

Teatro Franco Argentino GRAND MASK BALL ON SATURDAY JANUARY 30th. ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 196-CALLE VICTORIA-196. DIRECTOR: MR. CHEMI LABROCAIRE. GRAND MASKED BALL ON SATURDAY JANUARY 30th. A CARD.

L. JEWELYN L. JONES AND CO. Operative Chemists, Of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and from Squires, Chemists, Ordinary to the Queen, London.

53 AND 60 CALLE FLORIDA, Buenos Ayres. 98, 1m, 14. NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE AGENCY OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKETS (LIMITED) is now at 88-CALLE PARQUE-88.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). The undersigned begs to inform the Public that the Establishment of the Bank has been REMOVED to the new premises, Calle de la Piedad, corner of Calle de la Reconquista, Buenos Ayres, January 6, 1869.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE. For the greater security of passengers' luggage at the Central Station in the Calle Lima, the Company has granted 'Numbers' to certain street names of known respectability, whom it recommends to the Public.

PARA LOS ESPECTADORES.—Se arrienda un hermoso terreno de una cuadra del mercado del 11 de Setiembre con 40 varas de frente por cien de fondo de los dos costados, está cercado de pared, y se para una barraca o corralon, ocultan calle Moreno 54. 191, 6p, 24.

ESTANCEROS and others are earnestly requested to forward without delay some particulars concerning their Establishments, for publication in the Handbook, specifying when they first settled, what stock they have, what their land is like, and who are their neighbors.

LETTERS. The following are lying at the office of 'The Standard':—Messrs. Lee [2] Denis Bergin, and Spooner.

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; but not necessarily for publication, as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard. "Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere." Ciccio. SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD." M. G. Mulhall to E. T. Mulhall.—Montevideo, Jan. 29, 1869. No news. Day very hot. Bolsa thin. Fomento, 26 1/2. Gold, 7 prem. Exchange by packet on England, £83,000. Cerro Tramway materials expected shortly. Nothing known of the Santiago.

THE BOCA. ANY man who visits the National Government House during office hours will be impressed with the heavy business going on there in every department; President, Ministers, and clerks, all are hard at work; indeed, so onerous has the administration of public affairs become, that we think an increase of hands is necessary; We mention this fact with a view to remove the impression that the Government people have more spare time than anyone else, and yet, with all the talent, genius, and assiduity of the Cabinet, how little commercial wealth after all, is effected for the country. We say this, not with any desire to dishearten the men in office, but rather to point to the fact that matters of a trivial character occupy their attention, when questions of the very highest moment are overlooked.

It is now nearly a week since the mouth of the Riachuelo has become so blocked up that lighters can get neither in nor out. The splendid steamer La Plata, which should have sailed for England on Tuesday, is still in port, being unable to leave, as the lighters with her cargo are mud bound in the Boca. Another steamer, the Tycho Brabe, is precisely in the same predicament; she was posted to leave on the 27th—no lighters came; then on the 28th—still no lighters; then on the 29th, and from the state of things at the Boca, we doubt if she will get away, before Feb. 1.

Yesterday there were no less than one hundred and eighty lighters, all laden with produce for the European market, hopelessly blocked up in the Boca. During the night the tide rose somewhat, and two of the lighters tried to get out, but they went aground near the mouth of the Riachuelo; where they lie, and this makes matters even worse.

Now, it is really melancholy to think that a country with such a splendid Customs revenue as the Argentine Republic, cannot afford a few dollars to keep the mouth of the harbor open; we say harbor, because the Boca is, after all, the real port of Buenos Ayres; the Outer and Inner Roads are mere anchorage for the vessels; the Boca is the only port that Buenos Ayres can boast of. Over-

ing to the heavy rains in the country, there has of late been a great volume of water flowing into the Riachuelo from the hills of Matanzas; generally speaking, under such circumstances, the current from above sweeps down at such a rapid pace that it carries off every obstacle at the mouth, but this year, when the flood tide came, the River Plate was also high, thus all the matter carried down by the current became lodged at the mouth, and hence the difficulty at present experienced.

