

MAUVA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

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 signatures are discounted on conventional terms. Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are kept with Merchants or other parties who prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed under conditions established for such class of operation.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount, at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars 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 France, 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, and the establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUVA & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM. January 1st, 1868. MAUVA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of customers, 5 per cent.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000.

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

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

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, General Agent of the Company. 15, 43. BILLS OF EXCHANGE. SIGHT DRAFTS.

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. CALLE ALIANA, ROSARIO. Iron and Brass Castings.

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 1830—SEVENTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868. CIRCULATION 2500

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000 sterling.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

On deposits in both currencies in account current, 5 per cent. On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 7 per cent.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM. Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Legislatures.

MANAGER—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO. Inspector-General—Dr. Guillermo Schneider. Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.

ENGLISH TAILOR. 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39. JUST RECEIVED. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Goods.

GEORGE ELLIS. 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39. First-Class Coffee of all kinds, and at Prices to Suit Everybody's Means.

COFFEE. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. CALLE ALIANA, ROSARIO. Iron and Brass Castings.

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ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. CALLE ALIANA, ROSARIO. Iron and Brass Castings.

THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL, AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK of GROCERY.

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THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones.

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

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, General Agent of the Company. 15, 43. THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after 16th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:—

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON.

ENGLISH TAILOR. 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39. JUST RECEIVED. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Goods.

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The Central Argentine Railway. On and after the 27th September, 1867; the Trains will run as follows:—

From Rosario, at 8 a.m. From Villa Nueva, at 7 a.m.

Trains meet and cross each other at Tortuga. 146 xp,m23. ROBERT OGLIVIE, General Manager.

Ferro-Carril del Oeste. Desde el 8 de Noviembre de 1867, hasta nueva disposicion, el Servicio de las Trenes sera como sigue:—

On and after 15th of October, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:—

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON.

ENGLISH TAILOR. 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39. JUST RECEIVED. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Goods.

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THE ITALIAN BANK. 109—111 CALLE RECONQUISTA. Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows:—

Accounts current, 12 per cent. charged. Accounts current, 12 per cent. charged.

SAVINGS BANK. Gold, 6 per cent. Paper, 6 per cent.

BANCO ITALIANO. La tasa de interes, desde la fecha hasta nueva resolucion, sera la siguiente:—

DEPOSITOS A PLAZO FIJO. Conventional segun los plazos DESCUENTOS.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & HINNO, 39 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ, 36 CALLE CUYO.

COMPANIA "SUD AMERICANA," 36 CALLE CUYO.

NATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA, CAPT. EDWARD DAVIS.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

RIVER PLATE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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TEATRO COLON

TWO MORE MASKED BALLS
Will be given in the above Theatre,
On SATURDAY and SUNDAY,
7th and 8th March.

Also a Gran Rifa will take place
both nights.
To commence at 10 o'clock p.m.

ARGENTINE BANK

31, 33, and 35 San Martin.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
The rate of interest on further notice will be—
On account current, 7 per cent. per annum.

BUENOS AIRES CRICKET CLUB

An Omnibus will leave the Plaza 25 de Mayo
(corner of Colon Street) for the Cricket Ground,
Palermo, every Friday, at 4.45 p.m., returning
at dusk. Monthly Tickets, \$30; Single Trip, \$10.
T. B. SMITH, Hon. Sec.

THE "STANDARD" MIXTURE

CHARLES TUCKERMAN, 77 CALLE PIEDAD,
148, 1m, 22
BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
23 CALLE DEFENSA.
We, the undersigned, respectfully request all
Subscribers to Newspapers, Magazines, etc.,
through us, to call and pay without further delay
their Subscriptions that have expired during
the course of the year 1867, and as yet not settled
for; if not, we shall be under the necessity of
suspending immediately the circulation of the
Publications.

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY

CLAYPOLE BROS.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 5, 1868.
ELEMENTARY BRANCHES—English, French
and Spanish, History, Grammar, Arithmetic,
Reading and Writing, Dictation, Composition,
and Declaration.

