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The Standard.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

Montevideo, Jan. 26, 1867.

The ss. Ada has arrived direct from Liverpool, bringing dates up to 15th December. No news.

The French packet is expected here to-morrow.

People are talking of the Yankee intervention.

Excessive heat.

THE CRUDOS IN CORDOVA.

The address of Doctor Laque, the new Governor of Cordova, which we published yesterday has astonished Buenos Ayres. First inasmuch as it is the only Crudo "pronunciamento" which has come to us from the Provinces, and secondly the utter absence of pomposo verbosity, the general characteristic of all such documents.

In bewailing the lamentable estate of things in Cordova, and charging the centralization of power in Buenos Ayres as the principal cause of all Cordovese woes, the terse and well spoken Governor omits to point out the remedy; his speech would have been complete had he stated that the hopes and aspirations of the Cordovese were to see the National Government established at Frayle Muerto, for this seems to us to be what his Excellency is driving at.

So long as the Crudo and Cocido question was limited to Buenos Ayres it was of comparatively a harmless nature, but now that it has taken root in the provinces it assumes quite a different character, and we very much question the propriety of the Governor in courting popularity by so dangerous a topic.

It is preposterous to suppose that the National Government can be else than where it is. Buenos Ayres seems by nature to be intended for the capital of this Republic; the few years that the National Government has been established here have been sufficient to prove that Buenos Ayres, and only Buenos Ayres can be the capital of the Republic; any attempt at change must be inevitably attended with civil war, and a civil war of rather a novel character.

The great inconveniences which foreign Ministers experienced during the residence of the Argentine Federal Government in Parana were of such a nature that we believe if the seat of Government should be changed from Buenos Ayres, the whole corps diplomatique would resign en masse, and even if our Cordovese friends are unwilling to consult the convenience of the foreign Ministers, there are other and serious difficulties in the way which render the removal of the capital from Buenos Ayres utterly impossible and inconsistent with the present form of Government.

The great Crudo party which existed in this city has dwindled to a paltry few, who although steadfast in their opinions on the subject would be the last to range themselves with Provincianos who aim at nothing short of National dissolution.

In the long and angry disputes on this most vexed of questions the farthest point ever mooted for the removal of the capital was Las Piedras, a small riverine port, midway between San Nicolas and Rosario. No one ever dreamt of banishing the National Executive out to the Pampa; until Senator Piñero in last Congress moved that Frayle Muerto should be named the new capital of the Republic.

Now it is a strange coincidence that the Senator in question is member for Cordova, and that since that memorable motion the Indians have made a sweeping invasion, at Frayle Muerto, effecting the most wholesale plunder. We willingly close our eyes to the consequences, had the Vice-President and his Ministers, the foreign Ministers and Charges been settled in that gloomy spot, prior to this memorable invasion; and although we are unwilling to charge Senator Piñero or Governor Laque with any malevolent intentions, still it is a striking coincidence and calculated to inspire suspicion.

It will no doubt interest our readers to learn something of this new Crudo apostle in the provinces, who has come up so suddenly on the surface. Dr.

Laque is a fine, tall, powerfully built man, remarkable for his commanding appearance, of humble parentage; he has forced his way up by his own talent and exertions; he studied in Buenos Ayres at the Medical College from the year 1810 to 1850, when he took out his diploma and returned to his native Province; during his stay in this city he was a great favourite, and for many years very conspicuous for his extraordinary white cloth frock coat with black buttons. He married a daughter of Sr. Aldao, and has enjoyed a very extensive practice in Cordova, where he has of late years occupied a very influential position; during the late Government he figured as Prime-Minister. He speaks English fluently, takes a lively interest in emigration, and has a very wide-spread popularity; he is about 40 years of age, and has always been regarded in Cordova as a man who means well. He has a wide circle of friends in this city, all speak of him in the very highest terms. Under the Parana Government Dr. Laque was one of the Commissioners for the arrangement of foreign claims.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The little steamer Quinto was found a great convenience for the passengers by the packet yesterday, and we hope that liberal support will be afforded her, so that the voyage to the outer roads in whale boats may be a thing of the past. This steamer we understand belongs to Mr. Hopkins, has received this novel name, being the fifth steamer which that gentleman has had in this country.

