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BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. The rate of interest until further notice will be—

On account current, 5 per cent. per annum. Thirty days' notice (for the present), 7 " " " Ninety days' notice, 8 " " "

On specie and currency, 6 " " " Money advanced on current account. Bills and Pagares discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS' BANK. Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. On specie and currency, 6 per cent. per annum.

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB. An Omenibus 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.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. GEORGE CURLING AND COMPANY. Wholesale Druggists, CULLUM STREET, LONDON. Execute Orders for all Descriptions of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmacopoeia Preparations, Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil in Bottles, Capsules of Castoria, Castor and Cod Liver Oil, Lozenges, Confectionery, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Enemas, Surgical Instruments and Glass, Medical Glass, and all Articles required by CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND SURGEONS.

THE "STANDARD" MIXTURE. 520 PER POUND. CHARLES TURMEAU, 77 CALLE PIEDRA, 148, 1m, F22. We, the undersigned, respectfully request all subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through us, to call and pay without further delay their Subscriptions that have ended during the course of the year 1867, and as yet not settled for; if not, we shall be under the necessity of suspending immediately their Periodicals.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY, 23 CALLE DEFENSA. We, the undersigned, respectfully request all subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through us, to call and pay without further delay their Subscriptions that have ended during the course of the year 1867, and as yet not settled for; if not, we shall be under the necessity of suspending immediately their Periodicals.

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY, 225 CALLE TRIUNFO, 225. [Between Chile and Independencia.] ELEMENTARY BRANCHES.—English, French, and Spanish, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, Reading and Writing, Dictation, Composition, and Declamation.

NOTICE.—I beg to advise the Public that I still continue the business of Wool and Produce Broker, and have accepted as Partner Mr. Henry W. Bentham. The firm will sign Donoan & Bentham. Office, 117 Calle Bolivar. F. DONOAN, Buenos Ayres, Feb. 21, 1868. 155, 9p, F22

NOTICE TO THE COMMERCIAL PUBLIC.—The Business of the late Richard Hastings will in future be carried on by his Widow, on and from the 16th inst., who has been completely authorized to liquidate the Accounts of her late Husband. Signed, ELIZABETH S. HASTINGS. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 21, 1868. 100, 6p, F23

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STANDARD TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44 PASO 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. "Mifalid andean, nil vert non andean dicor." SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868. SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD." LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO February 28, 5 p.m. Foreign troops re-embarked yesterday morning. Business at the Custom-house not fully re-established. The red ribbon gradually disappearing. Nothing talked of but the Presidential election. The Chambers are sitting this afternoon. Gold twelve per cent. premium. A few transactions. Wool at 26 to 29. French packet not yet in sight. Dr. Garcia Rich died this morning. More animation to-day on account of packet leaving to-morrow. Weather dull.

better fortune, but he lacked the means conscia recti, domestic debility proved his bane; his family gave him more trouble than 150,000 inhabitants; impulsive rather than decision of character guided his acts; he fell short of the high moral standard required, and yet with consternation we see the gang of second rate men who crowd round his grave and aim at filling his presidential chair.

We are prepared to be told that if a wood cutter could rule the United States, a barragüero or an editor can well administer the affairs of the Banda Oriental, but no observation could be more superficial—the institutions of the United States have taken deep root, the Cabinet of Washington is composed of men gifted with the most enlarged views, the machinery of Government works there without hitch or accident; a great war or rebellion may break out owing to intrigue or corruption, but still order and justice are maintained.

So much depends on the nomination of a good, proper and able man to the post of President in Montevideo, that we confess we believe the very nationality of the Republic may be compromised by the elevation of a second class man. The state of things in Montevideo to-day positively baffles all description. An English gentleman writes to us that the other day a Colonel passing down the street was fired on from an adjoining house he wheeled round, dashed back to the barrack, brought out 20 men, marched them down the same street, and ordered them to fire into the house from whence he supposed the shot came; afterwards he found out that they had fired into the wrong house! as he got by mistake into the wrong square. Again, two unfortunate Blancos were pursued down the street, they fled towards the gas-house hotly followed, and ultimately got into the sewer; the pursuers finding it impossible to follow the fellows further, sent for a bricklayer, and had the mouth of the sewer blocked up!!!

When affairs in a country arrive at so sad a pass, it may be truly said that it is difficult for them to become worse. Yet we hold that Oriental affairs may and possibly will get worse before they get better. Political degeneracy has not yet culminated—a nincompoop President has yet the power to perpetuate the horrid strife going on, to wink at the "Kilkeenny cat" struggle which has so long disgraced the annals of Oriental history and to precipitate events; but a good moral ruler will set about to organise rather than destroy—to inaugurate conciliatory measures—to take the knife and the revolver from the hands of the citizens—to throw a veil over the past, and to give durability and security to his Government by the bristling bayonets of the Paraguayan guard in the fort, than by the respect and esteem which strict political integrity and sound moral principles ever command.

We want a man of this stamp to take charge of Oriental affairs; and shall we be forced to admit that none such can Montevideo afford? The Custom House and the Banks have become, as it were, the new temples of Janus of the present day. They are shut in time of war and open in peace. Even to this hour the Custom House is shut; and yet the Oriental authorities are discussing who shall be President!

We appeal to Hector Varela to put a stop to the present sad state of things in Montevideo. The cholera morbus in the Cabildo has been accounted for in a manner too repugnant for publication. Blind indeed must be the man who cannot see even in this single affair the unerring retribution of outraged humanity.