LATHAM'S

THE STATES OF THE RIVER PLATE.
The Second Edition of this important Work,
issued in London on 9th of January last, contains,
in addition to matter of the First Edition, a Map
of the Argentine and Uruguay Republics, and
three chapters on "Circumstances of Colonization
and Physical Conditions as determining the
character of the Vegetation, the Soil, the
Climate, and Social & Political Conditions;
and Personal Experiences;" "Political and
Individual Development and Social Modifications,
resulting from Immigrant action and improved
Locomotive facilities, &c.;" "Apparent and
Real Causes of the Slave Trade, and the
Social & Physical Conditions of the Slave,"
and "Financial Condition, Commerce, River
Navigation, Shipping, Immigration, Railways, and Mines
of the Argentine Republic."
1 Vol., 8vo., Bound in Cloth, Price Twelve
Shillings; just received per English Mail-steamer.
MACKENZIE BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN.
Note.—Some Copies set on hand of the First
Edition, Price \$10. 145, 1m, 22

GENERAL POST-OFFICE

THE FOLLOWING MAILS will be de-
parted per steamer, on Sunday, the 6th
of March:—1. Montevideo; 2. Rio de Janeiro
for Brazil, North America, &c.; 3. Falmouth, for
England; 4. Antwerp, for European Continent.
Correspondence will be received at the Central
Office up to Twelve o'clock, and at the Branch
Office in Calle 25 de Mayo up to Half-past One
o'clock on said day.
F. P. HANSEN, Sec.
Buenos Ayres, March 4, 1868. 28, 6pm, 6

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STANDARD

TO BE HAD AT THE
AGENCY OF MR. HERRING,
44 PASEO JULIO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS

NOT EXCEEDING FIVE LINES,
INSERTED SIX TIMES FOR \$10.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous
communications. Whatever is intended for
insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer; not
necessarily for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil inani aenean, nil veri non aenean dicere."
Cicero.
SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM

FOR "STANDARD."
LATEST FROM EUROPE.
Montevideo, March 6.

The Tycho Brahe arrived this morning,
bringing Liverpool newspapers to the
6th of February, and Rio dates to the
1st of March.

William Rathbone died on the 1st
February, aged 80 years.

The members of the Cabinet are
very busy in preparing for the forth-
coming meeting of Parliament.

A Council was held on the 3rd, and
another will take place on the 6th of
February.

John Bright, M.P., has given utter-
ance at Birmingham to his views on
the subject of education. He is op-
posed to Government aid being granted
for the purpose of instructing any
class except that which is really too
poor to pay for it; and, as to technical
education, he seems very much dis-
posed to despise it altogether.

The adjourned call meeting in re
Barnard's Banking Co. was to have
taken place on Wednesday, but at the
request of the liquidators it has been
further adjourned for a fortnight.

Liverpool Exchange, Evening, Feb.
6.—The tallow market has been steady,
at recent prices.

After a short lull, unaccompanied
with any material depression or heaviness
of feeling, our cotton market has
resumed an animated aspect, and,
with a brisk demand, chiefly as before,
from the trade, the sales have run up
to the considerable total of 15,000
bales. Prices for cotton on the spot

have been rather firmer, and to arrive
fully one-eighth per lb. dearer.

The Manchester advices to hand
this morning are cheerful in tone, and
the prevailing opinion is that the more
prosperous experience in respect-
of the cotton trade, thus far in 1868, will
be continued, and that before the close
of the approaching spring a distinct
and general recovery from the convul-
sion of last year, and the year before,
will be witnessed. The realisation of
this view is, however, in some measure
subject to the course of Continental
politics, and perhaps in a greater mea-
sure to the prudence and moderate cau-
tion of spinners and other operators
in cotton; but from the symptoms
exhibited since the beginning of the
year, there would seem to be little
reason to be apprehensive of specula-
tive excitement leading to any extra-
vagant movement.

New York, Feb. 5.—According to
the New York papers, Mr. Adams has
resigned the post of United States
Minister in London.
Rio, Feb. 29.—Exchange on London,
15 3/4; sovereigns, 15\$000.
Montevideo.—Business looking bet-
ter. Exchange from 45. Gold, 10 per
cent. premium.

