

No. 1259 - Fifth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1886.

Circulation 2,000

MAUÁ BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good securities are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened 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 cheque, part or the full amount at their wish, save 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 or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and Franco, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUÁ BANK CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 7 1/2 per cent.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor 8 1/2 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 7 1/2 per cent.

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

Jan. 1st, 1866.

British Medical General (Incorporated with limited liability) Life Assurance Association

Head Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000 Sterling.

Proprietors for Life Assurances are received, and immediate payment made to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agents in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insures at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.

Sr. Don Tomas Armas, President.

Sr. Jacob Parnival, Vice-President.

Sr. Eduardo Lumb.

Sr. Ambrosio F. Lescia.

Sr. Enrique Fortinador.

Sr. Mariano Casares.

Sr. Bernardo Yrurape.

Sr. Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

To Importers and Exporters.

The undersigned take charge of shipments from England and are also in a position to obtain the highest market-rates for produce of any kind, imported from the River Plate, &c. First-class returns.

ALFRED HILL & Co.

Shipping, Insurance and Forwarding Agents,
64 & 65 The Albany, Liverpool.

36 Milk Street, London.

126—3m 127.

Boca, Barracas, and Ensenada Railway.

GOODS TRAFFIC.

On and after the 2nd day of April next the Boca, Barracas, and Ensenada Railway Company will be prepared to convey Goods from any part of the City to the Boca del Riachuelo; and also from the Boca to any part of the City. Arrangements have been made with a responsible person to collect and deliver all Goods at reasonable rates. Particulars of which, and other information, can be had on application at the Buenos Ayres or Boca Stations, or at the Office of the Manager, Boca Junction.

Buenos Ayres, 21st March, 1886.

138—1m 23.

English Store, 33 & 35 Calle 25 de Agosto, MONTEVIDEO.

NEWHAM & CO.,
Proprietors.

Provisions Oilmans Stores and General Groceries, large assortments of the very finest quality; now landing ex the following ships, S.S. Ledo and Halley, Barque Hawthorn.

Also to arrive by different vessels Martell's Brandy direct from France, a special article direct to our order much finer quality than that usually imported.

Bass's Extra and Bottled Ale, Guinness's and London extra Stout, Amontillado and Dry Sherries direct from Port St. Mary's, Bay of Cadiz.

Cork Butter, Trunka, Stilton, and Gloucester Cheese, First brands of Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskey, Moon Coffee, &c. and the finest Tea ever imported here.

All these first-class goods are offered to the public at a price to defy competition.

104—2m 22.

Hungarian Wine.

A new lot of the choicest qualities of Hungarian wine in casks and bottles, for sale at the depot No. 102 Calle Treinta y Tres, Montevideo, entrance Turner's-shop.

32—3m 10.

To English Travellers.

Engelmann, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this City.

Charges are most moderate.

Wine Superior.

Table d'Hôte on European Style.

Board, with room gas-lights, and attendance, from 6s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

J2.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1886 £100,000 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 depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—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 the rates by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1866.

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 specie deposits on account current, 8 per cent. do. do. for ninety days fixed 12 1/2 do. do. subject to thirty days 12 1/2 notice of withdrawal.

On currency deposits in account current 8 per cent. do. do. for ninety days fixed 12 1/2 do. do. subject to thirty days 12 1/2 days' notice of withdrawal.

CHARGED.
On specie debit balances in account current 18 1/2 per cent.
On Currency do. 24 1/2 per cent.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1866.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—

SIGHT DRAUGHTS.

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from

WANKLYN & Co.

No. 104 Calle de San Martin,

On the following places:—

LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank

IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris,
Genoa,
Cadiz,
Bayonne,
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

WANKLYN & Co.

104—Calle San Martin—104.

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THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
1720.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS,

GOODS, MERCHANTIZE,
AND

VESSLS IN PORT OR IN DOCK,
Throughout Great Britain and Ireland
And in Foreign Countries.

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE

Bonamy Dobree, Esq. Governor.
P. F. Robertson, Esq. M. P., Sub-Governor.
Richard Baggallay, Esq. Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

John Alexander Esq. Edwin Gover, Esq.
John A. Arbutnot, Esq. A. C. Guttridge, Esq.
H. Bonham Day, Esq. John A. Hanky, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq. Louis Luth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq. Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilkes Collett, Esq. John Od. Esq.
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart. Capt. R.W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgrey, Esq. William Bennie, Esq.
John Entwistle, Esq. Alexander Trotter, Esq.
G. J. Monk Gibbie, Esq. W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq. L. Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry G. Gordon, Esq.

Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. I. B. Wileo and Co., 34 Chacabuco who will give every information, issue policies, &c., on application at their office.

89—xp m16.

Diligencias

Para la Ensenada, Magdalena, Ranchos, Chacomos, Dulcece, Moro, L. guna do los Padres, Azul, Tandil, Calle de las Piedras 82.

Real Hollands.

And a small consignment of Genuine Aromatic Schiedam Schnappa just received by

J. S. WYLLIE & Co.
Chacomos

74—xp d14

NEW IRISH GROCERY,

IN THE
ONCE SEPTEMBRE

FEELY, LEDWITH & CO.

Call the attention of their Friends and the Public in general to their well assorted stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, &c. &c.

IND OOP ALE.

suitable for Town and Camp purchases, which we will dispose of at moderate prices.

Purchasers may at all times rely upon receiving good, sound articles, and also a large assortment to select from.

N.B.—Goods delivered free of charge at all Railway Stations and Boat Agencies in Town.

146—xp 23.

MONTEVIDEIAN BANK.

