

MAUA BANK,
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mortgages and other securities approved by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously contracted under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Salto Oriental, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England, and other parts of the world, which may be drawn up to an amount previously contracted under conditions established for such class of operations.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
M. DE FREITAS AMORIM.
January 1st, 1867.

MAUA BANK
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE
For balances in our favor . . . 10 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers . . . 5 per cent.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor . . . 10 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers . . . 5 per cent.
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper . . . 5 per cent.
Do. 30 days' do. gold . . . 5 per cent.
Do. 30 days' do. paper . . . 5 per cent.
Fixed deposits from . . . 6 per cent.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
M. DE FREITAS AMORIM.
January 1st, 1867.

MAUA BANK
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

INCORPORATED WITH THE UNITED STATES.
LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
Capital—\$2,000,000. Sterling
Reserve—\$1,000,000. Sterling

Proposals for Life Assurance are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A proportion of the profits and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agents in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
General Agent.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.
Established in this City under moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDADA

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established in this City under moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDADA

WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martín,
On the following places—
LONDON,
UNITED STATES,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
ANTWERP,
PARIS,
Genoa,
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martín—104.
20

Leopold Casati,
Ship Chandler, Paints, Glass, Hardware, &c.
First Floor—Cloth of every size, all kinds of Looking Glasses and Frames for Pictures made to order and at moderate prices.
102 CALLE 25 AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO.
42, xp1d11

The Central Argentine Railway.
Train Time Table from 1st September, 1866.

From Rosario	7.0 a.m.	departure
" Holidan	7.48 "	"
" Casarinal	8.45 "	"
" Casarinal Gomez	9.38 "	"
" Tortugas	11.0 "	"
" Los Leones	12.30 p.m.	"
" Frayle Muerto	1.30 p.m.	departure
From Frayle Muerto	3 a.m.	"
" Los Leones	9.20 "	"
" Tortugas	10.45 "	"
" Casarinal Gomez	11.10 "	"
" Holidan	2.10 "	"
" Rosario	2.40 "	"

The trains start and cross each other at the Tortuga Station.
ROBERT OGILVIE,
General Manager.
146—xp m23.

COLEGIO DE SAN PATRICIO,
214—CALLE MORENO—214.

SPECIAL CLASSES.
A Course of Lectures is about to be given in this Establishment for those who cannot attend the College Course during the day, in French, three lectures per week, one hour each.
English, do. do. do.
Spanish, do. do. do.
Arithmetic, do. do. do.
Book-keeping, do. do. do.
History, do. do. do.
Hours of attendance from 7 till 9 in the morning, and from 6 till 8 and 9 till 10 in the evening.
Terms for each course \$50 per month.
The hours for each lecture shall be fixed to suit the convenience of parties.
Young Gentlemen who wish to acquire a sound and accurate knowledge of the English Language and Literature, as well as to improve their Composition and Epistolary style, will find their interest to attend this class, and also the course of lectures on the Constitutional History of England, by DR. FITZSIMON, who will also give Readings from our best English Poets, diversified with interesting sketches of the author's lives.

A GERMAN CLASS
shall be formed under Herr Kienbohn, the Professor of the College, in a convenient number (at least six) persons at least.

It is requested that those who wish to attend the Lectures will send in their names to the Director before the 1st of March, the price for opening the classes specifying the course and courses they intend to do, and the hour most convenient.

125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

The Standard

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1867.

No. 1525—SIXTH YEAR. CIRCULATION 2500

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)
80—CALLE DE LA PIEDADA—80

Authorized Capital . . . £2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital . . . £1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866 . . . £130,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposits are received from Government and public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to general or thirty days notice of withdrawal—interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank being always ready to increase or decrease the rate in accordance with the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—
London, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1866.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)
80—CALLE DE LA PIEDADA—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:—
On specie deposits in account current, 4 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 6 " "
On do. do. for thirty days " " " " " "
On do. do. for fifteen days " " " " " "
On do. do. for seven days " " " " " "
On do. do. for three days " " " " " "
On do. do. for one day " " " " " "
On do. do. for six months " " " " " "
On do. do. for one year " " " " " "
On do. do. for two years " " " " " "
On do. do. for three years " " " " " "
On do. do. for four years " " " " " "
On do. do. for five years " " " " " "
On do. do. for six years " " " " " "
On do. do. for seven years " " " " " "
On do. do. for eight years " " " " " "
On do. do. for nine years " " " " " "
On do. do. for ten years " " " " " "

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres January 15, 1866.