The French packet is expected in Montevideo to-day; if she arrives we shall doubtless hear by telegraph from our brother editor, who is at present in that city. The most important news looked for is advice from the States respecting the new tariff bill.

Messrs. Vanderveldt & Co. Calle Buen Orden, in view of the great scarcity of lighters, are now building several iron lighters of light draft. This will prove a great boon to commerce as the present state of our import and export trade is unprecedented for the want of lighters business may be said to be at a stand still.

The steamer Cosmos is expected today from Corrientes with Dr. Anarchis Lanus on board; she will bring highly important news from headquarters and as she calls at Rosario may bring news of Paunero also.

We regret to say that on the highest authority we learn that Plot discovered by the govt. had for its object the assassination of the Vice-President the Governor, Dr. Rawson, and Sor. Elizalde, and on the very night it had been arranged to take place Minister Elizalde spent the evening with some friends in a garden in Barracas the prisoners in the carcer were to have been liberated in fact it seems that we were all on the very brink of an abyss, without knowing it, one of the party gave word to the govt and thus the city was saved from those revolting sights inevitable to all revolution.

The British Minister, Mr. George Buckley Mathew, has passed a most complimentary note to Minister Elizalde on the great triumph of the Provincial Government in establishing a fixed value for the currency, which will be found in another column. Mr. Buckley Mathew visited the Governor on Friday, who received him with the greatest distinction. Previous to the British Minister taking this step he passed a private circular to some of the principal English merchants, and took their views on the paper dollar question, finding that the merchants all highly approve of the 'Oficina de Cambios,' he sent this official note, which is a well-timed compliment to Governor Alsina and his Ministers.

The steamer La Place, now overdue, and hourly expected from Liverpool. Importers are on the 'qui vive' for her, as their goods on board in the outer roads might just as well be in Manchester. There is no getting them ashore. The only way now to get goods from Europe is by the steamers.

In Montevideo the arrivals of coal and salt continue. Several vessels from Cardiff have just arrived, and we learn from an English gentleman, that so great is the coal trade at Cardiff with the river Plate, that it is now attracting the attention of parties of high influence at home, who formerly hardly knew of the existence of the River Plate.

Colonel Conesa has not left for the provinces, as was rumored. He is still in town, but it is generally believed when the Buenos Ayres division from the army arrives at Rosario he will start for that city. General Machado did not fly to Montevideo, as was rumored. He left with the permission of the Minister of War, previously obtained. The position of General Urquiza, we notice, is the subject of very long comment in the Montevideo papers, and charges the most unjust are made against him. We learn from our countrymen who come down from Entre Rios, that although the feeling of the people is strongly hostile to Buenos Ayres, and to the continuance of the Paraguayan war, General Urquiza does his best to repress this hostile

feeling, and the very best friend and supporter of the National Government in Entre Rios is Gen. Urquiza. Don Felipe Saá, who was living in this city for some time, has left for the Provinces, and it is supposed is at present in Cordova or Rioja; when here he frequently visited the Government house, and promised never to mix in politics again.

On board the Ponton, where the state-prisoners are, the greatest precautions have been taken; no boats are allowed to come near by the guard on board. It is rumored that Dr. Navarro Viola has sent a petition to the Vice-President asking permission to go ashore to see his clients and then leave for Montevideo. We have not heard what reply H. E. sent.

We regret to say that the Vice-President is at present very unwell, and at times unable to attend the Government house. Providence saved Don Marcos on the night appointed for the revolution, for it seems that he was lying on a sofa, the street door open, and his son absent visiting at a friend's house. A subscriber from Lobos who lives in the Vice-President's house was in our office yesterday and expressed the greatest concern about H. E. We suppose all sorts of version have gone out to the camp.

The vessel in which our new American Consul made so quick a voyage from the U. States, was the barque Sunbeam of Thomastown, Maine, Capt. Samuel C. Dordan; she had not a spar yard or sail injured on the voyage.

