

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is advised that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank: First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms. Second—Money is advanced on mortgage and other securities approved by the Manager. Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who prefer depositing current and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously overpaid under conditions established for such class of operations. Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their pleasure, when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank. Fifth—Bills of exchange are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fe, Bahia Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, and other places, of which notice will be given hereafter. Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of bank operations. The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM, January 1, 1868.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONEY, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE, For balances in favor of Customers 6 IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY, For balances in favor of Customers 6 Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper " Do. do. do. gold " Do. do. do. do. " Do. do. do. do. " Do. do. do. do. " Wired deposits from " P. P. MAUA & Co., M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM, an. 1, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES. The Royal Mail Steampacket "ARNO," J. BRUCE, COMMANDER, Will leave this Port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, ON SUNDAY 22ND NOVEMBER, 1868. At Rio de Janeiro, the "ARNO" will meet with and will transfer to care of the Company's Transatlantic Packets Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz.—Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verde Islands), Lisbon, and Southampton. Passengers by this Vessel are requested to embark before FOUR P.M., on the above-named Day, as the "ARNO" will leave precisely at that hour. CARGO will, in future, be Received on Board the "ARNO" for Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco. The Royal Mail Steampacket Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their Rates of Passage: FARES: First-class to Southampton, £35 and upwards, Ditto, LISBON, £35, Ditto, Specie: One-Half per Cent. RETURN TICKETS granted at the above Rates available for TWELVE Months. A Deduction of ONE-SIXTH made to Families Paying the Higher Rates, when such equal or exceed Four Adult Passages. RETURN TICKETS are now Issued to RIO DE JANEIRO, available for THREE Months, with an Abatement of 25 per Cent. For further particulars, apply to ABRAHAM ROBINSON, 104, xp.214 No. 77, Calle 25 de Mayo.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHIEF OFFICES: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO. CENTRAL STATION: 87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES. MAIN LINE: Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Colonia, Rosario, B. O. GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Plaza Constitucion, Montevideo, South BARRIOS, Ferrarri, Lomas de Zamora, Juppener, Grew, Altamirano, San Vicente, Chascomus. NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Retiro, San Isidro, Belgrano, San Fernando, Olivos, Tigre. MAIN LINE TARIFF: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, 50m/c, or 87c. For every additional Ten Words, 25m/c, or 41c. GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, from Central Telegraph Station, 87 Calle Cangallo, to Plaza Constitucion, 10m/c. From Central Telegraph Station to the South BARRIOS, 15m/c. From Central Telegraph Station to the other Stations on the Line, 25m/c. Half of the Original Rates for every additional Ten Words. Messages delivered Free within Three Squares from the Plaza Constitucion, and Six Squares from the other Stations, and for every square beyond this distance One Paper Dollar. Special Delivery Rates for other Stations to be fixed upon at the time of receiving for transmission. The above Rates will be added to the Company's Charges made for Telegrams to or from the Banda Oriental, also to Stations on the Northern Railway. NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF: From Buenos Ayres to Tigre, &c., 40m/c. Every additional Ten Words, 10m/c. From Tigre, or other Stations on the Northern Railway, to Buenos Ayres, 15m/c. Every additional Ten Words, 45m/c. HOURS OF BUSINESS: Week-Days (from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.) Messages for Mail Steamers taken on the Morning of the departure of the Mails from Montevideo for Rio and Europe. JOHN OLDFHAM, Superintendent and Engineer.

DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY AND WATCHES, AT G. KOHLSTEDT AND CO'S, IMPORTERS, 10—MATAU—10.

20, xp.211. THE BUREAU OF EXCHANGE, 104 SAN MARTIN, on the following places: UNITED STATES, ANTWERP, PARIS, GENOVA, AND ALL BRANCHES OF NATIONAL BANK IRELAND, WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN, Buenos Ayres, Dec. 3, 1864. 20, xp.211.

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 2045—EIGHTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1868. CIRCULATION 3000

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Reserve Fund Jan. 1868 £1,145,000 do. Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of posting bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody. Deposits Accepted—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in its rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers. Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places: London, Hamburg, Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario & Cordoba, Antwerp, Bank of Scotland, H. GREEN, Manager. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1868.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice: On deposits in both currencies in account current, 4 per cent. On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 6 " On do. do. subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal, 6 " CHARGES: For Discounts a minimum of 3 per cent. On debit balances in account current, 12 per cent. in both currencies, J. H. GREEN, MANAGER. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1868.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River. OFFICE—118 CALLE PIEDAD. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, President. Jacob Parravini, Vice-President. Francisco F. Moreno, Manager. Ambrosio P. Letizia, Enrique Tomasi, Mariano Cusares, Bernardo Yturrapo, Antonio Dumarch.

TORRES Y SCHICKEDANTZ—Comisionistas de las haciendas vacunas, yegueras, etc.

Estados Unidos 211, Imp. Defensa 179. 25 xp.214. FAMILY WINE MERCHANTS: Port, Very Old: something quite superior. Claret, Do., and of the finest vintage. Champagne, the best imported in Quarts and Pints. A Trial is requested. HENDERSON and MURDOCK, 108, Calle Venezuela.

MARTELL'S BRANDY, Eight Years in Wood, considered the finest in town.

Bottled by and only to be had from HENDERSON and MURDOCK, 108, Calle Venezuela. 66, xp.213. A NOVELTY IN BUENOS AYRES: Claret, in Pint Bottles, at No. 108, CALLE VENEZUELA.

ALDES and PORTERS—Ind. Coepe, and Co.'s Pale Ale, in Quarts and Pints; Bass and Co.'s Pale Ale, in Quarts and Pints; Guinness's Extra Stout, in Quarts and Pints; Barclay, Perkin's, and Co.'s Imperial Stout, in Quarts and Pints, London Stout, in Quarts and Pints.

HENDERSON and MURDOCK, 108, CALLE VENEZUELA.

