

No. 1897—EIGHTH YEAR.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80
Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 do
Reserve Fund Jan. 1868. £148,000 do

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques...

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)
50—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—50
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 deposits for 90 days fixed 7 per cent
On deposits for 30 days subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal 7 per cent

ENGLISH TAILOR
30—CALLE DEFENSA—30
JUST RECEIVED, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Goods, for Men, Youths, and Boys.

GEORGE ELLIS, 30—CALLE DEFENSA—30
GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—97.

BASS'S ALE, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE, AND BARCLAY AND PERKINS'S LONDON STOUT, THE CASINO, ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA.

SANTILLANA AND CO., Consignatarios de Frutas del Pais, 90 CALLE PIEDRAS, 14, xp, p2

BRITISH HOSPITAL
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the Resolutions passed at the General Meeting of Subscribers to this Institution, the Committee of Management for the ensuing Twelve Months is formed as follows, viz.:

TORRES Y SCHICKEDANTZ—Comisionarios de hacienda vacuna, yeguarria y lanar para el Estado y matadero, Corrales del Sud, Calle de Unidos Estados 211, idem Defensas 179. 25 xp, p2

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
71—BELGRANO—71
Photographs on Porcelain, latest out, from \$50. Cartes-de-Visite, \$50 per Dozen. Cartes-de-Visite, Double Background, \$100 per Dozen.

GEORGE H. TUCKER, Commercial Accountant, HAS REMOVED to No. 77 RECONQUISTA, Second Floor. Where he continues to exercise the various branches of his Profession, e.g.:

GEORGE H. TUCKER, Commercial Accountant, No. 77 RECONQUISTA—No. 300 LIBERTAD, 190, 5p, m23

PASSENGERS FROM LIVERPOOL TO BUENOS AYRES. RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP ASSOCIATION.

JOHN THOMSON & CO. SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF SHIPBROKERS GENERAL AVERAGES, OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BAJA JADO ROSARIO, 17, xp, p26

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de Frutas del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105.

CENTRAL URUGUAY RAILWAY. The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevideo Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c and \$16 received. Those deposits will be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit, after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalised. All deposits at interest shall be payable at the bank in which they were deposited, and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable at the first of the month or on an ordinary day of the month, as above-mentioned.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. The Bank loans to artisans and operative workmen from THREE TO TWENTY THOUSAN DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with the Bank opens account current for commercial hours.

RATES OF INTEREST. To private depositors, 6 per cent per annum m/c. In account current, 2 per cent per annum do. Discounts in currency, 8 per cent per annum do.

NOTICE—Whereas, it has been found that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have defamed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the edges, and thereby rendering the same more or less illegible, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—President: Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S. Directors: James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co.), Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoare, & Co.), George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.

THE COMPANY insures against loss or Damage by Fire Private Dwelling-Houses Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Stone Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Floating Brick, &c., and also issues Floating Policies, extending to the Custom-House and all or any of the Private and Bonded Stores.

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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 in Deposits, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

Losses by Explosion made good. The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectus. Life Policies are indispensible advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" employs to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company. 15—ad

On and after 15th of April, 1868, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

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THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:

Table with columns: Stations, Trains, Times. Stations include Rosario, Cañadón, Cañada Gomez, Tortugas, Frayle Muerto, Villa Nueva, Frayle Muerto, Tortugas, Cañada Gomez, Cañadón, Rosario.

Table with columns: Stations, Trains, Times. Stations include Rosario, Frayle Muerto, Tortugas, Cañada Gomez, Cañadón, Rosario.

On and after 15th of April, 1868, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under—

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On and after 15th of April, 1868, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows—

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

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On and after 15th of April, 1868, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows—

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & CO.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Paraná and Provador will leave every alternate Tuesday, at 5 p.m., returning on Tuesday, at 10 a.m. For ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The steamer Paraná will leave on Tuesdays and Saturdays, returning on Mondays, and Fridays. From the Railway Station, Retiro, at 10 a.m.

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MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. BEST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIAL DISCOUNTS TO CUSTOMERS, 12 PER CENT.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CARGALLO. BEST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIAL DISCOUNTS TO CUSTOMERS, 12 PER CENT.

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Theatre Franco Argentin

BUFFES PARISIENS. DIMANCHE 10 MAI 1866. UN NOUVEAU MARIAGE. LA CUREUSE ET LE POMPIER.

Metropolitan Exchange

ST. CALLE CORRIENTES, CROQUED EVERY NIGHT.

T. O. NIGHT

THE DEBUT OF THE NEW COMPANY.

ME. AMELIA TESTO will sing "La Paloma" and "El Crudo Tucuman" - Spanish Song. "Una Campana Napolitana" - Italian Song.

GRAND AIR DE LA TRAVIATA. OPERA VERDI.

CAVATINI AL BALLO IN MASCHERA. OPERA VERDI.

MICHEL MARIE - Danseuse de Ballet. Fra. C. Com. Song, by LOUIS DE PAZ, And various other Singers.

To commence at 8 p.m.

Entrance - TEN Dollars. 214, Im. m. 20



ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET CO.

The Public is hereby informed that the Charge-litres made at Rio de Janeiro for the Transfer of the Kings from the Company's Steamers destined for the River Plate will, in future, be discontinued.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY

25, CALLE DEFEUSA, 25. The undersigned respectfully request Subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through this office to all pay without further delay their arrears, and to forward the year 1867, and also those payable in advance for the year 1868, already due, and as yet not paid for, otherwise we shall be under the necessity of suspending immediately their Periodicals.

These wishing to discontinue the Subscription to their Newspapers or Magazines will please address to us in writing some, allowing three months from date, to enable us to advise our Agents in London to stop and forward.

CLAYPOLE BROS. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 8, 1868. No. 225

ON THE PALERMO SPORTS

21st instant, a Dark-coloured Malacca Coat, silver-mounted, with the initials "R. E." and underneath, the words "From a Sicilian Friend." As it is specially prized by the Owner, a liberal Reward and Thanks will be given to the Person who restores it to the Standard Office.

188, 69, m. 21

NORTHERN RAILWAY

NOTICE

Passengers Travelling between Buenos Ayres and the River Plate, in connection with the Steamers, are, in other stations, informed that they are allowed to take their baggage on the Railway, not being Merchandise, free of charge, instead of only the Arrolas as hitherto.

Merchandise must be paid for as usual.

HENRY CRABTREE, General Manager. 207, 69, m. 29

Buenos Ayres Southern Races

THE SPRING MEETING will be held at Mr. WILLIAM RANDALLS, POSTA DE S. T. TON, near the Junction Station of the Southern Railway, on the 8th and 9th of SEPTEMBER NEXT.

The Program of the Races will be published shortly. 210, 49, m. 20

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP ASSOCIATION

STEAMSHIP LA PLATA

Hourly expedited in Montevideo. Will leave this Port in days after Arrival, FOR ANTWERP.

Calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia.

This well-known line has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to the Consignees, HENRY A. GREEN & CO., Or to the Brokers, GREEN, LEIBSING & CO. 225, 109, m. 20

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

\$50 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS

NOT EXCEEDING FIVE LINES, INSERTED SIX TIMES FOR \$10.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STANDARD

TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44 PASEO JULIO.

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

"A fine and noble, and very noble paper."

Ciudad.

SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD"

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

THE BANK QUESTION.

Montevideo, May 30, 6.30.

Banks have to comply with decree, and resume specie payments on the 1st June.

Maná paper sold at 25 per cent. discount.

Gold, 30 per cent. premium.

Great alarm.

Fears of a serious row on Monday.

Foreign troops being landed.

THE GOVERNMENT versus THE GAS COMPANY.

