to the Secretary, together with the note alluded to in the above Art., who will use his discretion in publishing those he may deem necessary. In this case exhibitors will pay 50 cents silver for every sketch.

Art. XIII. The Commission will deliver to each exhibitor a number of order for each article, which must be affixed in a prominent part to the article itself, and will be reproduced in the general catalogue.

Art. XIV. The Directing Commission is not responsible for any damage caused within the building of the Exhibition or out of it.

EDUARDO OLIVERA, President. A. M. ALVAREZ DE ARENALES, Secretary.

LATEST FROM CORDOBA.

Cordova, Aug. 24, 1869. My dear 'Standard':—

The mail for your city leaves to-morrow and I hasten to give you a few items of news from this hitherto dull place, some of which will doubtless interest your readers. The National Commissioners sent to determine the site for the coming exhibition have finally resolved this much discussed question, and last evening it was decided by the local committee, assisted by Major Rickard and Mr. Moneta.

There were four sites offered, all of which might have been considered eligible, but of course some offered more advantages than others, having reference to distance from the centre of the town, the rent asked, and physical aspect of the ground, cost of its preparation, &c. I will enumerate them for you so as to enable you to judge of their respective merits.

First.—Peñalosa's quinta, situated in the paseo publico, 5 squares from the Plaza, a most charming spot surrounded by trees and water; superficial extent 16 squares; price asked 2708\$ per month.

Second.—Allende's quinta situate to the west of the town, distant twelve squares from the Plaza, not well planted with trees; superficial extent 18 acres; price asked 1508\$ per month, with some privileges during the exhibition.

Third.—Cuenca's quinta, three squares further off to N.W.; terms not known, but supposed to be higher than Allende's; badly situated for approaches.

Fourth.—Lopez's ground, a bare barren wild pampa, on the North side of the River Primero, without a tree or plant, surrounded by a glaring, sun scorching fly-frequented pedregal, on the edge of the river, approached by filthy ranches inhabited by a tribe of unclean washerwomen, and a tribe of creatures ply their knives, sometimes wading up the river, and beyond. They are not particular about showing their ankles, and indeed seem to be exaggerated prototypes of "Alcazarinas."

Well, I presume from this description you will suppose that Mr. Lopez's ground, although offered "of bucket" (de valde) was not considered as best likely to please fair Portenian eyes on their first visit to Cordova.

After some discussion the Committee decided by their unanimous vote for Peñalosa's quinta, which in the opinion of all here is the spot "par excellence" suited for our national fair. Mr. Moneta has made copies of the plans of the ground so as to prepare a sketch of the building which must be adapted to its form; Major Rickard had prepared a rough sketch of his idea for a palace, and presented it to the Committee. It was received with unanimous approval, as the arrangement he proposes for taking advantage of the artificial lake and other existing appendages is one likely to meet with universal approbation, whilst the strictest economy is kept in view. I am informed he offers to purchase all the materials for the building in England, and free of commission or cost to the National Government, as he goes to Europe by next packet on other business. He also proposes to superintend the erection of the building and arrangement of the ground, &c. on his return for a trifling commission on the cost. Surely the Government could not have a more advantageous offer, as it will well suit the circumstances of the case where funds are so scarce for the objects of the Exhibition were in a furious state of dilapidation previous to the arrival of the commissioners to the site. They were under the atrocious impression that the proposed Universal Exhibition at Buenos Ayres was an amendment on their poor longed-for Cordova scheme, and that as usual the perfidious Portenios were about to take away from the virtuous Provincianos the only little bit of recreation and gain (disinterested of course) which fate had bestowed on them. Of course it was necessary to decree for them. Of course it was resolved and unanimously determined that if such a generous industry or single object of the interior world be allowed to go down into that bottomless bag of Portenian cupidity and avicious ambition—Buenos Ayres. They are now however reassured, and a new spirit has penetrated and animated the late frowning brows of Cordova's wise Doctors in Law and Theology. They magnanimously offer to allow Buenos Ayres the use of their products, &c., after the National Exhibition will have taken place, and assist in every way the furtherance of the design.