When it is remembered with what little trouble and expense the mouth of the Riachuelo could be kept clear; the numerous projects sent in for the purpose, and the very fact that the Provincial Government possesses a steam-dry, which this day lies high and dry upon the very banks of the river, which it was destined to clean; it is, indeed, difficult to find any excuse for the scandalous neglect of the Government in this matter.

The enormous expenses incurred by the delay of large Liverpool steamers in port after their regular day of sailing should in justice be defrayed by the Government, whose neglect is the sole cause of such expense.

During the Mitro administration, we spoke so much on this subject, that at last the Government was obliged to do something. A meeting was called, committee named, and even proposals asked for; but as usual all this ended in nothing. There was a hitch somewhere, and it required very little exertion to trace it to the Government House.

It rests with President Sarmiento now whether the same culpable neglect will be allowed to go on or not. If no steps are taken soon the gradual deposits at the mouth of the river will so accumulate that the river will be closed up in toto. At present a row-boat can pass up and down; but ere long it will be dry land there, and lighters to get up to the Barracas along the Riachuelo will have to be placed in horse-carts and carted up a short distance.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

The sixth ordinary meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; Mr. J. Haekblock in the chair. The following is the report of the directors:

In presenting the annexed statement of accounts the directors congratulate the proprietors upon the continued success of this bank during the past year, notwithstanding the severe drawback occasioned by the depreciation of the currency in Montevideo through the government decrees, thereby not only inflicting an immediate loss, but likewise limiting the active operations of the bank in that city. The accounts now placed before the shareholders show, after amply providing for bad and doubtful debts, that the directors are justified in recommending a dividend for the half-year ended 30th Sept. last of 5 per cent., together with a bonus of 3 1/2 per cent., which, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid in June last, equals a distribution of 13 1/2 per cent. for the year. To the reserve fund has been carried the sum of £10,000 (raising the same to £155,000), leaving a balance of £6,112. 8s. 7d. to be carried forward to the profit and loss account of the current year. The delay in the completion of the railway to Cordova, coupled with the death of Mr. Barrelier during the visitation of cholera in the early part of the year, have induced the directors to limit their transactions there to those of an agency. The directors have added to the board Mr. George Wilkinson Drabble, a gentleman connected with the River Plate trade, and lately returned to England, whose election they now ask the shareholders to confirm. The directors who now retire from office are Messrs. Fair, Howden, and Richardson, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The dividend warrant, free of income tax, will be issued payable on the 26th day of December 1868.

The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said that since they last met they had passed through a year of trial and anxiety; but, upon the whole, the result of the year's operations they would, he thought, consider satisfactory. Shortly after the meeting, twelve months ago, the board received intelligence of a serious outbreak of Asiatic cholera, not only in Buenos Ayres, Rosario, and Cordova, but throughout the Argentine provinces. In Buenos Ayres the Saladeros were closed by order of the government and general stoppage of business ensued. It was the same in Rosario and Cordova. In the last named place by a government decree business was entirely suspended, even that of the banks. The company's manager, then Mr. Barrelier, after a few hours' illness, succumbed to the prevailing disease; and Mr. Cooper, who took charge of the branch, proceeded at once to liquidate all the outstanding accounts, on receipt of an order from Mr. Green, the general manager at Buenos Ayres, to do so, and they had been liquidated without loss. (Hear, hear.) They had to thank Providence that the staffs of the several branches