Callicura has written to his brother Cacique Coliqueo, complaining of the robberies committed by runaway gauchos beyond the frontier, and telling him to beware that the yerba he receives is not poisoned. "If they ask you (he concludes) to go to Paraguay, do not be such a fool, for most people get killed there."

We hear on good authority that a force of about 1,000 men, mostly Belgians, is shortly expected in the River Plate from Europe, having been enlisted there by the Argentine agent.

Yesterday the distinguished Brazilian Minister Dr. Octaviano paid our museum a visit. H. E. leaves about the middle of the month for Rio Janeiro; as yet his successor has not been named. We wish him a pleasant voyage and hope that Brazil will not forget his untiring labors in the River Plate; few men have worked harder for their country than Dr. Octaviano; his presence here has been the very soul of the triple alliance, and when in Corrientes he labored night and day with such indefatigable zeal that his health eventually gave way.

A Scotch merchant in this city expects out shortly from Glasgow a steam lighter for service in this port; this will be a great improvement; she will tow and carry cargo, draws four feet with 100 tons of cargo on board.

The Brazilian steamer Gerente will be due in Montevideo to-morrow; it is thought she will bring important dispatches and a specie remittance for the army.

Sr. Carrasco, a well known Comisario in Montevideo, drew four thousand patacons in the lottery; it is rumored that the lucky officer intends to fling up his post and start for the Paris Exhibition.

The Susan Bernie, which left this port on Friday for Montevideo, has been chartered by Sr. Lanuz, to take up a cargo of farina for the Brazilian army.

Sr. Don E. Castro, who it was thought would be the Chief of Police in this city, has received orders to march with Col. Gorodo's regiment of cavalry of the line.

Last night there was no less than fifteen hundred men in the barracks under arms, and the enrolling still proceeds. The Italians find it necessary to have their Consular protections, as otherwise the soldiers walk them off to the barracks, the serenos are all armed and nightly patrols go round on horseback.

On Tuesday a rather novel fire took place in the Banda Oriental, some bullock-carts with wheat took fire and were completely burnt together with about 2000 fanegas of wheat. As a matter of course it was impossible to extinguish the flames, there being no water in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Cattaldi, the renowned engraver and cheese-maker, gives a grand breakfast to-day in Moron, and has kindly invited us to attend, as he purposes explaining the process he adopts in making his famed butter and cheese.

Watson of Belgrano came in person to see us yesterday. He says that it is no use sending any more telegrams, since they now-a-days are so common. He has excellent rooms and delicious ox-tail soup; but there is something wrong in the time-tables, for the trains run at the wrong hours, and Watson says he is losing money. We advise all those who sigh for a pleasant day in the suburbs to make for Watson's—it is an English hotel par excellence.

The Minister of War leaves to-day in the Cisne for Rosario. We wish him a pleasant voyage. The fire extinguisher will play this evening in the Plaza 25 de Mayo—admission gratis.

Comisario Pacheco has just returned from Ponton, having taken down a long 'sumario' about the prisoners. A supplementary mail for the Arno will be received at the British Consulate on Monday up to 3 p.m.

THE PAPER DOLLAR.

H.B.M.'s Legation, Buenos Ayres, Jan. 22, 1867.

M. le Ministre, The recent act of the Government of Buenos Ayres in fixing the value of the paper dollar is of such paramount importance (in my opinion) to British commerce, by whose members here it has been long desired, that I should fail in my duty if I allowed it to take place without official notice.

Permit me then, Sir, in the name of my Government, who always feel a deep interest in the facilities afforded to British commercial enterprise, and in my own, to express to Y. E. the sense I entertain of the beneficial effects of the measure adopted by the Government of this Province, the success of which has been so materially promoted by the co-operation of the National Government.

I fulfil with much pleasure this pleasing task of offering to the Government the acknowledgments that are due for this just and wise legislation, on a question specially affecting the interests of my fellow-countrymen residing in the Republic.

I apprehend—if I am rightly informed—that the present act is understood to be merely the precursor of a well-matured plan for the reform of the currency, and I feel conscious that I may, without hesitation, assure Y. E., that upon this, as on every other measure of public utility and progress, Her Majesty's subjects will be happy to afford the Government every assistance and support in their power.