Cordova commercial and Cordova political are advancing wonderfully; any number of new edifices are being built, and the ruins of old ones are now nearly quadruple their former nominal value. The old fogies hear the snort of the "iron horse" as he rapidly approaches their former quiet haunts, and stings them to wake up and keep pace with their more active competitors of the Litoral. Navies and wheelbarrows, picks and shovels, engineers and instruments, are to be stumbled over at every turning. Hundreds of busy ants are daily seen removing their mole hills—the cuttings and banks of the Primero—to give entrance to the great pioneer of progress with outspread coming year will lay with outspread arms and gladsome heart. The final day, and even to-day the busy diggers and hewers may be seen demolishing walls and trees and delimitating the future resting place of Argentina's most victorious general—the locomotive.

In the midst of all this bustle and industry politics are almost forgotten—that babe and curse to Argentine progress—revolution is not even dreamed of—and even its most look back fanatic worshippers now look upon their work of destruction as a thing of the past—a horrid nightmare to be shunned and avoided as the most fatal of enemies.

The only thing bordering on "politics" which has occurred of late was the preliminary meeting held a few days ago when it was resolved to call

a grand meeting for next Sunday, the 29th, with the object of passing a vote of censure on the Deputies for their province to Congress for their conduct in deserting their colors and cause by voting with the Opposition to the National Government on the late intervention question. The feeling here is very strong against them, and as the term of office for some of them expires in January next, it has been resolved to elect others of firmer views and strongly adhering opinions to Sr. Sarmiento's Government.

The President's late letter to Governor Taboada has met with almost universal approval here and given increased confidence to his supporters. There is nothing to be feared from the northern provinces, if the Caudillos be not provoked from Buenos Ayres. But, doubtless, the President will soon be charged with participation in a movement of which I am positive he does not even yet know. I allude to a popular movement in the Province of Santiago del Estero, got up by the liberal party there to overthrow Governor Taboada, and rid the province of their incubus. It emanates purely from his enemies, who bow to his authority in apparent servility daily, and eat his bread at his table. Few know of this, and I would not mention it here, but that, before this is published, the event may be consummated, and the leaders masters of the field, or heirs to a halter. I also mention it, so that Sr. Sarmiento may not be charged with acts in which he has no participation.

The works on the Central Argentine Railway progress rapidly; the rails and trains now reach the port of La Desgraciada, fifty miles from Cordova, where the diligence awaits the passenger and carries them on here the same day. As the rails go on, so will the trains, and thus abbreviate the distance almost daily. The earthworks from this side are also far advanced, and as those from the South are past the Segundo river, only a short distance now remains to be completed. The weather here is most charming just now, and forms a pleasing contrast to Buenos Ayres or Rosario. Things in this latter town look very bright now, whilst here all is looking very green with "spring's first budding smiles." Later on we may expect all to be "conlaw de rose"—with exclusive, railway, bridges, new customhouses, etc., etc. Verily, the pious Cordoveses ought not to complain, for they will have their share of the world's good things in fair proportion. The crops are not looking so well as last year, owing to the continual drought, and I fear a poor return in the agricultural districts for this year.

I must now conclude and remain, Yours truly, CORDOVA.

TELEGRAPH LINE BETWEEN CORDOVA AND JUJUY.

We announced some days ago that the National Government had concluded a contract for the construction of a line of electric telegraph from Cordova to Jujuy. We now publish the terms of said contract.

This line completes the system of telegraphic communication, which within two years will place all the cities of the Republic in communication with each other, as one line will run through the Litoral by Entre Rios and Corrientes, another will join San Juan, Mendoza and San Luis meeting at Villa Maria the line from Buenos Ayres which communicates with the interior, and the proposed line to Jujuy passing through Santiago, Tucuman and Salta.

Within two years and a half the entire Republic will enjoy the benefit of telegraphic communication. Dr. Velez Sarsfield, Minister of the Interior, and Messrs. Camilo and Anselmo M. Rojas have contracted as follows:—

Don Camilo and Don Anselmo M. Rojas bind themselves to construct a line of electric telegraph from the city of Cordova through Santiago, Tucuman, and Salta to Jujuy, on the following conditions:—

1.—The line will pass along the high road used by the diligences and will be placed at the side of the road, so as to be seen along its entire length. The trees, at a distance of three metres from the wire, on each side of the road, shall be cut down.

2.—The posts shall be of hard wood, such as, algarroba, quebracho, lapalbo, or others of the same quality, twenty-four to be placed in each mile. The posts to be from six to six and a half metres high, and from the ground five metres in circumference below, and ten centimetres above.

3.—The line to consist of two conducting wires, equal in quality and thickness to those of the Central Argentine Railway. Morse's system of working and apparatus to be adopted, such as that used between Rosario and Buenos Ayres.