THE PACKET SERVICE.

Sooner or later, as the postal con-
tracts expire, the question of subsidies
to the different lines of mail steamers
will be brought before the attention
of the British Parliament.

The people at home have a great
many more serious matters to attend
to, and graver jobberies to reform
than any connected with the postal
service. If improvements are necessa-
ry, it rests with the merchants in the
various foreign ports whose interests
are immediately affected by the mis-
management of the home Government
to bestir themselves in time, or
things will go on in the same jog trot
manner, and commercial interests
abroad may be sacrificed, as in the
good old days, for an extra vote in
Southampton or the city of London.

If the British Government and
steam packet company directors are
slumbering at home, the commercial
community in Buenos Ayres have
made rapid strides, in the twenty
years which have expired since a
regular line of steamers was establish-
ed between Southampton, Rio and
Buenos Ayres.

Many old stagers will remember the
days of the "Esk" and the "Prince,"
and the witty criticism of the brokers
of the period, "put not your faith in
princes" justified by the continual de-
lays of the last named packet.

Since that period we look for the
appearance of the English or French
steamer within a day, at least, of her
appointed time of arrival. But still
in the year 1868, nearly twenty years
after the establishment of the Royal
Mail Packet Service, there is, all things
considered, but a trifling gain in the
time occupied in the voyage.

In the year 1850 we expected the
packet from the 15th to the 17th of
the month. At this day we frequently
do not receive our letters till the 14th,
and never before the 12th or 13th. The
outward voyage still averages 35 or 36
days.

Is this a progress corresponding to
the splendid achievements of the ship-
builders and engineers of the Clyde,
the Tyne, or the Thames, during the
last twenty years? Is this a rapidity
of communication suited to the ideas
of the Buenos Ayres of the present
day accustomed to the hourly telegraphic
news from Montevideo, and
talking, if only talking, of uniting
itself to the net-work of a grand sys-
tem of international, universal, sub-
marine telegraphic communication.

Much more than all that, Buenos
Ayres is now accustomed to the regu-
lar arrival of merchant steamers in
about thirty days from Liverpool.
Very soon we may expect the new
London line to vie with the Liverpool
steamers in punctuality.

The original owners of the Astro-
nomical line, Messrs. Lamport and
Holt, have long since offered to estab-
lish a direct postal communication
with this country, independent of
Brazil, in twenty-five days from Liver-
pool to Montevideo, and for a subsidy
of £1,500 a month.

It matters not to us whether the
subsidy be given to one company or
the other; but, in addition to the lines
mentioned, we may soon have the
Valparaiso line of magnificent steamers
touching at Montevideo, arriving
probably in less than twenty five days;
but we shall still have to wait for the
contract time to receive our letters by
the regular mail.

Many months before the Royal Mail
Company's contract expires a repre-
sentation should be sent from this
port to the Postmaster General, not
necessarily to hostilitate that company,
which has provided lately two noble
vessels for the service, and whose
general staff of officers in bearing and
professional efficiency are beyond
praise. But, either the Royal Mail,
or some other company, should pro-
vide this port with more rapid postal
communications with England. It is
the duty of the British Government
to see to this; and it is worth the
while of the residents in Buenos Ayres
to press the subject on the attention
of the Government as soon as the
proper time arrives.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Lujan came in yesterday from
Rosario, without any further news
from the seat of war. In the province
of Santa Fe although apparently
tranquillity reigns, indications are not
wanting that the fire is only smouldering
and may at any time break out
with renewed vigor. About 30 immi-
grants, swiss, passed up during the
week on their way to Esperanza. A
considerable number of immigrants
from Australia and New Zealand had
arrived via Chile.

We hear from Montevideo that Se-
gundo and Eduardo Flores disembark-
ed from the steamer Picardie on Mon-
day morning, in spite of the Captain
of the Port's remonstrances. They
proceeded to their mother's house,
where they remained in hiding. The
police was warned that people had
assembled there at nightfall, and im-
prudent words had been overheard
having reference to a plan for seizing
Generals Suarez and Caraballo. The
President being advised of this, pro-
ceeded to the Cabildo, and from thence
ordered General N. Borjes to proceed
in person to arrest the sons of the late
General Flores. The order was at
once complied with, and the two
young men were placed under arrest
in their mother's house, with a guard
of 50 men. The following day they
were re-embarked on board the Picardie
for Rio Janeiro—where it is said they
will soon be followed by their mother
and the rest of the family of the late
unfortunate General Flores.

