



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT NEWS.

EIGHT DAYS FAIR AT MORON. From OCT. 31st to NOV. 17th.

The First Grand Fair in the Country. Everybody will buy or sell something To conclude with horse-racing.

REMATE POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

De la preciosa y productiva quinta modelo, de D. Antonio Maguani, situada en la calle de Corrientes No. 665.

Por ausentarse del pais. El Domingo 7 de Noviembre proximo a las 3 en punto de la tarde...

REMATE POR EL MISMO.

De 3 fincas pertenecientes a la testamentaria del Sr. Don Guillermo Silva, situada una en la calle del Parque No. 145, y las otras dos en la de Corrientes con los números 45 y 49 formando esquina.

REMATE DE NOCHE.

De los artículos de la talabartería de la calle Rivadavia No. 101 por tener que desocupar la casa por hallarse en demolicion.

CLOTH SUITS.

Alpaca Coats for the Office, a very fair article, 40 articles, up to \$250.

DON'T!

Parents and Guardians desirous of having their children nicely accomplished will, no doubt, be rejoiced to learn of the arrival among us of a Lyric Star of the first magnitude, Madame Maria Rolando...

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Parents and Guardians desirous of having their children nicely accomplished will, no doubt, be rejoiced to learn of the arrival among us of a Lyric Star of the first magnitude, Madame Maria Rolando...

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL. Will find the best beef to be got in the market at the low price of \$16 per cwt., sent to domiciles in any part of the town.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. Cheap, a neat Carriage, with Harness, almost new. Can be seen at No. 150 Calle Talcahuano.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN will find every home comfort at No. 89 Calle Chile.

SE ALQUILA.

SE ALQUILA unas lindas piezas amuebladas con balcones a la calle Larraguera (altos).

TO LET.

TO LET, at Merlo, Two Houses, one containing five rooms, and the other three rooms, with the necessary offices. For further particulars apply to John J. McLean, No. 39 Paseo Julio.

WANTED.

WANTED, Three or Four Unfurnished Rooms for some German Gentlemen. Apply at No. 173 Calle Defensas.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month \$30 WEEKLY, per Month \$10

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1869.

Special Telegram for "Standard."

Montevideo, Oct. 27. 6.30 P.M.

The Anis has arrived. The following is a summary of her news:—

FRANCE. The health of the Emperor is much better.

SPAIN. Republican riots in Tariagona; the Secretary to the Governor of this province assassinated. General Purrad in prison.

Revolution in Barcelona: fight between the Volunteers and troops in the streets.

It is rumored the United States will arrange the Cuban question amicably with Spain.

PORTUGAL. Letter of Luis I. repudiating the false rumours that he would accept the Crown of Spain should it be offered to him.

EGYPT. Perfect harmony re-established between the Viceroy of Egypt and the Sultan.

London, Sept. 27. Tallow, 2s of a rise.

No alteration in River Plate produce.

Havre, Sept. 27. Hides—Sales abundant; prices very firm.

Hair in demand; prices unaltered. Wool continues in good demand; prices very firm.

Hamburg, Sept. 27. Markets in general good for River Plate produce.

Rio Janeiro. Exchange on London, 133; on Paris 500 to 505 reis per franc; sovereigns, 128900 for the end of the month.

Montevideo. Bank paper opened at 11 1/2, closing at 11.

Sales for November, 11 1/2 and 12 dis. Exchange on London, 50 1/2 to 51.

France, 5.30 gold, and 4.60 to 7, paper. Small drafts at 12,800 and 12,700 per £1, gold, on Rio.

1800 barrels of sugar, per Diamante, from Pernambuco, sold. Price reserved.

THE FEAR OF THE LAW.

THE fear of the law in every well-organized society is the great preventive of crime. How often, when temptation triumphs over principle, the fear of the law steps in and saves poor erring man. It is not the law, but the fear of the penalties imposed by the law that holds society together; and when through corruption or other causes the law of the land ceases to command respect or fear, society is sundered, and every man must be his own policeman.

A simple notice in a public park, cautioning the public from walking on flower-beds or grass plots will, in a well-regulated community, do the work of a regiment of policemen. The conduct of a strict and upright magistrate will, with the solitary aid of a bailiff, maintain peace and order in a whole city; the moral influence of the judge's bench carries more weight than a park of artillery or a regiment of bristling bayonets.

With what feelings of humiliation, mingled with regret, must not the public of the River Plate read the facts respecting the Santa Fé outrage, which we published yesterday. Here we have the 'Capital of Rosario—Gov. Cabal's organ—trying to father the cold-blooded assassination of the Lefebvre family upon a tried, convicted, and condemned felon, Alarcon, who, it is proved, some years ago murdered the unfortunate Mr. Marshall, and who, according to the statement of Her Majesty's Consul in Rosario, cropped up in the public prison, the other day, on the milder charge of stealing horses. Yet this man was tried and convicted of murder a few years ago, and sentenced to twelve years hard labor. Before one-third of the period of punishment has elapsed, we find him galloping over the camps stealing horses, and a while after, made the scapegoat of the authorities, and charged with another murder still more brutal. More still have we in

the shape of a declaration made in our own office by Sr. Mansilla, the agent of Governor Cabal, to the effect that but recently the very governor of the province himself went before the judges to demand the execution of two noted assassins, yet failed, owing to a hitch somewhere.

When such a melancholy state of things exists in a country, when laws are so maladministered, and prisons so mismanaged, that punishment for crime is illusory, 'tis certainly not astonishing that the peaceable portion of the inhabitants should begin to have a fear of the law; but not in its proper sense; people fear the law as the great avenue of escape for every villain in the land; people fear the law as the sole shield for the criminal against outraged society; people fear the law as a lure, a bait, a hoax, which secures impunity for crimes, the very recital of which makes the blood run cold. No wonder, therefore, that the colonists of San Carlos so dreaded the laws, the lawyers, and the judges of Santa Fé, that they were forced to trust to their own rifles.

