

North American Circus
PLAZA CONCEPCION.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10.

Grand Performance by the Company.
Grand Act of the Circus.
Grand Horse Act by Señor Rogers.
Grand and Lively Tumbling.
Grand Act on the Slack Rope, Double, by Sr. Rogers and Tristán.
Grand Horse Act by Isabella.
Grand Dance by Madame Agnes.
Celebrated Pantomime by the Two Clowns.
Admission, 510; Chairs, 510. Doors open at Half-past 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 5 P.M.—The Transfer Book will be closed every year on the 20th day of March and the 31st day of May, both inclusive.

CONSTATO SANTA MARIA,
Pro Chairman of the Local Committee.
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 21, 1867. 158 1/2 p. 24

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 fatali evadent, nil veri non evadent dicere."
Cicero.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH).
Friday, March 8.

Stiff gale last night: British barque Princess, with coal for Corrientes, driven ashore near Lafone's, and completely lost.

Article in *El Siglo* to-day in favor of peace. Anxiety here to know the result of the Conference at Buenos Ayres.

Chevalier Von Gulach, Prussian Minister, received by last mail the Red Eagle cross and ribbon from the King of Prussia.

An estanciero named David Miranda has been barbarously murdered at Minas: the assassins escaped.

A TRIP TO THE CABAÑA BENAVENTE.

Few of our readers have not heard of the Cabana of Benavente. On many occasions it has been our pleasing duty to call attention to the rams and wool from this famed ram-breeding establishment, but on last Monday it was our happy lot to join a select 'pic-nic' party to the farm in question.

The road to the 'chaera' is tolerably good, the Puente Chico is now repaired. One or two 'pantanos' reminded us of the neglect of the Quilmes Municipality; but about half a league from the Puente Chico the road has tall poplars and a fine thick hedge on either side, which reminded us of the long hedged lanes near the Dargie, in the county Wicklow.

After an easy gallop of two hours we sighted the long 'galpones,' or outhouses of Mr. Benavente's farm, and having passed the neglected but pretentious residence of Sr. Saavedra, who was so summarily imprisoned the other day on the charge of conspiracy, we came upon 'the old farm gate' which led up to Mr. Benavente's dwelling.

The 'cabaña' is situated four leagues from the Plaza Victoria, and is one of the largest in Buenos Ayres, containing about 120 squares, the greater part of which is under tillage.

Dn. Manuel Benavente welcomed us all with that unmistakable warmth, so characteristic of the refined class of native gentlemen, and having passed into the house to pay our 'devoirs' to Mrs. Benavente, we at once set to business to inspect the farm.

The dwelling-house stands in the centre of a neat garden, with trellised corridors covered with runners. To the right are large fields of alfalfa, and behind the house tall ricks of hay, sure emblems of industry and rural prosperity. Mr. Benavente first took us to the 'galpon' in which he rears his flock of young Rambouillet rams for sale; here we found a quadrilateral pine-built 'galpon,' which is difficult to describe. It has no walls, and the roof is supported by many posts, at the distance of a couple of varas apart, which are lathed at intervals. The 'galpon' is 25 varas front on every side, with a brick-floored 'patio' in the centre—over 120 young rams, between eight and nine months old, were here. These animals, in a few months, Mr. Benavente, as is his custom, intends to offer in the market. We never before saw so even a collection of lamb rams, but nine months old, yet apparently full grown: these lambs were shorn in November. Accustomed as we have been for years to see the finest Negretti rams that are imported into this market from the best 'cabañas' in Germany, we confess we were astonished to see these lambs: the size, make, build. The 'tout ensemble' of the animals left no room for even a question as to the priority

of the Rambouillet over the Negrette, at least for this country. With sincere pleasure we heard from Sr. Benavente that although his breeding flock of Rambouillets, some 500, the largest in the country, the demand for his rams was so great that he never had any surplus animals from the preceding year. In wooden boxes in this 'galpon' we perceived large pieces of rock salt, and on all sides were convenient manglers for the hay and green grass.

We next visited another 'galpon,' which is subdivided into compartments: here were the 'padres' of the establishment. Everything that care could suggest for the comfort of these animals we noticed.

In one of these compartments we were introduced to the splendid Rambouillet ewe, which Sr. Benavente imported at a cost of \$40,000 last December, direct from the Imperial 'cabaña' of Rambouillet. We counted in this 'galpon,' in the various compartments, ten pure Rambouillet rams, all strong, sound, and vigorous.