SALADERO QUESTION. The so called solution of this question by the Government decree of the 20th will, we are informed, be indignantly rejected by the Saladeristas. It is worth remark that Señor Lopez, who offers to employ the new system of work accepted by the Government, is the same who, in the meeting at the Government-house on Friday last, required a premium of four dollars per animal for carrying out the same proposal.

In order to keep our readers posted up in this matter we subjoin a translation of Don Antonio Cambaceres' report presented in August last, but published for the first time in the Republica of Wednesday. Report of Señor Cambaceres. B. Ayres, August 16, 1867. To the Minister of Government of the Province, Dr. Don Nicolas Avellaneda. In conformity with Your Excellency's verbal instructions, the undersigned has the honour to submit the result of the examination of the various projects presented for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the saladeros, and to indicate that which in his opinion should be adopted.

We will in the first place discuss the projects presented by Señores Puiggari, Lallese, and Beaurac's, clasising them together as identical in their conditions and means of execution. They consist in the treatment of the various liquids and waste of the saladeros, in order to obtain sub-

stances used in trade—principally an animal guano from the blood. For that purpose they propose to collect those liquids in a central establishment in the neighbourhood of the saladeros.

The conditions they ask from the Government are:— 1st. The compulsory delivery by the saladeristas of the liquids in question for the term of ten years. 2nd. An impost to be paid to them on every head of cattle, mares and sheep killed in the saladeros.

In the opinion of the undersigned, those projects should be rejected for the very peremptory reason, that an establishment forming a deposit for more than a thousand pipes of liquid animal matter and waste from the saladeros would form, in spite of all disinfecting arrangements, an immense focus of corruption, more injurious to the public health than the present saladeros.

On the other hand the conditions sought to be imposed on the saladeristas are destitute of reason and justice. Supposing the treatment of those liquids possible the saladeristas would carry it out on their own account, if it could be done without injury to the public health, and with a commercial profit, but in this country it is not possible. The cost of labour would absorb all the gains which these new industries should give and do give in other countries. The undersigned has been convinced of this truth by the trials he made on former occasions, and which, for the reasons assigned, he had to give up.

The manufacture of animal black he does however consider feasible, and he has in fact sent to Europe for apparatus for that purpose. As to the projectors of the schemes above mentioned they seek to place themselves in a most advantageous position. If the saladeristas pay them the impost they ask for (admitting that their establishments will not be injurious to the public health), the amount, which would not be less than a million and a half dollars currency per annum, would pay their cost of manufacture and leave them all the profit free.

The undersigned now proceeds to examine the two projects which in his opinion merit the attention of the Government—that of Señor Coghlan and that of the Señores Jejo y Herrera—beginning by that of Señor Jejo Ottenem. According to their plan all the liquids and waste matters would still be thrown into the Riachuelo.

As a remedy for the corruption of the water it is proposed to construct about four miles from the Rio de la Plata a sluice which would retain the waters in time of flood at a height of one and a half varas over the level of low water in the Riachuelo. At the period of low water the sluice would be opened and the waters allowed to escape.

The projectors affirm— 1st. That the rush of the waters from the higher to the lower level would be sufficient to sweep out all impurities from the Riachuelo to the Rio de la Plata. 2nd. That this operation, which from past experience, it is supposed, could be realised about ninety times in the year, would be sufficient to maintain the waters of the Riachuelo in a state of purity.

Without entering into a discussion of the difficulties which a sound and durable execution of such a work would entail, and admitting as successful the working of the sluices and the damming up of the waters, as contemplated by the projectors, various objections present themselves in considering the results. 1st. In the intervals of high tides, sometimes of some days, if the saladeros should be actively worked, especially in summer, the waters of the Riachuelo would be corrupted as usual. At high water the river above the sluice would be filled whilst the corresponding ebb would have taken a great quantity of filth from the Riachuelo, which would float about in front of the town, as has previously been the case, and there will be a renewal of the fears and complaints of the inhabitants such as we experienced during the last epidemic.

2nd. The waters from the sluice cannot clean the Riachuelo thoroughly. The same thing will happen as with the ordinary rises of the river. The waters of the Plata flow on top of those of the Riachuelo without mixing, to a certain depth. For that reason persons living along the shores collect water for drinking at such periods. The waters do not mix. 1st. Because the bed of the Riachuelo is deeper inside the bar than at its outlet into the River Plata. 2nd. Because its waters are of greater density than those of the River Plata, holding in suspension organic principles in a state of decomposition, proceeding from the waste of the saladeros.

The consequence is, that the ebb tide carries away only a portion of the corrupted waters of the Riachuelo; the rest remains dammed up. The same would undoubtedly take place with the waters from the sluice. At its first rush into the lower level the upper would mix with the lower waters; but at a certain distance the first im-

petus would be neutralized, and the different bonds beyond would flow towards the Boca without any notable blending together.

We shall be, therefore, still subject to the same inconvenience, viz:— The elements of putrefaction which corrupt the waters of the Riachuelo will remain permanently in its bottom. For all these reasons the undersigned is of opinion that the scheme of a sluice is insufficient, and that the project of the Señores Jejo and Herrera should not be adopted, as not fulfilling completely the end proposed by the Government.

Amongst the advantages which the projectors consider would be the result of the establishment of the sluice, they believe that the "canaleta" at the outlet of the Riachuelo would be of great commercial importance, and the undersigned thinks that, with that object alone, the project of the sluice should be carried out. As regards the present question, this consideration cannot be taken into account, as being foreign to the principal object of Government.