SAILMAKER—CALLE CANGALLO, 36.

In the above Establishment a first-class selection of toiles, sails, wide sin fondo, covers for carts, water buckets, &c. Carpets can all ways be made to order at the shortest notice, and at a moderate price. FRANCIS QUINTIN, Proprietor. 326, xp.207.

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK, FOR 1869.

ADVERTISEMENTS Received at this Office GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—97. 155—xp.216.

CARLOS F. ACKETLEY, Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker.

Casa Amarilla, Camino de la Boca, Buenos Ayres. 312, Imp.27. BOHM and CO, 65—SAN MARTIN—65.

GRAN deposito de vinos portugueses finos y regulares.

En este deposito se hallan siempre en venta por mayor los superiores gouninos y puros vinos de Portugal como sean: Cabecillas, Caracalvos, Erasmadura y otros tantos Blanco, como Tinto. Anti-colicero Anti-colicero Anti-colicero Los vinos superiores y gouninos de Oporto Madera Jerez Jenerico. Estos vinos son de las mejores y mas acreditadas introducidas en el pais. Acote Portugues en cascos y en tarros Vinagre puro de vino de la misma procedencia. Muchos articulos del Portugal y Espana; Conservas de Lishoa de todas clases. BOHN & CO, 65—SAN MARTIN—65. 357 Imp.11.

THE BUREAU OF EXCHANGE, 104 SAN MARTIN.

Notwithstanding the recent Advance in the Price of Tea, I continue to supply my CONGOU (Souchong Flavour) at \$18 PER POUND, A Quarter-Pound sample may be had for Four Dollars. Those who study economy should give it a Trial. CASH ONLY. C. TURMEAU, 77 PIEDAD, Established for the Sale of Tea by Retail, At Wholesale Prices. 82, xp.210.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.

SUCCESSOR to Spruce & Co., respectfully informs the Foreign Public of the River Plate of his receipt of a large consignment of valuable Literary Works, comprising many productions of the best English writers. Always on hand a large stock of the best French and British Stationery. 108 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO. 47, xp.211.

TO FARMERS, GREAT COLLECTION OF SHEARS, TWINE, etc. TORROBA BROTHERS, MERCEDES and CHIVILCOY, 138 xp.216.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$400 M/c and \$116 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall be at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which payment of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit. The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run, it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full. The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches: DOLORÉS, SAN NICOLAS, LOBOS, SALTO, CHIVILCOY, MERCEDES, BARADERO, AZUL. The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes. LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. The Bank lends to artisans and operatives sums from twenty to one hundred dollars, on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature. CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses. 2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values. 3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of the credit. 4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable pro and contra. 5th. Each account shall be liquidated every 60 days. 6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited. The further notice the rates shall be as follows: Balance in favor of customers, 2 " favor of customers, 2 " RATES OF INTEREST. ALLOWS—To private depositors, 6 per cent. per annum m/c. Do., do., 6 per cent. do., do. To private depositors, 2 per cent. per annum do. do., do., do. CHARGES—Discounts in currency, 8 per cent. per annum. Do., specie, E. V. ZAMUDIO, SECRETARY. Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

THE PAIN KILLER.

The Pain Killer is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old. The Pain Killer is both an Internal and External Remedy. The Pain Killer should be used at the first manifestation of Cold or Cough. The Pain Killer—Don't fail to keep it in the house ready for use. The Pain Killer is good for Sprains and. Try it. The Pain Killer cures the Toothache. The Pain Killer is a favorite with all classes. The Pain Killer will cure Cholera. The Pain Killer will cure Cholera Morbus. The Pain Killer will cure Dyspepsia. The Pain Killer in the Great Family Medicine-china of the age. The Pain Killer Can be bought of your Druggist. The Pain Killer will cure Painter's Colic. The Pain Killer will cure Scalds and Burns. The Pain Killer Has the Verdict of the People in its favor. The Pain Killer Gives Universal Satisfaction. The Pain Killer—Beware of Imitations and cheap imitations. The Pain Killer is almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease, than any other remedy, or over the most eminent or skillful Physicians in India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considered, by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, A SURE REMEDY. The Pain Killer—each bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use. The Pain Killer is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines. 269, xp.220.

PERRY DAVIS and SON, PROPRIETORS.

74 High Street, Providence, R. I. 380 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada East. 71 Southampton Row, London, Eng. Agents in Buenos Ayres: JOHN PERRY and SON, Calle Defensa 9 and 11. 295, xp.01.

CHAPMAN, CALLENDER, AND COMPANY, ENGLISH WAREHOUSEMEN.

No. 210, CALLE MISIONES, AND No. 160, CALLE DE SARANDI, MONTEVIDEO. 295, xp.01.

CARRERAS EN BELGRANO A BENEFICIO DE LA ASOCIACION CIVIL DE LOS EMPLEADOS DEL MAR Y DE LA PESQUERIA.

1. Carrera a las 4 de la tarde una vuelta. Carrera "Adicionales"—Para caballos de silla, heranos de 4 patas. Entrada 20 pesos, premio 100 pesos, premio 150 lbs. 2. Carrera a las 5 y media de la tarde, una vuelta. Carrera "Velocidad"—para todo caballo. Entrada 200 pesos, premio 350 pesos, 150 libras. Carrera "Destino"—Para caballos que no han corrido en reuniones anteriores. Entrada 300 pesos, premio 300 pesos, premio 150 libras. 3. Carrera a las 5 y media de la tarde, una vuelta. Carrera "Belgrano"—Para todo caballo. Entrada 600 pesos, premio 3000, peso 145 libras. 4. Carrera a las 6 de la tarde, tres vueltas. Carrera "Florencia"—Para todo caballo. Entrada 500 pesos, premio 5000 pesos, peso 145 libras. 5. Carrera a las 6 y media de la tarde, dos vueltas. Carrera "La Estrangera"—Para todo caballo con cinco saltos; entrada 200 pesos, premio 2,000 pesos, peso 160 libras. Los caballos de raza pura, llevaran doce libras extra, menos en las carreras de velocidad, en la que podran correr con el peso establecido en ellas. Se observaran los reglamentos en la Asociacion Argentina. LA COMISION. xp.217.