I avail myself, &c., G. BUCKLEY MATHEW.

His Excellency Dr. Don Rufino de Elizalde, &c.

Department of Foreign Relations, B. Ayres, Jan. 25, 1867.

M. le Ministre.

I shall remit the important note of Y. E., of the 23rd inst., to the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and I do not doubt that the ideas and offers which Y. E. has been pleased to manifest, relative to the measure adopted with regard to the paper money, will afford the highest satisfaction. I can assure Y. E. that the Government of Buenos Ayres being resolved to omit no effort to prevent the fluctuation of the paper money, and in which it is seconded by the National Government, cannot but feel flattered, as it really is, on knowing that it can count upon the valuable co-operation of British commerce, and upon that of the enlightened agent of H. B. Majesty in this Republic, for its realisation.

With this motive, I remain, &c., RUFINO DE ELIZALDE.

Government of Buenos Ayres, Buenos Ayres, Jan. 25, 1867.

I have just received the communication of your Excellency, enclosing copy of a note of the Minister of H.B. Majesty, in which he congratulates the Government of the Province for the establishment of the Exchange-office, and of your Excellency's reply.

Your Excellency has well interpreted the sentiments of the Government of Buenos Ayres; on returning with cordiality to the representative of Great Britain, the noble sentiments contained in his note.

Mr. Minister, when the Government, having exerted itself to give a final solution to a question of such vital interest for the country, as that of the paper money, it is highly flattering to receive from a person of such a position, not only congratulations for the first step taken with that object, but, what is still more important, offers of co-operation to which the Government attaches all possible importance, and which the Government hopes to have an early opportunity of accepting, because, as I would inform H.B.M. Minister, the Exchange-office is nothing more than the beginning of an operation, the results of which once realised, will be the fixing of our paper money.

Begging your Excellency to remit to the Representative of Great Britain the contents of this communication, I am pleased to receive the assurances, &c. &c.

(Signed), ADOLFO ALSINA, MARIANO VARELA.

THE PAPER DOLLAR QUESTION. The Law authorising the Bank to give paper for gold at the rate of \$25 per patacon.

[How to render the currency permanently convertible, &c.]

To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,

I shall, in the course of this letter, enunciate wholesome truths, which may be unpalatable to some, but in so doing it must be understood that I proclaim public opinion, which in its unreserved guise does not perhaps reach those who need most to know it. The cutting of the 'Gordian knot,' i.e., the definitive solution of the currency question, rests absolutely on the provision of the requisite funds, and on a sufficient 'reserve' out of the same, being maintained in an institu-

tion of direct and individual responsibility, subject to a definite law, in accordance with true financial principles.

This is so self-evident a proposition, that its hitherto practical non-recognition in this country is especially remarkable, and it is not surprising that the non-adoption of the principle is cited in spheres in which credit realises its ends, as evidence of questionable faith in monetary affairs, and has stood to the discredit of the country, at home and abroad, to its infinite prejudice; moreover, the persistent opposition which has been made to the introduction of measures consonant with a sound system, has been generally received as a proof of the clinging, of a still influential party to practices of financial bad faith, the ready available instrument of which is the Provincial Bank in its dependent position, with its 'planchas' for striking off irredeemable notes.

In commenting on the organization or dependent position of the bank, I must claim to be its best friend, as finding fault with that which limits its sphere of utility; and I cannot but lament to see it occupy the position of a constant menace to the country, which it certainly does, so long as it can be made the instrument, at any moment, and by any party legislature of a further emission of irredeemable paper; and it redounds infinitely to the credit of the members of the present Government that they have carried, at the point of the bayonet, against determined opposition, an experimental measure, which it proclaims to be an earnest of a resolve to carry out the principles of good faith.

Henceforth the Government may boldly face opposition, confiding in public opinion, so long as it advances in the track of legitimacy, declaring to pay, and taking the steps to meet suitably its obligations in respect of the floating debts, i.e., the paper currency.

