

A LAS "LOMAS." EL DOMINGO, 10 DE SETIEMBRE. GRAN REMATE. De Five Manzanas de Terrenos.

En las Lomas de Zamora a 3 Cuadras de la Estacion, terrenos conocidos por de D. José Lorios, entrando una parte, considerable de monte de esquisitas frutas. POR WEHEL Y GIMENEZ Y CA. TRAIN ESPRESO GRATIS DE IDA Y VUELTA.

Rivadavia Theatre IN BARRACAS.

OBRRINS CELEBRATED ACOBATIO COMPANY. will give their LAST TWO PERFORMANCES On Friday & Sunday afternoons, (September 8 and 10. At half past two o'clock. On which occasion Several New and Extraordinary Acts will be performed. Never before attempted in this country. Consisting of Acrobatic and Gymnastic Exercises Singing and Dancing, Leaping, Tumbling and Vaulting, &c. &c. &c. The whole to conclude with a COMIO PANTOMINE

PRICES: Entrances with chair, \$20. Boxes, 10. Children, 5. The Tramway leaves every minute. The Railroad "hour. 106.2p 88

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVE PLATE STEAMERS.

The Steamship FLAMSTEED. 1376 Tons. KIDD, Commander. Will be despatched for NEW YORK, Calling at Montevideo, and Rio Janeiro on WEDNESDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER. Cargo will be received on board until noon of the day of sailing. Freight on specie one-half per Cent. Parcels and specie at the Office of the Under-merchandised until one p.m. of said day. These steamers have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewards.

AGENCIA DE VAPORES Y COMISIONES.

ESTEVAN D. RISSO and Hno., 99 Reconquista—99. Itinerario de los Vapores que se despachan por esta Agencia. Para Montevideo, Salidas a las 10 de la tarde, Los LUNES. Vapor: VILLA DEL SALTO, Los MIERCOLES. Vapor RIO DE LA PLATA. Para el Uruguay, Salidas a las 10 de la Manana, Los JUEVES. Vapor VILLA DEL SALTO, Los SABADOS. Vapor RIO DE LA PLATA. Para Bahia Blanca y Patagonas, Saldrá una vez al mes en los dias que se fijaran. El Vapor PATAGONES.

CAFE PARIS.

BILLIARDS. THE CANNON GAME. Great Challenge, by Professor Corne, on Friday and Saturday, September 8th and 9th, at EIGHT O'CLOCK, Sharp. 96 3p 88

PASSENGER, PER "NEVA."

There is a letter for him at No. 2 Calle Santiago de Estero. 110 3p 88

CHARLES PELEGINI, LAWYER.

HAS OPENED HIS "STUDY" AT OALLE POTOSI—173 (Second Story.)—106 16p 88

AL COMERCIO

Eol vapor Ingles HALLEY ha concluido su desargo en los depositos de la Aduana Nueva. 109 3p 88

TO LET—Two Furnished Rooms, at 4300 each, at 51 Calle Balcarce.

TO LET, Furnished Apartments. Apply No. 56 Carrizos.

WANTED, a Barman, who can speak English and Spanish, and can bring a good recommendation as regards honesty and sobriety. Apply at No. 21 Calle Rivadavia. 94 3p 88

WANTED—A Resident English Master for a College in the Banda Oriental. Apply at the College Rivadavia, 20 Calle del Buen Orden. 108.3p 88

deem suitable, and on which the following inscription will be engraved:— Presented by The British Community of Buenos Ayres. The Rev. James SMITH, Pastor of St. Andrew's Scotch Presbyterian Church in this City.

Of the affectionate esteem which his long term of usefulness and benevolence has awakened among all classes, and more especially. As a proof, however slight, of the high appreciation with which his noble and unselfish conduct during the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1871 is regarded by his Countrymen throughout the Argentine Republic. August, 1871.

The address bears the signatures of H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, the British Consul, the leading mercantile firms in this city, besides those of more than one hundred and fifty other well known residents, and was presented to Mr. Smith on the 22nd of last month, by a committee consisting of— Messrs. Thomas Drysdale, Robert M'Clintock, David Methven, T. H. Getting.

The following is a copy of the address, which is entitled— "Testimonial to the Reverend James Smith, from the members of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and the British community of Buenos Ayres:— "Buenos Ayres, June 5, 1871. "To the Rev. James Smith.