"LA ESTRELLA" ARGENTINE GUANO MANURE, FOR AGRICULTURE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS [Sanctioned by Decree of National Government, October 24th, 1865. Also by the Provincial Executive, dated 23rd of same Month and Year.] MANAGING COMMITTEE. PRESIDENT: Don Antonio Dumarch. VICE-PRESIDENT: Don Enrique Acha. DIRECTOR: Don Eduardo Lumb. " Don José Martinez de Hoz. " Don Francisco Bustamante. " Don Manuel de Zumaran. DIRECTOR GENERAL: Don Francisco F. Moreno. INSPECTOR: Guillermo Schneider.

The Company insures against Fire on very small Premiums. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether private or industrial. Goods in Customs Deposit may be likewise insured. Insurers in this Company contract no other obligation than the payment of the stipulated Premium on the Policies, the Company being only responsible for such injuries as they may suffer from Fire. Among the general conditions of the Policy, there is one of particular advantage to Mortgage Creditors. The Company offers the following Rewards: \$1.10 To the first loss ready to lend assistance. \$2.20 To the second do. \$3.30 To the first fire of water. \$4 To each of the five succeeding pipes Which run to the Fire of any Edificio or Property Insured in "THE ESTRELLA," on making known his choice of the Reward, or a Certificate issued by the Police authorities to such as shall have assisted at the mishap. The Company will also give a Reward of \$4 to whoever shall present to the Office of the Municipal to behead of any Fire within the Municipal to any of the Country Agents.

ENGLISH CHURCH—Persons requiring Sitings in this Church, will please apply to the undersigned at the Scotch School, Calle Las Piedras, between Twelve and One any day, except Saturday.—Augustus Powell. 106, Imp.214.

TURMEAU, 77 PIEDAD—77.

Established for the Sale of Tea by Retail, At Wholesale Prices. CASH ONLY. 82, xp.210.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLendid INVESTMENT FOR THE CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c. GOVERNMENT DEBTS: Sr. Don José Maria Cantillo. COMITTEE: Sr. Don Victor Martinez. Sr. Eduardo T. Muñal. Sr. Francisco Alcobendas. Sr. Hugo Brungo. Sr. Examinador. DIRECTOR GENERAL: Don Francisco F. Moreno. OFFICE: 118, CALLE PIEDAD (Upstairs).

POSITION OF THE COMPANY, MARCH 1st, 1868.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL: Hard Dollars, 2,730,865.69. No. of Policies, 2,944 Securities, \$1,838,920.41 It is to be admitted that "Money makes money" the object of "LA BIENHECHORA" could not be better, since it opens a vast Savings Bank for the surplus or savings of the Public, so that, by the proper employment of these small gains, a moderate annuity, or even annuity, may be secured in a short time. By this means a provident, though helpless, family can husband their small means, and, in the end, attain a competency. It being proved that the accumulation of interest is the most powerful means of augmenting the capital, THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA—an Argentine Company, whose only investments are in the country—holds out to Subscribers greater advantages than any other Institution, by reason of all its dealings being in the River Plate, where are current as large interests as in any part of the world. THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA receives Deposits of from Five Patcones per Annum up to any amount in Weekly, Monthly, or Yearly Instalments. Subscribers enrolled and all necessary information given at the Head Office of the Company, 118, Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.

WILLIAM PAATS and CO., 98—VENEZUELA—98.

REAL HOLLANDS. HERMAN VAN HOUTEN, Rotterdam.

The undersigned has the honor to advise the customers of this old and well-known "Mark," that they have just received from Rotterdam a new supply of this excellent Gin. At the same time they avail themselves of this opportunity to call the attention of the public to the fact, that an imitation has come into the market of "Real Hollands," therefore they added their name to the above label as sole importers, in order to avoid imitations. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 23, 1868. WILLIAM PAATS and CO., 98—VENEZUELA—98. 217, xp.226.

DR. JAMES M. AYE R, H.O. CALLE PARQUE.

From 10 o'Clock P.M. No. 50 & 51 sus conapagnatarios. ZIMMELMAN FAIR & Co. No. 7 Calle Bolivar, Plaza Victoria. 269, xp.211.

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Commission Agents, Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, &c.

44 and 46 Calle Adana, and 80 and 82 Calle Santa Fe, ROSARIO. 44, xp.00.

J. P. WELLS, Wool and Produce Broker, And Commission Merchant.

No. 5—CALLE DEFENSA—No. 5. Monthly supplies of CIGARS direct from Havannah. 16, xp.218.

C. E. CILIA, A. E. D. Y. E. Wine and Spirit Merchant, 77—CALLE DE LOS ARBORES—77.

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The Company insures against Fire on very small Premiums. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether private or industrial. Goods in Customs Deposit may be likewise insured. Insurers in this Company contract no other obligation than the payment of the stipulated Premium on the Policies, the Company being only responsible for such injuries as they may suffer from Fire. Among the general conditions of the Policy, there is one of particular advantage to Mortgage Creditors. The Company offers the following Rewards: \$1.10 To the first loss ready to lend assistance. \$2.20 To the second do. \$3.30 To the first fire of water. \$4 To each of the five succeeding pipes Which run to the Fire of any Edificio or Property Insured in "THE ESTRELLA," on making known his choice of the Reward, or a Certificate issued by the Police authorities to such as shall have assisted at the mishap. The Company will also give a Reward of \$4 to whoever shall present to the Office of the Municipal to behead of any Fire within the Municipal to any of the Country Agents.

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DR. JAMES M. AYE R, H.O. CALLE PARQUE.