Specie must exist, or be had to represent and convert a paper currency; and specie existing in hands sufficiently and directly responsible, and held in reserve, to a safe amount, can, with immeasurable benefit, be made the basis of a paper issue. It is needed for the application to both objects in this country, and the question is, how is the 'specie' to be had? Many suggest a foreign loan; it seems to come handsomely and temptingly, but I am disposed to think that in many cases the suggestion is made without due reflection, and in others, that the suggestion is an emanation from the 'old levin,' and open to suspicion, as the requisite guarantees to the public are not coincidentally proposed, in the form of an institution of direct responsibility, as the form for its application to specific purposes.

There are more ways than one in which the object can be realised and the currency rendered permanently convertible without an external loan, which should only be a 'dernier resort'; but in all and every case the first essential step must be the granting of a charter or contract to the bank for a determined number of years to be renewed with such modifications as circumstances may require, or the charter rescind, and the concern liquidated in due form. Such contract or charter would, properly drawn up, constitute the back-bone of the credit of the country, and a convertible currency and expanded credit, would be the complimentary results.

I had the honor of presenting to the Minister of Hacienda, at his request, projects for the conversion of the currency and re-organization of the bank, which were published in the Tribuna of 22d May, 1866. These projects met with general approval among commercial men and in financial circles, as embodying true principles, and much of practical detail suitable to the circumstance.

True principles being adhered to, detail must necessarily be modified by circumstances and available elements; and even under identity of circumstances, &c., many variations of detail are admissible, and I will now demonstrate that the same ends (the material ones) can be attained as those proposed in the projects referred to by other combinations, whether more or less satisfactory, or of realization, of course I leave each one to form his own opinion.

The Provincial Bank, a Government institution, has a certain capital, but altogether insufficient for changed circumstances of commerce, the continuous increase of trade, and the conversion of the currency. It barely suffices as a guarantee to its depositors, therefore the dedication of such capital to the conversion of a fraction (1-6th) of the currency would clearly throw over its depositors, leaving them completely in 'de aire,' and this, of course, cannot be; indeed, an effective capital to correspond with depositors' accounts should be augmented, to maintain a fair relation to the Bank's increase of business.

The capital for this, for the conversion, and for increased issue of convertible notes—legal tender, can be obtained thus:—The Provincial Bank allies itself to, or enters into a contract of partnership with, an independent body of capitalists, who provide a given sum of gold, which enters as capital to the Bank, they participating 'pro rata' in risks and profits on de-

termined conditions. To this union of the Provincial Bank with capitalists of direct responsibility the Government grants a charter, or confirms a contract, for the term of ten or a dozen years, in which obligations are specified and guarantees mutually provided. The capital added to the coffers of the Bank—the central monetary institution—through this arrangement let us assume, amounts to 23 or 3 million pats. This, in itself, would go far as a reserve to respond effectively to the conversion of the present currency. But this sum placed as a reserve would be unproductive to the allied capitalists, therefore there needs be some further combination, as the Government will need, besides guarantees, to provide some 'quid pro quo' for the service of conversion. Say then that this chartered Bank issues paper against gold at the rate of \$25 to the pat., as in the present Exchange-office, to the amount of \$400,000,000, or 4 million pats; this, with the existing 300 million currency, would make \$400,000,000. The specie of the Bank would be—

Present estimated capital of Provincial Bank... 2,000,000pats Individual capitalists in association with Bank... 3,000,000 Gold received against issue of 100 millions paper at \$25... 4,000,000 Pats. 9,000,000

Of this 9,000,000 it would be requisite to hold in reserve, to respond to the conversion of the \$400,000,000, the sum of 4 1/2 million pats., leaving a like amount for the general purposes of banking. This would be short by half a million pats. of the combined capitals of the Bank and the associated capitalists, and is barely sufficient for the purpose, and does not admit of the much needed expansion of credit.