4.—On each third post a lightning conductor of galvanized wire, nine and a quarter millimetres in diameter shall be placed.

5.—The stations will be in the cities of Cordova, Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy, and in the other towns to be named by Government, who will give the buildings, the distance between them not to be under twenty leagues.

6.—The Government will allow all the materials to be imported free of duty, will secure right of way along the whole line, and will see that no injury be done to it.

7.—The Government will take up the line in sections of 100 to 120 miles, as they may be finished, the whole contract to be completed within two years and a half from the signing of the contract.

8.—The Government will pay to the contractors for each mile 480 hard dollars, in bonds bearing 8 per cent interest, with an amortisation of 3 per cent per year; the payments to be made as follows: half of the price of each section on the arrival of the materials in port, and the balance on its being finished and handed over to the Government. Buenos Ayres, Aug. 23, 1869. (Signed.) DALMACIO V. SANSFIELD. CAMILO Y ANSELMO ROJO.

LATEST FROM PATAGONIA.

The steamer has arrived from Rio Negro, bringing among other passengers the son of the Cacique Limonoa, whomever to make a treaty with the Argentine Government, on behalf of

his father. The cacique is said to be a very good man, faithful to his engagements, and most friendly to settlers; he is established here Choelechoel, and has notified the authorities that last month he had the authorities crossed the river near that place, against the frontier of Buenos Ayres or some of the upper provinces. Col. Murga set out recently on an expedition up the Rio Negro, accompanied by a force of 200 men, and taking a steam transport, which by some mishap got her machinery out of order when they had ascended about 30 leagues. The crops are good, although a drought had at first alarmed the settlers both at Bahía Blanca and Patagonas, but a crecienta of the Rio Negro flooded all the neighboring country, which was most beneficial for agriculture. Mr. Frazer has sown over 100 fanegas of corn, and the English and foreign settlers have laid down large crops.

Two Frenchmen with some capital arrived in a boat of their own at Patagonas and ascended the Rio Negro to Choelechoel: here they built a house and provided themselves with every comfort, giving out that they have come on a scientific voyage of exploration in Patagonia, for it seems they are naturalists. It is possible, meantime, that they may also turn farmers as they are making themselves quite at home at Choelechoel.

The schooner Movó took down a supply of provisions from Patagonas to Chupat, for the Welsh Colony, and at the same time some of their countrymen, who are now at Patagonas, wrote to the Chupat colonists, inviting them to come up to the Rio Negro. The latter, in reply, sent word that their crops were getting on famously; that they expected this year to make a fortune; that the Argentine Government is very kind in sending them supplies, and that they would not now on any account give up their settlement on the Chupat. One of the colonists has, moreover, received a letter from his father in New York, stating that 500 Welsh families would leave that city in November for the Chupat Colony, in a vessel specially chartered for them.

The prospects of Patagonia seem very favorable, and the Indians are represented as friendly and pacific. It is thought the marauding party mentioned above may have come from Araucania or the Chilean frontier.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Admiral Hornby has ordered the squadron to be in readiness to sail from Montevideo for the Cape of Good Hope on Saturday, 11th inst. The stay of the squadron will be shorter than was anticipated, and many people will be deprived of seeing these splendid vessels. An English steamboat was to have left on Tuesday morning with a party of excursionists; but was prevented by the unfavorable state of the weather, which was also the cause that few of the officers had as yet come ashore to see the city. On the first arrival of the vessels on Sunday evening they saluted the town, and the natives, although having heard of their coming, began to seek numerous questions the object of the visitors. One of the ships was put in quarantine, because a man died the day before arrival, of yellow fever that he had taken at Rio Janeiro. The squadron was ten days coming from Rio, under sail. The officers speak in the highest terms of the gayeties and hospitalities at the Brazilian capital, where the Emperor gave them a levee, and the British Minister, Mr. Buckley Marshaw, and the English residents, entertained them in very grand style. The Emperor, in his visit to each of the ships made various questions, and remarks which showed how intimately His Majesty understands navy matters. During their ten days' stay some of the officers made excursions to Petropolis, Tijuca, Sugar Loaf, and other points of attraction.