LAUNDRY AND DRESSING.
ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Dyeing.
49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré a Paris.
Consisting of small vases conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the hair, which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.

Examine the apparatus from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying to the inventor, pp. 41 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré, Paris. Price 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs the pair in silver gilt.

LAUNDRY AND DRESSING.
DANIEL C. KELLY.
This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches, under the supervision of the director, who is an experienced practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the laws and country, and thoroughly acquainted with the nature and qualities of the pastures in the present localities.

Parties holding Title Deeds with any sort of flaw are hereby requested not to apply at this office—those who wish to sell lands through this office will be required to present their title deeds for examination, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to lawsuits. Lands can be purchased at this office from Government and joining the director's residence in the town of Las Flores, where application by letter through the Post or personally may be made. The city office is under the superintendance of Messrs. Natty and Wilkinson's Plaza 11 Septiembre. 0 68. xp w d m l

TEMPLE & VONDER WALL,
Cordoba Land and Sheep Agents.
CORDOBA, PRINCIPAL OFFICE—
CORDOBA, CALLE CHABARRO, No. 68.
Messrs. Temple & Vonder Wall beg to announce that they have opened the above agency for the disposal of Land and Property, Sheep, Horses, Flocks of Lambs for Butchery, &c., in Cordoba and Province. The most satisfactory guarantee can be given to Owners and Purchasers desirous of availing themselves of the facilities offered by this agency, which has been established to supply a want long felt both by Owners and Purchasers.

Government Lands can also be bought through this agency. We have many fine lots already at our disposal both in the city and different parts of the province. 150, 160, xp m 23

Young Ladies' Seminary,
55 CALLE INDEPENDENCIA.
Miss Straker, having retired from the direction of the above Establishment, the Public are respectfully informed that in future it will be under the management of Miss PERCIVAL, a lady long and favorably known in this city. The languages taught are English, French, and Spanish, for which no extra charge will be made. Additional charges for Music and Drawing. Terms may be known by applying to the Seminary, joining the entrance from Half-past Nine till Half-past Two o'clock. 135 1/2 xp m 19

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.
NEW LIGHT AT MADEIRA.
From 1st December, 1866, there will be a Lenticular Light at Fort Lihen, in the port of Lencular, Madeira, mounted on an iron column, 115 ft high, 12 ft in diameter, and 10 ft in diameter at the top. It is a 1st class light, and is visible above the sea level, and 4 1/2 miles in fair weather.
N. Lat. 32° 37' 42"
W. Long. 16° 58' 20"
HARON DA SOUZA,
Marine Department, Lisbon,
Nov. 14, 1866.

MERCEDES.
THE CENTRAL HOUSE
OF
TORROBA BROTHERS
Has just received a Large Assortment of
T S U G A R S
E A S Y F O O D S
R E A D Y M A D E C L O T H I N G , &c., &c., &c.

For the Coming Season, which will be SOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES.

NISSAN & PARKER,
ENGRAVERS, 43 MARE LANE, LONDON.
BANK NOTES, CHEQUES, DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES, BANKERS AND MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS, All usual Patterns supplied for JOINT-STOCK BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES. GENERAL EXPORTERS To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Hats, &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE OR CONSUMPTION 1 y 1 pm 13

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout
in quarts and pints at BARKY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensas—97. 165—xp m 26

FOR ROSARIO AND PORTS,
Passengers and Cargo, the Oriental Steamer SOLIS,
Captain ADOLFO FLORES,
Departure from the Tigre at Twelve o'Clock, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
Passengers leave by the Railway at 10 o'clock, Station 25 de Mayo.