had passed through the fearful ordeal with so little loss of life, and that the bank had suffered no further pecuniary sacrifice than that which was occasioned by a protracted stagnation of business. They were told that misfortunes seldom came single, and it was so with them. For, about the same time, they received the intelligence from Montevideo that some of the banks were in difficulties; and that the government had issued a most iniquitous decree suspending specie payments, and at the same time giving a forced currency to the notes of the local banks. This decree was for six months and in consequence this bank was obliged to accept these depreciated notes in payment, while they were themselves paying in specie. Shortly before the end of the six months—that was just prior to the first of June—application was made by the local banks for a further extension of the time. At first the government refused to grant it, when a fearful panic ensued in consequence of those banks closing their doors and suspending payments altogether. Although upon all the other banks the run was considerable, upon this it was comparatively trifling; and when it was found that they were able to pay in specie, it soon ceased altogether. But influenced by the panic and acting upon the application of the local banks, the government came forward and issued another decree, suspending specie payments for three years, and giving a forced currency to the depreciated local bank-notes, which went to a discount of from 15 to 18 per cent., and the result to this bank was that when the accounts came to be made up it was found that the loss arising from having to accept these orders in payment while they had themselves to pay in gold swept away within a trifle all the profits of the branches for the year. It would be seen that this was a loss not occasioned by neglect, bad management, or bad debts, but by the unfortunate action of the government over which the directors had no control, and which they could not prevent. (Hear, hear.) The board, however, took the most prompt steps to guard against the recurrence of such a disaster; they had changed the entire system of business at the branches in question, and had placed it upon the same footing as that at Buenos Ayres, that was that the accounts of the two currencies were kept distinct, those who deposited gold being paid in gold, and those who deposited paper being paid in paper of the same character. (Hear, hear.) Therefore they were not likely to suffer any further loss from depreciation of the paper currency. They had at the same time presented a protest to the Government claiming compensation for the loss they had sustained, and had lodged a copy with the British minister. But although he could scarcely hold out any hope of redress from a Government that could be guilty of the iniquity of punishing the innocent who had always kept faith with the public in their payments, they might depend the directors would not let the matter drop. The statement of property and assets now presented was founded upon specie currency, so that, as he had said, they need not apprehend any further loss arising on the present account. (Hear, hear.) They had received from various channels an assurance that they would ultimately reap the reward of having kept faith with the public, and might look forward to a successful and profitable career in the future for the Monte Videan branches. The profits shown in the balance sheet under consideration had been made mostly at the two branches of Buenos Ayres and Rosario, and so far they were very satisfactory. All bad debts had been written off, and the most ample provision made for all doubtful dependencies, and he had great pleasure in repeating the assurance he had given on previous occasions, that if there was any mistake it was on the safe side. Having made this ample provision, they were enabled to recommend the usual dividend of five per cent. for the half year, and a bonus of 3 1/2 per cent., making together with the interim dividend paid last half year, 13 1/2 per cent. for the year. (Cheers.) Besides this, they placed £10,000 to the reserve (some what less than on former occasions, which, under the circumstances as affecting the Monte Videan branches was not surprising), and carried forward a balance of £6,112 to the new profit and loss account. They would not feel astonished that the totals of the account figured up smaller than usual; and that the notes in circulation at branches had decreased in amount, but this had reference entirely to Monte Video; and he might add that they had paid off all the notes in circulation there, or nearly so. In the building fund there was an increase since last year, consequent upon the necessity of providing more extensive premises for the accommodation of their growing business at Buenos Ayres. The negotiations for obtaining a further lease of the old premises having failed a site had been purchased for building new ones, but which, a more eligible one having been since secured, had been re-sold at a profit of £2,000 which would go to the reduction of the cost of erecting the new building. The gross profits of the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful

debts, were £150,949 as against £139,000 in the previous year, being an increase of, in round numbers, £11,000. In regard to the appropriation, the item charges, including rent, taxes, salaries, directors' remuneration, and all other expenses at London office and branches, had somewhat increased, as he had told them two or three years back it was likely to do; but it was so far satisfactory that the increase now shown was more than covered by the larger charge for salaries independent of the considerable addition which had been made to the income tax. In other respects the expenses had decreased. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Holt, deputy-chairman, seconded the motion.

In reply to a question, the Chairman stated that the business was progressing satisfactorily, and there was every reason to believe that it would greatly increase.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The dividend and bonus recommended were declared payable on the 26th inst., free of income tax.

Thanks were then given to the officers of the bank.

The Chairman moved the confirmation of the appointment made by the directors of Mr. G. W. Drabble, a gentleman largely connected with the trade of the River Plate, to a seat on the board, which was likewise agreed to without opposition.

The directors retiring by rotation viz, Messrs. Fair, Howden, and Richardson, were re-elected, as were the auditors, Messrs. Vanner and Delvite, to whom £150 was awarded for their services.

