



TEATRO COLON

Sábado 2 de Marzo. 5. = FRANCO DEL ÚLTIMO ABONO. GRAN FUncION. Delicada y S. E. de S. P. de la... Nota.—Habrá tres boleterías permanentes.

OTRA.

Gran baile de Mascaras.

EN LOS SALONES Y TEATRO El domingo 3, lunes 4 y martes 5 de Marzo de 1867. Dará principio a las diez de la noche y terminará a las doce de la mañana. Entrada general 25 pesos.

North American Circus

PLAZA CONCEPCION. LAST TWO PERFORMANCES. THURSDAY, FEB. 28; SUNDAY, MAR. 3.

Little Isabella and the rest of the Company in various Gymnastic exercises. Entrada, \$10; Luneta, \$10 Doors open at 7 to commence at 8.

Great Southern Railway Co.

(LIMITED). Buenos Ayres Share Register. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

In accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors in London the necessary arrangements have been made for the registration and transfer of Shares in Buenos Ayres, and notice is hereby given that the Buenos Ayres Share Register will be open for this purpose from this date, at the office of the Local Committee, 121 Calle 25 de Mayo, between the hours of 11 and 3.

Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audem, nil veri non audem dicere." CIRCULO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL LOAN.

Notwithstanding the many objections urged against the new projected loan, there is much to be said in its favor, and as the object of the measure in question is to consolidate and render permanent the Exchange-office in the Bank, the circular of the Minister is more an appeal to support the Oficina de Cambios than to borrow money.

We have now had sufficient time to be all convinced of the admirable working of the Exchange, and its great adaptability to the wants and requirements of our market; in a commercial point of view this Exchange-office bill has been the most felicitous measure ever passed in Buenos Ayres; all concur in this, and any sound scheme to support and maintain the Exchange-office should meet with the countenance and assistance of all.

None can have forgotten the very miserable condition of this market previous to the opening of the Exchange Office. Aside from the constant losses in every branch of business caused by the ceaseless fluctuation, money ruled at so high a rate of interest that no legitimate trade or business could pay: thirty-six per cent. per annum was freely paid by even merchants of the best credit to obtain paper-money. Such an artificial value for irredeemable paper-money could only be regarded as a phenomenon of the very sad financial state of affairs in the River Plate.

In one week after the passing of the Exchange Office Bill the interest rate for paper money fell from thirty-six per cent. to nine per cent. per annum, and to-day traders of good sound standing can obtain money for seven or eight per cent. per annum. We have this very week an instance of the rain which these high rates of interest have entailed on honest hard-working traders—the failure of the Fabrica de Inocendio in Barracas. Morning, noon, and night the poor man toiled; his failure caused, of course, astonishment in every circle, but when his books were opened the cause was soon explained: over one million and a half this unfortunate man paid in interest alone during the last three years, and this man's case, is the case of three-fourths of the traders and dealers in this city.

the very parties who have suffered by the Exchange-office bill, and their harvest would begin when we should be compelled to revert to the old system and shut up the Exchange-office. H. E. must as it were eschew this highly influential class, and appeal to the country at large, merchants, and traders, barraqueros and wool-brokers, sheepfarmers and estancieros, importers, exporters and dealers; these are the parties to rest on for support. It is their interest to back up the Government and maintain the Exchange-office at all hazard. We have reason to believe that two millions of patacons will be amply sufficient to guarantee the Exchange-office against all risk; there seems some objection to the rate at which the Minister proposes to launch the loan, but we are most fully convinced that if the matter be properly brought before the public, the Government will find ample funds for so useful and necessary a measure.

WATER ON THE BRAIN AGAIN.

The expiring effort of the non-suited Municipality has been to hoodwink the public, and make believe that they gained the lawsuit against the Standard, and for this purpose the hereditary secretary, Mr. Lorente, publishes in the Tribuna the judgment. Like all legal documents, the paper in question is so obscure that there is no comprehending it beyond the fact, that the assessor finding the charges made had no reference to the present Municipality, withdrew the charge and paid the costs.