CAPITAL, 1,000,000 DOLLARS.
In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

(With power to increase it)

Office, corner of Calle Corrientes, in the new house of Dr. Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN
Francis J. Hooguard, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Pedro Borrell.
" Joaquin Bolognani.
" John McColl, Esq.
" Antonio Margues.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Banks.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.

LOANS.

Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.

The rate of interest for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:—
On balances against the Bank . . . 12 per cent.
" in favor of " . . . 18 per cent.
Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.

Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.

PEDRO VARELA,
MANAGER.

Montevideo, March 1, 1866. 174—xp o 1

For Sale.

Two steam threshing machines, cheap for cash, made by the best makers and in the best repair. These machines have been working in Chivilcoy. Apply at Calle Victoria No. 334.

66—15p a10

To Let.

In the province of Cordoba, four leagues of excellent camp, well supplied with water, and having ten neat, comfortable houses situated thereon. The owner would prefer trading with a person having from ten to fifteen thousand sheep. Also another piece of camp situated some thirty odd leagues from Rosario, 31 from the little town of Saladillo, and about 11 from Fraylo Muerto; near the principal station of the Central Railway. Apply daily from 1 a.m. till 11 p.m., at 247 Calle Maypu, or at 277 Corrientes.

102—1 m m18

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

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THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

INCOME, £110,000.

LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracos or in Depots, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium varying according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for, Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.

This Company, in which Direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and many of the most influential members of the Corporation of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible security and confidence to the assured.

The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.

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Ferro-Carril de la Boca, Barracas y Ensenada.

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Subscription to the "Standard,"
\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three
times for \$5

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 falsi andeum, nil veri non andeum dicere."
CICERO.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Arno left Rio de Janeiro at 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 7th inst., arrived at Montevideo at five o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th, and sailed for Buenos Ayres at four o'clock on the 12th.

The Arno brings a large amount of specie this trip, over £213,000. One hundred and fifty thousand of which is sent by the Brazilian Imperial Government, consigned to the Minister of Brazil at Buenos Ayres, £21,000 for Messrs. Maua and Co., and the rest to order.

The Mersey having been ordered to be got ready for the West India station, the Arno will remain in the river Plate.

The following is the list of passengers, per Arno:—

For Montevideo—Mr Joaquin Correa, Mr W G Heywood, Juan Cazal Yaquez, Manuel Antellio, Joaquin Delmedo, Mrs Guibermína Best, Messrs Pablo Chuca, John Goodair, Alberto Berger, Candido Lopes Montitio, Bernard Wagner, F G de Oliv Roxo, M F Rodriguez, J A de Azeredo, Bento Pillon.

For Buenos Ayres—Major Lawrence and servant, Captain Johnston, Capt E G Watson, Mr Walter Heald, Mr R Dent, Mr J O'Shaughnessy, Mr Coleman O'Shaughnessy, Mr Coleman O'Shaughnessy, Master French, Mr Green, Mr Jose M Lopes Leis, Mr John Goodair, Mr M Philippe Canova, A L Rodriguez, Celestino E N de Leira, Mr J M Ardele and wife, Mr F Luiz de Souza, Mr Manuel Gomes Pereira, Mr Frederick Beckem, Antonio Robin, Aymar Lampart, Jos Fer Nunes.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

We have the 'Times' and other London papers to March 9th.

Parliament is occupied with various matters including the cattle-plague, army-estimates, railway-bills and other local matters. The abolition of Church-rates passed a second reading, after an animated debate, by a majority of 33; this may be taken as a prelude to the abolition of the Church-establishment in Ireland. The liberal Irish members had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, relative to which the leading journals state that Mr. Gladstone promised them his aid in support of Tenant-right, which is now admitted to be absolutely necessary for the peace and prosperity of the country.

The long-expected Reform-bill is to be presented on March 12th. Rumors were afloat of Earl Russell's intending to resign, but this is authoritatively contradicted. Sir Robert Peel had an alteration with the Speaker, about his motion in favor of the Queen's University, as it is feared the Government intend to grant a charter to the Catholic University. The affairs of the Danubian principalities have also called for some attention.

The feeling about Jamaica has calmed down, but latest advices of the proceedings of the commission show that Governor Eyre has been unable to bring forward any evidence in justification of the hanging of Gordon; the governor was among the witnesses examined.

The money market in London is very firm. Bank interest 7 per cent., with little prospect of reduction. Chile has negotiated a loan with splendid success for £450,000, emitted at 92½, guaranteed by the taxes on tobacco; the others amounted to 4 million sterling, partly owing to the high credit enjoyed by Chile, and partly to the feeling in Eng-

land against Spain; latest quotation, 3 per cent. premium. The condition of the General Discount Co. was ruinous and disgraceful. The Liverpool cotton market is firm; the last mail steamer took from Rio over 2000 bales cotton.

The Fenian agitation continues and such sweeping arrests are made all over Ireland that the 'Morning Star' thinks the Government means to disprove Edmund Burke's saying that "it is impossible to put a whole nation in prison." The 'Star' says there are not 10,000 Fenians in Ireland, but neither are there 10,000 Irishmen content with the British mode of Government. Great alarm prevails in Dublin: 14 non-commissioned officers and 2 policemen have been arrested on suspicion. Some leading lawyers in London maintain that the Government is liable 250 actions for false imprisonment, as the Habeas Corpus suspension-act was signed 10 minutes past midnight on the 18th, and 250 Americans were arrested in Dublin on the previous day.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

We learn by letters from Rome that the Holy Father, in spite of the anxieties and dangers which surround him, is in excellent health. It is stated that the Fenian movement meets with open sympathy among certain Irish residents at Rome. The rupture with Russia is now complete, and a siuple consul has been appointed.