This Major Denis was known to be a noted backslider; even the authorities themselves admit this. Some two years ago a murder was committed by one of his men in the colony; the colonists rose 'en masse,' apprehended the assassin, and upon the guarantee that the murderer would be duly tried and punished, they handed him over to the authorities, but as a matter of course the fellow was not executed, and we suppose, if the truth be known, he is galloping about the camps of Santa Fé at this moment. The shooting of Denis, we trust, will put an end to all this judicial farce, which has been so long the curse of these countries, and every right-minded man applauds the conduct of the colonists.

The fear of the law which exists in this country is of that peculiar character that instead of coercing society and preventing crime, it augments it. Honest, peaceably disposed citizens dread the law as the burnt child dreads the fire, whilst criminals and others despise the authorities and mock at the statutes. The administration of our civil laws is so defective, uncertain, and tedious that the laws of the land are more feared by the honest creditor than the fraudulent debtor. People are willing to accept any compromise owing to the unnatural fear of the law which exists in our commercial society, and fraudulent failures the most palpable occur in our midst without even attracting a passing comment. The fear of the civil law exists, but it saps credit and ruins trade.

The fear of our criminal law exists, but it is amongst the sorrowed survivors of murdered friends, and not the lawless, bloodthirsty villains who afflict the country. A change, and a sweeping change, in the criminal administration of justice, is necessary—how it can or may be effected is indeed difficult to say. Public opinion and the influence of the press seem important. Let us hope that the fear of the rifle will effect something. Better that, than the wretched farce of criminal judicature which has so long afflicted the Plate.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

This line has proved a great and brilliant success, such as, we believe, has never before been known in the history of South American railways. Many of the Brazilian lines find their receipts unable to defray working expenses, while the enterprise before us is giving handsome dividends, and its shares now command a steady premium of 20 per cent. on the London Stock Exchange. Nothing can be more encouraging than such a result, for the Southern line was undertaken by English capitalists as an experiment, and now that Railways in the Pampas prove both easy of construction and remunerative in returns, we may expect a great development of similar enterprises throughout the camps of Buenos Ayres and the neighbouring provinces. A line to Rosario, another to Mendoza, a third to Bahia Blanca, are not so chimerical as we were lately inclined to view them; nay, we are almost justified in hoping to see such works begin before President Sarmiento's term of office expires.

The Provincial Chamber of Deputies passed on Monday night the bill, already sanctioned by the Senate, authorizing Governor Castro to conclude the arrangement with the Southern Railway Co. whereby the Company receives £10,000 sterling in lieu of any future claim by virtue of the 7 per cent. guaranteed by Government. In a word all connection henceforward ceases between Government and the Railway Co., the former also renouncing all claim for reimbursement of moneys already paid for the guarantee, since, as our readers are aware, the Co. would have (by the deed of concession) to refund all such sums previously paid by the State as soon as their profits should begin to exceed 7 per cent., as is the case at present. The amount paid by Government on foot of the guarantee was, if we remember rightly, about £16,000 for the 1st year (1866) and something less than half that sum for the 2nd year, since when the line has been independent of the guarantee, as far as the receipts are concerned. Hence it is obviously the interest of both the Government and the Co. to do without the guarantee for the future, and the bonus now given by the former amounts to 1 1/2 per cent. of the capital which will swell the next year's dividends to a respectable figure.

Nothing can be more calculated to enhance the good name of this country among English capitalists than the honorable manner in which the Government of Buenos Ayres has met

its obligations towards the shareholders. At the same time nothing can be more gratifying to all who have the interests of Buenos Ayres at heart than to see the railway prove such a success. No wonder that the Company have resolved to prolong the line to the Salado, and we are glad to find the Legislature equally prompt in voting a subsidy of £500 per mile for the completion of the works. This is simply a donation by way of encouragement to the Company, without at all interfering with the enterprise or putting any condition or obligations whatsoever. It is certainly, to our idea, the best way of fomenting railway enterprise, as it is the most direct incentive to foreign capitalists or companies, and involves less expense and infinitely less trouble to the Government.

The distance, as the crow flies, from Altamirano to Paso Ponce on the Salado is about 28 miles, and this is probably the route that the engineers will follow: the Government subsidy for such a distance will be £7,000 sterling, or about one-tenth of the total cost. The Southern line originally cost £10,000 per mile, but the present prolongation will cost much less, perhaps little more than half. This is not surprising, since the latest sections of the Western Railway only cost £5,500 per mile, and the Lobos branch will only cost £3,500 per mile. The proposed line to Mendoza (distant on Black's map 605 miles from Buenos Ayres) will probably be taken up in a similar manner: there are 500 miles to make from Chivilcoy; the total cost of which may be estimated at two million sterling, of which the Government would contribute (at £500 per mile) the sum of £250,000, a mere trifle when compared with the increased value of public lands along the route.

The reason of making the Salado the objective point of the Southern prolongation is, that the line once across that river, will tap the great carrying trade of the South and West. The Salado is often, for many months together, an insuperable barrier to the bullock-carts; the engineering obstacles are however, nowise formidable. The prolongation of the line will be, therefore, of immense advantage to the country, and a palpable proof of the success of the Southern line, a result equally honorable to the Company, to Buenos Ayres, and to the Directors and the resident manager.

INVASION OF INDIANS.

THE NEW FRONTIER AT JUNIN.

CALFUCURA'S CHILIAN VISITORS.

Major Charras sends the following advices from the North frontier under date Oct. 21st.