We published on Monday a verbatim report of what had transpired in court, and can appeal to Dr. Quintana and the Judge in proof thereof. The judgment of the court omits a single mention of the Judge or his views on the case, when he distinctly stated that there was no getting over Dr. Quintana's point as to the jurisdiction, it having been decided only so late as last week, in an accusation by a country Justice of the Peace, that charges against public officials must be tried by jury; however, when the Judge was acquainted of the fact, that the very day following the publication of the article in question, the Standard distinctly stated that all charges made referred to the previous boards, he asked the assessor if he was aware of the fact, who at once replied, "that he knew nothing what ever about it." And all agreed then that there was not the slightest room for an accusation.

Our readers cannot fail to see the vast absurdity of the Municipality in trying to persuade the public that they won the lawsuit, but had to pay the costs. Such things may be understood by Argentines, but English readers are far too discriminating.

We now publish the judicial report as follows:—

The Municipality v. The Standard. On the 26th day of February 1867, in pursuance of the notice of trial, the following parties appeared in the Hall of the court:—

Dr. Zepherino Araujo, law-adviser of the Municipality; Mr. Edward T. Mulhall, editor of the Standard, and his advocate Dr. Quintana.

Dr. Araujo opened the proceedings by saying that he had received orders from the Municipality to prosecute the Standard for an article against the corporation, comprising the paragraphs. "We can point &c.," and the final one "And if we want," with reference to the report of the committee on a project of Water Supply, which paragraphs were calculated to bring public opprobrium on the Municipality. He therefore called for the highest penalty of the law against the Editors of the Standard, unless they chose to retract the article in question or give full satisfaction to the Municipality.

Dr. Quintana, on behalf of the Standard, denied the jurisdiction of the Correctional Tribunal and requested a postponement of the case for three days to enable him to hand in a plea against the jurisdiction. The Judge ruled in favor of Dr. Quintana, no further objection being made by the advocate of the Municipality.

Hereupon, Dr. Quintana stated that Mr. Mulhall felt bound to declare that the article in question was not a censure on the present Municipality, but on the report of the Water-supply Committee; that the first paragraph alluded to by the Municipal advocate had reference to previous Municipalities, and by no means reflected on the board that had just come into office, which had hardly time as yet to commence the reforms called for in the public administration; that the last paragraph referred in like manner to the changes inherent in the Municipal board and to the utter want of responsibility in public employees, although nominally responsible. An explanation partly to the same effect was spontaneously published in the Standard and reproduced by the Nacional before the commencement of the present suit.

In view of this manifestation by Mr. Mulhall, the Assessor of the Municipality declared himself satisfied, since there was no intention to libel the Municipality and he requested a report of the proceeding for such uses

as the Municipal members might think fit to apply same.

The Judge, seeing the conformity of the Municipal advocate with the statement of the Editor of the Standard, declared the suit at an end, ordered a copy of the trial report to be given to Dr. Araujo as he requested, the documents of prosecution to be put on the files of the Court, and the Municipality to pay the law-costs.

Whereupon this deed was signed by the Judge and the interested parties.

Bona—Araujo—Quintana—Edward T. Mulhall.

In presence of me, Diego Pombo.

The above is an exact copy of the deed, pages 4 to 7, in the prosecution begun by the Assessor of the Municipality against the Editors of the Standard for an injurious article, and I hereby give the copy as ordered. Buenos Ayres, 27th of February 1867. Diego Pombo.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

The Carmel arrived yesterday with dates from Paris and Lisbon 24th January, and Lisbon 28th.

The absorbing topic of the day is the Eastern Question and the war in Candia. Numbers of volunteers from Greece, Russia, and Italy arrive daily to fight against the Turkish arms. It was rumored that England and France had sent diplomatic notes to the Sultan, and the struggle begins to be regarded as a crusade for the expulsion of the Mussulman power from Europe. The Emperor of Russia and his Court assisted at a grand ball in St. Petersburg given in aid of the widows and orphans of Candia. Garibaldi is also said to be preparing to join the Candians, who hold out manfully against the barbarous and sanguinary Turks, and recently gained a victory at Heraclea over Mustapha Pasha with 5,000 men.

All Europe has been agreeably surprised by several liberal concessions spontaneously granted by the Emperor Napoleon to the French people: the attendance of the Ministers in the Chambers, the right of interpellation, the right of holding meetings, and liberty of the press. The English and Continental journals are full of praise for this unexpected step of the Emperor. Papal bulls have been obtained from Rome constituting a hierarchy in Algiers, with an archbishop and two suffragan bishops.