PROJECT OF MR. COGHLAN. He proposes the construction of an underground conduit formed of cast iron pipes, and starting from a convenient point which would carry off all the waste liquids of the saladeros to the River Plata, at a distance of three miles below the Boca of the Riachuelo. The liquids would be driven through the tubes by a force pump worked by a steam engine of twenty horse-power.

This project has the advantage of cutting at the root the evil which the Government desires to remedy, as the execution of it will enable Government to prohibit absolutely the introduction of any liquid into the Riachuelo. The plan presented by Mr. Coghlan shows the position of the conduit with respect to the saladeros, and its outlet on the river.

The idea is not new, for works of this description exist both in France and England, and are perfectly successful. As an example may be cited that for carrying from Paris to the Forest de Bondy, a distance of ten kilometres, solid excrementary matters, which certainly present more difficulties than the saladeros liquids for the prevention of the obstruction of the pipes. Nevertheless, by the powerful action of the pumps they are carried rapidly to their destination without any inconvenience. In this instance Mr. Coghlan proposes, in case of necessity, to dilute the liquids with a large quantity of water provided by the same pumps. The French engineers who constructed the great conduit to the Forest of Bondy, Mons. Mary and Mille, had not the same advantage, as the substances to be treated were to be afterwards dried for the production of guano.

If, then, the operation has been in France completely successful, its good results are here more certain, for the diluted liquids will not present any friction in their movement. Mr. Coghlan calculates that they will flow at the rate of 160 feet per minute. It is not credible that any fears can be entertained that the liquids from the saladeros, thrown into the city at a league and a half from the city down stream, could corrupt the River Plata. Such an idea would be simple madness. Notwithstanding, in order to dissipate every kind of doubt on this head, it is well to recall the fact that in Paris the main drain, which receives all the liquids from various sources, pours daily into the Seine, at the village of Asnières, the enormous quantity of 200,000 cubic metres, or, say, 400,000 pipes, more or less, of similar liquid.

After having received this immense quantity of infected matter, the Seine traverses a distance of sixty leagues before reaching the sea, bathing in its course rich and populous cities, without the quality of the water having become injurious to the public health. With us such fears would have still less cause, for the underground pipe would not discharge more than 1,000 pipes daily into our great river, 400 times wider than the Seine, and the waters of which, at a few hours' distance from the city, are lost in the immensity of the ocean. With these comparative data, the fears of the most timid will doubtless be tranquillized.

As to Mr. Coghlan's estimate of \$127,000, professional men can verify its correctness. According to the report of the Commission of Saladeristas, Mr. Coghlan would be disposed to guarantee the good execution of the works, as well as their good results. Such confidence on his part ought to give the Government more security of success.

For all the reasons expressed, the undersigned is of opinion that the project of Mr. Coghlan is the only one that merits adoption. God preserve you, ANTONIO CAMBACERES.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The following interesting details of the passage of Humaita by the Brazilian ironclads are taken from the special correspondent of the Nacion. At half past 12 of the night between the 18th and 19th inst. the Barroso, Bahia, and Tamandare to which were lashed respectively the Rio Grande,

the Alagoas, and the Pará weighed anchor from Puerto Elisario and began to ascend the river. In coming in front of the Isla, the Alagoas got adrift of the Bahia, which caused some short delay. In the meantime the ironclads Lima Barro and Silvado, reached the point of Las Piedras 450 metres on the Chaco side, the Brazil, Cabral, Colombo, and Iervall anchored in the middle of the river at a distance of 500 metres from Las Piedras. The London battery was the first to begin to fire, at which signal, the ironclads opened their fire, and the Paraguayan did not reply for ten minutes, the Barroso approached then the London battery and the Paraguayan sent rockets on a line with the water to light up the river. As the expeditionary squadron neared the chain the Paraguayans lighted on the Chaco side artificial fires of such power that they dazzled the eyes and prevented anything being seen by the pilots. Torpedoes had been lashed to the chain but none exploded. When the ironclads were passing over the chain the Paraguayan fire became hotter, but all their projectiles fell in the Chaco whose shore the ironclads hugged. On the other side of the chain the Alagoas got adrift of the Bahia, and was carried back by the current to near where the Barzil was anchored. It then passed the chain again alone, but it had scarcely done before a shot damaged its machinery and it was once more drifted by the current to the entrance of the Laguna that goes to Curipaity. In the meantime the machinery having been repaired and the Captain seeing that the Admiral signalled to him to go on, ascended again the river and passed the chain for the fifth time. Owing to this the Alagoas was during two hours exposed to the Humaita batteries, and the last time at half past five in the morning, with broad day light. Two Paraguayan steamers took shelter in a laguna above Humaita, and the squadron passed without seeing them. From the new establishment on the Chaco, in front of Timbo the Paraguayans fired on the ironclads with six Whitworth pieces, 32 and 68, and it was by these that the ships suffered most. When the Alagoas, far astern of the rest, passed this point, twenty canoes with men armed with lances and arrows pushed off from Timbo to board it, but were so warmly received that 13 of them were sunk and all their crews killed or drowned. The Tamandare suffered most of all, and together with the Alagoas and Pará, has been left behind at Tayi to repair, whilst the other three, Bahia, Barroso, and Rio Grande, under the command of Capt. Delfin, started about noon on the 20th to ascend the river as far as Asuncion.