"My last despatch was from Chafarin on 18th, when I set out with my division to accompany Col. Czet in marching to the new frontier line. On the 19th I arrived at Estancia Dowling, having learned on the march that an invasion of Indians was expected. I resolved to push on to Ancalao Grande as being the best strategic point. Next morning about half past 7 we heard 3 cannon-shots from Fort Chiquilof, announcing the Indians, who accordingly soon showed themselves over-running about six leagues of camp to the South-west of Junin. They had come in by moonlight and were favored by a thick fog at sunrise; their number was about 150, scattered in small groups. I pushed forward without delay to this place, which is a low plain about 4 leagues from Estancia Dowling, encamping here to cut off their retreat either by Cañada Arin, Medano de Bajas, or Ancalao Grande. About two p.m. my scouts brought word that the Indians were driving off their booty to the South-east: we mounted and rode for Cañada Arin, leaving Col. Czet in charge of the artillery and spare horses. I soon sighted the marauders and set forward at a smart gallop, due South, to intercept them at a difficult pass of the Cañada. My officers and men rode well, and after a hot chase of 7 leagues we obliged the Indians to abandon all their booty, and clear out for their lives. I succeeded in coming up with their rear and capturing 120 horses, besides an Indian named Martin Dalburnon, whom I send herewith prisoner. The booty rescued amounts to 1500 mares and horned cattle, which I have caused to be restored to the various owners, besides a quantity of cattle previously stolen from the estancia of Idoyaga, Emilio Mitre, Saavedra and others. The officers and men behaved nobly, especially Major Rodriguez and Captain Vasquez. The marauders, according to our prisoner, belonged to the people of the cacique Pichen, who camps near Lake Gaylacuanguen, 6 or 7 days' march hence. Owing to bad weather Pichen, on the 3rd day's march, returned to his *toldos*, leaving the command to Antelen. Several Chilean Indians, and also some Huilliches and Pehuelches, have arrived at Calfucura's *tolderia*, although that cacique pretends to be friendly. Colonel Baigorria has given me every assistance. To-morrow I start for Ancalao Grande to mark-out the frontier line to Santa Fé."

"TOO FAST."

At first sight this title might, to a casual observer, seem somewhat of an anachronism in our placid southern climate, and amongst such passive races as we have in South America. But the able manner in which the "Standard" has discussed the subject in your issue of October 17, as well as the letter of "British Economist," in that of 21st, urge me to join in the ventilation of some points therein discussed. It may, perhaps, occur to me to point out to you the antithesis of "Too

Fast," as regards some things that appear a little 'too slow.'

With all the advantages which you enumerate of this young nation, with its fine climate, pretty women, lovely pastures, full of life and energy, blessed with a liberal government, &c., it is very likely to be asked abroad, what protection there is for life and property as a not less important question than the marketable status of the Argentine loan? For I cannot agree with you, that the late assassination of the Lefebvre French family at San Carlos—far from injuring the reputation of the Republic, will be the means of redounding to our good name, for it will show our friends in Europe that the principles of justice are vindicated by the strong action of the Federal Government; and the colonists will also learn that they have a strenuous friend and protector in the President of the Republic."

And friends in Europe are not unlikely to ask, has not every province its Colonel Denis? Was it not this same Denis who, in December, 1867, initiated the revolution in Santa Fe, that put Cabal at the head of affairs, and obliged Oroño to fly the country for which he was doing so much practical good in the way of emigration? What kind of a government is this, where the governor of to-day seems only intent on undoing everything that has been done by his predecessor yesterday?

Your remarks about the going "too fast" in education matters, I perfectly agree with. But do not mistake me. Education of a practical kind is essential for the Gaucho as for the highest in the land. Whilst the educational programme of President Sarmiento, in establishing a National College at Corrientes—a similar one at Santiago del Estero—a University at Cordoba (bringing coals to Newcastle) to conduct which the National Government proposes to send to Germany for seven professors—a National College at Rosario, and an Agricultural College in the same city, with above £30,000 of the diffusion of instruction in Rioja—all this is a great mistake. It is, in fact, literally putting the cart before the horse, or making preparations to educate people before you have people to educate.

Here is the country with its superficies of 675,000 geographical leagues of land, more than four times the size of France, and little or none of it occupied. What is the National Government doing to help emigration to cultivate these lands, and thereby adding to the revenues of the State, enable the Treasury to pay for expenses of education as well as to add to the general good of the Exchequer? The new naturalization law does not seem to me very promising in this respect. It is before me in the "Standard" of Oct. 21st on the table, and all through there is not a single paragraph to show what advantages are to be expected from foreigners claiming citizenship. In the formation of this law President Sarmiento seems to have entirely shut his eyes to the celebrated "Homestead Law" of the United States.

Your correspondent "British Economist" will not, I trust, consider me severe in taking exception to what I cannot help calling the cart phrase of "the instruction of the masses." In this country there are little or no masses yet to instruct. And those that are do not need an observatory at Buenos Ayres to teach them Astronomy, or a University at Cordoba, to instruct in mathematics, physics, botany, mineralogy or geology.

"Once the Paraguayan war is finished" says "British Economist"; and on the 12th October President Sarmiento observed on closing Congress "All these dangers may now be said to have disappeared, and the Paraguayan war was brought to a conclusion by the victories of Lomas Valentinas and Piribebuy." None know better than you, my friends of the "Standard," that the Paraguayan war is not finished, and cannot be finished, until Lopez be killed or taken prisoner. And this I maintain against all comers, on the principle of which you perhaps may have now and then heard in your Sanctum Sanctorum, a few words of Cicero's, spoken many hundred years ago—

"Nil veri non audeam dicere."

For the present I have said my say, though doing it in my own rough way. In my next I purpose to give you a few ideas on the 'Too Slow' side of the question.

A BRITON.

REPORT OF COUNT D'EU.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AUGUST. The report of the Count D'Eu, in regard to the August operations, has been published, but it contains little beyond what has been already given. The allied loss in the assault of Peribebuy was 52 killed and 446 wounded. Of this the small Argentine force lost 15 killed and 97 wounded. He says Caacupé was a very defensible position, and would have been hard to take had Lopez defended it, 70 Europeans, mostly English, came into camp there.