"Dear Sir, "After a lengthened career in the discharge of your pastoral duties, and in the unostentatious performance of charitable deeds, you have been suddenly called upon within the last four months to largely amplify these ministrations, irrespective of creeds or social distinctions, and in the midst of the most unenvying danger.

"Early in January of the present year yellow fever, of an exceedingly virulent type broke out in this city, rapidly spreading from the poorest to the most opulent districts of the town, and setting at defiance the few hasty preventives which could be taken to arrest its progress. As it advanced in its destroying course the wildest panic prevailed, and the city was abandoned daily by thousands who sought to escape in the surrounding country from the horrors of this dreadful pestilence.

"It was under these trying circumstances that, setting aside all considerations for your personal safety, and risking that of your family, whose security at any other time would have been your first care, you remained in the very midst of the plague, endeavoring by every means in your power to alleviate the sufferings of the sick, not only of your own congregation, but of those whose religious tenets were entirely different from yours. Night and day, with an energy and courage which gained the admiration of all ranks and nationalities, you went into the most wretched habitations and worst quarters of the town, stimulating the desponding, preparing those who were 'ready to die' for the hereafter into which they were about to enter, and even assisting in those last offices to the dead, which the terror-stricken relatives were often unable to perform.

"Regarding these acts as too generous to be overlooked, the British community of Buenos Ayres desires, through the medium of those whose names are appended to this paper, to signify its profound sense of the humanity you have shown, and the assistance you have so unceasingly rendered to British sufferers during this distressing period, without any scrutiny of their religious persuasion, or social position. Nor should it be forgotten that in combination with the Rev. Thomas E. Ash and the Rev. P. N. Lett, you organized and superintended an admirable system for nursing the sick, and for the economical expenditure of the funds subscribed for the relief of the British poor, and intrusted to you and the other reverend gentlemen above mentioned.

"To refer here to your zealous services as a pastor in this city and province for many years would require more space and detail than befits a document of this nature in which our object is rather to confine ourselves to your disinterested conduct during the exceptional trial through which we have just passed. It is enough therefore to say that the difficulties of the task imposed on you when you first entered this country as chaplain of the Scotch Presbyterian church here were onerous enough to have discouraged a less earnest and indefatigable spirit. The signal success of your ministry, however, in bringing together a large congregation in the city, and also in establishing a system of regular worship in the surrounding country will cause you to be remembered in after years as a genuine benefactor to the community of which you have now been one of the most valued and beloved members for upwards of twenty years.

"It is the desire of ourselves and those we represent that these pages should be preserved in your family as an evidence of the high appreciation in which we hold your character, and that they should serve as a pattern of Christian duty and true philanthropy to all others under whose notice they may be brought.

"We offer up our earnest thanks to the Great Disposer of events for your safety after exertions so perilous and severe, and which will ever be remembered by us with heartfelt gratitude. And that you may yet live many years to go on in the same useful and bene-

volent course is the strong and sincere hope not only of ourselves but we may safely add of every member of the British community in this city and province."

CONGRESS—DEPUTES.

The question of Santiago del Estero, came before the House on Wednesday, with reference to the report of the committee.

Deputy Salva said—The National Government has wisely declined to interfere, and the President seems decidedly for non-intervention. The facts are these—Ex-governor Montes accuses the Taboada of having headed the movement which expelled him from power. It is notorious that the Taboada have for 20 years ruled everything to their will in the Province, but it is also certain that Montes had violated the Constitution, and hence it was better for the National Government not to meddle in the comedy of Santiago.

Deputy Velez said—In Santiago the republican form of Government does not exist, as Taboada keeps a whip over the people, notwithstanding the plausible accounts of such gentlemen as Mr. Gonzalez Duran. Deputy Gonzalez Duran pronounced the apotheosis of the Taboada family and Santiago the freest and happiest Province in the Republic (laughter). It was the only place where they could turn out a Governor for malpractices, without shedding a drop of blood.

Deputy Rawson protested against such language, since it was well-known that Santiago, for the last 20 years, was merely a plantation of the Taboada. The report of the committee was then moved and adopted, advising non-intervention although the social and political condition of Santiago del Estero was highly deplorable."