The Chairman intimated that the board had also appointed efficient auditors in the Plate, so that all confidence might be placed in the accounts on that side.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the business.

INTERESTING FROM THE INTERIOR.

[An old correspondent.] Mendoza, Jan. 12, 1869.

Some months have elapsed since I last addressed you from here, owing to my long absence. I arrived a week ago from your city, having had the usual miraculous escapes from the Indians and Gauchoes 'en route. It reminds me of the fable so popular in our early days, of the cry of 'Wolf, and I fear that a similar 'denoument,' in connection with the diligences and Indians, may take place at any moment.

We have now, however, great hopes that all our social evils, such as political rows, improvised revolutions, Indian invasions, and Gaucho raids, together with other bugbears of the same class, will cease to be still; for the grand views of the probable termination of the war with Paraguay, Lopez prisoner, Angostura—that bit ter pill—swallowed, and consequent cessation of hostilities in the River Plate, have just been brought to us by special courier, who made the journey from Rosario to here in less than five days! You can easily conceive our state of excitement, and wild demonstrations of delight; the thousands of crackers and rockets fired off, and millions of vivas shouted forth through the streets.

For three days all has been a grand, uninterrupted scene of rejoicings here, with the usual consumption of beer and other strong drinks, serenades, and evening parties, where fair lips, inspired with becoming patriotism, pour forth in thrilling tones the National anthem, caught up and re-echoed along the streets by numerous groups of enthusiastic citizens.

In every month is now heard the stereotyped expressions—"Sarmiento's hands will be foreigner war; the frontier will now be secured against Indian raids; the montoneros must melt into space, and become a horrid dream of the past. The Treasury will now be free to open its coffers for the advancement of industry: railways, roads, bridges, and telegraphs will cross the country at every available point; immigration, and colonization of our frontier lands will be fomented and fostered by the enlightened head of the country; party factions and dissensions in the liberal camp must cease; every man must 'put his shoulder to the wheel,' and, with one unanimous effort, shove on the wagon of progress, and unite more firmly the bonds of peace!"

I believe that much—very much of this programme will be carried out by our go-ahead President, and assuming the news to be true, we may look forward to an era of great and lasting prosperity.

The San Juan troubles are not yet quite over, and the National Commissioner's conciliatory and peaceable overtures are received by the pig-headed Executive with the most undignified stubbornness, and empty bombast. Governor Zavalla and his pair of sticks—I should say crutches—actually believe that the National Government are afraid of them, and suppose Dr. Velez's forbearance is due to this, whereas he is only animated by a desire to heal up these scandalous differences amongst the liberal party, without proceeding to extreme measures: why, we are told

that he has been actually threatened to have the whole montonera force of Varela, Saa, & Co. brought about his ears, if he still persists in interfering! And, by Jove, things look very like it just now, for last night a 'chausque' came in here from San Juan, with the alarming news that Juan Saa was already in the Valle Hermoso, on the Patos Road, with a strong force, and within a day's march of Calingasta, Hilario, &c. The San Juan forces, under Commander Quiroga, have already marched to repel the invaders, but of course there is sure to be some bungling going on, and before we are aware of it Mr. Saa will be quietly sacking the estancias and driving off all the available cattle in the Province.

The Mendoza Government purpose sending a small force to reconnoitre at Uspallata, and be prepared for any 'coup de main' on this Province by 'Lanza Seca.'