Many Brazilians were there in a wretched state, and some had died after release, in consequence of insufficient food for months. Several hundred sick were in the hospitals, all exhausted by want of proper sustenance. In the battle of the 16th the Brazilian loss was 45 killed and 386 wounded. The enemy was driven over two streams, and lost 2,000 killed, 1,300

prisoners, and 1,000 more who came in after the battle.

Owing to the difficulties of the roads, and the rapid marches of the troops, no rations could be distributed on the 15th and 16th.

The Argentine and Brazilian troops under Mitre and Auto joined the Count D'Eu on the 17th. On the 12th they carried the entrenchment protecting the ascent to Altos, and in the assault and various skirmishes lost 62 killed and wounded. However, they did not reach Altos until the night of the 15th, three days having been occupied in explorations and in mending the road. In General Victorino's engagement on the 18th, 200 Paraguayans were killed, and 12 cannon and 400 prisoners were taken. The Brazilian loss was 13 killed and 143 wounded.

On the 18th, General Victorino's corps reached Caraguatay, and some hours afterwards General Mitre's arrived. The other Brazilian corps, being misdirected, could not get to Caraguatay until the 19th. A good many persons had remained in the town. Lopez had arrived there on the 15th, and next day had set out towards the north. His escort was variously stated at 1,000 to 6,000 men. Between Caraguatay and Santo Estanislao the terrain is an extensive plain cut by various tributaries of the Manduvira and having numberless flooded bottoms.

As the cavalry and the artillery mules were worn out by long marches and irregular feeding, the Count D'Eu thought that a continuance of the pursuit would be ineffective; however, General Mitre's forces being fresher, this General determined to push on, and on the 19th crossed the Jagu, two miles from Caraguatay, and stopped at the Saladillo, which took six hours to cross. On the 20th General Mitre reached Nachu Cue and wrote for food to be sent to him, which the Count was unable to do, and therefore advised him to return. However, General Mitre and General Auto went on. On the 21st their advanced troops caught the rear-guard of Lopez before it could cross the Hondo and killed 300 men, losing 23 killed and wounded. Five cannon were taken, and a great many carts, besides many persons of both sexes, who were following Lopez's army, and who had been abandoned in the swamps.

Some Brazilian horsemen swam the Hondo, but found themselves before an extensive flooded bottom, beyond which the enemy had posted 2,000 men and six cannon. It was therefore judged better to give up further pursuit. Lopez had crossed the Hondo at one a.m. of the 20th, 36 hours before the allied advance reached the river. The Count says that all the troops did their duty with devotion throughout the operations.

In the course of August the allies had, at a cost of little over 1000 killed and wounded, reduced the Paraguayan army by 8,000 men, and had taken 61 cannon, besides 22 unfinished ones at Caacupé. Upwards of 260 Brazilian prisoners were rescued, and 88 of other nations, 52 of them English. 2,000 head of cattle were got on an estancia of Lopez's mother, beyond S. José.

According to the last intelligence received by the Count d'Eu, Lopez had stopped at Santo Estanislao, which is 65 miles to the north of Caraguatay, to reorganize his army and trench himself with the 20 pieces of cannon he still possessed; and the Count asks for orders from the Government in regard to the continuation of this costly war.

General Portinho's forces had marched for Villa Rica, and would open communications with the upper Paraná at Encarnacion, by way of Caassapá. Brigadier-General Resin was to march eastwards from Caraguatay, to take possession of San Joaquin, Caaguasú and Yu. Brigadier-General Camara was to occupy the country north of the Jejuy, which abounds in cattle; and the Count reports that he was only waiting for the horses and mules to recuperate before himself advancing from Rosario on Santo Estanislao.

Fifteen flags have been sent by him to Rio. His dispatch is dated September 3rd. Later news from Asuncion says that Lopez did not stay at Santo Estanislao but only left a small force there and went to Yá, with the intention of crossing the great forest of Iguatemy to reach the Caaguazú mountains. The Caaguazú ranges lie 150 miles from the Paraguay.

Francisco Sanches, Lopez's vice-president, had issued a notice dated from San Isidro (otherwise called Curuguatí), August 31st, stating that Lopez had made that town the seat of government, and was himself, with the gross of his army, at Santo Estanislao, with a force guarding the Capubari.

Santo Estanislao is situated on a plain on the top of the mountain, fronting which the terrain is widely covered with water. Two roads to it exist, one from Asuncion and one from Villa Rica. IMPORTANT FROM RIO GRANDE. Baron Kalitzing, Director of the Blumenau colony, had been found, tied hands and feet, wrapped up in a poncho, and bundled into a mudhole, after having been robbed of 11,000\$ he was taking to the colony. Rio Grande do Sul. The Conde do Porto Alegre had promoted the formation of an emancipatory society, and had also freed a

slave in honour of the day of Independence. Considerable funds have been subscribed for the objects of the society, and its statutes had been forwarded to the government for approval.

On the 7th anniversary of Independence the Literary Parthenon society liberated over ten slaves.

This 3rd of September the anniversary of the taking of Coruza was warmly kept at Rio Grande. A collision had occurred on the Oriental frontier, at Santa Anna, in regard to some coloured persons held as slaves, but reclaimed as free by the Oriental authorities. The Santa Anna authorities having allowed the claim and delivered them up to the Orientals, an armed party of Brazilians went after them into the Oriental town and brought them back. In the conflict that occurred, six of the Orientals are reported to have been killed.

The Provincial legislature had passed bills approving of the contract of the S. Leopoldo and Piedade railway making an appropriation for the survey of the line from Santo Amaro, and authorizing the taking of 6,000 shares in the Santa Isabel and Candiota railway.

THE 5TH OCTOBER IN BRAZIL.

We take from our colleague the Anglo-Brazilian Times the following:—The 5th passed away without any phenomena except some augment of the rise and fall of the tides, and the many persons who sought refuge on the heights, from the expected destructive high tides, mostly returned before evening.