CONVENTION OF B. AYRES.

PAPER MONEY AND LOANS. The session of Tuesday evening was unusually interesting, the debate turning on Art. 39, which, after some discussion, was approved in these terms—

"The Legislature cannot authorize by law, either directly or indirectly, a suspension of specie payments on the part of any bank or similar institution, public or private, nor the circulation of its notes as currency, nor order any new emission of paper money. Neither can it authorize any class of lotteries in the Province, nor permit the sale here of foreign lottery tickets.

Mr. Rom proposed a supplementary article thus— "The Legislature cannot dispose of any portion of the capital of the Provincial Bank, which is the special guarantee of the paper money; and as soon as the Bank capital reaches the amount of the currency, all the paper money shall be declared convertible at the rate fixed in January, 1867; the specie reserve of the Oficina de Cambios become a reserve fund for the paper emission, which latter shall never exceed three times the amount of said reserve, unless a special law be temporarily passed for this purpose.

Mr. Alsina recommended Mr. Rom's project be sent to committee, but added that the Oficina de Cambios rested on too solid a foundation to fear any fluctuations.

It was then sent to committee, although there seems a majority against any such amendment; and the Convention proceeded with Arts. 40, 41, and 42. This last prohibited the Legislature from being guarantee for any municipal loan, but it was agreed to postpone this till the matter of municipal reform came up.

RAILWAY TO BOLIVIA.

Messrs. Irigoyen, Ambrosio Lezica, A. Llaus, Thomas Armstrong, F. Balbin, Samuel B. Hale, and Lucas Gonzalez have petitioned Congress as follows—

Whereas we have been invited by Mr. E. A. Hopkins to examine a report submitted by him to Congress on the best means of establishing commercial relations with the Republic of Bolivia, and we consider that it is a most important project, the realization of which would be highly advantageous to the interests of the Republic.

We are anxious on our part to cooperate in carrying out so grand a project, and as this cannot be done without the aid of the National authorities and the matter is therefore placed before Your Hon. Chambers, we think the best way to arrive at an understanding between Congress and Mr. Hopkins would be, to appoint a special committee to study it in all its bearings.

The Finance Committee has already its hands full, and in a short time the session of 1871 will be brought to a close. Meantime by a lucky coincidence the Republic of Bolivia, as well as the Upper Provinces, is in perfect peace, and everyone is interested in so useful an enterprise, while gold is abundant in the money-markets of Europe. All this suggests the expediency of naming a special committee on the subject—

The Chamber accordingly named a committee of the following deputies— Messrs. Montero, Gutierrez, Ortiz, Duran and Cabral.

SARFIELD AGAINST TELEGRAPHS.

(From the Republic.) Everybody has read the news of Dr. Velez Sarsfield suppressing the Central Argentine telegraph office in Cordoba, and yet we are told that the present Government is one of railways and telegraphs. So much so, that President Sarmiento on a certain occasion declared Mr. Wheelwright to be the prime-mover of national regeneration. Moreover Dr. Sarsfield has himself assisted at inaugurations, and we remember in Cordoba his embracing the constructors of the Central Argentine: in Villa Maria he inaugurated the Rio Cuarto railway and Transandine telegraph wires. Yet it is this same Minister who now persecutes a telegraph in Cordoba so useful to the country.

Mr. Wheelwright constructed at his own expense and without any Government subsidy a telegraph line from Rosario to Cordoba, and obtained from the Municipality of the latter city permission to open an office in the centre of the town, where it has been working for the last 8 months, transmitting Government messages as well as those of private parties. Suddenly between night and morning the Government of Cordoba receives a telegram from Velez Sarsfield ordering the telegraph-office to be closed and the posts taken down, which order the Governor at once put in force, expelling the office from Cordoba.

This is an outrage, not only against Mr. Wheelwright but also against the Province of Cordoba. Any man may put up telegraph posts in any part of the Republic without Government permission, since the Constitution guarantees freedom of industry, provided local taxes and regulations be observed.

Mr. Wheelwright's telegraph line passes across lands which are the property of the Central Argentine Co. and over which there is no territorial jurisdiction but that of the Provinces of Santa Fé or Cordoba, no relation whatever with the National Government, for even in the city of Cordoba it is a municipal question.