The debate on the Address in the French Corps Legislatif continues, the subjects discussed since our last having been the Temporal Power of the Pope, Algeria, Cochín China, Germany, and the Duchies. The Prince Imperial has been suffering from an attack of measles, but has now quite recovered. Monsignor Parisi, Bishop of Arras, expired on Monday morning. The French Government has consented to postpone the termination of the Extradition Treaty for a further period beyond the time fixed by the notice already given, in order to give time for a discussion of the question.

There is news of importance from Italy this week. The project of paying off the entire national debt by a public subscription is said to be flourishing, all classes contributing according to their means.

The recent misunderstanding of the Russian Charge d'Affaires with the Vatican has compelled his withdrawal from his post. It is now semi-officially announced that the ambassador will shortly leave Rome to take possession of the lands which the Czar has bestowed upon him as a recompense for his diplomatic services. The recruiting for the Papal army is now complete, and all recruiting for volunteers has been ordered to be stopped. In reply to an interrogation from the French Ambassador, Cardinal Antonelli has replied that the punishment of the bastinado does not exist in the Papal army.

The news brought to this country from Jamaica by the last mail is very unsatisfactory. The Commissioners had made considerable progress in their inquiries, and had examined, amongst other important witnesses, the late Governor of the Colony. His Excellency's evidence, which is given at considerable length by the special correspondents of the various papers, adds positively nothing to the information conveyed by the despatches already laid before Parliament. Nor does his Excellency adduce any further evidence, documentary or oral, in justification of the trial and execution of Gordon. It is now admitted that after the riot at Morant Bay, but two white-lives were sacrificed by the negroes during the whole insurrection, and that the diabolical outrages said to have been perpetrated by them on the white inhabitants had no existence save in the excited and alighted imagination of the authorities. In speaking of the castigation measures in which the British soldiers and sailors, in conjunction with the volunteers and Maroons, were subsequently employed, the newspaper correspondents mostly maintain reserve—the evidence on that point being as yet far from complete. Enough however, has transpired to convince the most incredulous that an inquiry was necessary and inevitable, and that its result is not likely to redound to

the honour and credit of our humanity. Even the 'Times' is now compelled to admit that acts of detestable inhumanity were committed by persons wearing the uniform of the Queen.

Spain is by no means in a tranquil state. The 'Avenir National' of Paris has a report that the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo has rebelled and gone over to Portugal, and there have been military resigns at Alcalá and other places. The same journal says Spain has demanded the soldiers who escaped into Portugal from the Portuguese Government, on the ground that they are deserters. It is ominous for the present rule in Spain that the army should be so completely disaffected. Doubtless there will be more stirring news before long. The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies has approved the new railway contract concluded by the Government with Senhor Salmamanea.

We are sorry that the Imperial Rescript just issued by the Emperor of Austria in answer to the address of the Hungarian Diet is so unsatisfactory. In his document the Emperor virtually declines to grant the two principal demands of the Hungarians—viz., a separate ministry, and the restoration of their municipalities. According to a telegraphic summary of the Rescript, the Emperor expresses his satisfaction at the acknowledgement of the Diet that certain affairs are common to Hungary and Austria, and expects that further negotiations would lead the Diet also to acknowledge the necessity for a revision of the laws passed in 1848. The Rescript then states that the articles of these laws, establishing a separate ministry for Hungary, could not be maintained consistently with a proper treatment of common affairs. Article 4, stipulating that the Diet could not be dissolved by the Government before the budget had been voted, could not be carried out; and an immediate re-establishment of committees was impossible. The Emperor and Empress have left Pesth for Vienna. In the Lower House the Rescript has been referred to a committee of nine members to be reported upon. The Croatian Diet has also received an answer, which is not a very encouraging one. For the present, therefore, but little progress has been made in the effort to reconcile centralisation with provincial self-government.

From Berlin we learn that at a Ministerial Council a definitive settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question has been arrived at, but rumors are current as to the possibility of Austria and Prussia coming to blows in the matter. A special envoy from Berlin to Vienna is spoken of, and rumors are also current (says a Vienna telegram) that an envoy extraordinary will be despatched by the Austrian Government to Berlin. The report is that the demands recently made by Prussia are in substance that Austria shall provisionally transfer the administration of Holstein to Prussian officials. Fifty-seven members of the Upper House have presented an address to the King, in which they thank his Majesty for maintaining "the rightful claims of Prussia" in the Gastein Convention, and declare that the Austro-Prussian alliance will prevent any foreign intervention in the affairs of the Fatherland. According to a telegram from Berlin the address considers the strength of domestic enemies to be very small, and stigmatises in severe terms the conduct of the Chambers of Deputies, accusing them of attempting to constitute themselves the sovereign power. The address concludes as follows:—"Your Majesty has received the sword from God for the punishment of evil-doers. We swear to support the King faithfully and with all our strength in any conflict."

The bloodless revolution in the Danubian Principalities has made no more noise. The refusal of the Crown by the Count of Flanders has brought a Russian candidate into the field in the person of the Duke of Leuchtenberg. There has been as yet no intervention, and no disturbances. A project for a national loan has been broached, and received the approval of the National Assembly. The success of the loan appears to be assured, several bankers

having already subscribed for large amounts. The bill organising the Civic Guard and calling out 4,000 men for military services have been taken into immediate consideration by the Assembly. All unconstitutional concessions granted under the late Government have been referred to the Senate for examination. A bill has been laid before the Assembly for the separation of Church and State, and the complete independence of the former. Telegrams from Constantinople assert that the Porte has claimed from the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Paris authority to intervene in the Principalities on account of the prevalent disunion between political parties. The whole subject will, no doubt, be fully discussed in the Conference which is about to be held in Paris.