We have just sojourning amongst us now, for a week passed, some of the professors of the San Juan National College, and their impartial description of the state of things in the sister province, is both interesting and surprising. I have been able to make out that on Dr. Velez's arrival, he addressed the usual official note announcing his mission to the Executive, who, by the by, never even offered the ordinary civilities due to his class and position on arrival. Mr. Zavalla's reply, I believe, was simply to the effect that he had not the pleasure of the commissioner's acquaintance, and that as he had not received any decree from Buenos Ayres, he could not recognize the validity of Dr. Velez's appointment. Dr. Velez then sent him a duly authenticated copy of decree. Mr. Zavalla replied by requesting Dr. Velez to prove his identity; but Dr. Velez thought the farce too absurd, and at once demanded that the Deputies should be set at liberty before any further correspondence could be entered into. Mr. Zavalla wouldn't reply at all and maintained a dogged stubborn silence; so Sr. Velez sent for Commander Sanchez of the San Juan Battalion, whose services were placed at his disposal by the Minister of War. Sanchez received his instructions and sent an officer to ask the Governor to deliver up the prisoners. The Governor received the officer very sulkily, and snappishly asked "what prisoners?" officer replied, "the Deputies, sir, the legislative body who are in the career, by order of Your Excellency." Governor retorted strongly and told officer he must be drunk or mad, or something, that he had no prisoners and knew nothing about carcels nor Deputies, nor Legislature, nor National intervention, nor Velez, nor Sanchez, nor el mismo diablo! and so went on getting rapidly wound up into a state of several thousand castiron perpetrations, ending in a series of well defined 'ajos,' and ejecting Mr. officer rather summarily from the seat of Government. Of course, all this was duly reported with military precision to the commissioner, who stared and wondered for a moment, but suddenly recollected he was in San Juan—so quietly smiled a benign smile—as quietly indicated to Sanchez that he was of opinion, from the extreme heat of the weather, probably the Deputies would be more comfortable in their own houses, and that he might invite them for a turn round the Plaza that evening. So, Mr. Sanchez assembled his force and marched up to the jail—relieved the existing guard of their duties—left the gates open, when the birds at once took the hint and flew into the arms of their anxious and affectionate friends, crowding round the prison to receive them. Thus far and no further have things gone in San Juan, and we are still in ignorance as to the final result of Dr. Velez's mission. I cannot, however, leave this subject without referring to the arbitrary and despotical conduct of Mr. Zavalla's Government, not only as towards the Deputies, who may or may not be in wrong, but in reference to foreigners resident in the city. I am assured that the official organ of the Government continues to give utterance to the most unparliamentary language, couched in the most insulting terms, and tending only to breed ill will and bad blood between natives and foreigners. Such a course I am sure will meet with the strongest condemnation and rebuke from all sound-thinking and liberal-minded Argentines, amongst whom I must class as chief, our worthy President. It appears that every one, native or foreigner, in San Juan, is obliged to belong to some party or shade of politics, and Zavalla seems to have established the law that, "if you are not with, you must be against me," hence, we find the professors of the National College abused and insulted because they do not side with the law breakers against the law makers. We find them called, 'immigrants,' obliged to come to San Juan, in order to escape pauperism in their native countries; vulgar pedagogues and ignorant scoundrels, who come to live upon the charity of the people, and such like, which really exceeds all bounds. What have professors of National Colleges to do with politics or party feeling? They wish to be left in peace and allowed to comply with their duties in a proper and efficient manner, but the

powers that be, do not see it in this light, and insist, as I have already said, in their expressly declaring themselves for either side.

Here in Mendoza, things are going from bad to worse. The Governor and his small party are so isolated and the opposition so strong, that no measures conducive to the good of the province are possible to be carried out. I regret to have to announce the resignation of Mr. Lopez Torres, ex-Minister of Government here. He leaves for Buenos Ayres by this mail. As a gentleman of refined education and affable demeanor, he has been much esteemed, and the amount of talent and ability possessed by the late Government is almost exclusively due to him. There is a general feeling of regret at his departure, and this has been most agreeably conveyed to him at a grand banquet given by his friends as a 'despedido,' on the 11th inst.

Captain Burton and Honorable Mr. Maxwell left here for Chile on the 6th inst., and will ere this have crossed the Cumbre, although there is still a good deal of snow on the pass. Major Rickard, the Government Inspector-General of mines, starts for San Juan and the northern provinces to-morrow. They were all in first-rate health and condition after their trip across the plains.

Yours most truly T. PUNGATO.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday no less than three steamers arrived down from Paraguay; the news, however, amounts to little. The heat in Asuncion is terrible: as for the thermometer, it might as well be put into a kettle of boiling water: people, even the most respectable, go about the streets in their shirt sleeves and drawers. Each day deaths occur from something very like sunstroke. Lopez is hovering about the country, some ten leagues back of Asuncion. The luckiest speculation, since the Allies entered that city, has been a consignment of 200 cocks and hens, which sold at fabulous prices. Several eating houses have been opened, but there are no hotels. A cargo of ice would pay splendidly at present. Two or three English commission offices have been opened, and freights and shipping business the only thing doing.