The Spanish Tribunals have declared the Tornado a lawful prize and ordered her value to be distributed among the crew of the Gerona, who captured her: the sentence was duly notified to the English Consul at Cadiz. The Spanish army by decree of January 24th is fixed at 200,000 men.

In England business was good, and the money market very easy. The Reform agitation still continued, and several mass meetings were talked of. At Woolwich, and all the English arsenals, the greatest activity reigned, and Snyder rifles were being constructed by the thousands. We have as yet received no further details respecting the Regen's Park catastrophe.

There seems to be a kind of impending row between Belgium and Holland, and the marriage of the Count of Flanders with a Prussian princess mooted.

From the United States we learn that a special commissioner has been despatched to Mexico to Juarez. Virginia and Kentucky had determined to reject the Constitutional Amendment.

There was a rumor current, which has since been contradicted, that King Victor Emanuel had been assassinated in Florence. A Lisbon telegram states that this is completely false.

The Russian army was about to be raised to one million of men, and grave fears were entertained that the Polish question would ultimately give rise to another European war.

River Plate securities as follows:— Argentine Bonds, 70 to 73. Buenos Ayres Bonds, 75 to 80. River Plate Bank, 7 to £8 prem. Central Argentine Railway, 9 to 10 discount. Great Southern Railway, 6 to 4 dis.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was an exciting day at the Post-office; all day long the clerks were calling to know what about the mails, but no mails had come ashore up to 3 o'clock, and we fear that until this morning few could get their letters. Our colleague the Tribuna justly deserves every praise for the great victory which it achieved in publishing yesterday morning all the news from Europe; as however the Flamstead mails have anticipated everything, there is not very much to publish.

The splendid steamer La Plata, Captain Brownrigg, leaves for Liverpool on the 9th. This is a splendid chance for our friends who think of visiting the Exhibition. The very fine steamer Rio Parana also gives a day trip during Carnival; she leaves here on Monday and returns to Buenos Ayres on Thursday morning.

Four old ladies saved the life of a poor changador who, overpowered with the heat and caña, laid down to sleep on the rails of the Western Railway; the females awoke the individual as the train was coming down, and thus

rescued the poor fellow from the danger.

The current story in town is that Brazil has rejected the peace proposal. As yet it is impossible to say what truth there may be in this. Cabral's letter will tell us all.

We believe we are in a position to contradict the story that Mr. J. H. Green, the bank manager, has gone home for the purpose of starting a new railway in the Plate. We don't think there is the slightest foundation for the rumour. As to the rumoured departure of Mr. William Leslie for Europe, to organize a new Railway company we confess total ignorance.

The Standard agency in Paseo Julio is now in the hands of Mr. Herring, No. 34 Paseo Julio, where parties who require the Standard can always find copies on sale.

The non-attendance of the Town Corporation, or Municipal Board, on the Mole-head to officially receive the President on his return from the wars, has given rise to much comment, and goes to show how little our worthy city-fathers represent the B. Ayres public. All town was down at the Mole-head, and in any other city in the world the Corporation would have at least set the citizens the example by officially welcoming the first Magistrate in the land. The matter has not escaped the attention of some high up parties; and, in fact, this 'faux pas' of the Corporation has been much talked of. Owing to the diminished state of the Municipal treasury, it is probably improper to harass the Municipality with a prosecution, but, we may remark, that we have taken the best legal advice in Buenos Ayres on the subject, and learn that there is not the shadow of a doubt that if we took an action for damages against the Municipality for vexatious and injurious litigation, we should obtain at least \$100,000 against that unfortunate body, one-half of which we would give to the hospitals, and the other half to the 'invalidos.' The taxpayers of B. Ayres would be the real parties who would have to pay this; so our sole object, which is to punish our accusers, would be defeated. We have therefore thought proper to waive our rights for the public weal.

Yesterday the public of Buenos Ayres fully experienced the inconvenience of quarantine. The Carmel arrived, having been smoked through at Montevideo, and yet when she anchored here she was at once put in quarantine. That such regulations are unfortunately necessary, coming as she does from a port infected with cholera we admit, but the mail bags should be fumigated in the outer roads and sent ashore. There is no reason why they should have been detained, and as a matter of course the people in town were furious at the delay—even the Montevideo steamer Orión when she arrived yesterday was put in quarantine, which was rather an unfortunate circumstance for the poor passengers who came up in her.