In Montevideo it is likely the English residents will get up a banquet or ball in honor of the gallant visitors. The Admiral was going to see Bunsenthal's quinta, and the officers were to have a Cricket-match with the Montevideo club on Wednesday, which was a holiday. Few of them have ever been before in these waters, and they seem to regret not having heard of longer to make the acquaintance of their fellow countrymen in the River Plate. In wishing them a pleasant voyage and prosperous gales, we also trust that their stay is so short. The squadron proceeds from Montevideo direct to the Cape of Good Hope, then to Australia and New Zealand, after which they make sail for Japan, and after a short stay at Yokohama cross the North Pacific to Vancouver's Island and California (after touching, probably, at the Sandwich Islands). Finally they will come down into the South Pacific, calling at some ports in Peru and Chile, then come around Cape Horn, touch at the Falkland Islands, and perhaps again at Montevideo; expecting to return to England by October 1870.

FUNERAL OF DR. V. ALSINA.

PRES. SARMIENTO'S SPEECH.

Fellow citizens:— It is my mournful duty to tribute, in the name of the Argentine people, the posthumous honors to one of the most noble citizens of the Republic.

Rich as our history is in characters that reassume in a picture embracing a whole generation all the phases of human society, from the cruel barbarism that surrounded its cradle, to the refined wisdom produced by the experience of centuries, the venerable Alsina, amidst terrible shadows, and the brilliant displays of genius, stands forth as the latest expression of the patriot's cast in the mould which has created the noble figures of an Aristides or a Cato.

To the realization of a bean ideal of republican institutions, which has been the idol of his strengthened life, he has devoted all the store of disinterestedness, probity, and patriotism, adorning such manifold virtues with the greatness of character, the candid honesty of purpose, and the absence of all malevolence, which are the most inseparable appendages of earnest good faith, in the hour of political or religious effervescence. We seem yet to be listening to that solemn voice which filled the Chamber, modulated by the passion for good, never by anger, always imbued with the emotion which is betrayed by his eternal feeling or by patriotism, which is the filial affection of a citizen towards his country.

A Senator resuming a convention, a Senator resuming, twice a Governor, a Minister, twice a Governor, Dr. Valentín Alsina has breathed his last innocent of all personal ambition, accepting public posts as the watchman who stands on the prow of the ship exposed to the inclemency of the storm to look out for danger, and readily retiring from the high post as anxious to show his diffidence by making room for those who thought that by their eagerness they displayed higher capacity or greater patriotism.

His disinterestedness is attested by forty years passed in exile, and by public employments whose intervals show the wisdom of those who do not abandon themselves altogether to the generous impulses of patriotism. An unselfishness almost stoic is the characteristic feature of the generation of patriots who have preceded us, and in our primitive caudillos and tyrants, avarice was not the passion that blackened most their acts. They were cruel, harsh, and poor like ancient Spartans.

Alsina has died wearing the senatorial toga and thus made practical the title of Father of the country which his long and loyal services had secured for him. Only a day or two ago he was planning that he might be carried to the Senate House to give with his dying voice a vote in favor of the project for imposing special professors of sciences in order to widen the sphere of public instruction. Several years ago, in the long hours of poetic expectation of exile, I heard him express this same idea as part of a program, and to see it realized on his dying bed, must have made tranquil his final farewell, in the belief that he left on a good road the Republic which he loved, as generous souls can only love, clothing with their own moral beauty the beloved object. If this is yet an illusion, if the prism of our desires paints near to us horizons yet far from our sight, poor and innocent old man, death has surprised thee in a prophetic historic moment, in which the Republic sails tranquilly, without the possibility of foreseeing from what point the storm will come. Our ancient statesmen are to be pitied. Rivadavia expelled like Alcibiades, and living in the laud of his enemies, saw, as nobody did, his mother country fallen under the feet of savage tyranny, without a hope or the means of saving it.

You know how Alsina appeared at the Argentine bar, as the defender of Colonel Rojas whom he saved from an error of justice, only to see him fall shortly after because his list of services betrayed in him another Marius.

In the young advocate the tyrant saw another Cicero, and even before seizing power he had placed his name at the head of the list of proscriptions. Then he escaped from the Panton by the help of his wife who among us has realized the type of the Roman matron, and proceeded to the Gibraltar of our coast, a Trojan one for its duration, to lay hold of the pen which fell from the hand of Florencio Varela and concluded

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

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Mercantile who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Maua & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in their city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the vain and unproductive lottery, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Maua & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has

CONDITIONS

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

Second—Interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—Depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—The money deposited exceeds twenty thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver.