This celebrated suit, which has taken its rise simply from the exigencies of the Ministers to meet the expenses of the Paraguayan war, will, in all probability, be shortly brought before the Federal court.

We have seen all the documents connected with the question, and pronounce our surprise that any constitutional government would dare so to trifle with private interests as the Argentine Minister has in the case in question. Verily, it would seem as if all the institutions in this country were a mockery, as if the tribunals of the law were a farce, as if private property were destitute of guarantee, when the fiat of a single Minister is sufficient to ride roughshod over charters, rights, privileges and private contracts. There is an end to the very basis of our society if such an arbitrary exercise of authority be tolerated, and, although the case in question involves millions, and is of high importance, still the real question at issue as to jurisdiction of a Minister is of a far more transcendent interest to the public. Doubtless, the Minister, when sitting on his judg-

ment seat upstairs in the Government House, well knew that in deciding the question on the 'ex parte' statement of the collector of customs, he had little to fear, since the defendant was the Gas Company; but if the precedent be once established, the case of the Gas Company to-day may be that of any merchant in the city to-morrow. Property must have its rights, and Ministers must be taught to respect them. The merits of the case in question are so simple and so plain that it is difficult to excuse the Minister on any plea. The facts are as follows:—

On the 12th of September, 1854, the Government of Buenos Ayres granted a charter to certain parties for the formation of a gas company, which parties transferred the charter to the present society. Article 17 of that charter, provided that on termination of the ten years stipulated in said charter, the Government should be at liberty to extend the term or purchase the company. The space of one year was allowed for the formation of the Company before the term of ten years began to run. Thus, the period expressed in the charter did not expire until the 12th of September, 1865, yet the Minister, in his celebrated decree, states that the charter expired in September, 1864, proving thereby his ignorance of the terms of the very document upon which he was called to decide. This flagrant error of H.E. shows his superficial acquaintance with the very charter of the Company.

But here we do not stop, since further on our readers will perceive that he ignores the very acts of the Government, of which he himself formed part. In the month of February of the present year the new Gas Company presented a petition to be allowed to import coal, &c., free of duty on the grounds that the present gas company enjoys that privilege. The Minister then and there published a decree, in which we find the following:—

"Whereas, from information received, it appears that the present Gas Company unjustly enjoys the privilege of exemption from duties for coal and fixtures, which privilege terminated in 1864, notify the Collector of Customs to collect all duties from and after that date."

In this part of the decree the Minister commits another blunder, inasmuch as the company has always paid duties on the fixtures imported. Immediately on the promulgation of this decree the President of the Gas Company presented himself to the Minister and acquainted him of the fact that in September 1865 when the first limits of the charter expired, in conformity with the terms of Art. 17 of said charter, he waited upon the Vice-President and called upon him either to buy the Company or extend the charter, as the National Government then enjoyed the Municipal jurisdiction. A Cabinet meeting was held, and it was decreed that as the National Government was not in funds to buy up the company the charter should be extended for whatever time the Government held jurisdiction in this city, which jurisdiction only terminated on the 8th October 1867, thus establishing the fact that up to and ending October 1867 there could be no claim whatever made upon the Company for duties from which the charter especially exempted it.

Will it be credited that when the President of the Company notified the Minister of this extension of the charter in 1865, by the National Government, the Minister ignored the matter; and when reference was made for the original documents the President of the Company was told that all the papers of that period were burnt in the fire of the Government House. Then it was that we found published in one of the city papers the discovery of a splendid mine of three millions of dollars by one of the Ministers, in the shape of duties due and owing for the last four years by the Gas Company. But justice will ever prevail; and, although from the ashes of the perishable archives of the Government-house it was impossible to trace out the original document, yet in the official publication of the decrees and orders of the Government Sr. Estrada discovered the decree in question, and in page 19 of vol. 4 of the "Registro Nacional," bearing date to 4th October, 1865, the decree signed by the Vice-President and his Minister was found.

Such an ample refutation of the trumpety claims of the Government for three millions of dollars was deemed so complete by Sr. Aguirre, the Minister of Hacienda, that he at once admitted the matter, and gave orders to the Custom House to allow the Company to dispatch its goods; and here it was supposed the matter ended.

But the wily talents of a lawyer Minister has tortured the construction of the documents in question, and on the 12th of May, when the English barque Atalanta arrived in port with coal for the Company, Señor Estrada discovered that there was another hit at the Custom House, and the vessel would not be allowed to discharge her cargo. He again applied to the Minister, and was informed that the Government had considered the question and that they had decreed that the Company should pay up all the back

duties claimed inasmuch as the extension accorded by the Vice-President in 1865 only referred to Article 17, and did not by any means extend the charter, the Government insisting on the matter, and the Captain of the Atalanta refusing to wait, the cargo of coal was discharged, Sr. Martinez de Hoz being guarantee for the Company that in case of it being so decided the duty would be paid.

That so monstrous a quibble as that attempted by the Government renewing one article of a charter whilst the rest thereof expired we hold no tribunal in the country will sanction, the case is so clear that it admits of no discussion. Art. 17 referred solely to the extension of time expressed in the charter, and the privilege of the Government to purchase the company or to extend the period; now the position the Minister takes is that, that article alone has been extended whilst all the privileges of the charter have expired. Such contemptible pettifoggery will doubtless, when the case is brought into the Federal Court, receive the full censure of the whole bench, the renewal of article 17 only, whilst the charter, of which it formed a part, expired, would be viewed in any light, as a conclusion of a new contract, which neither the Government nor Sr. Estrada had power to enter into, their powers being simply limited to a purchase and sale or a renewal; in fact the premises are so preposterous that in no court of justice in the world could they be sustained, and not all the ability of the greatest lawyer of Buenos Ayres could maintain a proposition so hostile to sound common sense and every principle of law, equity, and justice.

THE STANDARD ABROAD.

MY FIRST DAY ON THE RHINE.

Coblentz, April, 6th 1868.

Last week I arrived at Bonn, and fixed my headquarters there to explore the beautiful scenery of the Rhine, its picturesque ruins, and the numerous sites consecrated by historic or legendary interest.

The morning was cold and clear, the summits of the Sieben-gebirge were clad with snow, and the rising sun threw its 'bright beams on hill and ruined tower, and over the broad bosom of the Rhine, as I left Bonn, in the steamer bound up the river. The peaks of the Sieben-gebirge (or seven mountains) from an amphitheatre on the left bank, just above Königswater and now the towering height of Drachenfels rise abruptly from the river's edge:—

The castled crag of Drachenfels, Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine, Whose breast of waters broadly swells Between the banks which bear the vine: And hills, all rich with blossomed trees, And fields which promised corn and wine— And peasant girls with deep blue eyes, And hands which offer early flowers Walk smiling o'er this paradise— Above the frequent feudal towers Through green leaves lift their walls of grey And many a rock which steeply lowers, And ruined arch in proud decay Look o'er this vale of vintage-bowers.

—Childe Harold, canto III.

Much as poets have written, and painters tried to copy, the scenery of the Rhine, far surpasses all that the liveliest imagination can picture till having gazed upon the delightful scene. Just as the steamer passes Drachenfels we get sight of Nonnanwerth. An interesting legend of this locality has been preserved by the poet Schiller. Rolando was one of the bravest of Christian Knights that fought in the Holy Land, and deeply in love with a noble maiden of his own beloved Rhine-land. The rumor of his death threw his lady-love into such grief that she resolved to enter the cloister and founded a convent on the island of Nonnanwerth. Rolando at last returned from the crusades, but found his betrothed dedicated to a religious life: he built a castle on the lofty rock overlooking Nonnanwerth, so that he could hear the convent bells and the singing of the nuns in choir. One morning he was found a corpse, with his eyes still fixed on the spot where all that was dear to him was forever shut out from the world.