H. M. gunboat Cracker arrived in port yesterday from Paraguay. W. salute the commander on his return. The Kansas is, we regret to say, still aground.

Our colleague the America seems to take great exception to our news from Paraguay, and charges us with being a Brazilian organ. We may remark that the Rio papers charge us with being a Paraguayan organ. This is the best proof of strict impartiality. We give the news as it comes, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The shooting of poor Stark, Watts, Neumann, and others can never be forgotten; nevertheless we only publish news which we obtain from most reliable sources.

'We meet at Philippi,' is the great motto of the night and day. Philippi's Mineral Water Establishment is the most refreshing quarter in the city. Nothing like Mineral Water in hot weather.

We understand that the National Government has not acceded to the request of Messrs. Cetz and Robinson, for the establishment of a telegraph line from Rosario to Santa Fé, as it is the intention of the Government to establish at its own cost, a line all along the river side to Corrientes besides carrying another over to Chile. Although regretting that our enterprising friends are thus disappointed, we are sure that they will join us in wishing every success to the National Government, in carrying out this all important project. In England the Government proposes buying up all the telegraph lines, and it is generally believed to be a good move; it may however, be considered questionable here as we have so many different Government jurisdictions, as to render it a question of which should do it, Provincial or National, nevertheless, it is so much required that undoubtedly the National Government will have done a great good to the country, when it carries to completion its design.

Mr. Coghlan has now the water flowing about the Parque, and all the water required at the railway is supplied by the new works; soon we shall have this great necessary of life—clean water—in all the public squares and private houses; then the best thing that can be done with the old watering carts—send them to sprinkle the streets and allay the dust which now chokes one wherever we go. Hence is wet weather the wholesome, season in this neglected city. So in tolerable has the dust nuisance become, that there is no going out to walk now, except when raining, and then the torrent is so great above and below, that one requires to provide oneself with an umbrella and a pair of stiffs.

Yesterday was another intensely hot day—88, before 9 o'clock in the morning: the night was oppressively hot, and at daybreak there were thousands at all points bathing in the river. It may interest many of our readers

to know that on the bank of the river just at the foot of Klappenbach's Quinta, there is a very convenient place for bathing at an early hour in the morning. A large rock shelves out into the river affording a very capital place for jumping in. The water is usually about from 3 to 4 feet deep. The rock is known to swimmers as Fingal's Cave, and about 70 yards further out there is another rock, where generally the water is somewhat deeper: this latter rock is called the Needles. For those who disdain bathing from a horse cart, we recommend Fingal's Cave; but really it is melancholy to think that no one will start a good swimming bath—it would pay admirably.

We call attention to the report of the River Plate Bank, which we publish today. We hold over the balance sheet until tomorrow. The affairs of this bank are in a most prosperous state, and the sheet anchor of the bank, the reserve fund, is steadily increasing. It now amounts to £155,000. Mr. Drabble is now one of the new directors.

Sr. Vega, in a letter addressed to the Minister of War, submits to him a very able plan for the protection of the frontiers. The deep and rapid water course, flowing far to the south and known as the Rio Negro, is decidedly the proper border, and it might be defended with less men than are now required to guard the passes of the smaller and more central streams. Such a scheme, which would throw open thirty thousand leagues of the most fertile camp to the influence of enterprise and civilisation, merits the attention of Government and the people. We shall publish the letter in full.

Sr. Roldan left in the British packet for Europe. We understand he will also visit the United States to purchase materials for the navigation of the Yermoje, in which enterprise he is personally interested. During his tour Sr. Roldan purposes making these countries as well and favorably known as possible, so as to foment immigration.

Several native and foreign estancieros complain of the conduct of the Justices of Peace in the South Partidos in gathering up horses that are private property, under the pretext of having received orders to gather in all that belongs to the State.