On Wednesday 27th inst., the sale of the extensive and very valuable camps of the Argentine Rural Society took place in the auction rooms of Messrs. Balbin and Ploves. There was a numerous attendance, and among the bidders were several of our largest capitalists and native estancieros. Although the sale had been advertised to last three days, the auctioneers, with the activity and integrity which has gained for them a well deserved reputation, were able in the course of only two hours to dispose of the hundred and seven lots into which the liquidators of this business had divided these camps. The highest price obtained per square league was 310 thousand paper dollars, and the average price of the whole two hundred thousand dollars per square league. The total sale realized about 20 million dollars. We are aware that both the members of the commission and the buyers have expressed themselves highly satisfied with the result, the former for the excellent arrangements made by the auctioneers to whom this important sale had been confided, and the latter for these gentlemen's straightforwardness, and for the reasonableness of the prices at which they have obtained their respective lots, circumstances which reflect great credit on said auctioneers, and show that it is not without a just cause that they enjoy in our commercial circles so high a reputation for integrity and activity. The following is a list of the principal buyers: Jose G. Lezama, José Martinez de Hoz e Hijos, José Maria Miró, Carlos Casares, J. J. Alzagá, S. S. Lastra, Cesar Favier, Pedro Luró, Juan Saburu, Dr. E. Torres, J. Torres, Damaso Pacheco, Antonio Ortiz, Gregorio Soler, &c., &c.

Consul and Mrs. Hutchinson returned this morning from Montevideo in the steamer Parana. It appears that the state of things in the sister city could not be worse. The Parana on her last trip down arrived an hour before the other steamer, although both steamers started from here at the same moment. Consul and Mrs. H. are gone out for a few weeks on a visit to Mr. John Brown, of La Chosa, Lujan. They speak in the highest terms of the attention and courtesy shown, not only by Capt. Morse, but by all the officials on board, to the comforts of the whole body of passengers.

A great Carnival farewell festival is announced for Sunday night in the Plaza Lorea, which will be brilliantly lighted up for the occasion. Several comparsas will attend, and a hope is held out that many masked ladies will grace the proceedings with their presence.

The Lujan came in yesterday from Rosario, and by her we have received our usual exchanges. The only news we find in the "Ferro Carril" is that Minister Costa has not protested against the legality of Aldao's election, but against the legality of the ceremony of his being sworn in at which a legal quorum of representatives was not present. To obviate this difficulty the Provisional Governor was to have been sworn again, for which purpose two members of the Legislature had left Rosario for Santa Fé to make up the number required.

The new opera company, composed of Madames Lablache, Leimi, Celestino, Nerini and others, will shortly begin to perform in the Colon Theatre. The first opera they will produce is "Rigoletto," one of Verdi's chefs d'œuvres. We are sorry to notice the demise of Doña Andrea Rosa de Sagu, sister of the former Governor of Buenos Ayres, which happened on Thursday. This lady's reputation for benevolence and charity were too well known in this city to require comment, and will make her loss chiefly felt by the poor and the destitute. We sincerely condole with her family in their sad affliction.

The Plansted which was to sail yesterday for Montevideo, and was expected to take down a supplementary mail for the Arno, did not leave. On enquiring at her agents we were told the reason was because the custom-house in Montevideo is not open. We cannot however help looking upon this as a very lame excuse, as we have remarked that the steamers of this line never leave on the day advertised. The neighbourhood of San Vincente has been the scene of a most shocking occurrence on Thursday. Eduardo Conesa brother of the General, after stabbing his wife's body with 20 knife thrusts, delivered himself up to the authorities. In yesterday's Tribuna a letter appears from him confessing but not repenting his crime. He was brought into town yesterday by the Southern Railway, escorted by a single police officer and confined in jail.

The Republica in a very able leader yesterday, comments severely on the intended policy of extermination which Brazil seems bent on pursuing against Paraguay, as made manifest by sending the three monitors up the river towards Asuncion with orders that after destroying everything they meet on their way, they should proceed to bombard that capital. And the writer protests emphatically against the barbarous policy, embodied in the celebrated 'vae victis' of the Romans.

Some people in this city expect that H.M.S. Linnet on her return may bring down Pres. Lopez. With all his faults, which we care not to discuss, nobody can deny that he has shown a more than usual amount of pluck, for which, if for nothing else, he will always be respected by Englishmen. We have received the second number of a new daily paper published in Montevideo, under the title of La Situacion. Its principal editor is Don Eduardo G. Gordon, and it advocates the claims of D. Pedro Varela to be elected President of the Republic. The Colon and Argentine Theatres open their doors again to-night for masked balls, and if the heat moderates we doubt not both these fashionable resorts will be well attended. The Tribuna of yesterday published a rough sketch of the various fortifications at, above, and below Humaita, with which the Brazilian ironclads had to run the gauntlet on the 19th inst., which gives an approximate idea of the great naval triumph obtained by the Imperial navy on that memorable day. The fashionable world of B. Ayres has been most painfully affected by the unexpected announcement of the commercial difficulties of a gentleman whose residence in calle Florida was the rendezvous of those who figure most prominently in the mart of Vanity Fair. "Sic transit gloria." We begin to day the publication of Consul Hutchinson's very interesting report of the trade of Rosario, reprinted from the Blue Book presented to the British Parliament. It contains most valuable information, and does great credit to our friend the Consul.

habitants of the rural districts of this Province; fortunately, we can say that we are now free from this pest, as it is diminishing in a notable manner. The pen is restive to recount all that has happened during the last two months, as there are episodes which those who have not witnessed them personally would never believe they had even the semblance of truth. To see fathers and friends flying from the deathbeds of their sons or friends, leaving them to die in the most complete abandonment, could not even be conceived as possible, where it not that this plague, while sowing death and desolation, engenders besides unconquerable dread and egotism. This partido, which began to be attacked at the beginning of this year, is sufficiently small, and yet we have had in the first month 300 deaths, and up to to-day the total deaths cannot be less than 600. Fortunately now the cases are very rare, and those happen only among people who live irregularly, and who indulge in 'sandias' and green fruit.