For more information call at the Agents, Alvarez and Risso, Reconquista, 99.

English Family Wine Merchants
EDWARD MEDLICOTT & Co.
Beg to advise Consumers that they have received, from several sources, from the first Wine Growers in Europe, the following choice assortments of Spanish, Portuguese, and French Wines, in cases, octaves, and quarter-cases, now on sale at our depot:—

Spanish Wines:
Superior Montillado . . . Duff Gordon.
Table Sherry . . . do.
Do. do. . . Martin & Co.

Portuguese Wines:
Superior Port . . . Olney, Cramp, & Co.
Do. do. . . Sandeman & Co.
Do. do. . . Liabon Port Medicott & Co.
Do. do. . . Table do.
Collares Red Wine . . . do.
Superior Dry Lisbon . . . do.
1st & 2nd quality . . . do.
Superior Port . . . do.
1st & 2nd quality . . . do.

French Wines:
Chateau Laroze . . . James Violet & Co.
Ruvachemer . . . do.
Saint Julien . . . do.
Star Chateau . . . do.
Haut Sauterne . . . do.
Chateau Laroze . . . do.
Superior Burgundy . . . do.
Do. do. . . do.

Rhenish Wines:
Liedfranklich . . . do.
Ruvachemer . . . do.
Sparkling Moselle . . . do.
Do. do. . . do.

Ale and Porter:
An assortment of the following marks, in pints and quarts: Ind Coops, Wm. Younger & Co., always on hand.

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

Champagne:
In pints and quarts of the well-known mark La Perle.

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.
15—m 3

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.
From the 4th of February, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:—

Stations.	Departure.	Arrival.	Days.
Buenos Ayres	6.30	7.10	1
San Nicolas	7.10	7.50	1
San Pedro	7.50	8.30	1
San Juan	8.30	9.10	1
San Carlos	9.10	9.50	1
San Mateo	9.50	10.30	1
San Lorenzo	10.30	11.10	1
San Francisco	11.10	11.50	1
San Antonio	11.50	12.30	1
San Juan	12.30	1.10	1
San Carlos	1.10	1.50	1
San Mateo	1.50	2.30	1
San Lorenzo	2.30	3.10	1
San Francisco	3.10	3.50	1
San Antonio	3.50	4.30	1
San Juan	4.30	5.10	1
San Carlos	5.10	5.50	1
San Mateo	5.50	6.30	1
San Lorenzo	6.30	7.10	1
San Francisco	7.10	7.50	1
San Antonio	7.50	8.30	1
San Juan	8.30	9.10	1
San Carlos	9.10	9.50	1
San Mateo	9.50	10.30	1
San Lorenzo	10.30	11.10	1
San Francisco	11.10	11.50	1
San Antonio	11.50	12.30	1
San Juan	12.30	1.10	1
San Carlos	1.10	1.50	1
San Mateo	1.50	2.30	1
San Lorenzo	2.30	3.10	1
San Francisco	3.10	3.50	1
San Antonio	3.50	4.30	1
San Juan	4.30	5.10	1
San Carlos	5.10	5.50	1
San Mateo	5.50	6.30	1
San Lorenzo	6.30	7.10	1
San Francisco	7.10	7.50	1
San Antonio	7.50	8.30	1
San Juan	8.30	9.10	1
San Carlos	9.10	9.50	1
San Mateo	9.50	10.30	1
San Lorenzo	10.30	11.10	1
San Francisco	11.10	11.50	1
San Antonio	11.50	12.30	1
San Juan	12.30	1.10	1
San Carlos	1.10	1.50	1
San Mateo	1.50	2.30	1
San Lorenzo	2.30	3.10	1
San Francisco	3.10	3.50	1
San Antonio	3.50	4.30	1
San Juan	4.30	5.10	1
San Carlos	5.10	5.50	1
San Mateo	5.50	6.30	1
San Lorenzo	6.30	7.10	1
San Francisco	7.		

TEATRO COLON

OPERA ITALIANO.