The Santa Isabel theatre at Pernambuco was burnt. In S. Paulo a telegram from Paratybuna says that town was almost deserted on the 5th, the population having fled to the hills, in fear of the great tide reaching the town!

A gentleman reports a phenomenon occurring on the mount of Jaraguá, 8 miles from S. Paulo, during the night of the 2nd, consisting of bursts of smoke and flame accompanied by low detonations.

LATEST FROM PANAMA.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

MISSION OF COL. MACIAS TO SPAIN.

DATES FROM HONOLULU.

There is but little news of interest from Central America by this arrival. Of the progress of the revolution in Nicaragua, no later intelligence has been received further than that the commission appointed by Salvador and Honduras to arrange terms of peace had come to no definite conclusion. No more fighting had occurred.

From a correspondent in Salvador we learn that the work going on at Portocabella for the Honduras railroad is progressing, and a great many laborers are being taken to that place from different parts of the coast, and even from Belize to the injury of those who have sugar estates and mahogany works in that neighbourhood.

In the northern part of Salvador we are informed that coffee is being sold for delivery in February next, at \$5 per quintal. It is rumored that Serapio Cruz, who for some months past has been trying unsuccessfully to get up a revolution in Guatemala, was in the neighbourhood of La Paz, watching an opportunity to again enter that republic.

From Costa Rica we hear that the Cocos Island expedition had sailed from Puntarenas well provided with everything necessary for the voyage; a priest, a doctor, and a number of soldiers well armed formed a part of the expedition.

The barque Comet had arrived at San Francisco with Honolulu dates to July 14th. The "Commercial Advertiser" of July 10th has the annexed items:—The fine missionary packet Morning Star sailed on Thursday afternoon at four o'clock for Micronesia, some 3000 miles westward of this port, taking fifteen passengers, among whom were Rev. J. F. Pogue, Delegate of the Hawaiian Board; and five native missionaries with their wives and children.

The Hawaiian "Gazette" says:—M. Baileu, the newly arrived Consul Commissioner of H. I. M. of France was presented to his Majesty on July 10th, on which occasion the usual addresses were made.

CUBA.

There have been no engagements of definite importance. The Spaniards say General Godan's command has been driven to the mountains, and that Lopez had made that town the seat of government, and was himself, with the gross of his army, at Santo Estanislao, with a force guarding the Capubari.

Santo Estanislao is situated on a plain on the top of the mountain, fronting which the terrain is widely covered with water. Two roads to it exist, one from Asuncion and one from Villa Rica. IMPORTANT FROM RIO GRANDE. Baron Kalitzing, Director of the Blumenau colony, had been found, tied hands and feet, wrapped up in a poncho, and bundled into a mudhole, after having been robbed of 11,000\$ he was taking to the colony. Rio Grande do Sul. The Conde do Porto Alegre had promoted the formation of an emancipatory society, and had also freed a

York for Europe last Saturday, and expects to meet General Prim at some point in France and to at once enter into negotiations concerning the objects of his mission...

EDITOR'S TABLE

The Anis arrived in Montevideo yesterday morning. She will be in port to-day.

The Arno sailed on her last trip from the River Plate yesterday, with the mails for Europe. She leaves Montevideo to-day.

Affairs are beginning to assume a very serious aspect in the Banda Oriental. Bustamante is taking the most vigorous measures of repression.

The census returns of the Republic which are now progressing rapidly towards completion show some very curious results.

Our friend Colonel Macias, so favorably known to many of our readers during his residence in this city, has been sent on a special mission to the Spanish Government...

Another fine new steamer, to be called the Arca, is being built on the Clyde for the P.S.N. Co. We are also informed that contracts are about to be entered into by the company...

The Minister of Interior calls for proposals to construct a breakwater at Santa Fé, to defend that town from the waters of the Salado which are gradually washing away the foundations of the place.

Advices from San Juan mention a trifling earthquake felt there: there are great improvements going on in that town.

The Italian residents met yesterday to accompany Sig. Chiarini to the water's side, in recognition of his generosity to the charitable institutions of the city by giving so many benefits at his circus.

A collision occurred on Monday night at the corner of Plaza Parque between the Chilvency train and a horse-car; the horse was killed but no other injury done.

The Justice of Las Conchas gave a grand picnic last Saturday to a number of his friends and neighbors.

We extract the following paragraph from a Valparaiso paper: "It is our painful duty to record the death, under the most distressing circumstances, of Mr. William Pakenham...

day Mr. Pakenham left S. Antonio with a friend—Mr. Barry, engineer of the Tongoy railway—for the purpose of enjoying a day's shooting at the mouth of the Maipu river.

It is proposed for the future to allow all comers to compete at the examinations in the National University, no matter where they may have made their preliminary studies.

A noted cattle stealer named Martinez has just been apprehended at Monte. This individual has for a long time carried on a system of plunder, in concert with numerous accomplices...

The Municipality of Pergamino has obtained the sanction of Government for authorising the remains of those who died of cholera to be exhumed in any case where it may be desired to give them Christian burial.

It may interest those engaged, or about to engage, in the expensive pastime of going to law, to know that in future there will be no obligation to publish the judicial notices affecting their suits in the 'Gaceta de los Tribunales,' a rule formerly 'de rigueur.'

The Commission appointed to decide on the best sample sent in for the meat preserving prize offered by Government are at work; their award may be expected in about a fortnight.

A number of the most respectable citizens of Montevideo are preparing to take up their quarters in this city until the threatened outbreak in the neighbouring Republic will have come and gone.

Nothing further has transpired about the Gomez Pereira business. Mr. Correo Morales has even this arrived at Rio. It is not probable that he arrived before the departure of the City of Limerick, but it is generally believed that Gomez remains at Rio, and does not go to Europe.

A large crowd preceded by a band of music accompanied Mr. Chiarini yesterday to the mole head at the time of his embarkation. Mr. Chiarini has contributed with so much generosity to the funds of several charitable institutions in this city, that he well deserved this popular tribute.