The President of the Municipality has, in consequence of the numerous complaints pouring in from all quarters of the city, sent a circular to the Municipals of each district, advising them of the complaints, and begging their attention to have them removed. In future, every one who suffers from an abuse of the kind, would do well to inform the same distinguished personage of it, they are certain to have it rectified.

The Directors of the Club del Plata have named the evenings of the 7th and 9th for the masked balls to be given in the Club Saloons. It is believed the balls will be unusually splendid.

On Tuesday night, as two young men were proceeding quietly down Calle Esmeralda, they were attacked at the corner of Chacras by a ruffian, knife in hand, who cleared out on the approach of the serenos. Had the watch done his duty, the fellow would now be in custody, but whilst waiting for his companions to come up the would-be-murderer got off, leaving the two young men bathed in their blood on the pavement.

Under date January 4th, our friend Major Rickard writes from Mendoza to Minister Avellaneda, accepting with becoming zeal the duty imposed upon him as Inspector General of Mines to collect specimens of the rarest and most valuable minerals to be found in the country.

The recent decree of Government, authorising Sr. Roldan to invite the manufacturers of the United States to send a sample of their productions to the great industrial exhibition to be held in Cordova next year corroborates what we said on that gentleman's departure in the packet, and which one of our native colleagues thought fit to contradict.

The vacancy created in the Federal Judgeship of Corrientes by the resignation of Don José M. Guastarino has been promptly filled by the National Government appointing Dr. Don Carlos Lanu to discharge the duties of that important post.

A very disgraceful row occurred lately at the Esperanza Colony, where the Jesuit Fathers had proceeded on a mission. At evening, their house was surrounded by a noisy band of rowdies, who paid no heed to the pious men's admonitions that they would observe order. Both parties seem to have become annoyed, and the row outside waxed louder, so the Missionaries, fearing it would come to blows if the stupid prejudices of the colonists were aroused, beat a hasty retreat to Santa Fé, amid a torrent of abuse, in which were mingled cries of "Muera Cabral." When the circumstances of the case became known to the Governor, he sent a body of soldiers to apprehend the foolish promoters of the disturbances.

On Tuesday evening there was perpetrated in this city another horrible double murder. At the

NEW GAS COMPANY PROSPECTUS.

CAPITAL
500,000 hard dollars, in 5,000 Shares of 100 hard dollars each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

PRESIDENT:
SR. DN. FEDERICO TERRERO
VICE-PRESIDENT:
DN. CARLOS SAGUIER
Srs. Dr. YRIGOYEN, Don MAURICIO PENANO, and Don JUAN ANTONIO ARECO.
MANAGER:
SR. DN. DIEGO BELL
BANKERS:
BANCO ARGENTINO.

COMPANY'S OFFICES:
35-CALLE PERU-35

This Company has been formed with the object of supplying a want generally felt throughout this great city, a considerable portion of which is still without gaslight, a fact which can scarcely be believed, since it is well known that in many cities of less importance, two and sometimes three Companies are supported, to the advantage of the shareholders and great benefit of the public. The proposed capital is 500,000 hard dollars, divided into 5000 shares of 100 hard dollars each, payable as follows:—10 per cent. on application, and 10 per cent. every three months, till all be paid.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES:

To the Manager of the New Gas Company.
Be good enough to allot me — Shares in the New Gas Company of 100 hard dollars each, and I hereby undertake to comply with all the conditions contained in the Decree of Association.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPEUR.

LIGNE MENSUELLE DE GENES Y MARSEILLE A BUENOS AYRES.
El Paquete a Vapor Potosi de 3000 toneladas de primera clase, salda para Marsella y Genova el 20 de Febrero con escala en:
Rio Janeiro, Marsella, Gibraltar, Genova.
GIBRALTAR 1^a clase mje. 5000 2^a clase mje. 4000 160 3^a clase mje. 2000 80
MARSELLA " " 5000 236 " " 4000 160 " " 2000 80
GENOVA " " 6150 216 " " 4250 170 " " 2000 80
Por flete y pasaje ocurrira a los Sres. Consignatarios, Calle Bolivar No. 76.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT ALEX. FULTON & CO

Corner of Potosi and Defensa.
THE "GLYCERINE" DIP,
FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS,
FREE FROM ARSENIC, MERCURY, MINERAL AND OTHER POISONS
DEADLY TO ALL PARASITES INFESTING THE SKINS
OF SHEEP AND OTHER ANIMALS.