74. FUNCION DEL ULTIMO ABONO. EL MIERCOLES, 13 MARZO. POR ULTIMA VEZ. NORMA.

9000\$ mpc.

Last on the 9th of a valuable gold watch and chain, with lock attached. The watch is a small, elegant watch with makers name, Dolomo, London. The lock is ornate and made with silver and gold, and is a fine specimen of watchmaking art. It is offered for sale at a low price, and is a rare opportunity for those who are interested in fine watches.

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.

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. What 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. "Will fail and stand, all veri non audem dicere." WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1867.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. FINANCIAL PANIC IN NEW YORK. JUAREZ GAINING GROUND.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH). Montevideo, Tuesday, March 12. The San José, with troops from Rio.

Grand Reform demonstration to take place in London. Cotton rising at Liverpool. Concessions to freedom of press in Paris.

Admiral Persano's trial continues; it is likely to result in condemnation. Crisis at Florence contradicted. Cardinal Antonelli sick of gout.

Bismark, and five Generals, elected Deputies for Berlin. Four million sterling voted for railways in Prussia.

King of Bavaria to be married in May. Turkish fleet sent to Candia, and a Christian Governor named.

American Congress restores civil rights to all implicated in rebellion. Panic in New York Stock Exchange. Several failures.

Gold, 135; Exchange, 109. Juarez has taken Ortega prisoner. Mezerman to-day from Liverpool put in quarantine.

Lamas expected in packet. THE WAR IN THE ANDES. PAUSED ON MARCH.

BARCLAY'S DIVING MACHINE. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT). Rosario, March 10th.

The news from the Interior is unimportant. Gen. Panero, however, has made a move from Rio Cuarto; but he will not commence a definite plan of operations until the incorporation with his army of the 800 men that left Rosario by rail the day before yesterday.

We have still a brigade of artillery here, and Comandante Maucillo has not yet left. There is intelligence to the effect that the revolutionary forces are out of spirit, and begin to appreciate the reality of their hopes.

Like Lopez of Paraguay, they fancied that the rising would be general in the country, and are naturally down in the mouth when they find that only the disaffected of four provinces will have to make head against the formidable and disciplined forces brought into the field by the National authorities.

The troops of Santiago and Tucuman have already occupied strategic positions on the frontiers of Cordoba and Catamarca. The steamer Chacabuco left Rosario on Friday with two hundred men, recruited in Salta for the National army in Paraguay.

They were a fine body of men, as far as 'physique' goes; as to their 'morale' we would not guarantee a superabundance of civic and other virtues. However, the army is a capital school for vicious and uneasy characters.

The news from Cordoba describe that city in a most deplorable state. There seems to be no authority, no means, no public spirit, no security for property; the families are all at logger-heads with each other; there does not appear to exist even a 'point d'appui,' a rallying principle round which the well-intentioned citizens might assemble.

In fact, there is a perfect anarchy in all the social and political circles. When the Peruvian Incas conquered a country, they used to remove the greater part of the inhabitants to civilized points, and replace them with others who had already acquired the docility and industrious habits inculcated by the Incas.

It seems to me this would be the only efficacious remedy in the case of Cordoba. A truce to politics. Let me be the first to make the public acquainted with an invention which, in my opinion, is destined to take an important part in the civilization of our pampas.

Some time last year, an ingenious gentleman of this city, Mr. George Barclay, patented a model of a machine for making boundary ditches. The machine was calculated to make a ditch or 'zanja' from five to six feet deep, five feet wide at the bottom, and eight feet wide at the surface; and this at an extraordinary low price—say half a real or two paper dollars the lineal yard.

The principles on which it is constructed are a combination of the well-known ones that enter into the construction of steam ploughs and dredging machines. Owing to the scarcity of workmen in Buenos Ayres Mr. Barclay has lost many months in having his first machine made, and it was only a short time ago that it was declared completed, with its steam engine all ready for trial.

The patentee immediately went down to B. Ayres, but on trial it was found the engineer had made a capital error—the large iron wheels of the machine were altogether too weak to support the body. In every other respect, however, it appeared to come up to the expectations of the inventor, and will doubtless turn out a complete success.