From 10 o'Clock P.M. No. 50 & 51 sus conapagnatarios. ZIMMELMAN FAIR & Co. No. 7 Calle Bolivar, Plaza Victoria. 269, xp.211.

HOTEL EUROPA, 59, CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809. Board and Lodging, at 35 a-day, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night. Day Boarders at Reasonable Terms. Guinness's Stout. Beer's Ale. German Beer. Genuine VELLINER and YVORNE Wines. Rhine Wine. Bordeaux Wine. Bouggogno Wine, &c. Sandwiches and Cakes. Every description of English and American Drinks. There is a splendid Billiard-room in the Hotel. English, French, German, and Italian spoken. 168, xp.212.

GENERAL CASIMIR SMITH, AGENT, 46 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

Would interest himself professionally in the Sales or Purchases of Lands and Stock, the regulation of Title Deeds, or other legal Documents, likewise the collection of standing Accounts with Government. 24, xp.213.

CAJA DE CREDITO, 21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Allowed or Deposits in Account Current—Gold or Paper, 6 per cent. per annum. Do., 90 days, 8 do., do. Do., 6 months, 9 do., do. Do., 12 months, 10 do., do. Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market. The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable money. Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1867. 276, xp.211.

ENGLISH CONFITERIA: STAR OF THE EAST.

Nos. 49 AND 51, DEFENSA. 269, xp.220.

ENGLISH TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

Just received, suitable for the coming Season, a Large and Good Assortment of YOUTHS', BOYS', and MEN'S SUITS; WHITE, COLORED, and CHECKED SHIRTS; SOCKS, STOCKINGS, NECKTIES, HATS, and every description of UNDERCLOTHING, for all Sizes. GEORGE ELLIS, 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39. 17, Imp.14.

MEDICINAL BEER.—At last this great Beer has arrived. It is the Extract of Mail. Cod Liver Oil is no longer necessary. This Beer is, that gained the Medal at the Exhibition, has obtained it. All the principal doctors of town admit that this Beer is the best and only real stuff for the inner man. CHRISTIAN SOMMER & CO., 169—RIVADAVIA—169. 367, Imp.11.

SNUG'S SNUG, SNUG. ICED DRINKS.

Gin Cocktail, Brandy Cocktail, Sherry Cobblers, Mint Julep, Egg Nogg, Milk Punch, Brandy Sling, Gin do. (Great, or Orleats Punch, Queen Charlotte, English Ale and Pilsener, Sandwiches, Billiards. C. F. MULVANY, 4, Imp.14. PIANOFORTE TUNING. MR. T. J. NORTON, late of Collard and Collard, and Chappell's, London. Pianofortes tuned and repaired in a first-class manner. 261—CALLE VICTORIA—261. 214, Imp.225.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 91—CALLE SAN MARTIN—91.

Opposite the Exchange (Bolsa). In the Studio of the undersigned Licenses of every description are taken daily at very moderate rates. On exhibition some superior views of this country (vistas), as also a splendid collection of the works of the great Art. Theorvaul, taken from the original in his Museum at Copenhagen. The many friends of the Rev. Mr. Smith will also be gratified to find some excellent likenesses of him as well in smaller and larger sizes. GEORGE HOLTZEISSIG, 222, xp.226.

ENGLISH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 71—CALLE BOLIVAR—71.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 197-CALLE VICTORIA-197

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE. GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

FOR LONDON, now loading in port, the fine British clipper Brigantine, JULIA LINCOLN, 298 Tons.

Buenos Ayres Cricket Club. An Omnibus will leave the Plaza 25 de Mayo, at Five o'Clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing the 1st of December.

COLISEUM.—Se avisa a los S.S. Accionistas pueden ocurrir al Escritorio, C.C. Piedad, No. 108, desde las once a la una del dia, con sus correspondientes coupones, para recibir el dividendo.

Buenos Ayres Cricket Club. A Match will be played at Palermo on Tuesday, 8th December, between the Competitors and Non-Competitors.

RE-OPENED, THE BOWLING-ALLEY No. 70 Calle 25 de Agosto, Montevideo. 179, 1m, n

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD \$30 PER MONTH. LINES INSERTED SIX TIMES FOR \$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.

"Nil Jalis audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere." CIVILNO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Dec. 2, 5 P.M. Fomento shares slack to-day. Wool going up. 32 rls. offered to-day. Large arrivals. Few sales as yet.

Money in active demand. Discount to-day from 12 to 18 per cent. Raining at intervals.

Much excitement in money market, caused by Government throwing out Banco Hipotecario notes at Custom House.

Colonel Martinez from Salto arrived to-day. He is now at Government House.

All quarantine orders respecting vessels from Paraguay have been annulled.

Market for hides, tallow, and wool very active. Bardecas all full of wool. Tallow and hides, slight stock.

Some important sales of building sites in Calle 18 de Julio to-day.

Uncertain as yet whether the City of Brussels leaves to-night or not.

Rain to-day and weather rather unfavorable for discharging cargo.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

SEVERAL months have elapsed since we have heard a rocket fired off in this city on account of the news from headquarters. But, if any credit is to be attached to the news that reached us yesterday, through a trustworthy channel, that Lopez has already abandoned Villeta, and moved with his staff to the interior, we may ere long be able to report the closing scene of another act of this weary and endless war.

The shadow of coming events is plainly discernible in the accounts contained in all the correspondence from the seat of war. The latest dates are to the 25th, and for the three previous days the greatest activity prevailed throughout the Brazilian camp. Upwards of 20,000 men, with baggage, ammunition, provisions, &c., have already crossed to the Chaco side, and Marquis de Caxias, it was thought, would cross in a day or two, to take command in person of this large division, destined to threaten the enemy's rear; whilst the Argentines, under Gelly Obes, are to attack the enemy's position in front; and General Osorio with his splendid cavalry division, numbering nearly 6,000 men, is to advance into the interior, menacing the enemy's left flank.