We next visited a new 'galpon' which Sr. Benavente has recently commenced. This 'galpon,' is built on the same model as the first mentioned, but is of much larger dimensions; being 60 varas on every side, and having four 'patios' in the centre. It is, beyond all question, the finest and most 'unique' in the country, and will probably cost the enterprising owner some \$200,000. In the centre, and at a great elevation, is a 'mirador,' which will command a view not only of the farm at every point, but also of the city and port of Buenos Ayres. This large 'galpon,' replete with every accommodation, is intended for the breeding flock, and one part of it is called the 'infirmary,' and devoted exclusively for the sheep suffering from scab, or other disease; another portion is for sheep recently with lamb.

Having fully examined all this little world of out-offices, we started for the wood or 'bosque,' which is on the river's banks, and where thanks to the attention of our host a lamb was being roasted for an early dinner, and leaving the business of roasting the lamb to our friend Dn. Pepe Herrera, of Barraecas, we plunged into the limpid waters of the Gaeta and enjoyed a short swim. We dined as people only can dine on such occasions, and in flowing bumpers of champagne drank to the health of our hospitable host and fair hostess, and prosperity to the Cabaña Benavente.

D. Manuel Benavente is now eleven years working assiduously at this farm, and at an immense outlay of capital, and the most persevering industry has raised it to the present renowned position which it occupies. The breeding flock would be a credit to the best Cabaña in Europe; the ewes on an average give 12 lbs. of wool each, many of which give as much as 18 lbs., and Dn. Manuel assured us that so particular is he to produce the best wool growing animals in the country, it is his care to constantly revise his flock, and any weak lamb or ewe that appears to be falling off is at once removed. No ewe is kept in the flock that does not give over 8 lbs. of wool; it is not surprising therefore that Sr. Benavente's wool should fetch the highest price in the market this year at public auction, \$127 per arr., and these rams reared and bred on his farm should sell at \$7000 each.

With feelings of pride and satisfaction we left the farm at sunset, and we strongly recommend all our friends who think of investing in the sheep business to pay a visit to the model farm of this enterprising and hospitable Argentine.

THE WAR OF THE ANDES.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PROVINCES.
CARNIVAL IN ROSARIO.

It is somewhat strange that with the country in such a critical state—war in the exterior, revolution in the interior, commerce compromised, Indians on our frontier, complications with our Pacific cousins—reasons sufficient, goodness knows, to inspire anything but jollity; yet we have just passed through a Carnival that for universal fun and enjoyment has never been equalled in Rosario. From Sunday to Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the town has been in one great uproar of jollity, noises, singing, bands of music, Mississippi of water, mountains of egg-shells, every house a field of battle, and every parlor the scene of dancing and love-making. The 'comparsas' were many, and admirably got up. The Spanish students were excellent, with a band of violins, flutes, and tambourines; devils and saints, friars and nuns, punchinellos and judges, filled the streets and the cafes with a din that made a perfect pandemonium of Rosario for three days. And who do you think was the most obstreperous of the revellers,—the presiding demon of the orgies? Why, no other than a certain gentleman who was the first to give lessons of independence to the provincial members in the Congress of '62 and '63,—who, leaving the legislative halls of the nation, took the reins of a province, whose revenue he has increased in three years from sixty thousand Bol. dollars, to one hundred and eighty thousand patacons, and that without creating an

additional burden on the people,— who is filling up his province with an industrious foreign population,—who is peopling the magnificent wilds of the Chaco with colonists,—the author of the Agrarian Laws of Santa Fe,—the jovial, democratic, laborious, go-ahead, and pleasure-loving Governor of the Province of Santa Fe, Mr. Oroño.

I wonder if when the delegated Government in the capital sent Mr. Oroño to Rosario, with full powers to act in any emergency that might occur, they empowered him in a secret clause to kiss all the pretty girls and embrace all the old dowagers, to expend fabulous sums in eggs, comfits, and bouquets, and destroy the head-dresses of the young ladies of Rosario with pails of water.

The trophies of Mr. Oroño consist of a whole coach-load of wreaths, bouquets, and ribbons; so it appears he came out of the fight more victorious than the allies in Paraguay.

The two masked balls given by the Club were, as I anticipated, very well got up, and well attended. I was not able to attend, of course, much to my disgust; because with the example of the august governor of the province before me, I am convinced that even a man of my staid and sober habits might advantageously, and without detriment to his dignity, shake the cobwebs from his brain now and then, and don the cap and bells for four and twenty hours in the 12 months.

Some of our fair countrywomen graced the balls in masks. Just think of it, O sober *Standard* folks, Englishwomen in masks! Shades of Penelope Prim! And one of these masks, I understand, was bewitching—'clausa,' as the Spaniard bath it.