Moreover, the whole burthen of the conversion rests, in this position of the suggestion, on the Bank; under its new organization; but the Government—the true debtor to the public for three out of the four hundred millions—needs to take a corresponding part of the burthen. This it can advantageously do, and at the same time give effect to the principle of expansion of credit, in this way: Say it grants to two or three (it may be any number, and to any amount convenient and safe,) banking companies the right of emission, for a determined sum in each case, on condition that they purchase and hold Government securities, in 'Fondos Publicos,' to the amount of two-fifths or one-half of their issue, the said public funds bearing a rate of interest equal to a good return for invested capital; and that they hold a reserve of one-third in specie or legal tender notes of the Chartered Bank. Suppose that the banking companies accept this arrangement to the minimum sum of 1 1/2 million pats. (and issue 3 million or 3,750,000), the amount so raised could enter as capital to the Bank, and respond in part to the conversion. The Bank would then stand and show capital as follows—

Estimated present capital of Bank... 2,000,000pats Product of Public Funds taken and held by the banking companies... 1,500,000 Amount obtained in exchange for 100 million paper, at \$25... 4,000,000 Associated Capitalists' Fund... 3,000,000 Pats. 10,500,000

Of this, 4 1/2 millions would be held as reserve for conversion of the legal tender issue and convertible currency, leaving 6 millions for general purposes of banking, out of which 1 or 2 millions could be added to the issue reserve, and a corresponding issue made. If 1 1/2 million were thus added to the reserve, an issue could be made of 4 1/2 millions, or \$112,500,000, raising the legal tender convertible currency to over 500 millions paper at \$25, and leaving 4 1/2 millions pats. for general purposes.

The banking companies holding their reserves in legal tender notes would, in so far, lessen the probable demand for conversion on the central Bank.

Arrangements embracing the principles of the foregoing, made law, would be advantageous to all parties concerned, and place the country in a position to progress rapidly. Government securities, in the absence of an uncovered, irredeemable, internal floating debt, would acquire immensely increased value, and large sums would be absorbed in the country, in case of need, in contradistinction to unprincipled party struggles—so many of which have caused the true friends of the country to lower their heads in sorrow, and the currency of which is rendered less probable or possible by every step made towards legitimate and stable monetary institutions.

I avail myself of the right which a genuine sympathy for the country gives, to speak and write the truth before all men, fearing not to be misunderstood.

TRADER. January 21st.

INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCE. Amazonas—The news from the frontier is that the Perayans, papers were very hostile in their tone towards the Empire, and it is said that 200 troops, and a quantity of munitions lying at Managós would be sent to Tabatinga to guard against any aggression which might be attempted.

The steamer Tico, belonging to the Amazonas company, chartered by two Pará merchants to go up the Madeira, struck a rock and made two holes in her bottom. To lighten her a large quantity of goods was thrown over, but she was still fast at last accounts. The elections were held at Teffé and the liberals carried them. The day after, however, the news came of the postponement of the elections throughout the Empire until February, and consequently the pleasures and pains of electioneering have to be undergone again in that locality.

Bahia—In consequence of the occurrences at Comisao and the conflict between the civil and the police authorities, which led to the death of one person and the wounding of thirteen, the president had dismissed the municipal judge, who was also delegate of the terms of national guards was to be court-martialed; and those all other implicated were to be prosecuted.

At Montes Altos a rush of people had taken to the mountains in the vicinity, to work rich gold and diamond washings which were said to have been discovered there.

In the same locality the cotton crop was greater than was expected, and was selling at \$8 to 10¢ the arroba. The culture of cotton was enriching the farmers, and in the village, where in 1862 there were no shops, all the trade being done by peddlers, eight shops, some of them well fitted up, have been started.

Minas Geraes—Canon José Pedro da Silva Bemfica, deputy to the provincial assembly, died upon the 1st Inst. at Mariana.

At Campanha da Princeza Dr. Joaquim Gomes de Souza had been condemned to death for the murder of the Baron of Rio Verde.

In the terms of Leopoldina three slaves of the fazendeiro Pedro Joao de Almeida killed their master in the clearings and returning to the house they killed two of his children whom they met on the way. Not satisfied with this they 'broke' into the house with the intention of exterminating the whole family. Fortunately, though fired at, mother and a daughter effected their escape and a child remaining behind was saved by its nurse, a slave who hid it among the bushes.

The murderers have been caught by the police and committed for trial.

Sao Paulo—Recruiting and drafting have been tolerably successful in their results, and a considerable proportion of the contingent lately required of the province is ready.