The continued rains have proved a serious impediment to the prosecution of the various operations connected with the projected attack, and it is believed by some that Marquis Caxias would now wait till the 2nd inst., the Emperor's birthday, to give the signal for this grand move, by which it is hoped to silence Angostura and occupy Villeta and Asuncion.

Others, however, opine that nothing really can be done until the river is lower. The floods have been so great as to carry off many of the temporary bridges constructed over the arroyos, and had passed in the Chaco, a circumstance that renders the advance of the large division under Marquis Caxias, a matter of extreme difficulty.

A few days ago a surprise was attempted upon a guard of some forty Paraguayan. The preparations which were made on such a scale as to lead to the belief that some great operation

was intended, were detected by the Paraguayans, who sloped off through the woods, and only one of their numbers fell a prisoner into the hands of the Allies.

In the upper Paraná the Paraguayans have seized a sailing vessel that was with Gen. Portiño. They also tried by a 'coup de main' to take a steam transport, which succeeded with difficulty in escaping from several canoes sent in pursuit.

The sanitary condition of the Army is better than could be expected, considering that the whole Allied camp, at Las Palmas, is one large quagmire, and the only way to secure a dry seat is by piling up a number of empty wooden cases.

The arrival of Gen. McMahon was looked forward to with some curiosity, as there are not wanting croakers, who predict that he may have some difficulty in effecting a passage to Asuncion, through the blockading squadron.

IMPORTANT TO SHEEPFARMERS.

Burr, or carretilla, has, not inappropriately, been called the sheepfarmer's arch-enemy, and all attempts hitherto to get rid of it have but imperfectly answered so desirable a purpose. Sheep-breeders will, therefore, hail with pleasure the glad tidings contained in the following lines, we transcribe from the "Revue des deux Mondes" of the 1st October:—

"With reference to the margins of the River Plata, where shepherds on horseback tend flocks of sheep, the production of wool has risen between 1850 and 1866 from seven millions and a-half of kilograms to 27 millions. The principal drawback to the use of R. Plate wool has been lately overcome. The fleeces of the animals that graze in the pampas are full of small burrs [carretillas], which are difficult to extract. The various machines invented in Europe for this purpose presented the inconvenience of breaking the wool without thoroughly accomplishing the desired end. A discovery has been made a short time ago that the burrs can be got rid of without injuring the wool, reducing them, through the instrumentality of sulphuric acid, into dust, which is easily shaken off."

Nothing further is said as to the modus operandi, but we shall look forward with anxiety to any further details on this important discovery, and transmit them to our readers.

THE CHIVILCOY CLUB.

WHEN the spot where Chivilcoy now raises its proud head was a wilderness, and no indication existed of its wide streets and commodious dwellings, a wanderer from a distant land pitched his tent amid the bullrushes and long grass that grew there in rank profusion—a minister of God, and a man who, to vast experience of life and no uncommon learning, coupled an indomitable energy of will and sweetness of temper proof against all trials. He was eminently fitted to be the pioneer of civilization and progress in the silent waste of our fertile Pampas. Cheerfully encountering all the privations of the settler's life, and ever ready, by his advice and co-operation, to assist those who gradually followed his example: he had the satisfaction of seeing his most sanguine expectations crowned with success, and his day dreams become a palpable reality.

Angusto Krause is the name of this humble toiler for the cause of humanity, and during the brief time since Chivilcoy dates its existence, his name has been intimately connected with every public enterprise, or material improvement of that now flourishing district. It is true that he found from the first a powerful ally in Señor Sarmiento, who, fully appreciating the sterling qualities of Mr. Krause, made them instrumental to the successful realization of his far sighted views on the rural economy of our boundless Pampas.

We have been led to make these remarks, because we find Mr. Krause's name connected with the proposal of founding a society with the title of "Sociedad de Teatro y Club de Chivilcoy," the statutes of which are lying on our table.

The object of the Society is to contribute to the education of the masses, by means of public gatherings, daily and periodically tending to promote any subject affecting the general interests and welfare of the community. For this purpose the Directory will purchase a piece of land and raise upon it the necessary buildings. The capital of the Society is fixed at one million of dollars, in two thousand shares of five hundred dollars each—with power to increase said capital to two millions. As soon as five hundred shares are subscribed for, the Society will begin operations, and the shareholders will be called upon to pay every two months ten per cent of the value of the shares subscribed.

At a preliminary meeting held by the promoters of the Society, a Provisional Committee was appointed, of which Don Manuel Villarino was named Chairman, Don Emilio James, Vice Chairman, and Don Carlos A. Fajardo and Augusto Krause, Secretaries, the latter gentleman being charged with the duty of collecting subscriptions. A great many of these, we are happy to say, have already been obtained, including besides the most notable

residents in Chivilcoy and its neighborhood, such names as President Sarmiento, Gen. Mite Dr. Gorostiaga, Dr. E. Costa, &c., &c.

The great importance of creating social centres that may tend both to the solace and the education of the masses in our rural districts, and which, by fostering decentralization will lend material assistance to the general progress and welfare of the country at large, ought to secure a widely extended support to the proposed institution, with a view of its serving as a model and an example to other localities.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The forged foreign Coupons are still engaging the attention of Government, and in order to facilitate the examination to which they must be subjected before being paid, an official notice has just been issued by the Treasury to the following effect:—"Holders of Series A can present them for scrutiny at the office of the Accountant General from to-day till the 10th inst.—Series B from the 11th to 18th—Series C from 19th forward." The object of this measure is to prevent delay to the public, through there being too many applicants at the same time.

During the absence in Europe of Mr. William Perkins, the secretary of the Rosario commission for the promotion of Immigration, the Government has appointed Don Pedro Rueda president of that body, with the view of reorganizing it as speedily as possible. The object of the society is a most important one, and deserves the continued attention of the Government.

Amongst the official decrees also appears the name of Don Roberto Poissonier, who has been appointed Postal Inspector General.