The local newspapers of the sister
capital announce as probable the ap-
pointment of D. Pedro Bustamante as
Minister of Finance, to fill up the
vacancy in the new Cabinet. With
reference to this the *Siglo* says: "This
appointment will be a matter for con-
gratulation, because we find in Dr.
Bustamante the qualities necessary to
discharge the arduous duties of this
post, particularly in the present state
of the country's finances." The Pro-
teus-like capabilities of our South
American statesmen are wonderful—
a man who was yesterday selected to be
Chief Inspector of Police is to-day
thought qualified to become a Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer.

We understand that a project has
been set on foot by the active and in-
telligent Jefe de Paz of Chascomus,
Don Emilio Caydevilla, to found a
school for orphans from cholera be-
longing to that partido and the neigh-
bouring partidos to the south,
where these unfortunate children of
misfortune may receive an education
that will fit them hereafter to gain an
honest livelihood. The municipality
possesses certain funds which it is
proposed to devote to this charitable
and useful purpose, and the sanction
of Government is only required to give
them this destination. We cannot
doubt that Governor Alsina and his
Ministers will do all in their power to
further the execution of so philan-
thropic an idea.

The river Salado is, we hear, ford-
able at some points. Upwards of 400
carretas were congregated on the other
side of it from the impossibility of
crossing it before, and they have
begun to be set in motion, so that we
may expect heavy arrivals in the
course of a few days.

We had the pleasure of receiving to-
day a visit from Mr. Henry Crabtree,
the new manager of the Northern
Railway, who arrived in the Hipparchus.
He speaks most highly of the accom-
modation on board this splendid
steamer, and the attention of Captain
Carroll. We salute Mr. Crabtree, and
hope he may meet with every success
in his new home.

There is a rumor that a letter has
been received in town from Gen. Ur-
quiza in which he says that he does not
countenance the candidature of Sr.
Elizalde, but that he will support that
of Dr. D. Alsina for Vice-President,
and for President he promises all his
influence to the candidate that the
people should elect among the fol-
lowing names Norberto de la Riestra,
Pastor Obligado, Dalmacio Velez
Sarsfield or Manuel Ocampo.

Mr. A. Marcort seems at last to
have obtained the necessary conces-
sions for the establishment of a Banco
Hipotecario with a capital of 5 millions
of silver dollars with power to increase
it to 15 millions, in shares of 100 dol-
lars each. The leading River Plate
capitalists held the list of subscribers,
and are, we hope, a guarantee of the
success of this new undertaking.
Among them we need only quote Gen
Urquiza, D. F. Balbin, Dr. Dalmacio
Velez Sarsfield, D. Juan Carrera, D.
M. S. de Zumaran, D. A. Benitez, D.
M. Cabal, D. A. Lezica, D. Carlos Sa-
vador. The consulting lawyers are Dr.
D. R. de Elizalde and Dr. D. J. Roque
Perez.

D. Carlos Tejedor, who has for se-
veral years occupied the post of
Asesor de Gobierno, has, we are in-
formed sent in his resignation.

A new daily paper is announced to
appear in this city under the title
"Intereses Argentinos." We ignore
what will be its tendencies.

The question of the removal of the
killing grounds to their new locality
seems as far as ever from a satisfactory
solution. It was hinted that the abas-
teadores had resolved upon a strike,
as they are determined to elude the
orders of the Municipality. This is

not to be borne, and we hope the
authorities will see their orders
strictly enforced.

To-night and to-morrow night Colon
Theatre opens its doors for the last
masked balls of the season. The
empresario announces that he intends
to make an innovation by presenting
every person who buys an "entrada"
with a ticket of a "rifa" that will take
place there in the course of each
evening. As all the late balls have
been remarkable for the absence of
any row, and the order and hilarity
that prevailed, it is to be hoped that
the attendance on these occasions will
be both numerous and select.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SARMIENTO.