SCOTCH PRESERVED BEEF. Hotel Universelle, Buenos Ayres, Oct. 27, 1869.

Gentlemen, Having brought out with me a few samples of the articles manufactured by my firm, different from those I am to have the privilege accorded me of getting submitted for the inspection of the committee since I saw you, I have taken the liberty of sending you one or two samples for your private inspection, and trust you will pardon my doing so, and also that you will find these productions as much to your liking and taste as I hope some day to make (if due encouragement is given me) the productions of your great Republic to the taste of the people of Europe.

Thanking you for the kind notice of the object of my mission in your paper of yesterday, I am, Yours faithfully, A. W. LEDINGHAM.

has been laid up for the last few days with a sore throat. Mr. Billingham will sell to-morrow the powder-mill at Palermo, and on Sunday the lands of the late Mr. Benavente.

The Provincial Chamber of Deputies has approved the new arrangement made by Government with the Southern Railway Company, which abolishes the guarantee given by the State, on condition of £500 sterling being paid to the company for every additional mile thrown open to public traffic.

Advices, accompanied by photographs, have been received from Antwerp respecting a young man named Jean Dutienne, who is charged with embezzling 77,000 francs (£3,080 stg.) after which in the words of Sallust, "abit, excessit, evasit, erupit." He is described as having light hair, with a wart on one of his hands, heavy gait, and about twenty-four years old.

The second floor of a house in course of construction in Calle Rivadavia fell on Tuesday, breaking a leg and arm of a bricklayer who was at work on the premises.

Two hundred and fifty loads of fodder and eight hundred sacks of maize were taken on board the Copernicus on Tuesday for the use of Sr. Chiarini's horses on their way to Rio.

Yesterday Mr. Alkein, a highly respectable broker, left in the Arno in pursuit of Gomez Pereira. The amount of Gomez's liabilities to Mr. Alkein is said to be 40,000 patacaos.

We remind our readers that to-day (Thursday) at 11 o'clock sharp, Mr. Billingham will bring to the hammer the household furniture belonging to Mr. H. Wyatt Smith, at No. 274 Calle de las Artes, as also some colored engravings taken from "Punch," by Leech, and a very well selected lot of English chromo-lithographs by the best masters, comprising views of English scenery, animals, cattle, fruit, &c. &c.

One of our contemporaries has stated that Mr. Gomez, whose migration has caused such a collapse on 'Change, was the same gentleman who lately held the position of manager of the Italian Bank. We have been requested to contradict this statement, and are informed that the late manager of the Italian Bank is at present residing in Rosario.

A large crowd preceded by a band of music accompanied Mr. Chiarini yesterday to the mole head at the time of his embarkation. Mr. Chiarini has contributed with so much generosity to the funds of several charitable institutions in this city, that he well deserved this popular tribute.

At the South Plaza, the following transactions: Wool, 1200 ar. mestiza, with burr 42; 800 do do 38; 750 do do 37; 650 do do 37; 600 do do 35; 500 do do 33; 4 lots, from 33 to 38.

Dry hides, 500 good de campo, 135; 400 matadero, 127; 4 lots, 125, 134, 135, 136. Sheepskins, 300 doz good mat., 165; 200 do, 140; 120 do campo, 100; 13 lots, 75, 80. Corderitos, 800 doz, 102.

Horse hair, 300 long from South, 150; 3 lots, 150, 155, 158. Grease and Tallow, 1450 in several lots, 37, 35. Cypones and Sheep, Sold from 35, 39, 44. Lambs for Market, Sold at 14 a head.

At the South Plaza the following sales: Wool, 800 ar. mestiza with little burr, 42; 700 do do 40; 600 do do 37; 500 low quality, 35; 6 lots from 33 to 38. Dry hides, 800 camp al a balanza, 133; 200 good de campo, 135; 6 lots at 133 to 136. Sheepskins, One lot very good de fabrica, 155; Do. do matadero, 150; Do. do campo, 110; 11 lots from 65 to 100. Corderitos, 3 lots, 10 to 10 1/2. Horsehair, Some very good, 35; 5 lots from 140 to 155. Grease and tallow, One lot in burl, shipping order 16 1/2 rls. fs.; 100 pipes do, 12 1/2 rls. fs.; Wheat, From the rivers at the Boca 136 fan, 2 deposit at 60. Fat Capones (mataderos), Sold to-day at 48 per head.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD. The United States Railway Manual gives the following table of the various railways of all countries in actual traffic.

Table with columns: Country, Miles. United States 42,272; G. Britain and Ireland 13,286; France 8,972; Prussia 5,704; Austria 3,830; East Indies 3,379; Italy 3,213; Spain 3,110; Russia 2,775; South Germany 2,540; Canada 2,148; Belgium 1,995; North Germany 1,092; Sweden 1,023; Switzerland 824; Holland 700; Chile 500; Brazil 433; Portugal 433; Cuba 336; Victoria 331; Denmark 285; Egypt 281; Argentine Republic 231; New Brunswick 198; Turkey 170; New South Wales 145; Turkey in Asia 142; Java 101; Nova Scotia 92; South Africa 84; Mexico 78; New Australia 73; Demerara 59; Peru 55; New Granada 48; Paraguay 46; Norway 43; Queensland 43; Ceylon 36; Venezuela 32; Algiers 27; New Zealand 16; Jamaica 13; Natal 6.

ON 'CHANGE. Ounces 400; Sovereigns 12 1/2; Patacaos 25; Nat. Bonds October 27, 1869.

There was a great effort to-day to steady the market; the majority of the brokers are trying their best to keep up prices, and so far succeeded to-day, that prices closed a shade better; but the real state of the market will be only known on Saturday night, after the month's liquidation.

It was announced to-day that Mr. Alkein, one of the brokers who has lately by the flight of Gomez Pereira, leaves this afternoon in the Arno, in the hope of catching Gomez in Rio. Mr. Alkein's liabilities on account of Gomez are said to be about 40,000 patacaos.