I got out of the steamer at Rolandie and ascended the vine-clad hill till reaching the ruined arch. What a splendid view bursts upon the sight; the Rhine winding its silvery course through rugged cliffs and smiling vineyards, with villages, and castles, and ruins, in frequent intervals, along the banks. I sat upon the moss-grown buttlements whence Rolando used to look down on the island of Nonnanwerth. Just then the convent bell was rung, and its soft, melodious sound vibrated on the placid atmosphere, and was borne along the hill-side, mounting upwards in the sky: the convent is now an Ursuline school for girls, having been given to the nuns for this purpose by the late King of Prussia.

Descending to the river's side I again embarked, and passed in this occasion a number of picturesque villages and the residences of sundry German nobles. The finest of the latter are the castle of Furstenberg, Alsenfels, and Cheineck; but as I am taking the Rhine in a series of short excursions, I shall for the present halt at Remagm.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The mails from Montevideo brought the alarming news that a bank riot in that city was anticipated. Passengers who come up from that forlorn town state that the excitement there on the leaving of the steamer was such that the Government had called some of the National Guards to the barracks to be ready on an emergency. The Government seems to begin to feel the real difficulties of the position, which cannot last much longer.

The Municipality is at last beginning to show signs of vitality. A large culvert has been laid down to drain the locality near Fair's quinta. This was much required; the culvert is made of the best hard wood, and has been put down in a good workmanlike manner. Mr. Robinson, who made the water-works in Rio Janeiro, we learn, has concluded a contract with the Provincial Government for supplying this city with water, sewerage and paving the streets. The contract is now about to be laid before the legislature for approval.

Minister Sarmiento has resigned his post as Minister of the Interior. He sent his resignation to the President from New York, and much anxiety exists to see his letter, as it is rumored that it contains some very severe strictures on President Mitre's celebrated testament politico. The last meeting of the Deputies was stormy enough. Dr. Quintana made a brilliant speech on the general state of the country, and demanded that General Paunero, the War Minister, should be brought to the bar of the house to answer the following questions:—How much money?—how many men?—and what further time are required to bring the Paraguayan war to a termination? Possibly the best answer Paunero can give is the celebrated reply of Lord Morpeth in the House at a very late hour one night—D—n me if I know.

Yesterday some important sales of sheep and capones were effected:—2008 capones and sheep for saladero from Sr. Martinez de Hoz's estancia at \$28.

10,000 fine mestiza sheep sold on the Bolsa, deliverable at an estancia in the North at 15\$.

10,000 fine mestiza sheep sold in the South Plaza, deliverable at an estancia beyond the Salado at \$10 cash. It is worthy of note that whilst mestiza sheep are selling at these extremely low prices here, down at Patagonas the commonest criolla sheep fetch 30, and no sellers.

This will be a great concert week, principally for charitable institutions.

On Monday Gottschalk gives a concert at the Coliseum for the French Hospital.

Tuesday, rehearsal for Philharmonic.

Wednesday, Grand Opera in Colon.

Thursday, Gottschalk gives a Concert at the Coliseum for the German Hospital.

Friday, Private Soiree and Opera at Colon.

Saturday, Progreso Ball—Concert by Gottschalk at the French theatre for the wounded.

Sunday morning, Congé of the celebrated Gottschalk.

To-day, Mr. Baraille makes another ascension in his balloon at about two o'clock, weather permitting. Barry & Walker had better look out for their chimney tops and the grappling-iron.

A new Civil Marriage Bill, to rule throughout the Republic, will shortly be introduced in Congress; it will differ, however, somewhat from the memorable Santa Fé law.

The replies of the different managers of the various banks in Montevideo afford much room for criticism—some are long and verbose, others high sounding, &c., but the best are the shortest. Mr. Jones, the manager of the River Plate Bank, in his answer states that he has never refused to pay in gold any of the notes of his bank, and that the best proof of the strict honor of the bank towards the public is that when the suspension was decreed the circulation was 566,000, and to-day it is only 70,000. As impartial observers we must say that these figures speak well for the rectitude of the bank, and establish a sound footing for this thriving institution.

It seems that the place the police now find most requiring their services is the Congress Hall. Almost every meeting there is a hubbub in the public gallery. The other day two well-known native gentlemen were walked out by the 'vigilantes' for making an uproar with their sticks on one of the benches. When the police came in they tried them on the 'vigilantes,' but were ultimately walked off.

Canouigo Pinciro has left for Europe with two of Urquiza's children, sent by their parents to school in England.

Dr. Nicolas Calvo, former editor of the 'Reforma Pacifica,' is expected out in the packet, we hear, to assume his place amongst the Montevidean editors. Sr. Calvo has been in Europe now for the last three years. His house in Calle Reconquista has about doubled its value since he left.

We are requested to inform the members of the Philharmonic Society that the Committee having ceded the use of the Coliseum to the French Hospital for the concert to be given in

its benefit by Mr. Gottschalk, the rehearsal which was to have taken place on that night is postponed to the following evening, Tuesday, 2nd June, at half-past seven o'clock. To-day there will be a rush to Mr. Lassance's new Sanatorium on the top of the Buen Order Hill: admission free. The building is about the finest in this city, and the promenade on the terrace has a most commanding view. Already there are over 2,000 subscribers to this institution.

On Friday a very fine building lot with house thereon in Calle Reconquista, 12 yards front on the street, by about 40 deep—was sold for \$303,000 mjc.; buyer, Mr. Miro. Last evening a German gentleman who has a large estancia near the Rio Cuarto, left for Montevideo. He goes to purchase some Angora goats, to take up to his estancia in Cordova, where he intends to crop some 10,000 criolla goats. His partner, Mr. Barker, has lately bought in S. Luis 4000 goats, which cost on an average 10lbs. placed on his estancia. At the last invasion of Indians Mr. Slater lost all his hacienda on the estancia Tambito. Along the diligence road there are no horses, all swept away. Messrs. Barker, Cowell, and Co. are the largest goat estancia in Cordova; they have a fine flock of 350 pure Angora goats; at the puestos the flocks are 500, and are doing well. Peones wages 6 Bolivian dollars per month—labour very cheap. All that is required to push Cordova a-head is peace and protection against the Indians. The bulk of the people are in favor of Sarmiento, although the rich men support Urquiza. What gives splendid returns; a crop which cost 300, netted at Villa Nueva \$900 Bolivian. They are building steam mills at Rio Cuarto, and next year the wheat crop will be much more important. The Cordova wheat is preferred by the Rosario millers to all other.

Messrs. Bamed and Winterbottom, the proprietors of the San Francisco estancia, in Cordova, out at the Sierra, are doing well, and in fact all the English and Germans settled up in Cordova, have splendid establishments, but the great complaint is the continual civil war and the Indians. Land is worth about 750 Bol. per square league. A German firm has offered this price for an estancia of 20 square leagues, the land well covered with timber. The Argentine Central Railway will be finished to Rio Cuarto in about 12 months from the present.

M. Giebert, the manager of the Liebig Extractum Company at Fray Bentos has contracted for 400 China men for his establishment; these Celestials may be expected out in a few months. The new premises at Gualeguaychu will soon be finished. Messrs. Benites and Co. are also putting up a manufactory at Gualeguaychu: the machinery is coming out in one of the Liverpool steamers.

The City of Buenos Ayres is the next steamer of Tait's line due here. We believe she will bring out the passengers and cargo of the damaged City of Limerick.

At 2 o'clock yesterday the most alarming rumors were current through town about the state of things in Montevideo; people running wildly through the streets, and the marines from the foreign vessels of war ordered to land.