The rumoured Ministerial changes are now freely discussed in every circle, and there seem to be some grounds for the report: yesterday we heard it positively stated that Dr. Rawson is preparing for a trip to the States, Vice-President Paz goes to Ireland, and Minister Gonzales to London. In high political circles it is believed that President Mitre will take his old place at the Government house to-day.

The Tribuna's article on the Triple Alliance was in every one's mouth yesterday: our colleague seems to have taken a very decided stand in this knotty question. Public opinion is undergoing a great change of late in this Paraguayan question, all who at the commencement of hostilities were most sanguine are to-day clamouring for peace: our wide-awake colleague sees this with a sort of editorial instinct and therefore takes his place in the van. Peace is now a mere question of time, all Buenos Ayres clamors for it, and it must come.

The worst news we have received from the Provinces for a long time we got yesterday; Governor Luque has put such a tax on hides and wool that the unfortunate farmers and estancieros may as well sell out at once and migrate to Santa Fe, where such sweeping imposts on industry are not tolerated.

Mr. Errecart, the well-known poet, has come to the rescue of the Montevideo Government, and publicly stated that in the mooted negotiations for peace by the United States Minister the Oriental Government had received the same notes and despatches as the other powers to the triple alliance. General Flores's Government, it seems, goes in strongly for peace.

Carnival this year promises to be very gay; several splendid balls at the clubs, masked-balls at Colon, and long processions through the streets. Cranwell, of 30 Rivadavia, with a keen eye to business, has got the most splendid collection of squirting apparatus: ever seen in this city—rings which on shaking hands saturate the saluting friend, irrigators which ladies can carry on their boots, magic bouquets, no plus ultra. Had we time or leisure we should apostrophize Cranwell, as the genius of the present Carnival; his warehouse is at present crowded with the 'ton' and fashion of the city.

On Thursday night the city of Buenos Ayres was so infected with the foul atmosphere from the Riachuelo, that it was almost impossible to walk in the streets; the smell was so offensive and unupportable that many people attributed it to the bursting of the sewers and water-closets, and some even contemplated moving at once to a hotel. The real cause of the foul smell was traced to the foul state of the Riachuelo, the surface of which was literally covered yesterday with dead fish.

On Sunday the very fine steamer Oriental will make a day trip to Montevideo, starting from here at half-past eight a.m., and returning from Montevideo at daybreak on Wednesday. This is a splendid chance for people who wish to truly enjoy Carnival—a day trip to the mouth of the Plate, the Oriental, the best hotel in South America, to stop in, salt water baths at the Mount, and return to business on Wednesday. This is really an excursion worth enjoying, and not to say very expensive.

We have been expecting to hear from our friends who have just come up from Patagonias: one of the party has promised us a letter describing the towns, camp, &c.; we hope to receive it to-day.

The Committee of the Senate has reported on the Patent Law, reducing the tax on the banks and gas house to \$25,000, and on importing houses to \$8,000; it is to be hoped, however, that the Senate will throw out the whole bill.

One of the parties arrested the other day in Montevideo on charge of conspiracy is the renowned Don Luis Chacon, he that found the gold at Tacuarembó some years ago, and tried to establish a gold mining company. The object of the late emigrant seems to have been to seize San Nicolas de los Arroyos, hang the Justice of the Peace, and Walkerise the locality. There was a rather romantic row in the Police on Thursday, caused by a lady in green having caused the arrest of a gentlemanly dressed person who followed her several squares, we believe on her way home from the theatre. We suppose he was fined \$100, although the decision has not been made public.

There are letters in town from M. Video to the effect that the cholera has completely disappeared from Rio Janeiro, and in Montevideo, up to the present, not a single case has occurred. The President visited the Government-house on Thursday, and we believe went again yesterday. There was a long and important ministerial council on the state of affairs; the Vice President is very fagged and tired of politics, and sighs for retirement.