This conference will be exclusively composed of the representatives of the Powers which signed the treaty of 1866, including Italy. The provisional government of Bucharest has, it is said, asked to be represented at the conference by delegates, to whose advocacy the interests of the Danubian Principalities would be confided. The fact may be noted that the *Wanderer* of Vienna advises the Government of Austria to take advantage of the crisis in the Danubian Principalities by annexing them to the empire. By adopting this course, it says, Austria would at once escape from her Italian difficulties, and the dangers with which M. Bismarck threaten her in Germany. The two Western Powers would be glad to see the exchange of Venetia for Moldo-Wallachia, and Austria could then reckon their moral and material support against the pretensions of Prussia.

According to news from Athens, a sharp despatch has been addressed to the British Minister there notifying that the three protecting Powers have perceived with regretful interest the state of dissolution public affairs in Greece have reached. The despatch, as retranslated from a French translation, says:—

"The Queen's Government, therefore, wishes you to call the attention of the various party chiefs and of public men in Greece to the inevitable consequences of such conduct upon their part. I request you to communicate to them the tenor of this despatch; and, while appealing to their patriotism, to advise them to come at last to an agreement and rally round the Throne to work for the prosperity of the country." Another despatch from Lord Clarendon to the same Minister is said to contain the following:—"In case the King should abdicate, you are requested to follow him, as will be done by your colleagues. This resolution, which will be notified to Greek political men, will prove to them that in such a case the rupture between Greece and the three Powers will be full and complete."

A Bombay telegram, dated February 13, says:—"The north-west frontier is not so quiet as was formerly reported. A large body of freebooters of the Murree tribe have been attacked and defeated. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Jeddo*, from China, was wrecked thirty miles from Bombay on the night of the 2nd of February. All lives, as well as the cargo and specie were saved. The Bombay Government has discouraged the native petitioners in their attack on Mr. Anstey." A later despatch dated 27th ult., says:—"The surrender of the two Armstrong guns taken at Dewangiri is confirmed. The troops are returning from Bhootan. The Sultan of Muscat has been murdered. The tribes on the coast are in revolt."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Vienna, March 5.

It is rumored that Prince Couza has addressed a letter to the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Paris protesting against his forced abdication, and soliciting assistance in order to obtain his reinstatement.

Marseilles, March 5.

Advices received here from Tripoli, dated the 22nd ult., announce that Derwish Pacha had arrived in the Lebanon with 10,000 men. A detachment of Joseph Karam's partisans had defeated two battalions of Turks. Karam, with his forces, was entrenched at Benachi, awaiting the Turkish army under Dorvish.

Paris, March 6.

Despatches received here from Beyrout state that Joseph Karam, whose proposals to surrender were only a feint, has been defeated by the Turkish forces. His partisans have committed all sorts of excesses, but have been dispersed, and the Turks have occupied Ehden. Karam has taken flight.

The 'Avenir National' of to-day publishes intelligence stating that military revolts have broken out in Spain. The garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo is said to have rebelled, and to have afterwards withdrawn into Portugal. Attempts at sedition are also reported to have occurred at Alcalá, and several sergeants had been arrested.

The same journal asserts that Spain has demanded the extradition of the Spanish soldiers who have taken refuge in Portugal on the ground of their being deserters. The Portuguese Government hesitated to comply with this demand.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Tailefer spoke in favour of the amendment to the paragraph of the Address relating to Cochín China. M. Granier de Cassagnac spoke against it, and it was finally rejected.

The condition of the Prince Imperial is very satisfactory, the disease being rapidly on the decline.

3.30 P.M.

The bourse has been firm and animated.

Paris, March 7.

The following appears in the bulletin of this evening's 'Moniteur':

"Recent events in the Danubian Principalities having raised questions which affect the collective action of the great Powers in the Eastern question, it is only natural that a fresh Conference should assemble at Paris. The majority of the plenipotentiaries have already been invested with the necessary powers to enable them to take part in the deliberations which are about to be held."

Rome, March 7.

The Count of Flanders has arrived here. He had a private audience of the Pope yesterday, after which he paid a visit to Cardinal Antonelli.

Bucharest, March 6.

The law authorising the Government to conclude a loan has been promulgated.

A Turkish corps of observation has been concentrated at Rastchuk.

The bill for the organisation of a national guard has been presented to the Chamber by the Government.

IMPORTANT FOR THE U. STATES.

REMARKABLE SPEECH OF PRES. JOHNSON.

GEN. CRAWFORD'S FILIBUSTERS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ON THE FREEDMEN BILL.

New York, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Strong efforts are being made to have Jeff. Davis tried by a military commission.

The U. S. steamer *Narcissus*, from Pensacola to New York, was recently lost during a gale, on Egmont key, entrance to Egmont Bay, Florida, with all on board.

A military commission, appointed to investigate the raid upon Bagdad, exculpates the United States troops from all complicity in the affair. The authorities are determined to punish severely all parties on this side who were implicated in the affair. General Crawford, Colonel Reed, and several others have been arrested for alleged violation of neutrality laws. General Crawford was taken to New Orleans and confined in a fort, but a late Mississippi despatch says that he has escaped from confinement.

A Constitutional amendment, changing the basis of representation—making the whole population of a State, excepting Indians not taxed and persons deprived of the elective franchise on account of race or color, the basis of representation in Congress—has been adopted by the House of Representatives of a two-thirds vote.