The festivities of Carnival will end with a select masked ball, to be given next Sunday night by the elegant and fashionable Mrs. Penaloza.

THE INTERIOR.

Let us take up another pen, and change the theme to a graver subject. From private letters I have seen from Rioja I learn that Alvarez is still at the head of the government there, but that the famous Carlos Angel is at the Caudillo, in chief command of the revolutionary movement. Felipe Varela has sent two hundred armed men to the Llanos. The rebels have raised contributions at Famatina, the wealthiest locality in the province. On one occasion the 'cabrillo' of a marauding party got into a row with an estanciero friendly to the rebel cause, and the men siding with the latter, the 'cabrillo,' whose name is not known, was killed.

Mister Felipe San is said to be in one of the southern frontier forts, with a force of one or two thousand gauchos. The rebels are still strengthening themselves at Achiras. The Government forces, distributed between Rio Cuarto and Villa Nueva, are preparing their organization for the arduous campaign before them, although it will be but little more than a running fight, as it is entirely out of the question the rebels can offer resistance in the open field against the disciplined troops of the nation.

We have not a syllable of news from San Luis, Mendoza, or San Juan, nothing but rumors without foundation. The intelligence of the execution of Oloasuaiga by Videla came by Cordoba, and there are many who doubt its truth, or believe it refers to some inferior chieftain.

The four provinces of Salta, Santiago, Tucuman, and Jujuy have entered into an alliance for the defence of the nation. The North of the Republic is consequently secure. Cordoba is safe, because even should there be in that province a majority in favor of the revolution, the presence of the national troops will prevent any outbreak. The worst intelligence from this Province has already been published in the *Standard*—the atrocious decree establishing a home tax on wools, hides, hair, &c. While everything in this little province of fifty thousand inhabitants bears the impress of a prosperous administration, Cordoba, with a wealthy population of two hundred thousand, is taxing heavily its principal sources of wealth.

This is an epoch in which in every province of the Republic the following decree ought to be enacted:

LAW.

Art. 1. To the producer of every bale of wool a premium of 4 patacons shall be paid from the public treasury.
Art. 2. Corresponding premiums shall be paid for every bale of hair, every thousand hides, every load of flour, every ton of copper, and every pipe of wine exported from the province.
Art. 3. This law shall remain in force until the exports of the province shall have exceeded by fifty per cent. its imports. And in order to secure the necessary funds for carrying it out, the Province abolishes its office of governor, legislative chambers, national guard, and in fact all its provincial officers, and shall be governed temporarily by a Justice of the Peace, named by the National Government, to whom will be delegated all Provincial authority for the time being.
Art. 4. Let it be communicated, &c.
Now, I contend, this would be the salvation of a province like Cordoba,

If a rich and populous province that ought with ease to produce a revenue of a quarter of a million of patacons, has to recur to taxing its home produce to raise funds to protract the wretched abortions of Governments, and besides being a continual turmoil of revolutionists, and scandals of every nature, why, in God's name, cannot the people acknowledge at once their incapacity for governing themselves, and say to the National Government:—'Do, pray, kick out all our Doctors, our Governors, our members of the Legislature, our Commissioners, our Jefes de Policía, our Municipalidades, and secure our lives and property, and enable us to live in peace. In return we will pay our taxes cheerfully, because we know that the proceeds will be expended for our benefit, while now all that we pay is squandered without rhyme or reason, and we occupy the degraded position of a people who supply the means for our degradation.'

The dominant party in North America is determined to declare the whole of the States concerned in the late rebellion, National Territories. Let us do the same here, in the case of half a dozen provinces. We have better reasons for doing so than they have in the North.

Let us set the ball a rolling. Have the proposition translated in three languages—in Spanish for Cordoba, Rioja, etc., in Quichua for Santiago and in Guaranae for Corrientes.

My friends at the California Colony have sent me down several letters they have received from their friends in California. It turns out as I had anticipated. In the part of the country they come from, there is a perfect "South American fever." Numbers of families are winding up their affairs there with the intention of joining the pioneers. In another letter I shall give some extracts from those letters. My letter to the *Lake Port Times* paper has been re-printed in every paper in California, and has, in conjunction with those of the Colonists, caused quite a furore. There is no doubt of our having a large emigration of farmers from California during this year.

Yours truly,
W. P.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.

On Friday evening, 1st of March, the members of the Loyal 'Flor del Plata' Lodge of Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, celebrated their fourth anniversary at 96 Calle Independencia, the residence of Brother Powell. Thirty-seven members and friends were present. The chair was ably filled by P.G.M. Goode, and was well seconded in the vice-chair by P.G.M. Cobby.