The iron wheels are now being replaced with strong wooden ones, and in a few weeks the machine will be ready for its grand trial. The success of this very ingenious and clever invention will operate a revolution in the value for grazing and agricultural purposes. Estancias can be fenced in at a small cost, and lands that are now the property of the public at large will be secured to the exclusive proprietorship of their rightful owners.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of cheap and effective fencing in this country. Mr. Latham in his valuable book just published has some most judicious remarks in reference to the curing of beef in the Argentine Republic. He says very truly we can never cure beef here until we get the best of cure—that is, the proper class of animals from which beef can be made.

Until we have fenced pasture lands, we never need think of producing beef that will keep. They have never succeeded in Australia, and for the same reason—the animals were badly fattened on immense open grazing regions, and driven large distances to be slaughtered. Mr. Barclay's fencing machine will enable proprietors to make small 'potreros,' lay down lucerne, clover, and other grasses, cultivate linseed for oil-cake, and corn for green fodder.

When all this shall be done, and not until then, the Argentine Republic will be enabled to export annually a million barrels of as fine beef as any in the world. As I expected, the American pioneer farmers established in the Chaco are the nucleus round which hundreds of industrious families will soon congregate. Mr. McLean has sent me down some letters he has received from California, from which I transcribe some extracts:—

"Lake Port, Nov. 26, 1866. Friend McLean. I am very glad of this opportunity to acknowledge your letters, and am very much obliged to you for having secured me a lot of land in the Argentine Republic. I am certainly coming, with all my family, if life lasts, and that as soon as I can wind up my affairs. I want you to secure some more land, for friends who wish to accompany me, as many of your old friends and acquaintances are anxious to immigrate, and be a portion of your Colony." (The letter requests information on various subjects which I have already transmitted to California). This letter is from Mr. James T. Thompson.

Another says: "Our late elections in the East have gone against us by large majorities—no hope for the Democracy, and but little for the future, times gloomy in deed. I wish to know the price of the lands, as I desire to bring all my family connections, and want land for them all. Tell me how I am to remit you the funds required to purchase the land."

with his wife, between this and next Richard Sleeper wants to go, but his wife is opposed. I wrote to you in September, but as the letter did not go to the care of Mr. Perkins I fear you have not got it. Your description of the ostriches and great deer has put a fever into the heads of our young men. It will be a happy time for us when we all shall meet again."

These are extracts only from the letters received by Mr. McLean. All the other colonists have received letters of the same tenor. As they have purchased from the Government of Santa Fe a tract of about 20 square leagues, they will have room enough for a large immigration.

There are two gentlemen in town now who desire to get lands for the establishment of four or five hundred emigrants, part Basques and part Dutch. The Basque Colony I think I can locate near Pajaro Blanco, in the region where the Americans have purchased lands; either there, or a couple of leagues this side of the Californian Colony. For the Dutch Colony, I have placed the 'empresario' in communication with Messrs. Wilcken and Vernet, who have a fine concession of land north of the American Colony, and who require colonists.

I think, at the rate we are going on, the Chaco will soon be, instead of an expression signifying desert, a synonym for a prosperous, populated, and flourishing region. The Governor has been rufusiating at his estancia since Carnival. Mr. Wheelwright is at Villa Nueva, examining the works of the railway. The bridge over the Segundo is progressing; it will be a serious work, as there will have to be a very long array of iron piles across this wide and shallow stream.

An enterprising American is about to establish a large iron foundry in Rosario, for the manufacture and repairing of steam and agricultural machinery. This is a good move, and will prove a success I have no doubt. W. P.

NATIVE ENTERPRISE. The Sociedad Rural Argentina and the Buenos Ayres Extract of Meat and Meat Preservation Company.

The 'Sociedad Rural,' composed of some of the wealthiest and most intelligent merchants and agriculturists of the district, is one of the most progressive associations in the River Plate. Its objects are to disseminate information, promote discussion, foster genius, and assist enterprise on all matters connected with the development of the great staple products of the country, viz., cattle and sheep.