A powerful movement of public opi-
nion seems to point me out as capable
to direct the common efforts of the
Republic in the approaching Presiden-
tial period.

Two among those who write to me
ask me to say a word in confirmation
of the hopes entertained by so many
—others are anxious that I should
present myself on the scene, not for
action, but as a visible sign.

Whilst I wait, before following the
latter advice, that the march of events
may save the respect to my own de-
corum, which every man of honor
owes to himself, I do not wish to fore-
go the pleasure of saying to you, so
that you may participate it to all
whom it may interest, that I humbly
and straightforwardly accept the dis-
tinction with which I am honored, with
whatever assurances and doubts thirty
years of existence devoted to the Re-
public may inspire into me, with the
errors of inexperience, and the expe-
rience of years and of travels, with
the character, ideas, and passions for
better for worse, such as God has dis-
pensed me, and my own judgment has
not been able to correct. I have a
clear conscience that I seek the good
—and the many years of practice I
have had, the many sides of public
life I have contemplated, the long
study I have carried on of our neces-
sities, and of the manner in which
the public necessities are provided for
of other nations in which I have lived,
without ever having ceased to live of
my own special life, give me a right to
believe, at least, that I shall not fail
to have the means which man employs
to form a correct judgment.

Besides this intuition, or experimen-
tal science, I will add that I feel still
animated by that strength of will that
supported me through many a long
day, which to others would have been
full of despair.

A political programme from such a
man would be without purpose. The
programme is to be found in the feel-
ing that has joined so many opinions.
In one of the experiments of a Repu-
blic which former colonies are making:
with an external war that, like a de-
vouring flame, consumes everything
that approaches it; with the ruin
caused in the interior by bands who
have turned political strife into the
brigandage of the Abruzzi; and while
party spirit is rampant—a voice is
raised from every side, from old and
from young, from the Capital and
from the Provinces, from the University
and from the Army, pointing out as
a token of tranquillity for some, and
of progress for others, the existence
of a man who has been absent for
seven years, without any influence on
the actual state of things, without
party or coterie. Is public opinion
mistaken?

The fact is, it would be desirable
that it should not be mistaken, since
it is the most moral event South
America can present.

It would go far to prove that there
is at last a Republic, that there is a
public opinion which marks out a
road and a remedy; and if the aspira-
tion were to become a fact—that it is
the people who elect—a thing not al-
ways and everywhere certain.

This event would be the first article
of the programme. A Government
created by public opinion with a full
consciousness of the meaning and ten-
dency of its work. Upon this basis
the extinction of civil war, which is
due to doubts whether behind the Go-
vernment there is a people.

The next article is there latent,
and I judge of it from here by compar-
ison. In South America, as I have
found it on the coast of the Pacific,
including the Gulf of Mexico or Car-
ibbean Sea, ideas and politics are not
emancipated in some from European,
in others from French traditions and
doctrines. From New York American-
ism takes a leap to the shores of the
River Plate, and only there the leading
ideas with regard to institutions, emi-
gration, the press are an aspiration to
North American liberty. Only among
us are printed and quoted Story,
Kent, Curtis, and American juriscoun-
sults, it is only we who believe that
religious faith does not establish pri-
vileges or exemptions, since God, in
the distribution of His boons, and even
of the earth itself, teaches us by His
example this disposition.

We have, therefore, an American
ideal that supplies a decalogue which
is a mystery for no one, save for him
who refuses the trouble of learning it.
Our programme, therefore, is to fol-
low that luminous track and become
Americans, as everybody can see it
is possible to attain, by labor, by

the equality of our starting point, and
the following the road loyally accord-
ing to our strength.

The barbarism of our camps is the
rock on which we have been wrecked
from Arigas to Felipe Varela.
That same barbarism exists in all
America from Mexico to Chili in the
popular masses. But there is a trait
in the dwellers of the wide plains of
Argentine soil that offers a promise
for the future. It is that among us
the people begins to have a conscience
of being a people, and it will become
one. In other points of America it has
yet to wake from colonial lethargy.