To-morrow, June 1st, at 10 o'clock a.m. there will be a great meeting of the members of the Sala Comercial of the Mercado Constitucion. As the subjects to be brought before the meeting are of unusual interest, the attendance of all the foreign members is earnestly requested.

We are glad to hear that the question of the formation of the committee of the British Library is finally solved, by the old members consenting to serve under certain conditions.

The British Hospital has received the kind support of all the employés on the Southern Railway. These gentlemen headed by Mr. Cooper have liberally subscribed to the institution. Our particular friend Mr. Ezcurra has, in his private capacity, greatly interested himself in the welfare of the hospital, and with a philanthropy which does him honor he has freely offered his services to the directors for the recovery of subscriptions and enlargement of the list. The Anglomania of Mr. Ezcurra has assumed in this instance a humane and hopeful phase.

The nuisances we complained of at the tramway station of the Southern Railway in Calle Lima have been promptly taken notice of by the managers and police officials. A vigilante for the express purpose of switching the little ragamuffins who infest the Tramway entrance is to be stationed daily in the place affected.

A friend of ours speaking of Café Chantants remarks that the first establishment of this kind in Buenos Ayres, that is to say, the "Metropolitan Exchange," still continues to flourish under the able management of Mr. Froeland. Its novelties and varieties are unrivalled; Mr. Froeland's latest acquisition, a fine Italian Cantatrice and a celebrated English giddancer, drew nightly crowded houses.

The new Constitution, providing negro suffrage, has been defeated at Michigan.

Buenos Ayres Athletic Sports.

The usual half-yearly meeting was held on Thursday evening, 28th inst., a large number of members being present; Mr. Ralph in the chair. The proceedings commenced by the late secretary reading the report, which follows:— Gentlemen— Our most sanguine expectations have been more than realized by the continued and increased success which attended our late meeting, and the unprecedented liberality with which we are supported proves that our athletic festival is now firmly established as one of the institutions of Buenos Ayres. To speak first of money matters, we have, of course, been as economical as possible, and are most happy to state that the balance consists of the large sum of \$14,883, which is explained by the balance sheet. The subscriptions and entries received, with the balance from last meeting, amounted to \$30,848; but the Committee did not feel justified in spending such a large amount for the one meeting, and would suggest that perhaps the balance, with competitors' entries and subscriptions (say \$5,000), and a few thousand dollars from gentlemen we have been unable to call upon this year, will be sufficient for our spring meeting. One expense that will be almost indispensable next meeting will be a stand for the accommodation of the ladies, which, according to an estimate given us, will cost about \$6,000. Our arrangements for having one made for the late meeting were, unfortunately, not completed in time, and much inconvenience, we regret to say, was caused by the omission. A recommendation was made at the last general meeting that the prizes should be purchased in England and the Secretary accordingly wrote in January last for about 20 prizes, but owing to some unexplained cause, we have heard nothing to this day about them, and were compelled at the last moment to select the prizes here, which we found no easy matter. We have to thank the donor of the mile race cup which we have received anonymously; this with Mr. L. J. Isaac's prizes of last year form the 2 extra prizes. Some comment has been excited by our disposition of the Handicapping; we felt in the first place that some restriction should be made as to the number of times allowed for one person to win the prize for the same event, or competition would in all probability be stifled by his acknowledged superiority. We naturally recurred to the most usual method in use at home, viz., handicapping, and as might easily be seen it being impossible to handicap one man with regard to some and nos to all, we could make no distinction at regard old and new comers. The distances given by the person handicapped were fixed by the one rule of taking two thirds or nearly so of the difference between first and second at the November meeting. The Committee, however, are not peculiarly attached to this method, and will, as individuals, support any more feasible plan that may occur. We must, in conclusion, on behalf of the Society, thank the Judge, Starter, and Stewards for the courteous and most satisfactory manner in which their duties were discharged. We have again to thank the Editors of the Standard for their kindness in publishing our programs and notices without charge, and for the encouraging remarks they have from time to time made in their well-known paper.

BALANCE-SHEET.

Balance from last meeting. \$2,298

Subscriptions 23,000

Competitors' subscriptions and entries 5,550

\$30,848

Printing, &c. \$670

Band and expenses 3,260

Materials, chairs, &c. 1,460

Working expenses 1,535

Prizes 9,040

Balance 14,883

\$30,848

Several copies of the balance-sheet being laid on the table, it was moved and carried unanimously that the report and balance-sheet be accepted.

Several members having expressed a wish that a permanent society should be established, the motion was put to the meeting, but was lost, so that the society continues on its old footing.

The meeting then proceeded to elect a new Committee, which resulted in the election of the following:—Messrs. T. Hogg, F. L. Jacobs, W. Jacobs, P. D. Willocks, A. J. Howden, P. Galbraith, T. B. Smith.

It was unanimously agreed that J. H. Green, Esq., be requested to act as President for the next meeting.

Some discussion then took place as to the advisability of erecting a stand, but it was ultimately agreed to leave the decision to the Committee as they would be now able to judge if the Society should incur the expense after getting a proper estimate made out.

It was also agreed that the prizes should be sent for from England at once.

As a means of obviating the ne-

cessity of handicapping the following motion was made:— "That any competitor having won the same event at two successive meetings, on winning a third time be presented with a champion medal instead of the first prize, which he will keep until beaten, when it will be returned to the Society. Also that no holder of a Champion medal may receive a prize, unless there be a second prize and he is beaten by one person, in which case he will receive the 2nd prize and deliver the medal to the Society. Also that if the holder of a Champion medal beaten within two meetings of his receiving the medal—the medal becomes his property—it being understood that he is not compelled to compete unless challenged to do—a month's notice being given previous to the meeting." After a great deal of discussion the above was carried, and remains a standing rule of the society. It was resolved that the Championship should count from the first meeting of the society. It was resolved that the Committee be empowered to disqualify any competitor not appearing in suitable costume. Also, that the minimum subscription for competitors be \$100, instead of \$50 as before. Also, that the Society pay to the Cricket Club, for the use of their ground, \$500 for the next meeting. That 'Throwing the Cricket Ball' 'Kicking the Football' be not admitted in the next program. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the out-going Committee, the meeting broke up, well pleased with the satisfactory state of the society.

GENERAL URQUIZA'S ANSWER TO PRESIDENT MITRE.

Conception of the Uruguay, May 24, 1868.

To H. E. Brigadier-General D. Bartolomé Mitre, President of the Republic.

Esteemed Mr. President and Friend—

Y. E.'s lengthy and interesting letter dated 17th inst. did not reach me in due time, owing to the irregularity of the mail steamers. It is necessary that I should allude to this circumstance as my excuse for the short delay, in not sending an answer as soon as I could have wished.

I have perused your letter, after having come to a resolution in the weighty question to which it refers, impelled by motives and feelings which I have been unable to withstand.

I owe to Y. E., on the score of our friendship, and of your high position, a frank statement of them, at the same time if I reply to Y. E.'s suggestions.

If this letter of Y. E.'s had reached me before the one you were pleased to address to Sr. D. José M. Gutierrez, on the question of candidates, I would have listened to the advice given by Y. E. with calm consideration, before finding myself compromised to submit to the wishes and opinions of many of my fellow-citizens, who insist that I should not oppose myself to the popular suffrage, be the result what it may.

It would then have been possible, without exercising any constraint upon public opinion, or betraying the institutions that proclaim the liberty of suffrage, it would have been possible for those who by any right or service whatever, are entitled to a hearing from their fellow-citizens, when speaking with a sound and disinterested purpose, to lead public opinion to choose as a candidate for President a citizen, who, while inspiring entire confidence to the country, should not be the representative of any party that could only rise to power after a struggle more or less to be deprecated.