Exchange closed for the packet at 49, total amount drawn \$300,000 arg. In Argentine Bank shares ten sold for the 33th inst. at 7 per cent premium.

Several lots of new wool came into the North Plaza to-day, the sales were as follows: 500 ar. mestiza wool from the north, sold by M. Duggan at 60.

DR. WHITE is in want of a Gentleman to assist him in his School and live in the house. No. 393 Calle San Martin. 240, 6p, oct 27.

CRANWELL AND MURRAY. (Established 42 years.) 60-CALLE RECONQUISTA-60. Have received a large consignment of LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS AND CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS. Collections of plants for present sowing, fresh from England and true to name.

REID'S XXX STOUT. In Kilderkins and Pint and Quart Bottles. This new celebrated Stout can only be got from the original introducers.

FURNITURE-FURNITURE-FURNITURE. FOR CITY-FOR COUNTRY. FOR QUINTAS-FOR ESTANCIAS. Dining sets complete, in solid best seasoned oak.

BIRTH. September 13, in England, Mrs. Henry Burr of a daughter. THERE IS GOOD AUTHORITY for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent, and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting to Dr. J. C. Murray's...

STEAMBOAT TO LEAVE. To-day-For Zarate, Rosario, Parana, Santa Fe, and intermediate ports, at ten a.m., from the Retiro, prices reduced and railway ticket granted, the steamer Talca.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE. EVERY THURSDAY FOR MONTEVIDEO. A.P.M., the British steamship SATURNO. EVERY SUNDAY FOR SALTO and intermediate ports, ten a.m., the British steamship SATURNO.

ENGLISH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. 71-CALLE BOLIVAR-71. For the Summer Season, A magnificent assortment of French Bonnets, Tricorne Hats, Lace Shawls, Polonaises, Silk Cloaks, Parasols, Honiton Lace Collars, Cuffs, and Handkerchiefs, Valenciennes and Maltese Laces, Insertions, Edgings, &c.

THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT. 82-San Martin-82. Lobster Salads, 40 mgs. From One to Three p.m. daily. 158, 1m, oct 20.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. NOTICE. Just received, a general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, viz. 'Ladies' shawls, dresses, frock tarlans, corsets of muslin, dress petticoats, Embroideries of muslin, stockings, boots, linen sheeting, white and colored counterpanes.

CRANWELL AND MURRAY. (Established 42 years.) 60-CALLE RECONQUISTA-60. Have received a large consignment of LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

PERRY'S MOWING MACHINE. 78 San Martin. ENGLISH PIANOS, in Rosewood, Walnut and Zebra Wood, by C. Cadby and J. Faulding.

GREAT DISCOVERY. THE WONDER OF THE AGE. [Hair-bushings by Machinery.] Darkens the hair, destroys Dandruff, cleans the head, and brightens the understanding in the most agreeable manner, for the fashionables of both sexes.

SARATOGA WATER. Not pleasant, but highly beneficial. 78 San Martin. A B O U Q U E. VIOLETS and WATER LILIES. Exhale an exquisite fragrance, agreeable to the most fastidious, but in Florida Water of Murray and Lanman, it is not to these two floral beauties alone that we are confined; in we have the full fragrance of a whole bouquet of blooming tropical flowers.

THE PANTOMIME OF LOVE. The fan and the handkerchief, in fair and skillful hands, can tell the story of affection more gracefully than any language, but to give their silent language its full effect, it should be fringed with perfume. A few drops of Murray and Lanman's Water, dropped upon either of these delicate implements of coquetry, will lend a double charm to their flutterings, by filling the air they agitate with the delicious breath of tropical blossoms.

THE EVERLASTING PERFUME. Purchasers should be careful to ask for the 'Florida Water,' prepared by 'Lanman and Kemp,' New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine perfume.

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LOUDET, FERRO CARRIL DEL OESTE-LICITACION. La Direccion del Ferro Carril del Oeste, llama a propuestas para la descarga de abordo de todos los efectos y materiales que lleguen a su consignacion, bajo las bases siguientes: primeramente, el material de la bodega o Acuario, primeramente, el material de Barracas, 3º Acuario hasta la estacion del la Ciudad, desde la lancha que descargan frente a la Ciudad, desde la lancha que descargan frente a la Ciudad, desde la lancha que descargan frente a la Ciudad.

JAMES S. HILL AND CO. 43-DEFENSA-43. Custom House and Commission Agents. 111, 115.

ALL kinds of Firearms Repaired at the Arsenal of the Republic. E. PARIS, 20-Calle Rivadavia-20. 1625p, oct 19.

CHATEAU DE MORAIN. The finest Wine in the Market. Sole Agents, ZIMMERMANN, FAIR, & CO., 7-Calle Bolivar-7. 81, 2m, sept 10.

THE celebrated Little Giant Mower and Reaper, 76 San Martin. The best in the market. WATERLOO SALAD DRESSING. 77-PIEDAD-77.

LOBSTER SALADS-LOBSTER SALADS. The most delicious Salad Dressing ever manufactured, prepared from the best ingredients, by Charles Turmeau, the sole proprietor of this invaluable secret.

28 CALLE RECONQUISTA 28. Ploughs-Mowing Machines, Corn Shellers-Washing Machines, Har-and-Block Trucks-Jack Screws, and other American Articles, Directly For Sale, at 28-CALLE RECONQUISTA-28. 234, 3p, oct 28.

NO MORE LOSS OF TIME. Boilers-down will find the most improved Machinery for turning their useless surplus stock into the most valuable article of export-Tallow. Iron Troughs, land posts, &c., always to be had for cash, at 245 CALLE BUEN ORDEN. 205, 16p, oct 28.

ALOS MAESTROS ALBANILES-S6 llama a propuesta para la construccion de la obra del hospital de los Invalidos. Las propuestas se recibirán cerradas en la calle del Puro 122 hasta el viernes 29 del corriente a las dos de la tarde, hora en que se abrirán.