After a most sumptuous repast the Chairman called upon the Secretary to read the annual report, which was as follows:—

Brethren and Friends,
It is with great pleasure I now rise to report to you, on this our fourth anniversary, our proceedings during the past year. I am happy to say it is a favorable one, showing the flourishing condition of the Lodge numerically and financially, and that we continue advancing in prosperity.

The report presented at our last anniversary showed fifty-three members on the register, with \$20,500 to the credit of the sick fund and \$2,500 to meet incidental expenses; we will hear with satisfaction that we now number sixty-seven members, having \$31,600 to the credit of the sick fund and \$5,579 on hand for the management fund.

In consequence of their departure for England five members have been taken from the roll, and two of our officers, Brothers Shoobridge and Wright, who have been so zealous in their efforts for the welfare of the Lodge, have left for other parts of the country, but still continue as members.

During the past year we have had the good fortune to have but three members on the sick list, two of whom have been ill but a short time, the third, having had a tedious illness, but is now recovering.

The Lodge has lately received the corresponding regalia for its members, and trusts soon to receive that for the officers, so that ere long we shall be on an equality with the bome Lodges. As stated in the last report application had been made to the A.M.C. for the formation of a district in Buenos Ayres, which request you will be pleased to learn has been granted, chiefly through the exertions of C.S. T. P. Morley of the Hinckley District, who takes great interest in the welfare of this Lodge, and to whom our grateful thanks are due.

with the Lodge-room rent free, and who does all that lies within his power for the good and welfare of the Order. Our thanks are also due to Messrs. Mullanin, who have always inserted our reports in the *Standard* without charge.

Several good speeches, showing the benefits the Order conferred, not only on its individual members, but on society at large, also some excellent songs and recitations, added to the evening's amusement and the most successful anniversary ever held by the Lodge.

During the evening the following toasts were drunk with honors and duly responded to:—The Queen, President Johnson, President Mitre and the Government we live under, the Directors of the Manchester Unity, the 'Flor del Plata' Lodge, the Host and Hostess, the Visitors (coupled with the name of Mr. O'Farrell), the Treasurer (Brother Kitching), the P.G.M., the *Standard*, the Secretary, Absent Members, &c., &c.

The company separated at an early hour, well satisfied with the proceedings.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday we were visited by seven Cornish miners, who have just arrived from San Juan. They left San Juan on the 20th of December, and experienced every species of hardship on the road down, and in some cases were blockaded by the rebels. Their case is peculiarly afflicting: they came out on special contract made in England, before Mr. Clifton Carne, Argentine Consul at Palmouth, and hardly had they arrived up at San Juan when the rebellion broke out, the affairs of the company became embarrassed, and the manager of the company thrown into prison, where we hear he still lies. Previous, however, to their leaving San Juan to return to Buenos Ayres, they very properly took the precaution of getting under the hand and seal of the manager a statement of their accounts, showing how much was actually due to them. Armed with this document, and having been assured that a draft on the London and River Plate Bank had been sent down to the British Consul in Buenos Ayres, they started homewards. After two months and a-half on the road, and experiencing the most unheard-of escapes and hardships, they arrived in this city on Monday, to find that there is no money in the bank to meet the draft, and that consequently the Consul could not pay them. The poor fellows hold vouchers to represent some 2,500 patacons, and yet have not even the price of their breakfast. Their case is really a very hard one, and we hope the British Consul can do something for them. We got sheep 'puestos' yesterday for four of them, on an estancia in the South.

General Flores passed the port on Wednesday, but did come ashore. He goes up on local matters to the towns on the Uruguay. The arrest of Kemsley, at Paysandú, shows how things are in that quarter. Mr. Kemsley had a letter in his pocket from Gen. Flores, guaranteeing him against all harsh proceedings by the Cefe Politico; but it amounted to nothing. The Chief popped him into prison. Such an outrage on personal rights could only be perpetrated in a country village in the Banda Oriental. All the estancieros along the Uruguay are well pleased at General Flores' trip. They believe it will be productive of much good.

The streets in the extreme southern parts of the town are now being opened by the Gas Company to lay down the pipes. The very last street of the neighborhood of the Riachuelo, there can be little doubt that soon Barraecas will be lighted with gas. The real cause of this great activity by the Gas Directors is, that a party from Montevideo has been in town trying to form a new company for the south end of the city. The capital required we believe was only 600,000 patacons, but the present company is too strong and too rich to allow of any successful opposition. Meanwhile, as the expenses attending the new gas works will be very large, the shares have slightly fallen, as it cannot be expected that for the next two years the company will be able to give more than ten per cent. per annum dividend, which at the present price of the shares is hardly 4 1/2 per cent. on the capital.