CONDITIONS

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

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. MAUA & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED.] NAMES OF STEAMERS:—

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

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH HER MAJESTY'S POST-MASTER-GENERAL AND THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

This Company will dispatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 25th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, 17th; Montevideo, 20th; Rio Janeiro, 27th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35 to Rio Janeiro, \$50 Pata. Freight on Specie one-half per cent payable here.

THE CITY OF BUENOS AYRES will be despatched on Friday, 17th inst: THE CITY OF LIMERICK to be the next Steamer expected.

ALL LETTERS must be put in to the Post-office. For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents.

As a Proof of the superiority of the Threshing Machinery, Manufactured by CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH and CO., They beg to call attention to the following Statement.

Table with 2 columns: ENGINES, MACHINES. Rows: Engines and Machines sent out in year 1863, Total Number sent out up to Dec. 31st, 1863.

The Gold Medal was awarded them at the Paris Exhibition, 1867, for Portable Engines and Threshing Machines; and at the last trial of the Royal Agricultural Society they gained every First Prize offered for Steam Engines, also the Prize of £10 for Finishing Threshing Machines, and Silver Medal for special improvements on which occasion the following firms, amongst others, competed—Messrs. Ransomes & Sims, Tuxford and Sons, Reading Iron Works Company Limited, Brown and May, Alcham and Son, Barrows and Carnichael, Humphreys, Marshall, Sims and Co. Limited, Burnett, Russell, Proctor and Co., Roby and Co. Limited, Holmes and Sons, E. R. and P. Turner, P. and H. Gibbons, Tucker and Sons, Nield and Nield, Riches and Watts, Wallace and Huslem, Catchpole and Thompson, &c. &c.

Clayton, Shuttleworth, & Co., STEAM END WORKS, LINCOLN, And 78, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Catalogues and every information forwarded post free. 236,52p,jc69

First-Class Cutlery and Electro-Silver Plate MAPPIN & WEBB,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF TABLE KNIVES, ELECTRO SILVER PLATE, &c., &c. THE ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD, AND 77 & 78 OXFORD ST. 71 & 72 CORNHILL

LONDON. Costly Priced Catalogues Free on Application. A Large and Liberal Discount to Importers.

All Orders must be accompanied by a Draft on England at Ninety Days' sight, from which a further Five per Cent. Discount will be allowed.

MAPPIN AND WEBB, MANUFACTURING Cutlers, Electro-Platers, Silversmiths, &c THE ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

Forward a Costly Illustrated Priced Catalogue per Post. Butter Dishes. Tea Sets. Co. Trays. Candlesticks. Tea Urns. Kettles. &c., &c.

Orders executed immediately and packed so as to open out in beautiful order.

Spoons & Forks. Cruet Frames. Liquor Frames. Silver Biscuit Boxes. Fruit Stands. Centre Pieces.

Pamphlets can be obtained upon application at the Office of this paper. 52,1p,jc69

All orders must be accompanied by a Banker's draft, payable in England at 90 days' sight, for which 5 per cent. discount will be allowed.

77 & 78 Oxford St., 71 & 72 Cornhill

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H. Prince of Wales, has just published Two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—One upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the articles required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

Orders should be addressed to 25 OLD BOND-STREET; And THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 68 and 60 LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

Pamphlets can be obtained upon application at the Office of this paper. 52,1p,jc69

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H. Prince of Wales, has just published Two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—One upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the articles required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

Orders should be addressed to 25 OLD BOND-STREET; And THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 68 and 60 LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

Pamphlets can be obtained upon application at the Office of this paper. 52,1p,jc69

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H. Prince of Wales, has just published Two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—One upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the articles required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

Orders should be addressed to 25 OLD BOND-STREET; And THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 68 and 60 LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

Pamphlets can be obtained upon application at the Office of this paper. 52,1p,jc69

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H. Prince of Wales, has just published Two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—One upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the articles required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

Orders should be addressed to 25 OLD BOND-STREET; And THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 68 and 60 LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

Pamphlets can be obtained upon application at the Office of this paper. 52,1p,jc69

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H. Prince of Wales, has just published Two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—One upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the articles required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

Orders should be addressed to 25 OLD BOND-STREET; And THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 68 and 60 LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

Pamphlets can be obtained upon application at the Office of this paper. 52,1p,jc69

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H. Prince of Wales, has just published Two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—One upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the articles required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINES. T. MOYON & SON, 31, 33, and 121 Southampton-row, Russell-square, London, CHEMICAL WORKS HORNSEY-ROAD; AND SUMMERFIELD WORKS, HEMERTON.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA. Maravilla Cocoa. Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR, BROTHERS, London. The Cocoa for Cocoa of Maravilla, is the true Theobroma of Linnaeus. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. THE BOXER CARTRIDGE. For Snider-Enfield, of .577 bore, and for the Heury and Martini-Heury Rifles of .460 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Military Rifles. WATERPROOF OEN-TRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES.