The convention of prominent officers in Washington has adjourned. They were called together to consult with General Grant regarding the re-organization of the army.

The House Military Committee have decided to report the bill creating the grade of General (?) in the U. S. army.

The steamer *W. R. Carter* exploded her boilers on the Mississippi River on

the 2nd inst., killing a large number of persons.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means have been unable to agree with the Canadian delegation at Washington on any substitute for the reciprocity treaty, which expires next month. The delegation have returned to Canada and the announcement of their failure produced much feeling there.

A Bill has passed the House of Representatives to tax foreign holders of American railway and other stocks.

There are current rumors that the Cabinet will soon be reconstructed. It is stated that Stanton, Seward and Harlan are about to resign.

The freedmen's affairs throughout the South are represented in a very favorable condition. The freedmen are becoming willing to work.

In the United States Congress a Bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau has passed both Houses and now awaits the President's signature.

The President has officially notified Congress that it would be impolitic to make public information relative to the charges against Jeff. Davis and other leading rebels.

Texas is now the only State under Provisional Government. The Reconstruction Convention has assembled at Austin, in pursuance to the proclamation of Provisional Governor Hamilton, and organized.

A State Constitution for Nebraska has been formed.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on the 22nd to ratify the President's veto message. It was addressed by Secretary Seward, Post-Master General Denison, Henry J. Raymond, and other late prominent leaders of the Republican party. They heartily supported the President's policy, and earnestly demanded the admission of the loyal Representatives from the Southern States to seats in Congress, claiming that the restoration of the Union was now the paramount duty of all true patriots. Secretary Seward claimed that the President was a man of nerve, and that the radicals in Congress were nervous men, that they both aimed at the restoration of the Union, but each party thought his plan the best, and while he apprehended no serious difficulty or calamity, still he thought the Executive's plan the best. He endorsed the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and advocated an early admission of the Representatives from the late rebellious States to seats in Congress.

The Reconstruction Committee are still engaged in taking testimony regarding the condition of affairs in the Southern States. Rumors of Cabinet changes are rife. On dit has it that Secretary Stanton of the War Department, and Horton of the Interior Department have placed their resignation in the hands of the President and that they will insist upon their acceptance.

Fenian excitement continues. Current rumors of a premeditated attack upon the Canadian frontier, and that the English Minister has communicated the fact to the British Government.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which had passed both Houses of Congress, awaiting the President's signature to become a law, had been vetoed by him. The bill aimed at enlarging the powers of the Bureau by establishing military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. The President objected to its becoming a law for many reasons, amongst others—that it conferred power on the military judges, termed agents of the Bureau, in antagonism with the words of the Constitution, which declares that no person shall, except in time of war, be held to answer for infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of the Grand Jury. The President holds that the war is ended, and that the country has entered upon a state of peace. He thinks the act of March last, establishing Bureaus for the relief of freedmen and refugees, still effective. A system, for the support of indigent persons, was never contemplated by the Constitution of the United States; and further, that the power concentrated in the Executive

to appoint military agents for each section is too extensive.

Srs. Benjamin V. McKenna, Chilean agent, and Stephen Rogers, Chilean Consul, have been arrested in this city and indicted by the Grand Jury for alleged violation of the neutrality laws, in fitting out an expedition from this port (which is said to have sailed some time since) for the purpose of destroying the Spanish blockading fleet with torpedoes. Two torpedo boats have been seized, which it is said were about to sail to join the expedition.

The Chilean Minister at Washington denies that McKenna belongs to the Chilean Legation.

It is stated that the United States Navy Department is actively engaged in refitting and preparing its sea-going iron-clads and other substantial vessels for active service.

Semmes, the Alabama pirate, is still a prisoner. Nothing is developed regarding his trial.

The steamboat Miami, recently exploded on the Mississippi river, and about 130 lives were lost.

The steamer Missouri exploded recently on the Ohio river. About eighty lives lost.

The steamer Carter also exploded on the Mississippi. One hundred and twenty-five lives lost.

Secretary Seward, son, and family have returned from their excursion to the West Indies.

General Mercer, who was court-martialed for the alleged murder of several Union prisoners at Louisville, has been acquitted and the General released from arrest.

It is currently reported President Johnson is dissatisfied with the recent ambiguous expressions of the Emperor Napoleon, relative to the evacuation of Mexico, and probably the President will shortly submit a statement of Mexican affairs to Congress, and suggest prompt and decisive legislation.

Memorial sermons on the birthday of the late President Lincoln, took place in Washington on the 12th. The historian, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, delivered an oration before the joint assembly of both Houses of Congress.

A private letter from Juarez speaks in the most hopeful manner of the Republican cause in Mexico.

Continual skirmishes between bands of Republicans and Imperial troops occur with varied success.

It is stated that Escobedo has not yet captured Monterey, but hovers round it, capturing and robbing travellers.

French troops had left Monterey on account of the jealousy of the Mexican troops.

Ruiz, the Juarez Minister, had gone over to Maximilian. He denounces Juarez as a usurper and an adventurer.

Mr. Donald McKay, who went to Europe for the purpose of inspecting English and French fleets, has returned, and reports that our iron-clad navy is superior to all the iron-clad navies of the world combined.

Lyons has sent to the Department of the State a beautiful flag, with appropriate inscription, dedicated to the memory of President Lincoln.

The Austrian and English Ministers are quite indignant at some allusion made to their countries in the oration before the joint meeting of Congress at the memorial services of President Lincoln.

The Department of State has been officially informed that the cattle plague is increasing in Europe.