We attach little importance to the story in the papers that Sr. Blest Gana requires some satisfaction from the Argentine Government, touching the insults published in the Buenos Ayres papers. Mr. Blest Gana lived in Montevideo in the same hotel as our brother editor, is a polished, affable person, of Irish descent, and about 40 years of age; he is a branch of the old Monaghan family of Blest Caunyngham.

Another very terrible accident has occurred in town. A poor peon employed to clean out a dirty well or sewer, incautiously looked down the well, the noxious smell asphyxiated him, he tumbled in, and his corpse with the greatest difficulty was extracted yesterday.

The favorite steamer Guarani, Capt. Towshend, left yesterday for Corrientes. This steamer is invariably obliged to leave cargo behind each trip, such is the large amount of freight offering.

One of the parties arrested as accomplice in the late conspiracy in this city, Sr. Leyva, has taken an action for damages against the justice of the peace of San Fernando, for false arrest.

On Thursday night we were visited with some very refreshing showers, and Friday morning was ushered in to us with rain; it cleared up about 9 o'clock unfortunately, but the weather is still very heavy, and we hope that the rain has not yet left us.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

ARRIVAL OF THE TALA. GENERAL PAUNERO MARCHING. NEW CORDOVESE DUTIES.

Yesterday the steamer Tala arrived, bringing mails and passengers from Rosario. Previous to the departure of the steamer the diligence from the north had arrived.

The latest dates from Jujuy are to the 31st January, from Salta to the 1st Feb., Tucuman and Santiago to the 10th. The Governments in the North are all waiting advices from Buenos Ayres to turn out and crush the rebels.

The Government of Salta, in its answer to Cordova, has shown its strict adherence to the National Government and dispelled the dreams of some malcontents who hoped for a row. The best news from Jujuy is that the Treasury is overflowing with money, and a small surplus of 2,500 patacons over the yearly expenses shows that the Minister believes in the Micarber sixpence. The Province has been in the enjoyment of peace, the people are frugal and industrious, no extravagant

Municipalities, and as a natural consequence the country is going ahead. Four wounded soldiers from the battlefield of Curupaity had arrived at Salta; their arrival caused a tremendous ovation, and every one in the city subscribed liberally for the poor fellows.

In Tucuman the Government has evinced the most decided activity in repressing even the semblance of a row: \$525 reward the Government offers to any man who can discover a hidden mask or revolver in the Province. A lawyer named Rupert San Martin has laid by the pen and assumed the sword; he heads the National Guard of Tucuman, and in a sonorous proclamation calls on the Tucumanos to Awake; arise! or be for ever fallen! The Rector of the National College, with the students, has formed a reserve corps to put down the rebels.

General Rojo, the National Government agent, is chief in command of all the National Guards up there, and the troops which have already been marched to the battle-field left their native Province amidst the most boisterous cheering.

The Governor of Santiago has received a note from General Rojo which explains the law and shows the right to throw 1,500 men into Cordova.

A young man had just arrived in Cordova from Rio Cuarto: he says that things look all right about there, and that the vanguard of the army of the Interior, some 1,500 men, was on the point of leaving to look up Saa, Videla, & Co.

Things are not by any means so bad in the Provinces as represented. A large troupe of bullock-carts, 'tropa de Sosa,' had arrived in Rosario from San Luis, 30 days on the road—sixteen carts all laden with produce, 75 bales of wool, hides, &c. Another large troupe has been despatched from Rosario for Tucuman and Santiago, 'tropa de Orieta.' This goes to show, that not notwithstanding the revolution trade with the Interior continues.

Rosario is in hot water, owing to the Comandante of Saladillo having walked off with all the 'peones' and 'capataces' on Adolfo Carranza's estancia, and left the sheep and cattle there to mind themselves. Great preparations are going on for Carnival, and business rules brisk.

The chief trade of the week has been in soap. Nearly all that was in the town has been bought up and shipped to the Brazilian soldiers at Tuyuti. It is common black soap, and when the ship left the port with several hundred ar. on board, the air was infected with the rather offensive smell.

Messrs. Casas and Tietjen, the great auctioneers of Rosario, have made out and published a long list of properties which they have for sale, by which it would appear that seven-eighths of the holders of properties in the town want to sell out.

On Thursday a grand concert in aid of the 'Invalidos' was to take place. The tickets had been all disposed of. Government people going, and it promised to be a very grand affair.