Such a candidate would then, perhaps, from the first have been so unmistakably supported by public opinion as to spare us the sad sight of witnessing that the reputation of the citizen, who is about to preside over the destinies of the country should, in anticipation, be torn to shreds by the factions that have grown bold, and that threaten hereafter, by displaying resistance, to draw upon the country dreadful consequences.

It is now four months, if my memory is not at fault, that when Y. E. passed through Paraná on your last return from the army, you wrote to me and spontaneously offered to address to me

Gutierrez, Lopez, Pico, and many more. Alvarado, Paderneta, Guido, and a host of others, did not help to make a personal Government, but the paternal Government of the Constitution, which, under the nation's flag, could give shelter to every party, and by establishing that fraternity which alone can guarantee the empire of the law, lead to the extinction of those party hatreds which ought to have disappeared in the dust of the famous day of Caseros. No; such a Government as that was cannot be pronounced personal—when a Congress, composed of the most enlightened men of the country, elected with complete liberty, watched over the fulfillment of the Constitution and the laws—a Government that ever followed the advice of the great Republican, whom Y. E. justly points to as the best of models of a virtuous statesman—the incomparable Washington—who deprecated party spirit as the most inveterate enemy of a constitutional and popular Government.

"The alternate domination of one faction over another," said he, as I wish to remind Y. E., "sharpened by that spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself frightful. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. . . . It serves always to distract the public councils, and entangle the public administration; it agitates the community with ill-founded and false alarms, kindles the animosity of one party against another, foment, occasionally, riot and insurrections; it opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another."

That Government endeavored to be a model of personal self-denial, surrounding itself with all men, all opinions, and all parties, and could thus produce an epoch of greater tranquility than has ever been enjoyed by the thirteen peoples that obeyed it in peace and prosperity, whilst amicable relations were established with all the nations of the world.

Y. E. must excuse my complaining with some bitterness that a reproach is addressed to me which I have done all in my power not to deserve. My conduct has ever been inspired by a desire to make abstraction of my own person, whenever any public convenience demanded such abnegation. It is for this that Y. E. does me justice in saying that I might have resigned without an effort my pretensions as a candidate. This is nothing but the truth. I was disposed to do so, and it has cost me an effort to consent that my name should figure among the candidates to the future Presidency. I do not think that this affects the liberty of election, and that it is the constitutional right of every citizen citizen whatever may be his position to offer himself to the verdict of public opinion and of the law without incurring the charge of being a vulgar aspirant.

I might remind Y. E. that you once favored me with your good opinion, when I gave you an example of decision towards your own person, to which I hope, as the only recompense, you will never cease to do honor. I allude to the decision with which I placed myself under your orders at the beginning of the Paraguayan war, after I did all in my power to prevent it, as I considered it a calamity, and foresaw its duration and the serious consequences it would lead to. It is needless, Y. E. thinks to-day, that my candidature or my election is a war-ery. I only view it, as a supreme effort for peace which the country, if it chooses, has a right to demand of me. Never have I risen to power by arms. After Caseros I would have willingly retired into private life, had it not been exacted that I should complete the work by personal efforts which a large majority of the country thought indispensable.

That my candidature was the war-ery of rebels, traitors, cowardly and bad Argentines, and that to bring it forward would be an outrage on public opinion, has been said by Y. E. and by D. Manuel Taboada. If such a motive is strong enough for Y. E. and Mr. Taboada, I cannot admit it, on account of the atrocious injustice involved in it. Rebels always adopt a war-ery that may move the public spirit—now liberty—now religion—now any name whatever that has prestige; but whoever does not honor his war-ery usurps it. Seditions, although always culpable, serve sometimes to reveal to the eyes of an impartial Government, symptoms of the public necessities felt by the country. That among the provinces of the north a whole province of such noted antecedents as Salta should have raised my candidature after having been a victim of those montoneras, is due to its conviction that my name was unjustly made use of; that my name could not be the war-ery of a montonera, a name which has always figured at the head of regular and well-disciplined armies serving order and law.

This protest is worth more for history than any I could have condescended to utter, because it is based upon facts more eloquent than the vulgarity of verbal assertions so much abused by our public men. Only when anarchy has complete sway, I will say with San Martin, my enemies have not spared the arms of undisciplined calumny against me, and have surrounded my name with most exaggerated abuse.

But if calumny, dictated by the deepest ingratitude, affected the mind of that great man, who was accused of endeavoring to make himself a sovereign over the land which he had liberated from sovereigns, to the extreme of leading to his ostracism, I have sufficient faith in the constitutional organization of the country, to show that I am above these calumnies, and prepare myself, without either offering myself or shirking, for the country's service, in whatever position I may be called upon to occupy.

I do not think, like Y. E., that men of some influence cannot join their legitimate and honest efforts as far as they are permitted in a popular regime, without immorality, without disgrace for the country, and without turning them into instruments of revenge. I am of a totally contrary opinion. But I think it wrong to allow public opinion to wander without a compass, under the guidance of obscure agents, whose purpose it is to lead it astray by falsehoods and by intrigues.

The truth of free suffrage—depends neither on Y. E.'s words or mine—it depends only from the influence of the institutions of a people not liable to perturbation by the unauthorised co-action of its general power.

There is no candidate that does not present drawbacks more or less serious. The patriotism of all must be made to make them disappear for the country's good when the election is consummated.

I feel sincerely grateful to Y. E. for the very favorable considerations with reference to myself on which you base your opinions—considerations upon which I have pondered seriously. I hope that if I am elected by the popular suffrage I can rely upon the loyal and valuable assistance of Y. E., which I have never refused to you in order to place Y. E. in aptitude of doing good. If the result of the election, on the other hand, is contrary to me, as Y. E. seems to wish, whilst it would in no way mortify my own ambition, which, I can say with San Martin, is no other than to deserve the hatred of the ungrateful, the esteem of virtuous men, and, further, to despise that hatred and honor this esteem, if another is elected by the People truthfully and legally I hope to see realized Y. E.'s wish that we should come to an understanding for the good of the country, and should join our efforts, provided we can do so with dignity, if not to assist him to rule, at least for the maintenance of the national union, and peace, the sublimest aspirations of all the peoples—all of who have shed so much blood and undergone so many sacrifices.

I remain, ever with the best sentiments of regard and consideration, Your friend and fellow-citizen, JUSTO J. DE URQUIZA.

TERRIBLE NEWS FROM JAPAN.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ATTACKED. The news from Japan is highly important; The civil war which had broken out continued to rage with unabated fury, and the country was in the most disturbed and unsettled state. The Japan Gazette of March 6th says:—

At the end of January the troops of the Tyeoon and of the rebel Darnios came into collision, and on the 4th of February the news came to Yokohama that the latter had prevailed. At first, success seemed to be with the Tyeoon, but a Dainio who commanded a large division of his forces traitorously went over to the enemy, and placed victory entirely in the hands of the confederates. The troops entered Osaka and burned the Castle of the Tyeoon and a number of Government buildings; the Tyeoon making his escape on board the United States ship 'Iroquis' and ultimately to his own frigate, the 'Kai-yo mar,' which immediately left with him for Yedo. The Foreign Legations were all forced at once to leave Osaka, and make the best of their way to Klobe, where the Governor said he was no longer able to answer for their protection, and recommended all foreigners to find safety on their ships. This was very different from the plans of such men as had the direction of our interests. The Governor, Vice-Governor, and all the Tyeoon's officials left in a chartered steamer for Yokohama and Klobe, were placed under the protection of our own forces, with the determination to hold it to the last. Of course, business was but little thought about, the whole design was to retain possession of the footing we had attained. No great alarm was felt by foreigners, because although upon the departure of the Ministers from Osaka their residences were burnt or ransacked, it was felt that the policy of the ascendant party, whichever it might be, Tyeoon or Confederates, would be to bid high for foreign support.