Respecting the Brazilian Admiral Ignacio, there is much said, and our colleague the *Nacion* calls us to account for stating that he is at present in town, an assertion we never made. We merely stated that the Admiral was expected down, and in proof of this we may say that the Captain of the Port had orders to be on the look-out for him. He is not expected, however, now, as his second in command came down the river merely to look up coal at Parana and Rosario.

The Brazilians have just contracted for ten thousand American pine boards, to be delivered at Ichpiru, on or before the 15th inst. This looks very like business, and from the high price paid for this lumber, it is evident that the Brazilians don't care about the cost, so long as they can get the

boards up in time. It was currently rumored yesterday that Caxias has come to the determination to make a complete change of tactics, and the bulk of the army is going up the Parana by steam, to invade Paraguay by Candelaria, where General Osorio is also expected. When he arrives Caxias will retire from the command of the army, and return to Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian Commander has by the aid of well-paid spies obtained complete plans of the enemy's position, and it is hinted that in consequence, the determination has been come to to try a diversion up the river. However, as yet nothing is positively known beyond the purchase of the pine. In Corrientes it is believed that Caxias is preparing for a general attack on the enemy's position at Tuyuti.

General Mena Barreto is dead; he was a Brazilian officer of some distinction, and played an important part in the early part of the war: we hear he died wearily.

The Brazilians are busy making deep rifle pits and earthworks at Curuzú; the object of this is to place 2,000 men there, with 32 pieces of artillery, draw off the remainder of the men for the main army, and enable the fleet to move about; the Paraguayans have got wind of the matter, and shell the workmen night and day, but the works nevertheless are going a-head and will soon be finished.

Colon was well filled on Thursday, and Faust was never given better in Buenos Ayres. This opera is now a great favorite in this city. Briol is studying her part in the new opera—, which will be given early next week.

To-night the mask-balls at the Argentine theatre and Colon will be the chief attractions. It is to be hoped that no such trick as throwing pepper on the floors will be resorted to.

The French packet, we hear, brought Mr. John Frias £22,000 sterling in gold. Mr. Frias is now the great gold importer of the River Plate.

The dispute about the site for the Gas-house in Rosario has been arranged; Mr. Arteaga has the contract, and the ground near to Mr. Camino's quinta has been given to him. As Rosario is going a-head, it is probable that Sr. Arteaga will make a nice thing of it.

Governor Alsina starts from town for the Southern frontier on the 14th inst. His journey will not be without its importance. We believe he is the first Governor who has left his chair of office, we may say spontaneously, to endure the hardships of a journey out to the very limits of the Province. It speaks well for him, and shows the energy which he possesses. We shall do our best to secure a special reporter to accompany His Excellency on his tour. Everything concerning the camp possesses especial interest for our readers. To many it may seem that in the wild and desolate camps of the frontier there is little to write about, but the right man will find fit subject for comment in every arroyo, laguna, and cañada through which he passes; a peep at the frontier, without enduring the hardships of the journey, is by all means desirable, and we doubt not we shall be able to achieve this for the benefit of our subscribers. Our highest praise is due to the Governor, who has the spirit and pluck to attempt such a journey. The frontier evils are now of a most chronic nature. The Governor now goes out in person to look after the matter, and we feel sanguine will not return without doing some good.

From Dolores we hear two contingents of 100 men each have just been marched from that town for the frontier, under the command of Captain Parravichini.

Our native colleagues are now publishing something about cholera. We hope they will translate what we have extracted from the Blue Book.

To-day the Patagonian steamer leaves; she takes down a large batch of Englishmen for Aguirre and Murga's estancia; also the renowned Padre Duarte, banished to Patagonia by the Government.

The Court-martial on Buckar, we hear, gave in their decision yesterday, ordering this officer to be imprisoned for four years. The charge against him was for stringing up a sailor to the mast-head.

On next Wednesday there will be a meeting at the Bolsa to consider the question of the Provincial loan to support the Exchange-office.

The National Government has received 90,000 patacons, the amount the Federal Court decreed Sr. Egusquiza to pay up as belonging to the Paraguayan Government.

The *Boletín* states that Mr. Green, the bank manager, gives a grand ball on the 14th, when his daughter will be married. We have been requested to contradict this story: possibly it refers to some other Mr. Green.

At Quilmes last Sunday our correspondent reports a very grand marriage, the bridegroom being a consul from Buenos Ayres.

THE SAN FERNANDO CANNON.