San, aspiring to give a Government
to the Republic as he, poor man,
understands it, is a thing that is not
comprehended elsewhere. Within a
few years that river will enter in its
own bed.

If this we have already an indica-
tion. The Argentine Republic con-
sumes European merchandise worth
thirty millions of dollars in gold. No
other South American Republic with
more inhabitants has so many con-
sumers. The school will by and by
complete the evolution; after the
school will come labour and we shall
then be all a people of producers and
consumers.

Upon such bases a policy can be
founded. We know at all events
where we are tending to. Nor does
any accident either territorial, histori-
cal, or geographical, favour us. It is
the harvest of seed that has been
sown.

Every step forward that we have
taken was preceded by ideas and deeds
that prepared it, and this makes the
noble solidarity of the party that is at
once civilized and civilizing.

What would be the policy of a new
Government? I, simple individual,
cannot venture to reply to a question
which is to be answered by a Govern-
ment. The same problem presents
itself for the first time in the United
States on the approach of the elec-
tions for President. As in our coun-
try the two great and old parties here
are making war upon one another;
both have at times exceeded their re-
spective limits; both have made con-
cessions and exchanged men and
ideas. The candidate whom deeds
proclaim does not answer interroga-
tions. Perchance because he is
present that he would find in both
sincere supporters, or because the new
conditions into which the country is
entering require less subjection to the
already relaxed discipline of the old
parties. Grant is the statue of si-
lence.

He who has spoken, written, and
given advice for 20 years may when
the time for action comes, leave the
talking to others! Can the habit of
work be a political programme?

If so, that is my programme.
D. F. SARMIENTO.

REVISTA DE BUENOS AIRES.

The present number of this publica-
tion is of more than average merit.
Dr. Vicente Lopez still pursues his
researches into the origin of the races
who first inhabited the South Ameri-
can continent. Guided by the light
of philology, he persists in uniting the
history and language of these coun-
tries with those of the old world.
The identification of the Peruvian
Indians with the Pelagic tribes of
Greece is the very specific object with
which Dr. Lopez writes; and it is on
this account his work when con-
cluded will have some value com-
pared with the conjectures of Euro-
pean authors. We think it worth
while to make the following extract as
a sample of his method, which many
readers will think borders too much
on a search for resemblances and cas-
ual analogies; but all philologists
have been subject to that somewhat
stale criticism.

Speaking of the origin of the word
Kis-hua, the name given to the race
and language of the ancient Peruvians,
he says—"Hes or His" was
formerly written 'Khes' or 'Khis.'
The syllable 'K' is the same as gha,
ge, ga meaning the earth, the mother
of the human race. Hence we have
the Greek derivatives, geography,
geometry, geodesy; and also giants,
sons of the earth; Cy-klopes, or Kil-
kopes, worshippers of the half-moon;
and hence also the word Kis-hua,
an evident aglutination of ghe, he, h,
h, or the earth, I am the son. So
that the word Kis-hua means
literally in Greek sons of the earth, as
Cyclops, Giants, Titans. And who
were the races thus denominated?
Were they not Pelagi? Were they
not also Keshus? Does not the lan-
guage of the latter rise in protest
against the isolation they would im-
pose on them? Do not their docu-
mentary remains speak for them-
selves? And yet there are learned
men in Europe like Ferguson, who
with the Cyclopean and Pelagic mon-
uments of Peru before their eyes,
deny their antiquity and parentage
whilst they affect astonishment at cer-
tain resemblances. There are men
like Pott who are scandalised when
the genius of a Bunsen foresees that
one day philology will demonstrate
the connexion between the American
races and the history of the old
world.

"The academies of Europe are
wanting in breadth and elasticity, and,
above all, are too contemptuous of us."

Their pride is in some measure justi-
fied by their science; but it is neces-
sary to remember that academies
narrow the intellect; and that some of
their science is beginning to reach this
corner of the earth."

Taken by itself, the above passage
would be a very unfair example of Dr.
Lopez's interesting disquisition. It is
chiefly valuable as tracing the origin
of the word 'kishua' applied to the
Peruvian race and language.