My establishment is a cemetery. I have lost thirteen individuals, and I cannot yet get over the loss of my most faithful servants, some of whom have been with me for more than 11 years. The behaviour of our parish priest is worthy of all praise: he was ever ready to attend all persons attacked by the epidemic, and administer to them the consolations of religion, undeterred by any consideration, and whatever might be the distance or the hour.

The Municipal Commissary, Sr. Rodriguez, has conducted himself with the greatest self denial, and with a disinterestedness truly exemplary; had it not been for him I believe none of the corpses would have been buried; and, moreover, he carried consolation and material assistance to the hovels of invalids, mitigating their hunger and covering their nakedness.

The Municipality sent for medicines which it distributed gratis, and the two doctors assisted the poor attacked by the epidemic, without any remuneration whatever, and the Municipality moreover sends food and all necessaries to destitute families.

The camps are in a worse condition than I have seen for 14 years. There is nothing for the animals to eat, although it is to be hoped an improvement will soon be visible, since we have had within the last few days continuous and copious rains. It is not easy to form an idea of the losses suffered by some estancieros on account of the dust storm of the 25th January. In sheep alone in this Partido there must be at least 40,000 between lost dead.

I can assure you that I lament with all my heart the sad situation by which the dwellers of the camp find themselves to-day afflicted by, epidemic and all kinds of plagues, whilst in your city people seem to think of nothing save to discuss the chances of the candidates, Sarmiento, Alsina, and Elizalde. Knowing that you receive with pleasure news from the camp, I have not hesitated to give you the above details.

I remain, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, J. R. S. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. ROSARIO.

Report by Mr. Consul T. J. Hutchinson on the Trade of Rosario for the Year 1866. Rosario is becoming daily more evident in its position as the second city of the Argentine Republic. Second, be it observed, only to Buenos Ayres in the number of population, wealth, revenue, commerce and public buildings; but far before that capital in its topographical and geographical position, as well as in hydrographical advantages.

The following statistics, from the Custom-house of Rosario, will give an idea of our progress. The revenue for 1866 amounted to 811,823 silver dollars, equal £165,078 3s. 3d., which is an increase over the preceding year of 278,533 silver dollars, equal £56,843 12s. 6d. This increase must not be put entirely to the credit of augmentation in the exports and imports, but in a considerable degree to that of the direct internal trade of the port. There has been, moreover, a sensible and important increase of general business as is evidenced by the item of stamped paper, which, in 1865 was 5,053 silver dollars, equal £1,031 4s. 6d., whilst in 1866 it amounted to 8,442 silver dollars, equal £1,722 17s. The income from postage stamps realised in 1865 4,287 silver dollars, equal £870 16s. 3d.; but in 1866 this reached up to 5,642 silver dollars equal £1,151 8s. 7d. The estimated value of the imports for 1866 amounted to 3,943,030 silver dollars, equal £804,700, and that of the exports to 2,065,204 silver dollars, equal £421,470. It would be satisfactory for explaining the relative difference between these two amounts were we enabled to ascertain the quantity of produce shipped from Rosario, but which appears in the returns as the exports of Buenos Ayres. During the year 1866 there arrived for the Central Argentine Railway 52 vessels of a gross registered tonnage

NEWS FROM ABERCIFEES. Tala, Feb. 22, 1868. To the Editors of the "Standard." Gentlemen,

I send you my most sincere congratulations for the great sympathy and general esteem you have succeeded in gaining for your paper, owing to your earnestness in making it the true representative of us poor campmen, who are lying now under the overpowering influence of the real seven plagues of Egypt, heavy contributions, and consequent depreciation of all produce, the severe 'seca,' which causes the death of numberless sheep, the continuous dust storms by which whole flocks are destroyed, and, above all, the terrible scourge which for two months has plunged into mourning and misery all the in-

of 12,821 tons, and having on board 20,382 tons of material, including rails, sleepers, iron for bridges, electric telegraph apparatus, coal, stores, and rolling stock.

Through the courtesy of Senor Don Juan Martin, Captain of the Port, we have received the following statement of steamers and other vessels entering to, and departing from, Rosario in the last year, 1867:—

From beyond the Seas. Entered, number of ships 74, Tonnage 19,665, Number of Men in Crews 739.

Departed, number of ships 71, Tonnage 19,193, number of Men in Crews 663.

Coasting Trade under Argentine, Paraguayan and Italian Flags.

Entered, number of ships 921, Tonnage 20,212, number of men in Crews, 2,993.

Departed, number of ships 992, Tonnage 21,225, number of Men in Crews, 3,079.

Cargo Steamers, chiefly to and from Buenos Ayres.

Entered, number of ships 49, Tonnage 5,150.

Departed, number of ships 39, Tonnage 4,262.

Mail and Passenger Steamers, chiefly to and from Buenos Ayres.

Entered, number of ships 294; Passengers 3,770.

Departed, 290, Passengers 2,758.

By the last figures, i.e., of the passenger traffic, it appears that we have had an addition to the population to the number of 1,012.

It may likewise be observed that 43 out of 74 vessels coming here during the year being English, our country has the largest commercial relations with Rosario.

Amongst these cargo and passenger steamers are the following under the English flag, viz., the Espigador, Esmeralda, Cisne, Pollux, Castor, Guarani, and Hercules. In this table we have not included the war steamers, gunboats, mortar boats, transports, and a large number of sailing craft of all nations in the Brazilian service that passed by or took troops, hay, maize, stores and general cargo from Rosario en route for the seat of war at Paraguay. Indeed the Brazilian authorities at this place do not seem inclined to afford us any information on this point.