The most unfavorable calculation for the enterprise shall be made. The total dividends, at 15 per cent. upon the required capital of \$1,500,000, would be \$270,000 per annum. Add thereto \$100,000 for annual expenses, and the highest figure of \$370,000 will be reached; or, upon 277,000 tons of river trade, at the rate of \$1.33 cents per ton. Here we have, again upon the minimum price of lighterage, of 35 paper dollars of Buenos Ayres per ton, or \$1.50 silver, of at least 170,000 tons, or, upon the 577,000 tons of \$37,000 silver per annum.

In order that this freight may arrive at the city of Buenos Ayres by the Northern Railway, I would say, that freight in the United States costs, per ton per mile, about .03 cents; but, if we take it at the excess of one-and-a-half paper dollars, or .06 cents per ton per mile, we should have for the sixteen miles of the Railway to San Fernando, .96 cents per ton; whilst, at present, the cartage alone from the water, or from the lighter to the new Custom-house cost \$30 paper per ton, or 50 per cent. more. The gain, therefore, in favor of commerce, after paying all expenses and 18 per cent. dividend upon the entire capital, would be at least 67 per cent. per ton, because I do not include the cartage through the city from the Custom-house, which is extra, as may be seen by the published schedule of prices, and would, under my plan, respond to the same service rendered from the railway station.

Thus, we have the cost of \$1.33 per ton for discharging at the wharves in San Fernando: freight to the city at the same .96 cents=\$2.29 per ton, laid down in Buenos Ayres, that costs at least, as per schedule of prices now in use, \$70 paper, or \$3.50 silver.

It is also clear that the figure of \$1.33 per ton for discharge or loading will be very much less, because it includes, in the dividend of 18 per cent. per annum, the price of warehousing, the use of the tow-boats of the Company, and the tolls of the canal, of which more will be said further on, and of which it is impossible to make a separate estimate at present. It is evidently in interest to diminish wharfage, and to augment storage.

I have calculated the cost of the wharves, &c., at 25 cents per ton moved, at the rate of 277,000 per annum, which make \$69,250 silver, and have added thereto \$31,000 for extras, such as lighting, watchmen, laborers, repairs, &c.

The estimated cost in the United States to remove one ton of goods by hand, is from .13 cents to 14 cents, whilst the cost here now is .50 cents per ton.

Other calculations are as follows:—To discharge 277,000 tons of coasting trade per annum in Buenos Ayres, at the price for discharging barrels of flour, the cheapest and most manageable article of all, including lighterage, cartage, warehousing, &c., to the new Custom-house, costs \$77 paper for every ton. These prices are guaranteed by the published schedule of the lightermen and cartmen, and are notorious to all the mercantile class. Taken approximately, at \$20 paper for one of silver, for the purposes of these calculations, they are equal to \$3.85 silver per ton. Flour is the article of cheapest discharge in the whole schedule; and the above account was paid on the books of the American barque, *Dora*, discharged in the inner roads, and whose cargo was sold in deposit.

But \$3.85 silver per ton, upon 277,960 tons, are \$1,070,146, or 72 per cent. upon the capital of the Company, of \$1,500,000, in place of the 18 per cent. which is asked.

Let us calculate the cost of the simple cartage upon flour in barrels, from a lighter to the Custom-House. Eight barrels per load = \$15 paper by \$5, to discharge the same = \$20 paper per load, or, for a short ton of ten barrels, \$25 paper, or \$1 silver. Thus, for 277,660 tons, we have \$277,960 of expense for cartage alone. But 18 per cent. upon the capital, \$1,500,000, is only \$270,000 per annum, or less than the cartage costs upon one of the cheapest articles to discharge. There are, however, articles of great consumption which cost double.

Should the flour be carried to an interior depot as almost always happens now, we must add \$20 paper per ton more, or altogether \$50 paper = \$2.50 silver, all for cartage, which, upon 277,960 tons of coasting trade, make \$694,900 silver, or 46 per cent. upon the capital of my enterprise, simply and entirely for cartage, nothing more. Add \$30 paper for lighterage, and we have a total of \$4.50 silver per ton, as the price of discharging and landing in Buenos Aires, or 50 per cent. added to the freight from New York or Liverpool to this port; or for the 277,960 tons of coasting trade, an expense of \$1,250,800 silver, which is 84 per cent. upon the capital of the Company.

It may be said, en passant, that freight per steamer between Buenos Ayres and Rosario (203 miles), is the incredible sum of \$6 silver; but to New York in sailing ships it is \$5, and to Liverpool \$9 silver.

paper each, or per ton of 80 ar robes. . . . \$50 paper

Bales of wool made up in the provinces are dearer than those of Buenos Ayres, the lighterage from inner roads on each bale of 1,000 lbs. is \$26 paper-money = ton . . . \$52

THE WATER SUPPLY.