The "Notes on the War of Indepen-
dence in Peru" follow that the above
article, form one of the papers relating
to South American history, for the
publication of which the *Revista* is
principally established. The present
article contains an account of the
naval actions that took place at the
period under Cochrane, and is more
than usually lively. But to the general
reader these records will have more
interest when published in a contin-
uous narrative.

The long story of the flight of a
captive among the Indians, related by
himself, is brought to a conclusion in
this number. We found the tale of
his sufferings in wood and pampa
somewhat monotonous, and were glad
to lose sight of him in a rancho near
San Luis.

We must pass over a rather entrai-
nant account of the "inquisition at
Lima" to notice more at length an
article by the editor of the magazine
on the municipal regulations of the
city of Buenos Ayres in the last
century.

It was in the year 1783 that the
then Viceroy, J. J. de Vertiz, first
called the attention of the Cabildo, or
municipality of the time, to the pan-
tanos, the cart-ruts and filth of the
streets. Municipalities will always be
municipalities, and every possible
difficulty was thrown in the way of
carrying out the viceroy's reforms. It
can be said of the Buenos Ayres
municipality, as Mr. Quesada tells us
it was once said of their forefathers in
Spain:—"Los Españoles son como los
niños; lloran cuando se les quita la
basura." The last word we have
declined to quote textually.

The municipal engineer of that day
was one Mosquera, a man of great
intelligence, and Mr. Quesada gives us
some interesting extracts from his
reports. The street which passed be-
hind the Merced, leading to the beach,
was then in such a state that only one
person at a time could cross it, and
with great care, owing to the deep
gutters and holes on all sides. As
there were no regulations as to the
dimensions of veredas, these being
high or low, broad or narrow, accord-
ing to the taste of the citizens. The
refuse of the houses was pitched into
the open channels when it rained. The
engineer recommended the construc-
tion of sunideros, but only as an im-
provement on the old system, as he
foresees the evils which, in course of
time, they would produce. His opinion
has been only too well justified, as
Mr. Quesada observes in the recent
localization of the cholera.

Mosquera affords us a peep into the
streets of old Buenos Ayres, by con-
demning the habit of constructing
steps into the houses reaching on to
the pavement, and of having seats at
the doors of the houses. He suggests
the prohibition of galloping in the
public streets, and not to allow shoe-
makers, tailors, and carpenters to
pursue their trades in the middle of
the streets, under the pretence of
getting fresh air. He recommends the
establishment of carts for carrying
away the 'basura' once a week! We
can conceive, says the 'Revista,' the
filthy state of the city, by comparing
it with its existing condition, when
the cleansing operations are continued
daily. Mosquera concludes his report
with a very remarkable sanitary sug-
gestion, namely, that the streets
should not only be swept but 'water-
ed,' as he is of opinion that one of
the most mortal enemies to human
life is 'impregnated dust.'

Eighty years and more have passed
away since these suggestions were
made. Buenos Ayres has quadrupled
itself in extent and population; but
we are not much further advanced in
sanitary regulations.

In 1790 the Cabildo acknowledged
the necessity of paving the 'corrales,'
as the meat sold in the markets was
of bad quality, owing to the animals
remaining for days up to their haunch-
es in mud, with little to eat or drink.
In spite, says Mr. Quesada, of the
length of time which has elapsed
since then, and the incessant clamor
of the press, we at this day suffer
from the same neglect.

* Contents, No. 66. Autograph letter of Ri-
vadavia to Director Pueyrredon. Essay on the
Colonization of Peru by the Pelagi of Greece, by
V. F. Lopez. Historical Memoranda of the
Independence of Peru, by Colonel Espejo.
Annals of the Inquisition at Lima. The Flight
of a Captive from the Indians. The City of
Buenos Ayres: Historic Notes on Municipal and
Sanitary Improvements, by V. G. Quesada. The
Public Slaughter-houses in 1799, in Buenos
Ayres, by V. G. Quesada.

RIVER PLATE POLITICO-SOCIAL ECONOMY.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen.
My letter which appeared in your
issue of the 24th January will serve
as an introduction to the series of
short papers which I forward to you
for publication.