The report (for 1865) of Senor Don Genaro de Yaniz, Administrador of the Rosario Custom-house, to the National Government recommends the construction of a new Custom-house in the neighbourhood of the Central-Argentine Railway Station. This building is advised to be erected on the high bank, from which ships can be loaded or discharged at a great economy of time and expense, said operation being done through means of a steam crane. The temporary mole, which has been built by the railway contractors (not far from the Custom-house site proposed by Senor Yaniz) for the convenience of landing material, has been found to be a highly efficient saving in these two important items of time and expense, inasmuch as, during the few last years, some 40,000 tons have been discharged here at an average cost of 25 centavos (or 9d.) per ton for iron, and 7 centavos (or 3d.) per ton for coal. The cargo landed at these rates has been also hoisted up a perpendicular bank of seventy feet. And such is the perfection of the derricks, worked by horses, that they have frequently discharged over 100 tons per day.

[To be continued.]

THE ALBION'S MAILS.

IRELAND.

The Cork papers supply the following particulars of the outrage with Greek fire in that city on Wednesday night. At about nine o'clock p.m., Mr. Jones, foreman in a leather-cutting establishment, South Monin-street, was going home, when he got a blow on the head which would be sufficient to stun an ordinary man, but being powerfully built he withstood it. Immediately he saw bounding off his head a bottle, which broke in the roadway, and instantly the whole place was in flames. Mr. Jones felt blood trickling down his face, and hurried home much alarmed. He found that his hat had been cut through and his scalp wounded, and having stopped the bleeding he reported the outrage at the police-station. In the meantime a party of police who were in the street seeing the great blaze rushed to the spot, but met with no one. Sub-inspector Gunn, with an additional force of police, soon arrived, and an extensive search was made in the locality, where there are numerous lanes inhabited by persons of Fenian sympathies. They discovered nothing, however, to give them a clue to the perpetrator of the outrage. It appears that Mr. Jones bears a strong resemblance to a detective who, by his activity, has rendered himself obnoxious to the Fenian fraternity. It is very probable that the bottle of

Greek fire was intended to have burst on the supposed detective's head, and the failure of the atrocious design arising from the thick end of the bottle having struck him instead of the side. A member of the corporation and his wife were going home along the same street, and, when passing through a group of roughs collected at the end of one of the lanes, the lady saw one of them throw something from his hand, which was followed by an explosion and a bright flame.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION. Gen. Sir Robert Napier, commander-in-chief of this expedition, landed at Annesley Bay on the 4th January. Sir Robert intended to proceed at once to the front. The naval brigade was in course of organisation for immediate service.

A telegram from Aden of 4th Jan, states that the Bengal brigade was then passing on its way to Annesley Bay.

A despatch from Col. Merewether, dated at Senafe on the 28th December, states that he had visited a place called Attegerat, 30 miles from Senafe. A road could easily be made thither, supplies could be obtained, and the population had received him well. The disease among the horses of the cavalry had disappeared. There were many and contradictory reports regarding the movements of King Theodore and the chiefs hostile to him; and no fresh letters had been received from the captives at Magdala.

According to one of Mr. Reuter's telegrams from Suez, the chief of Tigre had offered to furnish provisions to the expedition, and had actually sent 2,000 bullocks.

The supply of water at Annesley Bay is abundant.

UNITED STATES.

The Congress continues to oppose the policy of President Johnson. The Senate, on Tuesday, passed a resolution reinstating Mr. Stanton in the post of Secretary for War, from which he had been removed by the President; and the same day Mr. Stanton resumed possession of his office, General Grant, it appears, quietly retreating.

The House has rejected the bill passed by the Senate abolishing the tax upon the cotton crop of 1868.

General Meade, commander of the third military district, has removed Mr. Jenkins from the governorship of Georgia, and has appointed General Dunn in his place. Mr. Jenkins has appealed to President Johnson for protection.

The New York Tribune has a despatch from Washington which states that, notwithstanding the abrupt termination of the Alabama claims correspondence between Lord Stanley and Secretary Seward, information has been received there that Mr. Thornton, the new British Minister, comes out empowered with full authority to reopen the question, and will present for the consideration of the United States a new plan of adjustment.

The number of immigrants who landed at New York from Jan. 1 to Dec. 25, 1867, was 239,065, as compared with 227,443 for the same period of 1866.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The members of the expedition are satisfied that Dr. Livingstone was not murdered, as the Johanna men reported. He did not take the route expected from the Ruvuma river, at about 11 deg. S. along the north coast of Lake Nyassa, in from 36 deg. to 34 deg. E., but from the Ruvuma went south round the south end of Lake Nyassa, going as far as 14 deg. 28 S. Thence he proceeded to the north-west, and was left pursuing that route, either with the view of exploring the west coast of Lake Nyassa and thus ascertaining how far it extends north, and then to proceed on to Lake Tanganyika, or he had gone direct for Tanganyika and thence down the Nile home.

Mataka, Makata, Marenga, and Makura, mentioned by the Johanna men, were found on the southern route instead of the northern. The expedition followed Dr. Livingstone up to within a few miles of where it was reported he was murdered, and there found that the doctor and his "boys" were ferried over a marshy lake by Marenga, but the Johanna men under Moosa made a detour round the lake, and returned next day to Marenga, saying they had deserted Livingstone, and should return to the coast because he was leading them into a country where they would be murdered by the Mavite. The expedition also had interviews with the native porters who had carried Livingstone's luggage five days' journey further to Pasombe.