The engineers appointed by the Corporation for the purpose of examining the proposals for water supply, sent in their report yesterday. Mr. Coghlan's is the only one which enters into any detail, the others only confining themselves to the curt remark that no advantage could possibly accrue to the city from the adoption of any of the proposals; Mr. Coghlan is also of the same opinion.

Messrs. Wheelwright, Lucas, Gonzalez, and M. Garcia left the day before yesterday for Rosario, en route for Cordoba, to inspect and stimulate as much as possible the works on the Central Argentine Railway. This great enterprise is expected to be completed to Corfova about the end of next year. Once open to the public a new commercial era commences for the central provinces of the interior.

The meeting called for on Monday night by the "Sociedad Industrial del Rio de la Plata," for the purpose of appointing a committee and other business, had to be postponed in consequence of the storm which broke out on that evening. We are requested to state that it will be held this evening at eight o'clock, at No. 92 Calle Peru—alitos.

The Lujan fetes, always so popular with young and old, are approaching. The 8th inst. is the day fixed for their coming off, and should the 'clerk of the weather' be in good humour on that day, this beautiful suburban spot will no doubt be as crowded as on former occasions. All kinds of amusements are held out as an inducement to holiday makers, and vast preparations are in progress for the reception of the expected crowds.

His Majesty the Emperor of France has just paid a graceful compliment to this country, by ordering that one of the new streets in Paris should be named "Obligado," in commemoration of the battle fought at that place, where the Argentine troops, under General Mansilla, behaved so gallantly. Truly, no one understands better the art of doing graceful things, or turning to account 'trifles light as air' than His Majesty Napoleon III.

Sr. Don Ruperto de las Carreras has just concluded an important arrangement with the Montevideo Government, for the colonization of Paysandú. Any project of this kind is of such importance to the general interests of these countries that we most heartily wish success to the present scheme.

Sr. Don G. Blest Gana, the late Chilean Chargé d'Affaires in this city arrived at Valparaiso on the 24th of October in the Panama. His many friends will be glad to hear of his having safely reached home.

The handsome picture in view at Messrs. Fusoni's, representing the reception given to President Sarmiento on the day of his arrival from New York is about to be raffled for. The painting has been valued at \$50,000, but we have not heard at what price the tickets will be sold—if it should prove a moderate one, the raffle will be a success.

The Santa-Fé Government has commenced taking the census in the Department of Rosario. This is a most useful and necessary measure, and we should like to see the example set by the Santa Fé Government followed throughout the Republic.

rest. The Law Courts close on the 7th for a month's vacation, and judges and lawyers are of the breezy country, much pleasanter than 'town this weather.'

"Toujours can-can va tout rien."—On Tuesday night the entertainment at the Alcazar was varied in a rather unusual manner. The audience having at first obstinately refused to hear Mr. Cheri Labrocaire, after smashing a few of the instruments in the orchestra, by way of giving weight to their decision, suddenly changed their minds at the solicitation of their comic favorite Mons. Colombet. Mons. Cheri Labrocaire came on the stage, followed by the entire company, and a very interesting debate ensued, a gentleman from the boxes representing the public, or more correctly speaking, Mlle. Biôt and Mons. Maurice. Space will not permit us to enter into a detailed description of this interesting oratorical display; we need scarcely say that warmth was the chief characteristic of the wordy war; anything verging on the 'parliamentary' was naturally eschewed, this being a republican country, and we must say Monsieur Labrocaire had the advantage in this latter respect, but we make every allowance for the lady's candidate; for who can keep cool when woman's rights or wrongs is the exciting theme? The running accompaniment of shouts, whistles, cat calls, and occasional scuffles, gave piquancy to the novel scene. None seemed to enjoy it more than some dozen police commissaries who were present, and the more imminent the danger of the peace being broken, the more these worthies laughed, the more cigars they smoked. To our minds, this was the most disgraceful part of the business, every policeman who was there last night deserves to be dismissed from the force, there was not even an attempt to preserve order. We think that Mons. Labrocaire conceded all that the public could legitimately demand of him, through their spokesman, and we hope we have seen the last of these unseemly displays which have latterly turned a once popular place of amusement into something very like a bear-garden.

The robbery we mentioned buying taken place at Messrs. Cohen and Joseph's in Calle Chacabuco, was much more considerable than was at first believed. The burglars effected an entrance at the same time into the neighboring store of Messrs. Daireux, Girault & Co., and altogether carried off goods to the amount of \$500,000. The police by a fortunate casualty learnt that a man of the name of R... hired on Saturday last a store near the Once de Setiembre, which he filled in the of the evening with merchandise from a suspicious source. On proceeding to search the premises the stolen goods were identified by their owners and restored to them. To give an idea of the amount of goods stolen it is sufficient to say they could with difficulty be held by one large furniture van, five peons took half an hour in unloading. The only wonder is how such bulky goods could have been abstracted without calling any attention. At any rate we are happy in this instance to notice the very praiseworthy activity of the Police, and Commissary Lesano deserves particular notice for his indefatigable energy to which in great measure is due the discovery of the culprits and their being safely lodged in gaol. R... who planned and was the chief actor in this audacious enterprise, as well as some accomplices, is a foreigner, and was formerly a clerk in the house of Messrs. Daireux Girault and Co.

Yesterday being the birthday of the Emperor of Brazil, several of the foreign legations and Consulates hoisted their flags.

A correspondent from the Barracas wishes to know who is at present the Lord Chancellor of England, and we beg to inform him in reply that the Woilsack is now occupied by Lord Cairns.

One of our contemporaries announces in its telegraphic intelligence from Montevideo, that General Webb left Rio, for the United States, on the 27th ult.

PETITION OF THE RURAL SOCIETY.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 27, 1868.