The steamers from Corrientes bring no news whatever from the war—no letters, no papers. A passenger by the last steamer stated that when he left Corrientes there was a tremendous firing going on, and people up there believed that there was another attack on Curupaity.

Advices from Rioja are to the effect that previous to the last row the Governor Alvarez had resigned, and Carlos Anjel at once named to succeed him. The state of things in Rioja is however represented as most alarming; the 'rebels' have it all their own way.

On Thursday auctioneer Wild was to have sold a number of splendid rams, Negrette's and Rambouillet's best breeds. The Government of Cordova had ordered another great land auction, which will take place on the 9th of March. The lands offered for sale will form a territory as large as Hesse, but it is not probable that there will be many buyers, owing to the disturbed state of things in the Provinces.

The following extraordinary tax law has been passed in Cordova. We can only regard it as an effort to annihilate trade and commerce in that unhappy province. A stop must be put to these awful taxations: such a tax as the one at present is without precedent, because all these articles to be shipped have to bear another tax, the export duties.

LAW.

Art. 1. Every bale of wool raised in the province shall pay four patacons duty.

Art. 2. Bales of hair shall likewise pay five pat. duty; goat and kidskins eight patacons, and hide-cuttings ten patacons.

Art. 3. Each cowhide shall pay a duty of one silver real, as Custom dues, besides the regular departmental tax.

Art. 4. This law shall come into force 30 days after its publication.

Art. 5. Let this be communicated to the Executive.

LUQUE, CARLOS BOUQUET.

The Tucuman troops have marched to Rioja. The troops from Santiago are also in Rioja. Things in Cordova look very black, and it is rumored that they are on the eve of another revolution.

All the troops in Rosario have been sent to Frayle Muerto, save two battalions, which leave in a few days. Col. Conesa has returned to Frayle Muerto. General Panero has fallen back about a league and a half from Rio Cuarto, for the purpose of getting better camps for the horses.

It is rumored that there are letters in town announcing an engagement between Panero and the revolutionary troops. Result not known.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

Up to five o'clock p.m. yesterday afternoon no mails, no letters ashore. At four o'clock Post-office closed. The patio crowded with people vainly waiting for letters. Post-office clerks all gone home and no information to be had as to where the mails were or when to be delivered—supposed to be on board Ponton being famigated.

NEWS FROM THE CAMP.

SAITO.

Sales of sheep, cattle, &c., in neighborhood—A small troop of 'capones,' at \$30. A sale of fat 'novillos' at \$173: to be delivered next month.

Land, rented or sold—Jlaffa a league bought by an Irishman: one or two 'stertes' to be sold.

News in the town—Our new church is yet in 'statu quo,' and although some \$76,800 have been passed by order of the Government to the committee, we think it better, the season being so far advanced, not to commence it until next September, by which time we expect to have sufficient funds to roof it in.

State of camps—In splendid condition.

Peon's wages, and if wanted—There are too many asking \$500 per month, and the natives keep two flocks in one sooner than pay the prices asked.

General Remarks—The Hibernian races to come off the 18th March, it is thought will be a grand affair, and it is thought will be better than the last, as horses are expected from several partidos. We have some good horses in training here, and, it is to be hoped, in other partidos also, for Salto alone will not be able to carry out the races.

THE OVINA RACE OF SHEEP.

The Province of Buenos Ayres, which has been so adapted by nature for the production of this race, has neglected to study the amelioration of her virgin camps. With the imperious demand which now exists in Santa Fe for lands suitable for sheep, how comes it that the only race which could be put on coarse or half refined camps has been so neglected? We cannot understand this unpardonable omission on the part of the farmers of this province, and can only account for such an error by the fact that the rapid increase in the flocks far exceeds the steady calculation of the industrious shepherd.

Rosario, with the same class of camps as Buenos Ayres, but less refined, should take care, now that immense flocks of sheep are being driven on to our camps, to avail herself of the dearly furnished experience of her neighbor, and thus avoid the fatal error of Buenos Ayres. They should explore the entire department, putting such classes of sheep at each spot best suited to the quality of the grass. For instance, for the virgin lands we should suggest the Leicester; this hardy English breed thrives well on the coarser camps, which, becoming finer by being eaten down, these hardy pioneers might be pushed forward to make room for their more tender kin.