What have the Buenos Ayres telegraphs had to do with the National Government? They merely procured municipal permission and proceeded to open their offices. In like manner Governor Oastro has constructed lines north, south, east and west, without at all consulting the National Government. By what authority then does Dr. Sarsfield presume to meddle with the telegraph in Cordoba? The Central Argentine contract with the Nat. Government referred to the railway, but had nothing to do with the telegraph service.

Hence it appears that Sarsfield's conduct was an outrage of the most scandalous nature. But we cannot pass over the conduct of the Governor of Cordoba who allows the rights of his Province to be trampled on in this way. It was an act of hot-headed vengeance by Sarsfield upon the Company, which he had been attacking in Congress the same day. Meantime the proprietor of the telegraph may tomorrow apply to the Federal Courts for relief, and obtain personal damages against Sarsfield.

What will they say in England when they find a Minister of Interior proceeding so arbitrarily, merely because he hates the English without rhyme or reason? It will scarcely invite capitalists hither.

Some people think Dr. Sarsfield ought to be removed because he is in his dotage, and his recent outrage in Cordoba seems to indicate a declining intellect. To have such a man in power is very dangerous, as his acts will bring odium on the country. The recent plague has stopped the current of immigration, and a repetition of Dr. Sarsfield's conduct would infallibly stop the influx of foreign capital.

ENTRE RIOS.

ITS NEW GOVERNOR AND PROSPECTS. Uruguay, Sep. 3, 1871.

Mr. Editor, In my last despatch I informed you of the sudden and unexpected resignation of Sr. Don Emilio Duportal, as Governor of the Province. This news was communicated to the Chamber in a letter from the ex-Governor on the 29th ult., and was couched in terms so positive, as to leave no alternative but its acceptance. The Chamber immediately adjourned to the following day, and the interval was passed in anxious consultation among the various 'cliques' on the proper steps to be taken in such a crisis. It will be in the recollection of your readers, that, at the election of Governor, 4 months ago, two candidates were before the electors, Sres. Duportal and Echague, the former being chosen by a narrow majority. The friends of Sr. Leonidas Echague naturally concluded that their former candidate being one whose character and talents had been thoroughly tested and highly appreciated by a large portion of the people of the Province, was the best and most suitable to raise to the vacant office. They accordingly waited upon Sr. Echague and prevailed upon him to yield his consent to his nomination. On the following day the Chamber met, the letter of Sr. Duportal was considered and his resignation accepted.

The friends of Sr. Echague having mustered in full force, nominated their candidate, and supported his pretensions with arguments of such force, that the Chamber 'unanimously' elected the distinguished Senator to the chief magistracy.

It has thus happened that a crisis fraught with serious danger to the peace of a province which has only just emerged from a protracted war has been happily tided over, and a man has been placed at the head of affairs, in whose courage, prudence, and capacity so large a section of the province hold the firmest faith. All true Argentines will indulge the hope that under his wise rule peace and prosperity will flourish, and that a long career of peaceful progress and development of its rich resources is already dawning upon the important province of Entre Rios.

Yours obediently, PARANENSE. LONDON LETTER.

PRIVATE EXCURSION TO THE GREAT EASTERN. London, August 8.

In the land of the citron and myrtle and 'siestas' the natives dream of England as a nation of corners of gold—a sunless region where the inhabitants are enveloped in mist, lurid with the light of the furnace; and where the only music is the clink of the hammer. It is thought that in these islands we still sacrifice to Pinot and Vulcan; and the uninitiated foreigner sets out for our shores with a certain terror, bidding aerial joy to sun-light and flowers and terrestrial joys; his hope is to escape being sacrificed to the gods of the country, to fill his hat in a shower of gold; and fly.

An untutored savage from Italy or Spain, passing the Nore for the first time, might well think he was sailing up the Styx. Through the fog settled on each side he would see the trains shooting in all directions like comets. The fires in the dockyards look like burning cities, and the glare of the gas, on approaching London, has an infernal aspect. In the middle of the night to be pitched ashore bag and baggage under the damp arches of a London wharf is enough to make even a Turk cross himself.