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

For the information of associations of emigrants we give a summary of the answer lately sent by the Ministry of Agriculture to the application of Mr. D. McCampbell, Secretary of an association of 50 families proposing to immigrate into Brazil from the United States.

1st. In any of the government lands there will be reserved for them such a tract as may be agreed on between their agent and the Government.

2d. This will be surveyed by the government, the cost to be added to the price of the land.

3d. This price will be a half real the square braca (11d: 22 cents the acre), to which will be added the cost of survey.

4th. On making choice of the tract their agent will receive a provisional title, to be exchanged for the definite title so soon as payment is made for the lands.

5th. The quantity of land allotted to each family will be regulated by the association themselves.

6th. The Government will make provisional housing for the emigrants at its own cost, at the place previously designated.

7th. The Government will pay the freight of a trip in which 10 or more emigrants come to Brazil, and will advance passage and food to the place of destination, for those who have not sufficient means to cover the expense of their first settling, the association becoming responsible for the repayment of this advance within reasonable time.

8th. The payment of the land and cost of survey will be made within five years, in three equal instalments to commence at the end of the second year after the settlement of the first families. To secure this the lands and improvements will remain mortgaged to the government.

9th. The price of the passage from the United States to Brazil will be regulated by the contract of June 20, 1866 with the United States and Brazil Steam Ship Company.

The above advantages are the same as those which have been conceded to the several associations which have already sent agents to this country and obtained reserves of suitable government land.

We hope the emigration office of Buenos Ayres will take example by these salutary rules in Brazil.

THE BALLOON OF MARSHAL CAXIAS.

The Diario do Rio Janeiro, January 13th, has the following about the unfortunate Brazilian balloon.

CAMP FIRE AT RANCHOS.

On the 19th inst., at 9 a.m., with a strong north wind blowing, a camp fire broke out about half a league east of Mr. Harratt's estancia Los Merinos.

POSITION OF EUROPE.

The treaty of peace between the Powers involved in the late European war having been definitely concluded, and we are thus enabled to review the important changes which it has produced in the map of Europe.

NAPOLEON'S HEALTH.

I have been informed by a gentleman who has been acquainted with the appearance of the Emperor of the French for many years, and who has seen him within the last few days, that his Majesty looks extremely bad.

Table with 3 columns: State, Pop. in 1861, and other details. Includes entries for Austria, Prussia, Saxony, etc.

political unity of all Germans under the leadership of Prussia; Russia, more than ever aware of the immense advantages she derives from the irrepressible conflicts in Central and Western Europe.

TELEGRAPH TO THE MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Ex-President Murillo and his Cabinet were essentially men of quick perception; and under their kindly auspices several hundred miles of what are destined to become the connecting links of a great chain of telegraphs from Patagonia to Behring Strait were projected.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes entries for Fixed price of Ounces, Do. Sovereigns, etc.

DEATHS.

On the 24th January, the wife of Mr. Charles Edwin Barbridge, the wife of Mr. Barbridge, died at five o'clock, from 124 Calle Venezuela.

DISENGAGED VESSELS IN PORT.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Agent. Includes entries for Brig. Harebell, Brig. Kingston, etc.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Passengers. Includes entries for No. of Passengers, Amount of Freight, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The well-known Fast Sailing Ship LA FLOR DEL D'ALVA, will sail for the above Port on or about the 15th February next.

Los Accionistas del Ferro-Carril del Sud.

Se ruega a los Sres. que fueron accionistas de las acciones de este ferrocarril desde el dia 6 de Febrero del ejercicio de los Sres. H. A. Green y Cia. con sus acciones provisionales para cambiar esas por las acciones de la misma Compañia.

Land on Sale.

In Chivivon four lots—one league, 500 square, 300 do., 200 do., in Los Flores, ten leagues, with 20,000 sheep and 16,000 head horned cattle.

To Let.

At 9 Calle Rivadavia, two beautiful furnished Rooms, splendid light and view; on reasonable terms.

To Let.

A large and richly furnished Drawing-Room with a view of the sea, at 229 Calle Florida.

House to Let.