To the President of the Chamber of Deputies for the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Honorable Sir, The Argentine Rural Society, in fulfillment of the duties which its programme imposes, has more than once laid before you the complaints of the important body it represents, demonstrating the state of misery and neglect in which rural speculations lie, and how closely they are leagued with the prosperity and welfare of the patch of earth we inhabit; inasmuch as Buenos Ayres exists solely on her flocks and herds, with the scanty return from agriculture, practised on such a small scale in this country. The heavy charges, with which rural industries have been of late oppressed, is driving them rapidly and surely to ruin, if you will not detain them on the border of the abyss, which the administrative errors the country has suffered under since 1864 has brought to this entire society. But, if the war, with its concomitant

evils, the electoral excitement through which we have just passed, and many other causes too numerous to be detailed in this short petition, have prevented our rulers from calmly considering the precariousness of our economic state; now that these pernicious causes are being dispelled, the Rural Society, and with it the entire country, expects that Your Honor will hear its just observations, saving all from the ruin in which it is precipitated, and curing the gnawing cancer of fiscal avarice, which withers everything it places its hand on, destroying every spirit of labor and order.

To-day, whilst your Chambers have under discussion the impost laws, this Corporation believes it its duty, availing itself of the right of petition accorded by the Constitution, to ask of you a mature examination of them and a careful study of the economic state of the country—not as regards the necessities of the administration (for these are infinite and endless), but in the prolix and mathematical study of the resources of the country, and of the means of which you think the people could dispose for the payment of the charges with which you oppress them.

In fact the study of this must convince you, that the reasonable limit of taxes has long since been passed and if there are great obligations to be discharged to place us on a level with other nations we desire to imitate, the prudence of the Legislator must convince him, that such cannot be attained in a short period; depriving industry of the only capital it possesses for the development of the immense riches of our virgin soil, but by a slow and sure system adopted to our resources.

Taxes to be beneficial to the communities that pay them, should never oppress industry or clog the natural spirit of labor and enterprise, but should, as in other lands where social economy is made a study, be made rather a gentle stimulant to steady enterprise and daring speculation in native produce.

Our situation is unfortunately very serious; the country tends to the complete abandonment of all sources of labor. Does your honorable body know that the markets for our rural products are more limited in the Exterior; that its present prices scarcely admit of its production; that for the last three years the hand work costs thirty, say even forty per cent more than it did in prosperous epochs; that the imposts, instead of being reduced in accordance, were tripled since then, and the contribution of blood has never been so much exacted as in the unfortunate epoch through which we are passing.

All these evils must naturally produce a national collapse. Capital flies the country, instead of being employed in useful speculations. From producers the laborers who, in despair forsake their lands, become consumers, to the great detriment of public wealth and morality. Thus it is we have so many of this class about town. No one cares to engage in this unprofitable labor, and the community therefore runs the risk of presenting that phenomenon, when all the population becomes the consumer with only a small minority as producers.

The Rural Society could cite more than one example, did it not fear to weary your Honors. It will be quite enough to state, that lands formerly worth \$250,000 the square league, were sold to-day for \$140,000, including houses and plantations. That houses and lands a few years ago so valuable, to-day scarcely fetch in the market \$100,000 the league, including all improvements on it.

Production is detained in its development, and this simple fact should induce your honorable body to devote itself in good earnest to remedy the evil cause, by stimulating the employment of capital and labor, and engaging in agricultural or manufacturing industry, so that riches and wealth may be acquired. If it be true, beyond a question there are certain causes which oppress our industry, and which we cannot shake off, they being so intimately connected with them by a superior decree of Government, there are others which only require slight exertion to relieve of all baneful incumbrances.

On this head there is much to suggest; but for this it would be necessary to change the whole system of economy which we have hitherto followed and combat against ideas and prejudices which have taken root in our soil for over three centuries, without obtaining any immediate practical result. It is for this reason, therefore, that the Rural Society limits itself for the present to ask solely of your Honors the following reforms in the system of taxes to-day established:

- 1st. The abolition of taxes on camp saladeros and graserias. 2d. Abolition of patents on establishments of this class, whose working capital does not exceed \$40,000 paper. 3d. Abolition of the privilege conferred on saladeros and steam factories in the camp, by the second article of the patent law. 4th. Exoneracion from payment of 'Contribucion Directa' on house property in the camp. 5th. Reduction of 'Contribucion Directa' to \$3 per mil.

6th. Abolition of valuating commission in the majority of camp towns mentioned in the petition of this body, on the 13th of September, 1867, and the adoption of the divisions and prices decreed by Land Law, 10th Jan. 1867.

7th. Adoption of the privilege which the country has ever enjoyed with great advantage to trade, permitting contracts and 'pagarias' to be sealed in one month after they have been agreed to.

Notwithstanding the inconveniences which the Rural Society proposes to avoid, by the foregoing dispositions, which are felt throughout the entire Province, I shall briefly mention the order in which they have been classified.

1st. The abolition of taxes on saladeros and graserias, outside a certain radius from the city is a necessity gravely felt. We have from seven to eight millions of increase annually in sheep. The eighteen saladeros at Barracas, and the few graserias in the camp, can scarcely this year, working hard, kill more than from two to 24 millions; none are of a fine breed, and the establishment of such factories must be liberally fomented to rid us of the over-increase, by melting them down.

2d. The Government has done everything possible to solve the problem of public health, so closely leagued with the saladeros of Barracas; nevertheless, the owners have done nothing on their part to cleanse them. Very different would have been the action of the Government and the saladeristas if twenty or more of these useful establishments existed outside of Barracas, which would open a market in live cattle for our producers.

It being necessary to stimulate the spread of graserias in the camps, it is not only just but convenient to exonerate from patent tax, small establishments of this sort, where, in many cases the value of it is one fourth that of the vat used.

Since establishments which tend now to public wealth are exonerated from taxes, justice and convenience demands that a like liberal policy should be extended to those institutions which contribute to create capital and ameliorate our rural interests, directed by men who have left our narrow streets and risked their all in the country at the cost of many sacrifices from insecurity.