General Lee has been before the Reconstruction Committee at Washington. His testimony was almost entirely regarding the state and people of Virginia. He was very reticent, returning nothing but brief answers to the interrogatories propounded by the members of the committee.

Gen. Grant has published an order that persistent publication of articles by newspapers, calculated to keep up a hostility of feeling between the people of different sections of the country, cannot be tolerated. Under this order the 'Richmond Examiner' was suppressed last week, but upon the promise of Pollard, the editor, to support the present administration, and to be henceforward devotedly loyal, has been permitted by President Johnson to resume publication.

The President of the United States delivered another very remarkable speech in Washington, on the 22nd instant—Washington's birth-day—and defined his position in very distinct terms. He reiterated the policy enunciated in his veto message, and declared that that policy should be pursued. He advocated the admittance of the Southern States to representation in Congress by loyal men, claiming that the late rebellious States had never been out of the Union. He denounced the radical leaders in Congress in strong and indignant terms. He claimed that he stood for his country and the constitution, that he had always acted, and always would act, with fidelity to the great mass of the people. He claimed that there were men in Congress who had assassination in their hearts and who had incited assassination; but if his blood was to be shed because he vindicated the

Union and insisted on the preservation of this Government in its original purity, let it flow a tribute to the Union of the States. The speech has caused the greatest excitement throughout the United States, and while it is claimed that the President has absolved himself entirely from the Republican party, it is claimed by others that the party is entirely disrupted, and that the Conservative faction will still support the President's policy.

The President recommends the admission of every State to its share of public legislation when it presents itself in the persons of loyal representatives.

A Penian Convention is being held at Pittsburgh, it is largely attended by delegates from all sections of the country.

General Crawford, the Rio Grande filibuster, has escaped from confinement in New Orleans.

The President's veto of Freedmen's Bureau Bill has caused a most intense excitement throughout the country, and public demonstrations of rejoicing have been made in different cities by the Republican party.

The President has not placed himself in antagonism with their party while the veto is emphatically endorsed by the democracy. The veto measure is the general topic of conversation in official circles, and the reading of the message in the Senate was heard with intense feeling by the senators and gathered members of the house. At the conclusion, the demonstrations in the galleries were so turbulent that it was found necessary to have them cleared.

Yesterday was a stormy one in Congress. After a furious debate over the matter the Senate determined to sustain the President by a vote of two-thirds majority.

The entire session of the house was devoted incidentally, though not directly, to the veto. After a lengthy and violent discussion, a resolution from the majority—Reconstruction Committee—declaring that for the purpose of terminating the agitation which is disquieting the country and seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, it be decided that no representatives shall be admitted from any of the lately-rebellious States until Congress shall have pronounced them entitled to representation, which was adopted.

There is still a continued demand for laborers in Cuba and considerable efforts are being made by the planters and merchants of the island to increase the importation of coolies.

A cargo of about three hundred of these laborers arrived from China a few days ago, and additional companies to engage in the trade of supplying them are projected.

Nine thousand coolies were imported into Cuba during last year, and it is estimated that there are now altogether about forty thousand of them in the island; but the mortality among them is very heavy in that climate. Some of the Havana papers speak of the course of the United States officers in seizing in New York the alleged Chilean privateer Meteor as affording a convincing proof of the sincere neutrality of our government in the war between Chile and Spain.

A large number of French soldiers, whose term of service had expired, reached Havana from Mexico on the 7th inst., on their way home.

Three additional small victories of the imperial troops, the surrender to them of the town of Papautla and the pacification of the Sierra del Norte are recorded; but it is evident that Maximilian's enemies still give his soldiers plenty to do, and that order is far from being established in the dominions over which he claims to exercise control.

A detachment of his troops had been defeated near Tlahuan-tepec by Porfirio Diaz. Guerrillas and parties of armed republicans still swarm along the principal highways, and are continually swooping down on imperialists and travellers. A band of them recently captured a mail coach between Saltillo and San Luis, and got possession of imperial despatches 'en route' from the capital to Monterey.

The inhabitants of Chihuahua have been disarmed by the imperialists. A firm has received from Maximilian's government the exclusive privilege of constructing and running for seventy-five years a railroad from Matamoros to the Pacific. It was reported that Langlais, the financier sent out to Maximilian by Napoleon, had succeeded in dividing a scheme to make the imperial revenues meet the expenditures.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

The English steamer 'Arno,' with the European mails, flooded us with news yesterday. As she brought nearly a quarter of a million in gold, good news for wool and hides, and also several friends who have been away, she was a welcome arrival. But the most stirring news of the day is that about the Peruvian iron-clads, which will be found in another column. The whole Spanish marine in the River Plate is now thrown idle, as even in case of changing flags it is probable the Peruvians will destroy them. The 'Huascar' carries two enormous Armstrong guns, and is alone more than a match for all the Spanish war-vessels in the River Plate.

The supplemental mail for the French packet leaves to-day for Porteira. The Carmel leaves Montevideo for Rio on Sunday morning.

Our list of the candidates for the post of Governor has gone the round of all the newspapers. Another meeting was held on Thursday, and we hear Mr. Adolpho Alsina has now 22 votes.

On Thursday a terrible accident, happily unattended with loss of life, occurred on the Western Railway; the engine was knocked off the line by a bullock, the passenger-cars were also driven off, and one of them smashed up, but no one hurt; the accident occurred between Moron and Merlo.

The Austria, Captain Tavernier, with a number of passengers for Buenos Ayres, left Liverpool on the 20th Feb.; this is one of the well-known traders with this port.

Captain Watson, Second Secretary of the British Legation, arrived yesterday in the packet. Mr. Edwards, the new Minister, comes out in next packet.