No limited or secondary indigenous
population can hope to maintain—and
certainly not without infinite prejudice

Physical conditions and geographical po-
sition are the primary causes which,
in relation with concurrent circum-
stances, determine the standing of
nations and their social conditions.

Concurrent circumstances influence
the ratio and period of development
rather than determine it primarily,
inasmuch as the physical and natural,
being favorable, will attract sooner or
later—a few generations more or less
—a concurrence of circumstances
which will give occasion for their op-
eration as primary causes. On the
other hand, social conditions are more
directly under the influence of cir-
cumstances.

A fortunate concurrence of circum-
stances will bring rapidly into play
naturally favorable conditions, and
create an extraordinary development,
as they have done in the United States
and Australia.

An unfortunate or vicious train of
circumstances will defer development,
and demoralise a population, as in
many of the South American States.
And the blotting out of the effects of
vicious circumstances, through the
extinction of the social system created
under them, may necessitate the dis-
appearance of the individuality of the
race to which such system apper-
tained, by its incorporation with and
envelopment by one or more races,
which in accidental combination are
of greater social force.

Political conditions are but the ex-
pression of social ones; and political
leaders—of different degrees of ability,
and higher or lower moral status—are
accidental mediums of this expres-
sion, and constitute influences incli-
ning to retain or perpetuate old and
retrograde social conditions, thereby
retarding progress and development,
or to adopt and amalgamate with more
advanced ones,—by incorporation, as
it were, of bodies representing them,
the presence of which in number must
inevitably—and more or less speedily,
according to the greater or less encou-
ragement given to the principles of
progress by political leaders of dif-
ferent degrees of ability—effect a com-
plete social revolution, which will ulti-
mately determine in degree propor-
tioned to the elements existing the
ratio of national development and the
power and prosperity of a nation.

In a young country comprising con-
glomerated elements of energy fur-
nished by the old world, the ratio of
social development is not alone influ-
enced by the total of heterogeneous ele-
ments, but also by and in accord with
the proportion of specialities existing
among them.

Wise indeed are the rulers of young
nations who encourage to the utmost
the amalgamation of industrial and
politico-economic energy and social
order into the social system of their
country. It does not suffice that these
elements of energy should exist and
lay dormant on the surface, or be
limited to technical spheres; to work
their maximum amount of good they
must be actively incorporated into
the social administrative system,
which has to determine ultimately the
political conditions.

The now Argentine States were
among the colonies of South America
which grew under the unlucky or un-
propitious train of circumstances in-
duced by the rapacious gold seeking
propensity and exclusive policy of
old Spain, which have so long neutral-
ized to so great an extent the advan-
tages of their admirable physical con-
ditions and geographical position.
Their social condition has been char-
acterised by inertness, non-industrial
habits, and non-appreciation of social
obligations; hence their political ex-
istence has been spasmodic, arbitrary,
and violent, so that they have ever
been the prey of vicious and predatory
rulers and aspirants—conditions alike
antagonistic to national development
and to approximation to, and incorpo-
ration with, that more practical and
vigorous social element which the ad-
mirable physical conditions of the
country attracted to it,—slowly at
first, by reason of the antagonism.
Of late years the influx of this ele-
ment, derived from the industrial na-
tions of Europe, has been consid-
erable; but it has confined itself, or
has been restricted, almost entirely to
technical spheres, and only in indirect
ways has it influenced the social sys-
tem, hence by no means exercising
those larger influences of which it is
capable. Unfortunately, instead of
its co-operation being frankly sought
by those who are most interested, the
few individuals who spontaneously
lend their co-operation are soon "dis-
gustedó," their position being made
insufferably unpleasant by the offen-
sive egotism and prejudice they en-
counter.

Political conditions, being the expres-
sion of social ones, it is by no
means necessary nor desirable in the
earlier steps towards amalgamation
that the imported element should take
part in the purely political: its true
sphere is the social and politico-econ-
omic. And in a new country, depen-
dent on it for its industrial and finan-
cial development, it is to the last
degree important that it should con-
stitute

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