It proved so but not before a collision occurred which showed the spirit that was in foreigners. A high retainer of the Prince of Bizen passed through the settlement with a retinue of some 150 samourai. To the great man all the Japanese bowed with their faces to the earth; but the foreigners not doing so, evidently irritated the band, who, either without any provocation, or no greater annoyance than their path being crossed by a Frenchman, fired down the street, wounding an American. Quick as thought the American guard from the Custom-House; the English troops and Legation guard, with Sir Harry Parkes at their head; and a bevy of private citizens, were after them, and they retreated to the hill country, about three or four miles distance, to the rear of the settlement. On the return of the pursuers, a large force of marines and sailors had landed from the ships, and the place placed under martial law. Barricades were thrown up, pickets and outposts established, and every possible precaution taken.

The result of the conference is not known; but a portion of it is that for the present foreigners are requested not to go more than one mile from the settlement, as Bizen—the fellow who made the attack some days since—is some five miles from here with several hundred followers. They are to be removed in a few days, when the road will be open to Osaka, at which time we can again visit that unfortunate port, which for the present we are requested not to do. These requests seem to indicate that it is not too easy to proclaim immunity from interference and maintain it.

On the 12th of February the same correspondent wrote: It has been promulgated within the last three days that when the Ambassador of the Mikado waited upon the Ministers and requested them to withdraw their troops, that they made a 'sine qua non' that the officer of Bizen who fired on our people without provocation should pay the penalty of his acts by being beheaded; and the Mikado, who is in future to be styled Emperor, has officially given notice that he will require this act of justice at the hands of Bizen; and if refused by him he will at once wage war upon him and punish him as well as the officer. As yet nothing has transpired as to whether Bizen will comply with the order, but it is presumed he will; and that the execution will take place on the spot where the outrage was committed.

The following notices are translated from the proclamations issued in Japanese by the representatives of foreign Powers at Niago, February 5th: To-day, [February 4th], as Ikeda Ise and Heiki Intewaki, retainers of Masudaira Bizen no Kami, were passing through the town of Kobe, their followers, without provocation, attacked and wounded foreigners with spears and firearms. You must immediately come forward and explain this matter. If full reparation be not given, it will be assumed that you are the enemy of foreign nations, who will take measures to punish this outrage. It must be borne in mind that this matter will then concern not only the Bizen clan, but may cause grave trouble to the whole of Japan.

In consequence of the outrage committed yesterday by Bizen's men, the foreign men-of-war have seized all the steamers owned by Japanese, anchored in the port of Niago. This is because, as stated in the declaration of the Foreign Ministers issued yesterday, the affair concerns not only the clan of Bizen, but all the clans throughout Japan.

PIPING FOR PIPES.

May 22, 1868. Gentlemen,— I have been induced to say a few words respecting smoking from reading your able remarks upon paper cigars. I trust you will excuse my troubling you. Sublime tobacco: which, from east to west, cheers the tar's labours and the Turkman's rest. So wrote Byron, and as he was a man of taste we may suppose he felt what he was writing. Everyone knows the origin of smoking, therefore I need say nothing about it. Who can tell how many dull hours have passed away in a whiff of smoke? who can deny that puffing (smoke I mean) does not bring solace to the weary mind? Look at that man who does not smoke; see how miserable he looks; all his unhappiness could have been cured by the solacing weed. Some assert that smoking injures the health; it may be so, yet as we see many medical men patronise the custom we may naturally infer that it is not very deleterious. I have been a smoker twenty-five years and have never felt any ill-effects from the custom; but, I use a pipe, seldom smoke a cigar, and seldom paper cigars. I believe these latter injure the health: anyone can prove what I say by forcing a mouthful of smoke from a paper cigar through a white pocket-handkerchief stretched tightly across the mouth. The amount of oil taken into the system is astonishing. Tobacco is— Sublime in hookah, splendid in a pipe, when tipped with amber mellow, rich, and ripe. I would certainly recommend all smokers to throw by the paper cigar and take to the 'meerschaum.' And

really I do not see why any one should be called vulgar for smoking his amber-tipped in the street, any more than walking with a roll of tobacco sticking out of his mouth as if it were a part of his body.

Most certainly a pipe absorbs all that oil which, in the case of cigar-smoking, is drawn into the mouth; besides a pipe neither soils the fingers nor stains the teeth.

Let us hope that some of our fashionable loungers will introduce the pipe, but let that pipe be a respectable 'meerschaum.' They can be obtained anywhere, and I know our mutual friend, Loedel, has a splendid assortment.

In buying a 'meerschaum,' choose the lightest, let the sun shine on it, and if it has a grain something like ivory, you may depend upon its being good.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully, CAVENDISH.

THE STEAMER ESTRELLA.

To the Editors of the Standard. May 29, 1868. Gentlemen, As I'm aware your columns are ever open in the cause of justice, please allow me a corner to express my admiration of the manner in which the above steamer is managed. Having had occasion to go up the Parana, recently I found on board of the Estrella every comfort; in fact, one feels himself at home with Captain Davis, who, whilst exceedingly obliging to all his passengers, never for a moment forgets the discipline and order which are so well observed on board. He certainly deserves to be supported by all his countrymen going up the river, as he offers advantages which the other steamers cannot afford, since he goes right to all the ports such as Baradero, San Pedro, &c., which is an immense convenience to passengers. Let those who intend taking a trip up the Parana just give the Estrella a trial, and I'm certain they will be thoroughly satisfied. Yours truly, JUSTITIA.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies and goods. Includes items like Ounces, Sovereigns, Patascons, National Bonds, and prices for sugar, coffee, and other commodities.

This being the last day of the month for Bolsa operations, the business of the day was slightly in excess of that of other days. The cash sales amounted to 162,000, and held pretty firm all day at 41 1/2. For June 30th, 30,000, at 43 1/2.

The most intense anxiety was felt to know the news from Montevideo. At a very late hour the Bolsa telegram arrived, but gave nothing new, beyond the fact that gold had risen to 23. Private letters from Montevideo gave a most painful outline of the state of things in Montevideo. The Baron Maua refused to be a party to any arrangement, inasmuch as many of the banks that offered to pay in gold are said to be unable to do so; and at the closing hour of the Bolsa it was generally said that the Baron had determined to go into liquidation, as he had abundant means to pay every farthing. This, it was rumored, would lead to the smash of several banks. The Maua Bank here and in Rosario would however continue as usual, as they have nothing whatever to do with the business of the bank in Montevideo. It appears that the books of the Maua Bank have been inspected by an Englishman of high influence in Montevideo, who reports that not only can the Maua Bank pay everything, but that after every liability was discharged, the Baron would still be a 'millionaire.'