Even the cultivated Portefe, who on a brilliant afternoon glides into the Solent, and from the deck of the Donro or Nava sees the British yachts skimming Southampton waters, and seats his eyes on the panorama of glade and woodland on its banks, forgets to compare the sight with the desolate Rio de la Plata. When he turns out of his gloomy hotel into the still gloomier streets of London, "Que Demonio!" he exclaims, "esta gente no vale nada, sino por el comercio." Error, "caballero y filosofo." It is true we work systematically. In what other land in the world are the hours of labour of children so limited by law? In what other country in the world do the shops shut at seven in the evening; or where else is there a weekly half holiday to amuse oneself and a whole one to be miserable in? Where else do merchants go to their offices at eleven, and return at four? Where can you find such parks, and so well filled, as in London? Where in the world are there such palaces for the people as Sydenham and Kensington, and Museum Hill in prospect, with their tens of thousands of visitors daily?

It is true we have no Saints' days; but the Legislature has acknowledged the value of these Christian institutions, and has quite recently appointed four public holidays in the year, as substitutes to the old ecclesiastical arrangements, which were unsuited to a business community. The decree of the secular authorities refers only to the banks, and at present its effects are not seen west of Temple Bar.

Last Monday, August the 7th, was the first of our newly regulated Saint days. To say that Heaven smiled on this early effort of secularism would be a weak metaphor. Heaven was radiant; it beamed on us with a dazzling splendour unrivalled in southern skies, for the simple reason that we favoured creatures could walk in its glory and enjoy it.

Now, you may talk of the pleasing sense of existence in a gallop at sunrise across the pampas, but for unalloyed pleasure commend me to a bachelor's attic in London on a summer morning, when the sun streams through the venetians on teapot and toast-rack of solid British metal. A flaxen-haired Hebe draws up the blinds, and stands transfixed in the sunlight. You forget to scrutinize elbows and finger-nails, or to notice the badge of servitude, the apology for a cap that surmounts her Grecian-shaped head. With eyes half opened, and mind just awakening to the glories of another day in London, you choose to idealize and look upon her as an emblem of all that is bright and fresh and rosy in this favored land. If she turns on you her violet eyes, and her oration lips move gently to tell you she has brought the 'breakfast hury,' it is only a pleasant reminder that there must be something unusual in the calendar for that morning.

So there was. There is the invitation glittering in gold letters and white glaze— "Mr. A. O. Lumb requests the pleasure of Mr. A. B. C. Montmorency's company on the 7th August next, on board the steamer Alexandria, for an excursion to the Great Eastern steamship, lying in the Medway.

"17, Marylebone Road." There were over 400 invitations issued. Not many less than 400 ladies and gentlemen were congregated at ten o'clock, a.m., on the pier at Charing Cross when the Alexandria warped her own lengthy hull slowly alongside. I first caught sight of her in a less aristocratic vicinity, at All Hallows Wharf, London Bridge. I had gone city ways with a friend who had no soul to enjoy the sights; I pointed out to him of great char-a-bance, and

vans full of merry, and modest-looking demurels going for an excursion, no doubt at their good employers' expense. He was cursing saints and secularism, and modern innovations, because there was no shop open to buy a billy-cock hat. At last his wants were supplied, and he rattled down in a Hansom to All Hallows. Even on this great city, which the presence of an emperor will barely disturb, Messrs. Wanklyn & Co., had managed to make a certain impression. Great boards, with index hands at the corner of the streets, pointed to the Alexandra steamer. As we followed the rush through the labyrinth of alleys from one wharf to another in search of the Alexandria, one was amazed at the extraordinary looking parties who had received invitations. Can these be River Plate people? Can these objects be customers of Wanklyn's bank? The mystery was soon solved. We had just time to reach the wharf when the Alexandra shot from under the arch of Southwark bridge into the full blaze of sunlight. Her stays were streaming with flags, her rails gorgeous with crimson cloth, her saloon deck appeared one huge bazaar of many coloured muslins. The fairy-like vision was not altogether unsubstantial, and who would have wished it to be so. As the steamer, foaming and snorting, sidled up to the pier, and the muslins and "Dolly Varden" pressed over to see the new comers, she lurched on, rather courtseyed a recognition of British beauty.

The ticket holders and also the extraordinary looking parties now made for the gangway. But the 'extraordinary' parties, who had been attracted by the sounds of the grand flute band, and by the big boards "To the Alexandra," were politely handed back by the gentlemen who acted as stewards on the steamer, and a policeman explained to perspiring and irate old ladies that all this music and pageantry was a private affair.