BROOKLYN AND JERSEY CITY AQUEDUCTS. The aqueduct in construction, for furnishing water to the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, under the direction of J. P. Kirkwood, Esq., chief engineer, receives its supplies from the outlets of several ponds and springs, the waters of which it intercepts in the short interval between their sources and their discharge into the ocean on the south side of Long Island.

FOREIGN ITEMS. It is said that the French Government will have 450,000, needle muskets ready by the end of May. The Bombay subscription in aid of the Bengal and Madras Famine Relief Funds amount to upwards of \$3,000.

At Toulon, three more transports have been added to the list of those already under orders for Vera Cruz. The squadron now numbers forty vessels. The adopted son of the ex-King of Outh has been taken into custody at Calcutta on a charge of stealing a large quantity of jewellery from his father's harem.

Among the wealthy men of Pennsylvania is old John Benchenon, whose income, estimated from the present production of his oil farm, is not less than 500,000 dols. per annum.—New York Tablet.

Paris papers state that the temperature of the waters flowing from the great artesian wells at Grenelle and Passy has increased from 82 deg. to 85 deg. Fahrenheit.

more than double the power required, working only 5 strokes per minute. The rising main from the engine house to the receiving reservoir on Belleville ridge is 3 feet diameter, and 2,305 feet in length, discharging at the top water line 157 feet above ordinary high water of the river. The capacity of this reservoir is 10,334,220 imperial gallons.

are actually en route for France. The Kings of Siam have sent over native workmen, who are building stabling for horses and elephants, one of the latter of which at least, it is to be hoped, will be white. M. Clapton is superintending the construction of the Chinese Pavilion, the plan of which is copied from one actually existing at Peking, in the pleasure-garden of the Emperor of the Celestials.

Next to this is erecting an isbah, or farmer's house, built in red deal, the outside walls of rough trunks of trees stripped or their bark, the ground floor to be divided into stables, the staircase running outside the house.

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Stranger and marvellous things to be seen at the approaching exhibition in Paris are foretold by correspondent of the newspaper press. A letter to the London Star says:

of artillery, the whole affair will terminate like the Chaco revolution. There is no sound reason, therefore, for the dangers which the bears anticipate whilst, on the other hand, it is President Mitre, responding to the general wish, desire, and demand of the country, arranged the probabilities are that the National Bonds will run up to 65. Of one thing there is very little doubt, namely, that it is easier to drive bonds up than down.

The news from the Provinces is most uninteresting. General Paucero, it appears, cannot move for want of horses. The sales of National Bonds today were as follows: For cash, 4,500 at 48; 5,000 at 48; Wednesday, 5,000 at 48; Saturday, 10,000 at 48; March 31, 17,000 at 48.

On the 3rd March, at the German Church, H. P. Gustavus Parkins, B.S., to M. Eugenio A. C. Pongard.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO. National steamer Patagonia, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Bahia Blanca and Patagonia. Oriental steamer Villa del Salto, on Saturday, at 8 p.m., for Montevideo.

Photographic Gallery, 74—CALLE BELGRANO—74. Carte-de-Visite Pictures, 50 per doz. Life Size, with frame complete, 200 each. Likenesses in Frames and Cases of all Sizes.

Successors to Meeks & Kelsey, 351 m, m. D. Nicholson & Co., SILK & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN. 50 to 52 St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

EDUCATION. Dr. White's Select and Limited Day-School is now in full operation. The number of Pupils being limited to twenty, each has the advantage of a private Tutor. Liberal and thorough Education is guaranteed as can be obtained in Europe.

ON 'CHANGE. March 8, 1867. Fixed price of Ounces \$100 Do. Sovereigns 122 Do. Patagonians 25

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Bass Ale, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE. AT THE CASINO. ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA. GERMAN BIRMINGHAM, Consignatario de frutos del pais.

Diligencia Alemana. This conveyance, running between Nueva Palmira and Buenos Aires, is a first-class service, and is highly recommended. It has the best accommodation on this line.

Al Comercio. La Sociedad que giraba en este plaza bajo la razon social de Blaquier y Gimenez, queda disuelta por mutuo convenio desde la fecha: quedando a cargo del socio D. José María Gimenez el Activo y Pasivo de dicho negocio.

MEAT PRESERVATION. CONDUCTED BY THE Buenos Ayres Meat Preserving Company. Prime Mess Beef for Ship use, warranted to keep in any climate.