The splendid steamer La Plata arrived at Montevideo to-day, having made a quick run. She has ample accommodation for passengers, and will be loaded by Green, Lo Rossignol, and Co. Her date is for the 25th. The circular referred to yesterday in our article on 'Change' has attracted much notice. The language of the circular is as follows:— 'The under-noted parties are professional acceptors or drawers of Bills of Exchange, out or in United Kingdom. Such bills are purchasable at and under 10s per £100 per signature. The larger the sum and quantity the lower the absolute purchase price. The purposes served by these bills are accommodation, and to facilitate by swelling the apparent totals of bank-rupt's assets they are also sent abroad to be sold in Exchange markets, particularly to captains of ships and small merchants remitting to United Kingdom.' (Here follow the names of 17 firms.) Clusters by Woodgate, Brothers.— Austrian brig Baldassare, to load in the Uruguay for orders, bone ash, at 25s and 5 per cent. A Spanish schooner St. Clemente, to load in the Uruguay, salted hides, at 40s and 5 per cent. Our special reporter at the South Plaza gives the following weekly review:— Wool sold from 48 up to 60, 61, and 65 Yearling 40, 44, and a special one at 60. Dry Hides—125, 128, 130, and very good madero, all makes, 135 pesetas. Grease and Tallow—In bond and pipes, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4 shillings. In panza, 38, and pisado, 29; horse grease, 37. Hay in Bales—Best alfalfa, 55; mixed, 450 Sheep and Capones—Fat, 24 to 27. Wheat—160, 180, 200, 215, 230, and barley 235 for superior fangs. Maiz—130 to 135. Barley, 70 to 80. Flour—41 to 42 superior, at the mills.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 304 CALLE OYUO. The steamer Lujan, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Gualeguay, Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced. The steamer Rio Negro, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and port. The steamer General, on Wednesday, at 11 a.m., for Colonia.

SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMBOAT CO., 304 CALLE OYUO. The steamer Provador, on To-day, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Corrientes, and ports. Passages at half price. The steamer Rio Uruguay, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo. The steamer Generala, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports. Passages at half price.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 26 DE MAYO. The British steamer Jaguarua, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Itapúa, Curupaty, and ports.

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FOR VALPARAISO, DIRECT. The fine Clipper A British Barque MAJONDA, 300 Tons Register, Capt. COSS. Can engage a large quantity of Cargo for said destination at moderate rates. For further particulars please apply to the Consignee, CHAS. PECHER, Esq., jun., Calle San Martin, 163; Or to CHAS. W. BENN & CO., Shipbrokers, Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 49. 252,3p,m31

NAVARRA RACES, TO COMMENCE ON 17th SEPTEMBER, 1868. (Open to the English-speaking Community—viz., English, Irish, Americans, &c.) FIRST RACE—ONE O'CLOCK. THE AMATEUR STAKES.—Distance, 10 squares and half of Rio, 140 lbs. Entrance, \$200—\$500 added. SECOND RACE—TWO O'CLOCK. THE NAVARRO SWEETSTAKES.—Distance, 20 squares. Weight of Rio, 140 lbs. Entrance, \$200—\$500 added. THIRD RACE—THREE O'CLOCK. THE NAVARRO CUP.—Distance, 20 squares. Weight, 150 lbs. The Cup must be won two years in succession by the same horse. Entrance, \$200, with \$500 added. The Entrances and added money in this race will be given to the winner each year.

RULES. 1st. Horses entered must be the bona fide property of foreigners. 2nd. Any holder convicted of unfair riding shall have his horse placed last. 3rd. Each race shall be started with a flag, and not more than three parades allowed when the horses are brought together for the start. 4th. Gentlemen riders are required in all the races. Entries must be made on or before the 8th of SEPTEMBER, in writing, giving name, colors, and height of the owner of horse, and enclosing Entrance Money. Letters can be addressed in Buenos Ayres, to Mr. T. HOGGARTH, Esq., of Salamanca, or to Mr. T. WALTON, 60 Goddard, and in Camp, to Mr. EDWARD CASSELL, Navarros. The day of the Races will be 30th in each course, on THURSDAY, the 17th of JUNE, commencing at 12 1/2 p.m. BY ORDER. 257,6p,m31

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C. ECIL A. E. D. Y. Wine and Spirit Merchant, 77—CALLE TERNI, TREES—77. Monthly supplies of CIGARS direct from Havannah. 165,3p,m32

RICARDO GUTIERREZ, M.D., Ex-Practitioner of the Women's Hospital, Has directed his Studies to the Science of Obstetrics. 124—SAN MARTIN—124. 261,10p,m31

A LETTER lies at the Office of Messrs. Geo. A. Brown and Co., CALLE 26 DE MAYO, addressed to Captain Geo. Gase. 258,12p,m31

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the Style or Firm of Clark and Malm was THIS DAY DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent. All Debts due to or owing by said Firm will be Received or Paid by GOTTFRED MALM, who from the Business will, in future, be carried on. P. PRO JAMES CLARK, EDWIN RILEY, GOTTFRED MALM. 250,7p,m30

EXTRACTOR CARNIS. LIEBIG'S SYSTEM. The Consumption of this substance, the concentrated nutritious parts of Meat, is daily increasing. Physicians recommend its use in several Diseases, and for Convalescents. AGED Persons, Infants, after being weaned, People of Weak Digestion, and Sickly, and who desire an agreeable and efficacious substitute for Cod Liver Oil, take it with very good results. It is of great service in Cookery, serving as a basis to all kind of Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes. It is also anti-verucous—it ought to be used on Board of all Vessels to prevent that disease. It is to be found, with a direction for use, at—TOLÉDI and MAINE, 16 Pedras. BOTICA IMPERIAL, 131 Florida. CHABRY and Co., 92 Chacabuco. LAFARQUE and Co., 55 Paseo Julio. 212,1m,m30

THIS DAY. SOCIEDAD FILANTROPICA DE EMIGRACION. The Subscribers of this Society are invited to the General Assembly, to take place on TO-DAY (Sunday), the 31st of May, at ONE O'CLOCK p.m., at THE BOLSA. Attendance recommended. THE SECRETARY. 223,3p,m30

INFORMATION WANTED OF the Frenchman who came out from North America as Cook with his Wife about five months past in the American Barque Rome—Apply at 884 Calle Parera. 237,3p,m30

FOR SALE, the two new Dutch Schooners BUENOS AYRES and MONTEVIDEO, classified in Veritas 3/4 G 11, for eight years, each 60 Tons Register, and carrying about 80 tons dead weight, built of oak, coppered and copper fastened. They are of light draught, and consequently suitable either for Lighters or River Cruisers. The Montevideo is at present in the BOCA, opposite the Naval Store of Messrs. V. Casares & Hijos. For further particulars and information apply to the Consignees, C. LANGELAAN and CO., 246,10p,m30 186 San Martin.

COMPANIA "RIO DE LA PLATA" EL DE PRIMER MARCHA Y ESPLENDIDO VAPOR "GOYA." Saldrá para Corrientes y puertos intermedios el Juves 4 de Julio a las 10 de la mañana; recibiendo pasajeros a los que ofrece un comercio muy Recibirá tambien alguna carga y pasajeros para Curupaty y otros puertos intermedios en el vapor PINGO.—Agencia Calle Cangallo No. 24. 246,10p,m30

AMACEN GRANDE y muy seco—Se alquila una casa de habitación para depósito de Algodón, dark rason on escritorio Calle Bolívar 162. 233,6p,m30

MADAME FARNESIS'S CONCERT, announced for the 30th instant, is an available POSTPONED. In a few days the Program and Date will appear. 229,3p,m29

LOST, a Purse, containing Money.—The Person who has found it, and will return same to No. 55 PASEO JULIO, will be liberally rewarded. 215,6p,m29

LOST, at the PALERMO SPORTS, on the 21st instant, a Liver and White-Pointer Dog. She had a leather collar, with the name 'Bart' engraved thereon, and a small bell. Any Person finding the same, and delivering her to the Administration of the Northern Railway, RETIRO, will be well Rewarded. 228,6p,m29

NORTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE. On and after the 1st of JUNE, the 6 p.m. Train from 26 de Mayo to Belgrano, and the 7 p.m. Train from Belgrano to 26 de Mayo on Wednesdays, will be discontinued. HENRY CRABTREE, General Manager. Retiro, May 20, 1868. 119,10p,m21

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J. F. VAN OPPEN, SUCESOR VIGILANTE WINKER. Heft bet gescreeven aan heren Vanhous, kennis te geven, dat hy bovengenaamd affaire heeft aangevangen. Reclamandanten zih in huanne gant welke by rich door omne prompte e civiele bediening hoopi waanig te maken. 51, 1m, m9

THOMAS H. ADLEY Custom House Despatcher, Shipbroker, And General Commission Agent, —20—RECONQUISTA—20. 7,2m,2

STILTON CHEESE, Of Superior Quality, ON SALE, At the English Grocery Store, 102—CALLE PIEDRA—102. 121,12p,m15

ENGLISH SEMINARY, No. 1871, CORRIENTES. The Undersigned has the honor to announce to the Parents and Guardians of the Youth of this City, that, yielding to the frequent invitations of his Friends and of many of the Parents whose sons he had the pleasure of educating when Principal of the English Seminary, 20 Sunchipala, he has OPENED his new Establishment in CORRIENTES, No. 1871. The chief object of which he devotes his undivided attention is the preparation of the Alumni for a successful mercantile career.