A Spanish gentleman received a letter by the Chilean mail yesterday which states that Valparaiso was being bombarded; in the newspapers (dates 24th) there is nothing about it, but a very serious change in the attitude of River Plate affairs seems loomed in the distance. Chile and Peru have despatched a special Minister to Paraguay to invite Lopez to join them, and the Chilean papers state that if Paraguay unites with them they will probably declare war against this country and Brazil. It behoves the allies to make every effort to conclude the war, as delays are dangerous, and if Humaita holds out another six months there may be another Richmond in the field.

The Recife is to leave to-day with our distinguished friend Don Andreas Lamas, for Rio Janeiro. We wish him a pleasant voyage.

The packet brought out in gold: For the Brazilian Minister £150,000. Mana Bank 24,000. Mr. Golding 1,000. Sundry parties 38,000. £213,000.

Land has fallen in price greatly in the partido of Giles. We heard yesterday of four square leagues of land in that partido offered for sale at four hundred thousand dollars per league; last year the price of these lands was one million per league.

In San Antonio de Areco some sales of sheep have been effected. English flocks at \$25 per, which seems to us monstrously cheap.

Yesterday we had a visit from a gentleman a resident of Patagones, who gave us some further details respecting the English colony in Chupar: he states that Commander Murgas with several of the neighbours recently made a trip to the Colony, which he represents as in a most discontented state, no peones from Patagones can be obtained, no matter what wages the colonists offer.

The land selected is by no means the best and it is every way probable that before long the colony will change quarters. The distance from Patagones to Chupar by water is only 6 hours, but by land it is several days' journey. A Swiss naturalist has recently paid a visit to Patagones, and proceeded by land to visit the colony but before he got half way, so superhuman were the hardships of the road that he had to return, even the very horses which he took with him had to be killed for food.

Mr. A. states that if there was regular steam-communication with Buenos Ayres, Patagones would go ahead wonderfully but at present the place is in statu quo. The wheat crop this year is splendid, better than any previous year, but the freights and charges enormous; the ship captains charge freight to Buenos Ayres fifteen dollars per fanega, and the peones for putting it on board two dollars per fanega, which is altogether too high.

We hear that Sr. Galvan, who purchased the steamer Virago, has already, in the charters he has effected with the Brazilians, made the cost of the steamers; the Virago cost 62,000 pts., and he rented her to the Brazilians at 10,000 pts. per month. She is now some 7 months rented: this is one of the best business we have heard of during the war.

It is said that the monthly cost of purveying for the Argentine army is about ten thousand ounces, but this does not include the soldiers pay, but merely the food, &c. supplied the Argentine soldiers each month.

Fusion's house in Calle Cangallo is now all but finished; the land upon which the house is built belongs to Sr. Balearce, but we hear that by the terms of the contract the house at the expiration of the lease which is for 20 years reverts to the head landlord or owner of the site.

The greatest novelty of the day is the proposed scheme being got up by some of the Gas Directors to vote salaries at the next meeting to each of

the new Directors. Such an outrageous innovation will of course meet with the most decided opposition from the shareholders, and we feel confident will be thrown out. The Gas Directors have positively nothing to do, but merely meet now and then pro forma. The President receives a splendid salary, but he has a deal of hard work.

It has been the dream, hope and ambition of Governor Saavedra to finish the Western Railway before he gave up the reins of Government, but in this he has failed owing to the want of rails: the earthworks are all finished, and no less than six vessels with railway iron are on the way out, but as yet only one has arrived. The election day for Governor is now so near at hand that it is impossible to finish the road in time, but in the month of June at latest it will be opened for public traffic to Chilivayo.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

MAILS FROM THE PACIFIC.

ALARMING NEWS.

SPANISH BOTTOM USELESS.

PERUVIAN IRON-CLADS IN THE PLATE.

ON 'CHANGE.

April 13, 1866.

Paper price of ounces, 84 1/2.

Do. overvalued, 120.

First price of patacons, 23 3/4.

Last, do. 25 8/8.

Cash sales, 45,240.

There was great animation in specie to-day, although the time sales were very limited; speculators for a full find that specie is so low that there is hardly any room for a further fall, still, it seems impossible to drive up patacons—the paper money in circulation is so little that it is difficult to get together a sufficient sum to influence the market. The sales of specie on time sum up to nearly a quarter of a million patacons. The majority of the gold sold on time to-day was bought by an English broker for account of a well-known English house.

The Bolsa king also bought largely; in fact, the general feeling on the part of all buyers is that it is difficult to get together a sufficient sum to influence the market. The sales of specie on time sum up to nearly a quarter of a million patacons. The majority of the gold sold on time to-day was bought by an English broker for account of a well-known English house.

THE PERUVIAN CORVETTES AT BREST.

MARRIAGE.

DEATHS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

SECONDO FESTIVAL.

BENEVOLENT CONCERT AT THE COLON THEATRE.

THE RURAL CODE.

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TO MERCHANTS.

WANTED.

Steamer 'MEMNON.'

Captain WATSON.

AUCTION.

BY THE SAME.

A los Estancieros.

Just received ex 'Uruguay.'

BARRY & WALKER'S.

To Let.

For Sale.

To Let.

To Let.

To Let.

To Let.

To Let.

Rams for Sale.

On Sale.

Dressmaker and Milliner.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUJ AND CO.

No. 103 - Avda de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate...

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

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The Bank of Mauj and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations...

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency down to one dollar upwards.

CONDITIONS.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

CONDITIONS.

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

CONDITIONS.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the bank.

CONDITIONS.