ELLWOOD'S AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA. Light as Pith—Soft as Turban—Durable and Comfortable. Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibitions. HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS. Every description Manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, S. LONDON, Helms and Hatters to the London and Foreign Army, Helms and Caps with latest improvements.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Helms and Hatters in connection to the London and Foreign Army, Helms and Caps with latest improvements. This perfectly white and delicately clean granular preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, and far surpasses the ordinary Salts in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavor as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavor and mild effect.

BRABY'S CORRUGATED GALVANIZED SHEETS. Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price. Each sheet warranted perfect. Braby's Italian Roofing Zinc, Perforated Zinc, Sheet Zinc, Iron Tanks, Iron Housings and Huts, Illustrated Price Lists, Free on application. Frederick Braby and Co. FITZROY WORKS, East-road, London, And at Deptford. 142,52p,jy23

JOHN MOIR AND SONS. Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export, Gilman, & Co. Purveyors by Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Supply, of the finest quality, Soup, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Pickles, Cheeses, Biscuits, and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Text Fruits, Jellies Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c., &c.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION. ESTABLISHED 1820. FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Invite the attention of Sportsmen to the quality of the best quality, now in general use through the world. Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire PERCUSSION CAPS. Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breach-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances. And every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder. FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Pateneca and Manufacturers, 67, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON. [aug11]

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION. ESTABLISHED 1820. FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Invite the attention of Sportsmen to the quality of the best quality, now in general use through the world. Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire PERCUSSION CAPS. Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breach-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances. And every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder. FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Pateneca and Manufacturers, 67, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON. [aug11]

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION. ESTABLISHED 1820. FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Invite the attention of Sportsmen to the quality of the best quality, now in general use through the world. Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire PERCUSSION CAPS. Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breach-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances. And every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder. FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Pateneca and Manufacturers, 67, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON. [aug11]

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION. ESTABLISHED 1820. FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Invite the attention of Sportsmen to the quality of the best quality, now in general use through the world. Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire PERCUSSION CAPS. Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breach-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances. And every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder. FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Pateneca and Manufacturers, 67, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON. [aug11]

S. MAW AND SON, Manufacturers of SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, Infants' Feeding Bottles, Lint, &c., &c. And Dealers in all kinds of DRUGS, SUNDRIES, AND APOTHECARIES' WARES. 11 & 12 ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C. N.B. Illustrated Catalogues forwarded to the Trade. [aug17]

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Sowing Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Harrow for Heavy Land. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of Moderate size. The First and Only Prize for the Best 6-tined Harrow. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Roller. The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler. J. & F. HOWARD had received TEN FIRST PRIZES, AND A SILVER MEDAL, Carrying almost every Prize for which they competed, and this after trials the most severe and prolonged ever known.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNOR. Lists various ships and their details.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNOR. Lists various ships and their details.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNOR. Lists various ships and their details.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNOR. Lists various ships and their details.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNOR. Lists various ships and their details.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNOR. Lists various ships and their details.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNOR. Lists various ships and their details.

PETER MOLLER'S PUREST COD LIVER OIL. Free from disagreeable Smell and Taste. This celebrated Oil, which is made on an entirely new method, invented by Mr. Peter Moller, of Christiania, is now acknowledged by Faculties and the most eminent Physicians of Europe, to be the best Cod Liver Oil known. It is the only one for which the following Exhibition Medals have been awarded, viz.:—1862 London International Exhibition—The only Medal. 1865 Bergen Royal Society of Norway—The only Gold Medal. 1866 Boulogne International Exhibition—The only Silver Medal, heading 27 competitors. The fact that it is made under the immediate supervision of Mr. Peter Moller, at his own Manufacture, in Christiania, and that it is bottled, sealed, and capped, is a guarantee, for its genuineness, as well as that it will keep in every climate for years without turning rancid. See Moller's Name and Trade Mark on Label. LLEWELYN L. JONES & CO., 68 and 60 Calle Florida, Buenos Ayres. 21,28p,jy 69

FRANCIS F. MACK, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 82 CALLE DEL RINCON, Montevideo. [1861m]