A few minutes' delay, caused by the non-arrival of some precious hampers, and then the steamer went gingerly under London Bridge, hauled up her telescopic funnels, and paddled away for Sheerness.

Out of the 400 ladies and gentlemen on board, one naturally looked about for River Plate friends, and certainly, as you dived in and out of the saloons, and pressed through the crowd of muslins, there was here and there a River Plate physiognomy, and dim reminders of South American scenes and faces. But the general tone was indicative of 'paros Ingleses.' The soft Castilian was confined to a select party, consisting of Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Richard Oranwell, Mr. Domingo Lezica, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Boyd, and Miss Edith Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson and Miss Jackson, Mr. Russell Shaw, Mr. Alfred Lamb, Mrs. Ward, Mr. Tilton, and a very few others. The Anglo-Ian clergy were strongly represented, and so was the banking world, in 'one of the Rothschilds,' a stereotyped phrase I am not bound to analyse. But where was Mr. Smithers? Mr. Holt? Mr. George Drabble? Mr. John Fair? All out of town, sir, in an opposite direction. Amongst the ladies I was shown a celebrated beauty, who more than roughly justified the distinction than when one's expectations are unduly raised. There were many other beauties on board who, if they are not celebrated, ought to be so. If one could descend to comparisons, it would be easy to award the palm where on this occasion it would be most appropriately given, by the universal consent of Mr. and Mrs. Wanklyn's guests. I can only say that of all the costumes invented by female ingenuity, the 'Dolly Varden' is the most ravishing.

In addition to a most persevering band, which at first attempted operative selections, but soon subsided into the more congenial "Blue Danube Waltz," and "Perichola Quadrille."

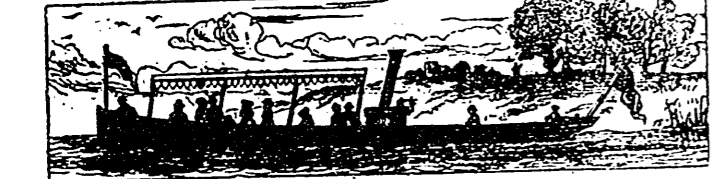
We had a selection of songs and glees, under the direction of Mr. Wrighton, the famous ballad composer, and assisted by Mr. T. Young, Mr. Carter, Mr. Lawler, and chorister boys. Everything, in fact, that liberality and clever management could devise was provided for the comfort and amusement of the party. The brilliant weather, which completed the success of the fête, was a piece of luck well merited, although it must have largely increased the consumption of iced beverages. Lunch was on the table soon after we passed Blackwall, where we stopped to pick up a few guests. As we steamed past the training ship at Betherithe the boys crowded on the fore-castle, and gave us so lusty a cheer that they must have heard of Wanklyn & Co. and the River Plate. At half-past two we could see the masts of the 'big ship' peering over the neck of land which divides the Thames from the Medway, before we reach the mouth of the latter. In another three-quarters of an hour we were alongside, and our gay party were winding their way in a brilliant procession up the ladders of the Great Eastern.

The once magnificent ship is reduced to the character of a huge deep sea cable layer, and has all the uninteresting aspect of a little used machine. In the fore saloon on the main deck there is a relic of the white and gold marescau fittings, the splendour of which was rudely impaired in her first and fatal trip. Here the quadrille band pitched its double bass, and the young ladies showed their agility in dancing on an incline of 1 in 20, as the empty ship listed at her moorings.

At five o'clock we were all on board the Alexandra ready for a start. The

J. and E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, 24, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON. PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862. THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY. PARIS, 1867.

Wholesale Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. J. ISAAC and CO.



YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons... complete from £145. 30 feet long, to seat 14 persons... complete from 195.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

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

The Steam Engine Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, OXFORD, 1870.

The FIRST PRIZES at this Show were again Awarded to Clayton and Shuttleworth, viz.: First Prize for Horizontal Fixed Engine of 10 H.P.; First Prize for Steam Engine, with Boiler combined.

PORTABLE ENGINES, from 4 to 25-Horse Power. THRASHING MACHINES. Single, Double and Treble Blast, with Patent Rolled Steel Beater Plates, and all other recent improvements.

CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH, STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; 78, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON. And TABLETON-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PETER MOLLER'S PUREST OIL 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 the Faculties and the most eminent Physicians of Europe.

MARSHAL, SONS, AND CO. (LIMITED), BRITANNIA WORKS, GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND. Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY, SAWING, GRINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

WESTERN RAILWAY. From the 1st of September until further notice the Trains will run as follows:—

RAMAL TO LOBOS. DEPARTURE. Parque... 1st 2nd. Merlo (arrives)... 8 20 8 25. Merlo (leaves)... 8 45 8 50.

JAMES PAXN, ARTIST IN FIREWORKS. Sole Agent of the celebrated 'FIREWORKS'.

ALBION-PLACE, (WALWORTH ROAD), LONDON, ENGLAND. Protectors to the Royal Yacht Squadron. Is prepared to supply Fire Works of the very first quality and Newest Designs.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS.

WATCHEES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. TIME TABLE. From the 15th May, 1871, until further notice, the trains will run as follows:—

STATIONS. Buenos Ayres, Plaza Constitucion... 8 24. Altamirano (arrives)... 11 38. Villanueva (leaves)... 11 45.

EN LAS LOMAS DE ZAMORA. SE VENDE una hermosa OASA-QUINTA on un terreno de 80 yemas cuadradas, con una hermosa arboleda y cunada de la estacion.

D. NICHOLSON & CO., Silk, Woolen, and Manchester Warehousemen, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters, 50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, (Corner of Chopsida), LONDON.

SHAND, MASON & Co. 75 UPPER GROUND-STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON. MANUFACTURERS OF LAND, FLOATING & FIXED STEAM FIRE ENGINES, AND HAND-WORKED FIRE ENGINES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. This universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence. It is a simple and safe remedy for all kinds of Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all other Affections of the Throat and Chest.

MARAVILLA COCOA THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA. Sole Proprietors TAYLOR BROTHERS, London. Maravilla Cocoa. No Breakfast Table is complete without this delicious beverage.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES. Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World. INDIGESTION—The popular and professional medicine is Morson's Food, the active principle of the gastric juice in Powder, Lozenges, Globules and as Wine.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S OILMEN'S STORES, All warranted of Superior Quality. Pickles, Sauces, Syrups, Jams, in Tins and Jars. Orange Marmalade.

LEA AND PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from most Stockkeepers.

LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECEALED BY CONNOISSEURS THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and nutritious Compound having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is here informed that the only way to secure the genuine is, to purchase the name of LEA and PERRIN'S SAUCE.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS. Has been introduced by J. ELLWOOD & SONS, Sole Importers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-houses, Bonded Stores, and in the Custom-houses, in the Barracks or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

BRABY'S Corrugated Galvanized Sheets. Are of the best possible quality, and of the very lowest price. Each sheet warranted perfect.

BARROW'S AND STEWART'S ENGINEERS. BANBURY, ENGLAND. LONDON—46 Cannon-street, E.C. Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, THRASHING MACHINES, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

MESSENGER AND SON'S BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. Manufacturers of CHANDELLERS, CANDELABRA, and GAS FITTING, in BRONZE AND ORNOLU. IRON RAILINGS FOR STAIRCASES, BALCONIES, &c.

SUTTON'S Grass Seeds for all Soil and all Climates. Sutton's Home-grown Farm Seeds. Sutton's Home-grown Vegetable Seeds. Sutton's Home-grown Flower Seeds.

CAUTION. BETTE'S CAPSULE PATENT Capsules are being infringed by importation of Capsules made in contravention of his patent, which necessarily are numerous, BETTE'S Capsules are made in the United Kingdom.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES. For Snipe, Pheasant, and other Birds; also for the Rifle, and for the Revolver. The "BOXER" Cartridge is the cheapest and most reliable of any now in use.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE-RESISTING SAFES. GENUINE FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

ALEX. BOSS'S GREAT HAIR RESTORER. It contains no dye. Restores grey hair in a few days. Has no sediment. Produces a best gloss, promotes the hair's growth, is the best restorer.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Corns Cured in one day, by using Alex. Ross's Corn Cure. The preparation gradually dissolves the Corn in a few hours, removing the very roots.