All who have read Perez Mendoza's treatise on sheep must know the origin of this race in England—reared especially for the butcher, they attain their object to perfection, producing a carcass much larger than the Rambouillet, bearing more wool, and that brighter and longer. In Buenos Ayres the refinement process on these animals has been carried to too great an extent, and the result is that they give a very small fleece, although very fine, and the difference in price does not make up for the scantiness of the clip. This was the reason of the introduction of the Leicester breed into this country, and a brilliant result was received from a cross with a finer one.

The Leicester possesses undoubtedly the best qualities of a breeder, and its cross wool, though a little coarse, is the best colored and longest, while on the whole they are more remunerative than the fine mestizas. They are naturally strong, of a hardy constitution, large carcass, and reproducing these characters to an extraordinary degree in crossings with other races.

They partake much of the nature of cattle, and like them thrive well on coarse camps: when feeding they disperse in small droves like cattle, and frequently much care is required to prevent them from straying too far, otherwise a negligent shepherd finds himself minus a point or two. They take a great deal of water, and when well supplied with this they are never thin or raw-boned. They are extraor-

ditionally hardy, and are able to withstand the most severe frosts and droughts. They are also very prolific, and their lambs are born in the most perfect state of health. They are also very docile, and are easily managed by the shepherd.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO., 30-CALLE CANGALLO-31. For MONTEVIDEO, the English steamer Rio Parana, Will leave on Mondays at 6 p.m. returning on Thursdays.

SANTA-FE RACING CLUB. SANTA-FE RACES. 1st AUTUMN MEETING To be held at ROLDAN on Monday the 25th of March next.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in this city...

VESSELS LOADING IN PORT. L. SAGROY AND LENNUYEUX, SHIP BROKERS, 47-CALLE CANGALLO-47. HAVRE. ALBERT-French barque, 3/6 A.L.L., 330 tons, Captain Leveque; Consignees Messrs. L. Sagroy & Lennuieux.

CONSUMPTION, Chest Affectiois, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power. DR. CHURCHILL'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. It is the great Remedy for Addity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Billious Affections.

John J. Kyle, Formerly Principal Assistant in the Laboratory of Glasgow University, and Demonstrator in Chemistry to the Edinburgh School of Medicine...

ALEXANDER FULTON & CO., Respectfully call the attention of their Town and Country Customers to their large assortment of Goods...

CONDITIONS. First-The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. LA PLATA (new). ADA, CORDOVA, URUGUAY, LEDA.

JEAN ANDRE-French barque, 3/3 L.L.L., 352 tons, Captain Valentini; Consignees Messrs. L. Sagroy & Lennuieux.

JEANNE D'ARC-French barque, 3/3 L.L.L., 264 tons, Captain Bucky; Consignees Messrs. L. Sagroy & Lennuieux.

TOILET VINAGET. It is far superior to any other kind of Cologne, as it is not only refreshing to the face, but also a powerful disinfectant.

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JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve Colors, Price 1/6, 2/6, and 3/6 per Box. These Dyes will be found useful for coloring Wool, Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c.

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English Drapery Establishment, 61-CORRIENTES-61. GENERAL CAMP STORE, CHASCOMUS, (CORNER OF CALLE ANCHA AND SAN MARTIN).

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLOED WATER. The exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers of surpassing fragrance.

HOWARD'S CHAMPION PLOUGH. Obtained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Newcastle, the FIFTH and ONLY BEST WHEEL PLOUGH FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

COTTON GINS, BURGESS & KEY. Obtained the SILVER MEDAL for their Improved Emery American Cotton Gins, at the Paris Exhibition.

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INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS. PEPSEINE. THIS invaluable MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, WINE, and LOZENGES.

Mensajeros del Comercio. Para el Comercio-Solamente en la Estacion Jeppent los dias los 2, 7, 13, 19, 25, regresando para Buenos Aires los 4, 10, 16, 22, y 28 de cada mes.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). The undersigned begs to inform the Public that during his absence from the River Plate, the management of the Bank has been entrusted to Mr. Arthur Edmondson, by which purpose Mr. Arthur Edmondson has been authorized with a full and sufficient power of Attorney by the Board of Directors in London.

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