OWNERS versus TENANTS.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 25, '68. To the Editors of the "Standard," Gentlemen,

A subscriber to the Standard observes that you are changing the names of properties in the environs of the town—styling some 'parks,' and giving these the names of the tenants who hold them only from month to month, whereas the owners may have resided in them for very many years, and, therefore, averse to their assuming other names whilst possessing them.

CRICKET.

The following match was played at Palermo on Monday and Tuesday, between the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the World, in which the latter were defeated by eight wickets.

The following is the score:—LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes 1st Innings and 2d Innings for W C Roberts, J Hogg, Dr Shiels, Hargreaves, etc.

WORLD.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes 1st Innings and 2d Innings for Nelson, Dunsmore, Daniel, Baker, Honder, Moore, Stuart, White, Willocks, Gippis, Byes.

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WORLD.

DEATHS.

On the 13th February, at Mr. Patrick Martin's Arrecifes, after a short illness, Mr. John McDonnell, aged 30 years, a native of Kilkenny.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISO, 99 CALLE RECONQUISTA. National steamer Patagonas, on Saturday next, for Patagonas, and Bahia Blanca, taking Cargo and Passengers.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO. The steamer Lujan, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Parana, and Santa Fe. From the Railway Station, Retiro.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO. The steamer Rio Uruguay, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and Uruguay ports.

SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMBOAT CO., 361 CALLE CUYO. The steamer Parana, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Corrientes, and ports.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. National steamer Estrella, on Sunday, at 11.45 a.m., from the Tigre, for Rosario, Parana, Santa Fe, and intermediate ports.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & ROLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. American steamer Vale of Devon, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Goya and ports.

TEATRO COLON.

GRAN BAILE DE MASCARAS. Para el Sabado y Domingo 1.º y 2.º Marzo. Entrada 20¢. A las 10.

Theatre Franco Argentino.

BOUFFES PARISIEN. Samedi 29 Fevrier et Dimanche 1er Mars 1868.

GRAD BAL MASQUE, PARE ET TRAVESTI. Prix d'entree 100 pesos.

Palcos Entrée de cavalier 200 pesos. Entrée de 1.ª fila 100 pesos.

Lo bal commença a 11 heures et finira a ce neuras.

AUCTION BY BALBIN & PLOWES, Of the Cargo of the British barque Janet, consisting of 200,000 ft. of Oak and Pine Lumber and 271 Casks of various kinds.

ON WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH, in the Auction Room of the Hon. Comodoro de Don Sebastian Paton, near Don Domingo Licherio, at 12 o'clock precisely, to the highest bidder, and in ready money, lots according to the fancy of bidders.

WINE! WINE! WINE!!! SPANISH WINES. Superior Assorted and Table Sherry of the well-known brands Gonzalez & Dubose, F. Heald, Penmarin, and Duff Gordon.

PORTUGUESE WINES. Superior Ports, Oporto and Sandeman & Co.'s Lisbon Red, Dry Lisbon and Bucellas; brand Medlicott & Co.

FRENCH WINES. Chateau Lafite, Lafite, Margaux, Leoville, Saint Julien, St. Estephe, Medoc, Star Claret and various other qualities.

ALE AND PORTER. An assortment of the following marks, in Pint and Quart, Ind. Cooper, Wm. Younger & Co., and Bass, always on hand.

BRANDIES. J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had.

CHAMPAGNE. In pints and quarts of the well-known marks La Perle, Cliquet, and Chateau Ay.

Besides the above they have always a supply of American Brandy, Cognac, Fruits, Jams, Whisky, and a large variety of other things.

E. MEDLICOTT & CO., 33-CALLE RECONQUISTA-33, AND 48 CALLE MAYPU.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. THE FOLLOWING MAILS will be despatched per steamer to-day, 29th of February:—1. Montevideo; 2. Rio de Janeiro, for Brazil and North America; 3. Liverpool, for England and European Continent.

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COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPOR DEL RIO DE LA PLATA.

El vapor remolcado YACARE. Se previene a publico y al comercio, que desde el 1.º de Marzo, empezara esta vapor sus viajes de retomo desde la Boca del Riachuelo hasta la ultima boca y vice versa siendo los precios los siguientes:

Table with 2 columns: Service and Price. Includes Lancha de carga, Desde la Boca del Riachuelo hasta Ballas y vice versa, etc.

Para el Tigre 6 otros puntos de los Rios, precios convencionales. Por mas permanencia ocurran a la agencia provincial de 1.ª compañía calle de Cuyo 364.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.—The P. R. partnership existing between Ross & Tombs, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Ross & Tombs will pay all debts due by, and receive all accounts due to the late firm.

Cecil A. Edye, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, 77 CALLE TIENTINA Y TRES, MONTEVIDEO. Has on Hand a Stock of Superior Wines, comprising the following, viz.:

Port, Sherry, Claret, and Champagne; Also Brandy, Cognac, Extra Stout, &c. Bottled by Thiers and Bell; Martell's Brandy and Old Scotch Whisky; Liebig's Extract of Meat, direct from Fray Bentos.

A. NELSON BARNES begs Madame Farnesi, Messrs. Moore, Black, or Constante, to write to him again, if the contents of the Letter, which reached the Post Office Rosario, on the 10th of February, were of sufficient importance; as A. N. B. found that the communication referred to had been stolen when he applied for it on the 1st. Address to the care of Messrs. Baker and Templeton, Rosario.