This PREPARATION is destined to supersede the Compounds hitherto advertised, and which have a tendency to destroy Animals, injure the Men engaged in Dipping, and weaken the Wool by their caustic and reducing properties.

The "GLYCERINE" DIP can be used with perfect safety at any Season of the Year, and has been found in practice invaluable for the following purposes:
I.—In Curing Scab, Killing Acari, Fags, Ticks, and other Parasites which attack the Sheep.
II.—In strengthening and adding lustre to the Wool.
III.—In Washing Sheep shortly before Clipping, leaving the Fleeces in a pure state.
IV.—In Dipping Lambs, even whilst suckling ewes, as they cannot be injured by the Material.
V.—In Dipping Rams at any Time of the Year, without danger of producing the excoriations which always follow the use of other Dips, especially in the Autumn Season.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR
72—RECONQUISTA—72

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NAMES OF STEAMERS—
CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO,
CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

AGENTS—
LONDON.....Managing Owners, Messrs. Tait & Co.....Brokers A. Howden & Co.
ANTWERP.....Consignees B. de Vleeschouwer.....Broker E. I. Isenbaert.
RIO JANEIRO.....Consignees, Thomas Hollincomb, Esq.....
BUENOS AYRES.....Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Broker J. R. Schwartz.
MONTVIDEO.....Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Brokers Woolgate Bros.

This Company, having concluded a Contract with the Belgian Government, for the term of Ten Years, commencing 1st March 1858, will dispatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 25th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.
From Buenos Ayres, 17th; Montevideo, 20th; Rio Janeiro, 27th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

Passengers, Parcels, and Mail for England, will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.
Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continent at through rates.
Passage money to London, £40; to Antwerp, £40; to Rio Janeiro, 500 Pats. Freight on Special one-half per cent payable here.

All LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office.
The CITY OF LIMERICK is the next Steamer expected.
For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to WOODGATE BROTHERS, SI Brokers, 42 Calle San Martin.

WIFFLETREES FOR ONE, TWO, AND THREE HORSES.
FORK, HOE, PICK, AND AXE HANDLES.
HAND AND POWER CORN-SHELLERS.
BEST STEEL PRUNING SHEARS.

BILL HOOKS.
HAY FORKS.
FLY TRAPS.
FIRE GRATES.
FARMERS' BOILERS.
ALL TOOLS OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COOKING STOVES.

T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co.,
83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda,
BUENOS AYRES.

WAREHOUSE
MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
LUMBER YARD.

AMERICAN PLATFORM SCALES.
SHOVELS.
SPADES.
PICKS.
AXES.
SCYTHES.
HAMMERS.
HATCHETS.
UNION WASHING MACHINES.
WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS. HOES
HAND CORN MILLS. THERMOMETER CHURNS.
HAND SEED-SOWING MACHINES. HAND HAY RAKES.

STATIONS	DEPARTS	RETURNS
Buenos Ayres	8:00	8:00
Rio Janeiro	8:10	8:10
Montevideo	8:20	8:20
Genova	8:30	8:30
Marsella	8:40	8:40
Gibraltar	8:50	8:50
Palermo	9:00	9:00
Palma	9:10	9:10
Barcelona	9:20	9:20
Napoli	9:30	9:30
Roma	9:40	9:40
Venecia	9:50	9:50
Trieste	10:00	10:00
Verona	10:10	10:10
Padova	10:20	10:20
Trento	10:30	10:30
Bolonia	10:40	10:40
Florence	10:50	10:50
Prato	11:00	11:00
Pisa	11:10	11:10
Livorno	11:20	11:20
Porto Tofino	11:30	11:30
Porto Cervo	11:40	11:40
Porto Torres	11:50	11:50
Alghero	12:00	12:00
Stintino	12:10	12:10
Tempio	12:20	12:20
Oristano	12:30	12:30
Carbonara	12:40	12:40
Arzachena	12:50	12:50
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