3d. The exception created by the patent law ordering the payment of a double quota by steam factories and rural saladeros, of that paid by the industries in this Province. This is unjust and unreasonable, for in the end, capital and intelligence will be forced to take refusal in some more hospitable shore.

4th. The advantage of having our camps peopled with an industrious race, and not mere roving tribes, when the miserable rancho would make way for the snug comfortable farm-house with its woods and plantations, which Humboldt and other great philosophers have proved to equalize the rains and winds, and are consequently of rare value to agriculturalists.

In support of what we have said on the necessity of the rural population having comfortable abodes, I think I cannot do better than transcribe a paragraph from an American author of note, on such subjects.

"There are many reasons why our countrymen should have good country homes; the chief is, that it is a powerful medium of civilization. A nation whose rustic element is satisfied to live in poor huts or miserable, dirty mud cabins, is very much behind all civilized countries in education, arts and all external signs of progress.

If, as we see, in the United States, where progress invades the boundless woods, they are obliged to act thus, much more should we do so here where the desert, depopulation and destitution prevail everywhere. How can it be hoped that a refined people will come and settle among us, as long as the fiscal assess a value on every tree planted and the house built for the comfort of the rural inhabitants?

Spain which is far before us in population has just set a fine example in its wise laws, exonerating from all taxes, not only the new country edifices but also their plantations. 5th. The Rural Society in its Annals, in the annual review for the last year, in its petition of May 14th 1867 will have demonstrated to you the destitution of our rural industry, the impossibility to pay a per mil with which it is sought to charge it.

If our present economic state does not improve by rapid and liberal measures, Your Honor will quickly see the forced liquidation of our camp business, and with it the disappearance of all those sources of wealth from which imposts, taxes and duties have been heretofore drawn. The year before last cattle died in quantities far above the annual increase; strange to say no one troubles himself to breed or improve the stock, all labor to turn them into hides and grease, and sheep are sold from seven to fifteen dollars, whilst improving them or butchering them they are worth 20 to 30 ml.

This marked difference clearly shows that cattle farming does not pay

that the taxes, the high prices of land, and the scarcity of manual labor, will cause many to liquidate for want of saladeros near the points of production. The latest commercial reviews announce that wool in England has no price and that in the Continental markets its sale is so difficult that merchants will not advance more than forty dollars the ar, which price in comparison with the expenses of production is equivalent to something less than nothing. And is a moment so ruinous Honorable Sirs, the time to oppress it with onerous duties which destroy industry?

I might detail at great length the evils under which the country groans, for want of proper attention to its state, and the means of alleviating it from the imposts, if we do not want to be involved in the destitution which threatens to make us the victims of political errors. But I abstain from mentioning evils which we all feel, leaving it to the hearts of each one of the honorable members to remedy.

6th The abolition of the assessing commission is another of the urgent necessities required by the situation, for the present system of bribing the Judge's to overcharge the unfortunate proprietors, and consequently obtain a higher commission, is so corrupt as to threaten the subversion of public morality, of order and of enterprise.

Thus we have the city properties valued at double the rate, whilst in the country they have been set down at thirty per cent over their real value, when they never were in such need of being entirely relieved of all tax. There are, for instance, estancias valued at nine hundred thousand dollars the league, which would scarcely fetch to-morrow five hundred.

Exonerating the houses and plantations outside the radius proposed by the Rural Society, in its petition of 13th Sept. 1867, there remains nothing for valuation but the land which now holds no higher worth than that fixed by law, January 4, 1867.

Such figures, which are within the reach of everyone, and should convince your honorable body, are monstrously high, and where assessors cannot be dispensed with, it would be well to give them a fixed salary.

7th The adoption of the old privilege of placing the seal within a month after the agreement, would be of infinite convenience in the country districts, and the fears of its abuse can only exist in the imagination of the Fiscal, if the proper amendments be made to the existing laws, for it is only when oppressive that the people seek to escape their exactions. Spain, with her army of Custom officers, and host of contrabands, is an example of this.

The objection that all complaints can be laid before the Juez de Paz, may do well enough for town, but in the camp, where often you have to go thirty leagues to the Juzgado, some other arrangement is necessary.

The Argentine Rural Society having fulfilled the duty imposed upon it in virtue of its office, as guardian of the rural interests, hopes that Your Honorable body convinced of the justice of these observations will take into consideration, for the good of the country, and proving that besides representatives of the Fiscal, you are still more the defenders of the people's interests, and can impartially pronounce on what is necessary for their welfare.

Honorable Sir, JOSE MARTINEZ DE HOZ, President. EDUARDO OLIVERA, Secretary.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Most Rev. John Bird Sumner, D.D., was the eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Sumner, some time vicar of Kenilworth, and grandson of Dr. John Sumner, provost of King's College, 1756—72, and elder brother to Dr. C. R. Sumner, bishop of Winchester. He is Primate of all England and Metropolitan. He was born in 1780, and was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he was Brown's Medalist (Latin), in 1800; Hulse's Prize-man, 1802; and where he graduated B. A. 1803; M. A. 1807; D. D. 1828. Having been successively an Assistant-Master in, Fellow of Eton College, he became rector of Maple-durham, Oxon, and was appointed a canon of Durham, 1820, and was consecrated bishop of Chester, 1828, he was translated to the see of Canterbury in 1848. He enjoys the patronage of the archdeaconries of Canterbury and Maidstone; of two canons; of six prebendaries in benefices. The annual value of his see is £15,000. His diocese includes the county of Kent, excepting the city and deanery of Rochester, and some parishes in the diocese of London. His published works are: "Apostolical Preaching considered," "Charges at Chester," "Evidences of Christianity," "Expository Lectures" on the whole of the New Testament, except the Apocalypse in nine separate volumes; "Four Sermons on Christian Ministry," "Sermons on Christian Charity," "Sermons on the Christian Faith," "Sermons on Festivals," &c. Expired on the 28th October, 1868.