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST. 170—CALLE CUYO—170. Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Aires.

For Liverpool. The celebrated Clipper Ship, CELESTE, 309 Tons Register, Captain Lanzetta, built by J. Royden and Sons, will be ready to receive cargo on the 10th inst., and intended to be despatched about the end of the month.

Wanted. A good Spring Cart, also a Tobacco or Sausage Cutting Machine. Apply at 71 Calle Dotoli, 10/11 pm.

Wanted. A Housemaid. Apply at 257 Defensa. 25/3 pm.

REMADE POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la caballeria alemana Balacra 64. De 30 carneros Negrettes de las afamadas cabanias de Passow Weisn Leckow &c.

En la barra de Pénin. Calle de Salta entre Brasil y Caseros. De 22 bueyes mansos y gordos y 4 carretas Tucumanas.—De orden del Sr. Juez de Paz de Quilmes D. Augusto Chantrelly.

En la casa altos y bajos calle Perú No. 266. Hospedaje de los oficiales brasileros. De orden del Gr. Mayor encargado de los depositos brasileros.

Gran remate de carneros y borregos Negretti, sangre pura. En la Cabaña Negretti "Moron," situada a 10 cuadras del pueblo de Moron, y dirigida por el inteligente señor D. José M. Perez Mendoza.

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RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED). BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO. On and after the 1st JANUARY, 1867, the Tariff will be as follows:—

On and after the 1st JANUARY, 1867, the Tariff will be as follows:— Names and Address, with 2 Nat. Dol Ten Words 1 or \$50mp For every additional Ten 1 Nat. Dol Words 1 or \$25mp To and from Colonia, and other parts of the Line, the same Rates will be charged.

JOHN THOMPSON, Shipbroker and Commission Agent and General Average Adjuster, Office of Central Argentine Railway, Rosario de Santa Fe. 74 1/2 m, 114

Mensajeros Union Argentina. AGENCIA CALLE TACUARI 11. Los Empesarios de estas Mensajerias avisan al publico que desde el 5 del presente mes, la diligencia para el Fortin de Arco, Salto, Bojos de Moron, saldrá de la Capital para la Ciudad de Mercedes, los dias nones en el tron de las 3 de la tarde para salir de Salto a las 7 de la mañana y llegar al Salto a las 5 de la tarde.

LA PROTEJIDA. Saldrá para el Saladillo todos los Viernes en el tron de las 2 de la tarde a 4 de la noche para llegar en el siguiente dia al Saladillo, tocando en los establecimientos siguientes: Pedro Lupo, Manuel Lopez, Adolfo Villate, Eduardo Ehrlich, Lazaro Soria, Felipe Diaz, Manuel Mujica, Felix Villalba, Tomas W. de la Cruz, Manuel Parera, Marcos Varola, (Partido del Sol), José Goncho y en el Saladillo, Hotel de D. Augusto Terril.

La Bienhechora del Plata MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION. Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, incomes, &c. Authorised by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN OSTEO OIDON. PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862. Messrs. GABRIEL'S invention for supplying Artificial Teeth, with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially of the new and improved method of cementing them.

MESSRS. GABRIEL, THE OLD ESTABLISHED. 31, Harley Street, Grosvenor Square, and 4 doon from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill London. Particulars as to the conditions of their practice, with an enclosure of the Oidon, will be sent by return of mail, and will be sent free of charge to any person who will send a postcard to enable Messrs. G. to send a list of their practice, or to enable Messrs. G. to send a list of their practice, or to enable Messrs. G. to send a list of their practice.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER. SUPERIOR RANNOCKBURN TWEEDS. ARE NOW SHOWING AN ASSORTMENT OF AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR. WHICH THEY WELCOME INSPECTION AT 49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

White Cotton Wares. Superior quality on sale at Moore Panch and Tador's—83 calle Perú. 21-7 pm.

Great Southern Railway. REDUCTION IN GOODS RATES TO TROPEROS' The rates on Goods from Buenos Ayres and Barracas to the Stations Jeppera, Altamirano, Gandara and Chascomus, will be reduced till further notice to 125 mpc. per "bulto."

CONSUMPTION, Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervens Power. DR. CHURCHILL'S HYPOPHOSPHITES. The following are the preparations used by most eminent members of the Medical Profession, in every country in the world, for the cure of the above complaints:— Syrup of Hypophosphate of Soda, Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime, Pills of Hypophosphate of Quina, and in cases where ferruginous preparations are required (chlorure, ammonia, &c.) the Syrup of Hypophosphate of Iron, Pills of Hypophosphate of Magnesia.