The Course of Instruction embraces the most prominent parts of the popular studies adopted in England and the United States, which the Undersigned taught with such marked success during the many years he has laboured in this department. This Establishment offers a HOME for the Children of the Parents who do not reside in the City, where their moral and intellectual culture will be usefully promoted. The discipline of the Seminary is paternal, firmness being blended with kindness, and the greatest care bestowed on the health and comfort of the Boarders, who are treated as members of the Principal's family.

All the Branches of a thorough English Education are efficiently taught, and the Pupils prepared for the practical discharge of their duties in any Mercantile House in which they may be placed. Besides the rudimentary English Branches Spanish, French, Latin, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Music, and Drawing are taught by accomplished Professors. A limited number of Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars only admitted. A Program will be forwarded on application. HENRY R. NICHOLSON, 189,1m,m29 Principal.

BANCO MAUVA y Cia.—Avisamos al comercio que en consecuencia de la renuncia que en 14 de Mayo del presente año Sr. Don Enrique Barroker del puesto de Gerente de este Banco, quedo substituido don Sr. Don Francisco Fernandez Blanco.—Rosario, Mayo 22 1868. 198,10p,m29 ENRIQUE BARROKER.

ESTRELLA MATUTINA A MORAL AND RELIGIOUS SEMI-MONTHLY, published at Cordoba, John Beveridge, Editor; designed especially for the young. This paper is illustrated, unostentatious, and contains judicious selections of the kind in South America. Price \$10 m. per month. 216,x

BEST PAST PICKLED PORK "SINCLAIR'S BRAND." This CELEBRATED PORK MAY BE HAD, In Large or Small Quantities, OF C. TURNEAU, 77—PIEDRA—77. 193,1m,m24

LOPEZ AND CO. Will sell by Public Auction, on JUNE 7, at Four p.m., the valuable and interesting collection known as 72 and 70 CALLE SUNCHIPALA, in the Parish of San Miguel, only one and a half square from the Church, and one from the Mercado del Plata. The House is old, but of good materials and well built. A small outlay would render this a valuable holding, being 23 yards deep by 10; on the street. This is one of the best thoroughfares and most rising parts in town, and its conveniently distant situation renders the House suitable either for Private Residence, or for a Public Office. The title deeds will be found without a flaw by Parties interested calling at the Auctioneer's Office, 91 and 90 CALLE PERU. 202,4p,m29

CAMP FOR SALE.—\$9,000 Bolivianos will buy two square leagues of splendid camp, about 22 leagues distant from Rosario de Santa Fé, and four leagues from the Central Argentine Railroad. This camp is well stocked with Grass, Milliflora, and other kinds of plants, and is situated in one of the best neighbourhoods. For further information apply at once by letter to Henry Yarrow, P.O. Rosario de Santa Fé. 155,1m,m29

HEADS TABLE SHERRY, in Octavo Superior Pale Sherry, in Six BOTTLES, with Labels, in Sixty-sixths. Do. Amontillado Sherry, in Sixty-sixths. Do. Moscatel Sherry, in Half-Sixty-sixths. J. Goetz and Co's Champagne, of the well known mark. La Perle, in pinks & quarts. Follitt Scheek and Co's Champagne, Royal Silvery. Ditto, Fleur de Silvery. Ditto, Grand Cremé Souverain. Good FINE WINE, in Bottles and Cases, of One and Two Dozens, at GLOVER, DARDYNSHIRE, and CO'S, 62,1m,m10 17 Calle Florida.

REMOVAL. C. R. HORNE, SHIPBROKER, AT MONTEVIDEO, HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO No. 213 CALLE DEL CERRETO, Between the London and River Plate Bank, and the Foreign Club. Montevideo, May 25, 1868. 205,10p,m28

100 DOLLARS (ONE HUNDRED) REWARD. Lost, at the PALERMO SPORTS, on THURSDAY, May 21, a Pocket Book, containing some Papers of no value to any Person but the Owner. Party returning same to Messrs. HENRY & WALKER, No. 97, Calle Defensa, will receive the above Reward. 180,6p,m23

REMOVAL.—HENRY LUKKER, Tailor, HAS REMOVED to his New Premises, No. 79, CALLE SAN MARTIN, on the 15th of the present month. Buenos Ayres, May 18, 1868. 118,12p,m21

ON SALE, White and Coloured COTTON WASTE.—E. M. POWELL and CO., 104 POTOSI. 173,6p,m23

FOR PABLO ESCALANTE.—De los datos de terreno en una de las mejores posesiones de la ciudad, Calle del Paraguay entre Ayacucho y Junin, para el Domingo 31 del corriente a las 10 en punto, donde está la bandera con el nombre de ESCALANTE.—Lote, lote, 16 varas de frente al Norte por 45 de fondo al Sud.—2° 16 y media varas de frente al Norte por 45 de fondo al Sud. Inmediatamente se vende la buena posesion con terreno por su propia cuenta, o se vende los edificios y edificadas toda la cuadra al frente. No vendrán sin falta ninguna a la hora indicada, y al mejor precio. 214,4p,29

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—EDWARD GREGORY HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE FROM No. 101 Calle San Martin to No. 66 in same street. 165,6p,m21

LUNCHROOMS & SNUG, 113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.



WINE AND SPIRITS ENGLISH ALES & PORTER. Superior Wines and Spirits, English Ales & Porter. Irish, Scotch, and Bourbon Whiskey.

JOHN ALSTON, M.D. 41 CALLE PARQUE. Hours of Consultation, from Twelve to Two o'Clock.

CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, CONSUMPTION, COUGH, ASTHMA, CHAMP AGUE, DYSNTERY, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-PYNE. This invaluable Remedy quiesces quiet rest, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates the action of the secretions of the body.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-PYNE. THE RIGHT REMEDY FOR THE RIGHT DISEASE. Mr. Bishop, has been cured of his complaint in this flourishing town, where every article for Family Use may be had at the same price and quality as in Buenos Ayres.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-PYNE. Extract from 'Medical Times' Jan. 12, 1859. Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners, of whose utility it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

WINE: WINE: WINE! Superior Amontillado and Table Sherry of the best-known brands. French Wines. Superior Port, Old and Sauternes & Co. French Red, Dry Lisbon and Buccellas; brand Medoc & Co.

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RYBANT & MAY, LONDON, E. LUCIFER MATCHES.

RYBANT & MAY'S WITHOUT SMELL. Guaranteed for all Climates. Are the Best Cheap Matches ever offered. Packed in Strong, Compact Tin-Lined Cases.

DYE! DYE! ANY ONE CAN USE THEM. A Sixpenny Bottle, of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 Yards of Ribbon in 10 Minutes.

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