NOTICE. I BEG to Notify that I have this day established a Barraca Business at the Ocho de Setiembre Market. Buenos Ayres, Oct. 26, 1869. GERD HEINR. CLAUSSEN. 235, 3p, oct 28.

ON SALE, at No. 8 Calle Piedad, a nice collection of Patagonian Skins and Hugs, just arrived, and in good condition, at the above Establishment. 226, 3p, oct 26.

QUINTA IN BELGRANO. To Let, a neat Country Seat, four squares from the Railway Station. It is newly built, of the best materials, and contains a large number of rooms, two corridors, and large wine cellar. Attached is a well-stocked fruit garden. For terms apply at 166 Casagrande, or 124 Calle Defensas, between 8 a.m. and five p.m. 245, 3p, oct 28.

TO CAPTAINS OF SAILING VESSELS. To be Sold cheap, 100 Fatloms of fine 1 1/2 Inch Chain, Two large Winches, complete, one Pair of Patent Double-acting Pumps, also Hawsers, Blocks, Signal Lamps, Compasses, &c. &c. Apply to Messrs. STEPHENS & KAY, 117-Paseo Julio-117. (And also at the Tigre.) 102, 14p, oct 14.

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Universal Exhibition OF THE RIVER PLATE AT BUENOS AYRES.

MONY FOUND. A Small Sum of Money has been found in Calle Moreno. The Owner, by paying the expenses of the Advertisement, will receive...

CAPTAINS OF VESSELS Going to Rosario will find it advantageous to purchase their Stores at the ENGLISH ALMACEN, CALLE PROGRESO, Near the principal Barracas.

LIBRERIA AMERICANA 74-CALLE FLORIDA-74 English Books & Stationery. Just received a large and well-assorted Stock of English Books...

FOR LIVERPOOL The fast-selling Clipper Barque LUKE BRUCE, 320 Tons Register. Built of Iron, in 1868, by Hall, of Aberdeen.

EXCHANGE HOTEL L. GOOD ACCOMMODATION. 40-RUA DIREITA-40 Rio de Janeiro. By R. McDOWALL. 163,12m,oct19

PAUL FRUGONI, Sworn Attorney and Public Translator, 15-CALLE VICTORIA-15 (Altos). Half a Square from the Plaza. 191,12m,my27

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of Galbraith and Hunter...

GINGER BEER. A. BARTIN'S. Orders to be received at 21 Rivadavia. Plaza 26 de Mayo. 139,12m,oct17

EUROPEAN HOTEL. This first-class Hotel, in the city of the Sierras, offers every accommodation for travellers spending some time on business or pleasure in the Interior.

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL. 30-RIVADAVIA-30. WILL RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. IT IS NOT A DYE. IT CONTAINS NO OIL.

FRAYLE MUERTO. For Sale, or to be Rented, Four Leagues of Land, within an easy distance of the Station of the Central Argentine Railway.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL. 135-CALLE SUIPACHE-135 (Between Corrientes and Parque). Mr. BRENNAN has opened a School for Young Gentlemen at the above address, joined by Mr. Mulachy, who also has much experience in Teaching.

COGNAC. JULES ROBIN AND CO. PRICES REDUCED. Agents and Importers, JOHN BEST, and Brothers, No.192 Calle Rivadavia. 165,12m,oct28

REMATE. MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De 12 cuadras de terreno en 39 lotes en la quinta conocida por del Sr. Manuel Benavente...

THE GREAT DISCOVERY. NO MORE DANDRUFF. The Wonder of the World! has caused a revolution in the fashionable circles and 'haut-tout'.

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND SHIPMASTERS. The Marine Railway at Colonia being completed, prompt attention is called to the following 'Tariff of Charges':

WATSON'S HOTEL BELGRANO. Gentlemen wishing to Breakfast and Dine at Belgrano can now do so, the Trains running from town at hours that will suit everybody.

RESTAURANT COSMOPOLITICO. (Opposite the Tigre Station, across the River). BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, AND DINNERS.

W. CRANWELL & CO., 30-CALLE RIVADAVIA-30. WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Cures cured in one day by using Alex. Ross's Ointment.

W. CRANWELL & CO., 30-CALLE RIVADAVIA-30. WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Cures cured in one day by using Alex. Ross's Ointment.

NOTICE. A WAGGON, for the convenience of Cargo will run from October 1st, twice a week from the Guardia del Monte to Jeppuz 27 m.

THE GREAT MECHANIC HAIR-BRUSH. To clean the head, without wetting or dampening-unrivalled so far. Destroying the Dandruff, removing the greasy matter. Without inconvenience, without pain, and without affecting the health.

CHANGE OF TIME-TABLE. WATSON'S HOTEL BELGRANO. Gentlemen wishing to Breakfast and Dine at Belgrano can now do so, the Trains running from town at hours that will suit everybody.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS. The undermentioned Volumes, supposed to have been borrowed from the Library of a Gentleman about to leave the country, are missing from an Edition of the Waverley Novels.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's next Steamer for Liverpool, will be the 'MAGELLAN', CHARLES H. SEVILL, Commander.

HAIR DESTROYER. Alex. Ross's Depilatory removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without injury to the skin.

W. CRANWELL & CO., 30-CALLE RIVADAVIA-30. WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Cures cured in one day by using Alex. Ross's Ointment.

Table with columns for Stations, Departures, and Returns. Includes destinations like Buenos Ayres, Plaza Constitucion, and others.

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TO BE SOLD CHEAP, an UPRIGHT PIANO, Six Octaves. Inquire at the 'Ice of the Standard.' 25,12m,oct25

Universal Exhibition OF THE RIVER PLATE AT BUENOS AYRES.

OFFICES: 170, CALLE CANGALLO. NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS. The manager begs to announce that the office has opened from this date, at 170 Calle Cangallo, a Registry wherein to enrol.

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