LOST on Wednesday afternoon last, a little White Dog, answering to the name of DONALD, and of a white color, same to 48 Calle Suipacha, will be handsomely rewarded.

LA SRA. DA. GREGORIA DEL CERRO DE PEREZ DEL CERRO. FALLECIO EN LUCAN EL 13 DE ENERO ULTIMO Y LA SRA. DA. BARBARITA PEREZ DEL CERRO DE PICO.

Manuel Eugenio, Nicolas Perez del Cerro, Concepcion Perez del Cerro de Ramos, & Dr. P. de la Cruz, Inocencio Pico, Carolina Cosio de Perez del Cerro, y Adela Lezica de Perez del Cerro, hijos e hijas politicos de la primera—Inocencio Pico, esposo; los demas antes nombrados y Dolores Pico, hermanas y sobrinas, en nombre de las personas de su amistad y relacion que por cualquier circunstancia no recibieron escudela de invitacion, se dignen acompañarnos a regar al Alisimo, por el eterno descanso de la familia del finado, que en el dia de hoy se han de celebrar en la Santa Iglesia Metropolitana, el Miércoles 6 de Marzo a las 10 de la mañana.

Demostacion piadosa y de simpatia que obligara siempre su gratitud. Suplican así mismo a los Sres. Sacerdotes que se sirvan aplicar la misa con asistencia a los fijos, por cuyos preces recibirán la limosna de ochenta pesos.

MARIA BILBAO LA VIEJA. Falleció el 13 de Febrero de 1868 a los 22 años de edad.

Sus padres: Antonio Bilbao la Vieja y Elmira Gimenez, sus hermanas y demas deudos ruegan a las personas de su amistad y relacion que sirvan acompañarnos a regar a Dios por el eterno descanso de dicha finada en el funeral que se celebrara el Martes 3 de Marzo a las 10 de la mañana en el Templo de San Francisco; favor que los obligara su gratitud. Previsiendo que esta es la ultima invitacion.

COLOLA.—On Sale at Barracas, Glasgow and North Wales Steam Coal, at \$400 per Ton, taking five tons and upwards. Apply at the Barracas de Maldonado, in front of Barraca F. & Co., Barraca Railway Station, a John P. Boyd & Co., 66 Calle San Martin.

MADAME FARNESI has the honor to inform her Friends and the Public that she has opened a Young Ladies' School, which with the aid of a superior and solid education the refined habits and manners of a lady.

English taught in all its branches, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Music, Singing, Drawing, Dancing, and Plain and Fancy Work. For further particulars address Madame Farnesi, 263 Piedra.

200 DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, on the Night of the 24th inst., between Calle 25 de Mayo and the French Theatre, a Pocket-Book, containing Ship's Papers, &c. to value to the owner. Any person finding the same, and returning it to 39 Paseo de Julio, will receive the above reward.

200 DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, on the Night of the 24th inst., between Calle 25 de Mayo and the French Theatre, a Pocket-Book, containing Ship's Papers, &c. to value to the owner. Any person finding the same, and returning it to 39 Paseo de Julio, will receive the above reward.

TO CAPTAINS AND OTHERS.—On Sale 2 Tamo Young Paraguayan Sails. Apply at 77 Piedra.

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 Condition as determining the character of the Population,' 'Historical Sketch and Personal Experiences,' 'Political and Individual Development and Social Modifications, resulting from Immigration and improvement of the Country,' and an Appendix, containing 'Reports by Mr. Ford, H.B.M.'s Secretary of Legation, on Financial Condition, Commerce, River Plate Steam Shipping, Immigration, Railways, and Mines of the Argentine Republic.'

MR. EDWARD HEADEN, who came to this country from Westmeath about three years ago, is requested to communicate with his Father, Mr. Robert Headen, at the above Company, c/o of C. F. Mulvany, Esq., 32 Calle Cuyo, Buenos Ayres. Any information will be thankfully received.

RICHARD H. MURRAY.—A very important letter from Ceylon for you. Apply same name at 10 Calle 25 de Mayo, third story.

BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA. NOTICE. For the information of the Public notice is hereby given that the Banco de la Provincia, now in circulation, may be distinguished by the following particulars:—The Paper is Shorter and Narrower than the Genuine. The Signatures are Badly Forged, especially Sir C. Mulvany's, which is smaller and more forced in the imitation.

THE THOROUGH-BRED ENGLISH SIRE WHIRLWIND, will serve 40 Mares by Subcription, (Winner of the Derby), out of Hone and over sister to Newminster), by Touchstones out of Beeswing. Wild Deyrell by Tom, out of Ellen Middleton by Bay Middleton.

Whirlwind is by Wild Deyrell (Winner of the Derby), out of Hone and over sister to Newminster), by Touchstones out of Beeswing. Wild Deyrell by Tom, out of Ellen Middleton by Bay Middleton.

All Mares will be taken the best care of, by an experienced English Stud Groom, and will always be kept in the best condition. Subscribers are to be early in their application for Subscription, as the stud will not serve more than 40 Mares.

Address all Letters to E. G. W., care of Messrs. Cunningham & Pearson, Esquina Calle Aduna y Santa Fe, Rosario.

P.S.—All expenses to be paid before removal of Mares. Owner will not be responsible for any accident that may occur to Mares or Foal.

JOHN THOMSON, SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES. OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BAR CA DO ROSARIO.

NOTICE.—The Proprietors of the Metropolitan Exchange are making extensive preparations for the accommodation of their numerous Friends for the Carnival Season, during which time the Exchange will be kept open till the Night of St. Nicholas always ready. Subscribers prepared at the shortest