A comfortable Dwelling-House at 412 Calle Suipacha, with two patios, kitchen, garden, stable, and water supply.

Furnished Rooms.

To Let for Single Gentlemen, at 196 Calle Maipu, 217 [3p]26.

Furnished Room.

To be let, at 86 Calle Parque, a comfortably furnished bedroom, with either one or two beds to suit convenience.

A Splendid Chance for Sheepfarmers.

Two leagues of Splendid Camps (the choice given out of six leagues) not far distant from Hoscay de Santa Fe.

Removal.

Whereas some evil-intentioned persons have of late circulated reports to the effect that I had left the country and had ceased to practise my profession, I now respectfully advise my Friends and the Public that I have not so done.

Apartment to Let.

Three or four comfortable apartments to let at Calle Coahuila No. 40. 80 [1m]10.

To be Rented.

A Good Passage with a small Shop on a contract, in the Partido de Escondido, close to Mr. Bell's. There is a good house, cornices, etc.

To Let.

Two Furnished Rooms, at 124 Calle Pinaralta, 195 [3p]23.

To Let.

Furnished Apartments, with or without board, at 183 Calle Chacabuco [Corner of Venezuela]. 193 [3p]23.

Wanted.

An English Girl as waitress. Good recommendations required. Apply at 122 Calle Florida. 228 [3p]27.

Situation Wanted.

A Young Man who has been some years in the country, and is conversant with the Spanish and English languages, writes a good hand and is a good accountant, will accept of any reasonable salary. Address Y., British Library, 5 Delicias. 208 [3p]26.

Wanted.

A Young Girl to do the Chamber-work of a small family. Apply at this office. 223 [3p]26.

Wanted.

A Laundry, one who thoroughly understands her work. Apply at the Quinta Gonzales, Calle Caseros. 216 [3p]26.

Wanted.

A Smart Boy who can speak Spanish, for an Importing House, to do General Work in a Store. Apply at 18 Calle Florida. 209 [3p]26.

Wanted.

A Cook and Steward for a First-class Hotel in town. Apply at 185 Calle San Martin. 225 [3p]23.

Situation Wanted.

A situation as Book-keeper wanted by a competent person. Address X.Y.Z., 215 [3p]26.

Wanted.

A Custom-House Clerk for an Importing House, must be thoroughly acquainted with the business and able to speak English. Apply at 12 Calle Maipu. 201 [3p]24.

AMERICAN.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Agent. Includes entries for Brig. Helena, Brig. Monitor, etc.

ARGENTINE.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Agent. Includes entries for Brig. Amalia, Brig. Ercol, etc.

ITALIAN.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Agent. Includes entries for Brig. Asunta Gianello, Brig. Camilla, etc.

NORWEGIAN.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Agent. Includes entries for Brig. Caspar Wildt, Brig. Harmonic, etc.

HOLLAND.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Agent. Includes entries for Brig. Saltero, Brig. Plesyr, etc.

PRUSSIAN.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Agent. Includes entries for Brig. Edise Henriette, Brig. Johannes, etc.

OLDENBERG.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Agent. Includes entries for Brig. Helior, Brig. J. P. Piest, etc.

AUSTRIAN.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Agent. Includes entries for Brig. Redento, Brig. Hanoverian, etc.

DUTCH.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Agent. Includes entries for Brig. Janje Berg, Brig. Jan Frederic, etc.

SWEDISH.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Agent. Includes entries for Brig. Baltic, Brig. Nilda, etc.

HAMBURG.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Agent. Includes entries for Brig. Elizabeth, Brig. Boy Bendixen, etc.

DANISH.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Agent. Includes entries for Brig. Johanna, Brig. Boy Bendixen, etc.

As freights are very scarce here,

we advise the Captains to try Valparaiso and the West Coast.

GRAN REMATE DE RICOS MUEBLES.

En la casa habilitada de D. Hector Florencio Varela, Calle de Suipacha numero 192; en los dias 30 y 31 del corriente a las once en punto de la mañana.

REMATÉ POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En la casa que habito el finado Sr. Conde General de Hércules Don José Derote, plaza del Parque, Talcahuano No. 170.

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