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

CONDITIONS.

WILLIAM LESLIE, P. P. Mauj and Co.

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Pine Boards and Scaffolding. All large assortments of Pine Boards and Scaffolding are offered for sale at very reduced prices in the Barraca Calle Peru No. 539.

Butchers-shop and Wholesale-office. Important Notice to Captains of vessels of all nations. Great reduction in the prices of fresh provisions.

IBIBERNIAN HOUSE. 64, 66 and 68 Calle Florida. (between San Martin and Reconquista). GENERAL CAMP STORE.

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Mensagerias "Las Generales al Sud." Administracion calle Potosi 2694. Los Emprosaos abajo firmados, ponen en conocimiento del publico en general...

TO CAMP PURCHASERS. GALBRAITH AND HUNTER. Bag respectfully to inform their numerous Camp Customers that they have received a large assortment of new goods...

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A chance for a fortune. The undersigned about to retire from business and to absent himself from the country offer for sale their Photograph Gallery with all furniture, apparatus, fixtures, &c.

SOCIEDAD "PROGRESO ARGENTINO." Calle del Correo No. 236 and 238. Branch works at the Boca del Riachuelo, opposite the principal mole (Vuelta de Hoeha).

Be it known to the public. In General, And to the commercial body of the River Plate in particular that Messrs. Harbour, Barclay & Co. hold a charterparty for a cargo of salt, brought by the British barque Bella, of Jersey, under my command...

STEAM-BOAT AGENCY. MATTI Y CA. 30—Calle Cangallo—30. For Rosario and Intermedialo ports. The steamer

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REMADE FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa, calle de Potosi No. 70. En el Jardin Nacional, calle del Callao esquina a la de Arenales.

IMPORTANT AUCTION. By order of the Juez de 1ra Instancia, Dr. Don Jorge Etcheverria, on Sunday 22nd inst at 11 a.m. sharp, Mr. Billinghurst will offer for sale a beautiful island quinta belonging to the testatrix of Don Romulo Frías, and known as the Esperanza Grande.

Chivilooy Camps. Splendid pasture lands to be sold or rented to sheepfarmers in and adjoining the Partido of Chivilooy. The lands are the very best in the country, the grass high, and water so moderate that one or two "puestos" are within the reach of all.

Watchmaker. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and guaranteed at Calle Chacabuco, 144. T. H. Landwehr. 15—lm 42

Lobos Grocery Store. Los abajo firmados ofrecemos al publico en general y nuestros favorecedores en particular, un surtido general de efectos de tienda, almacen, ferreteria y corralon de maderas, siendo todos a precios arreglados y plazos convencionales; farmacia a las personas que tengan que contar con la venta de sus frutos con plazo de un año.

E. MEDLICOTT & CO. ENGLISH FAMILY WINE MERCHANTS. Beg to announce the receipt of a large assortment of fine Spanish and Portuguese wines, by the steamer Kepler.

Carriage Horses of the purest blood. Messrs. Terozo have just received by the English steamer Kepler, lately arrived from Liverpool, a magnificent stallion and two beautiful thorough-bred mares.

MENSAGERIAS ARGENTINAS. 98—Calle de Rivadavia—98. La Diligencia para el Carmen de Arco y Arcofices, sale por el primer tren del Ferro-carri del Oeste, todos los dias "nones" y regresara todos los jueves.

For Sale. A set of Double Harness, also a set of Single Harness, both Silver-mounted and splendidly fitted; makers Messrs. Wilkinson & Champion, Oxford Street, London, harness makers, by appointment to the Queen. Apply between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., at Hotel San Martin, apartment 28. 30—up 48

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Ch. J. Bagley

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

My fears and suspicions, as mentioned in the 2nd edition of my Prospectus of Heperidina, have been realized. SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF HEPERIDINA have appeared in this city and Montevideo, manufactured by liquor-vendors, and it is sufficient to taste these beverages which fill some of our auction-marts, to judge of the difference between my bitter and this spurious Heperidina which is wholly destitute of the tonic qualities that constitute the chief medicinal element of my well-known Heperidina.

Fortunately, I am not afraid that people will try more than once such beverages, and in reality my Heperidina gains credit by such spurious imitations, for only the best articles are imitated. But, for the public welfare, I must protest against such attempts, and bring before the tribunals the daring imitators and their accomplices. Pending their punishment, the public must be on its guard, and see that the genuine article is known by the following marks:—

1st. All bottles must have labels like the above heading with my name and signature at foot. 2nd. They must be sold at some of the respectable Heperidina agencies, as mentioned in the lists published in the city journals.

3rd. The price cannot be under \$300 per dozen, or \$30 a bottle, no anything cheaper must be a spurious imitation. 4th. The genuine article has never been sold, and never will be sold, at the auction-marts.

Ch. J. Bagley

VESSELS LOADING IN PORT

L. SAGORY AND LENNYEUX. SHIPBROKERS. 47—Calle Cangallo—47. HAVRE. BOSSUET—French ship, 313 L. I. I., 622 tons, Captain Cervoni, Consignee, Mr. F. Cabiereau.

ROEVER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. 91—CALLE SAN MARTIN—91. Charles Roever begs to return thanks to the foreign residents and general public of Buenos Ayres, who have so liberally patronised him during the last five years, and regrets that he is now obliged to bid them farewell, on his departure for Europe, per English packet.

ROEVER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. 91—CALLE SAN MARTIN—91. Charles Roever begs to return thanks to the foreign residents and general public of Buenos Ayres, who have so liberally patronised him during the last five years, and regrets that he is now obliged to bid them farewell, on his departure for Europe, per English packet.