Knowing the difficulties which foreigners have to contend with on their first arrival in this country, it generously steps forward to assist them in carrying forward any enterprise which, on careful investigation, appears likely to promote the agricultural and pastoral prosperity of the country.

A few days ago a committee of gentlemen appointed by the society visited the establishment of Messrs. Parkes and Anderson. That establishment, only now in its infancy, contemplates the carrying forward of several branches of industry, all mutually related, and all vitally important to the pastoral interests of Buenos Ayres.

It makes 'Liebig's Extractum Carnis,' preserves for exportation beef, and tongues in the summer season, while the animals are in their ripest condition, a point highly desirable, but hitherto unattainable in Buenos Ayres. It has machinery for the manufacture of nitro-phosphate, from blood and other animal matter now worse than wasted.

As high-pressure steam is used and coal expensive, it is preparing to manufacture an economical fuel from certain carbonaceous substances, which may also be deemed waste matters. These branches, all connected with the science of animal chemistry, have occupied the attention of one of the partners for several years past. In this department of science Mr. Parkes, after the expenditure of no little capital, and much persistent labor, has made important discoveries, which he now aims to develop into practical and commercial importance.

In no part of the world is there a field so promising for genius of the description as the River Plate. It is a vast mine, rich in animal products, but at present most clumsily worked, and producing nothing. Science and intelligence are absent, hence the estanciaero makes less of his products than in any other part of the world similarly circumstanced. The wools of this country, which ought to vie with those of Australia, are in money value immensely behind. The estanciaero hardly gets 10s. for the flesh of a splendid ox, while in the Cape and Australia it is worth ten times that sum.

For the flesh of capones, equal in size and quality to the Cheviot sheep, he gets absolutely nothing. He sells the grease and skin, while the flesh is thrown out as rubbish. Even now, as well as in the time of Sir Woodbine Parish, carcasses of good sheep are sold by the cartload to burn in the brick-kilns. And all this waste, while the masses of Europe are famishing for animal food, and mutton and beef in England sell for 10d. a pound.

Only let genius and science, capital and enterprise, enter the field, and such a state of things must give way to something better. The camp interest will revive, while Europe receives a corresponding advantage. Impressed with the importance of these matters, the Sociedad Rural has wisely determined to assist any enterprise calculated to revive the waning prospects of the camp. It was for this purpose they visited a few days ago the Buenos Ayres Extract of Meat Works. They saw the 'extract' in course of preparation. They were shown beef and tongues preserved for exportation to any part of the world, this tierce beef being of immense importance as an article of export. By the new method of meat preservation adopted in this establishment, the manager expects eventually to send tierce beef to Europe which shall compete successfully with the tierce beef of North America, a point which has never yet been achieved.

A sample of nitro-phosphate, made from blood and bone-ash, was inspected. The machinery and waste matter for the manufacture of an economical fuel were also shown. Satisfied with their visit, we understand that they have generously offered to the present partners the handsome loan of a million of dollars, to enable them to extend their manufactory as to make into 'extract' 100 oxen per day, besides carrying on the other cognate branches.

Of course this loan is not offered without a satisfactory guarantee being required. It is, at the same time, ceded without interest. We are informed that it is intended to merge the present small company into an English company (limited). While appreciating the generous offer of the society, the present managers deem it the most prudent course, at least for the present, to accept only a part of this loan, working on a larger scale, and accepting the larger loan after more experience has been gained in their present establishment. We feel every confidence that a splendid English company will be formed, with the requisite working capital, and with prudent and skilful management, we know of nothing in the River Plate which promises such profitable returns as the utilisation by manufactories of this nature, of its now waste animal products.

NEWS FROM CHILE. ARMISTICE WITH SPAIN. REVOLUTIONS IN VARIOUS REPUBLICS.

The Daniel arrived in Montevideo on Sunday, 10th inst. with papers from Valparaiso to February 2nd.

The most important news is that the Chilean Government has concluded an armistice with Spain, which is approved of by all the journals, but not yet officially promulgated, as the Patria says the Government has to display much prudence, to flatter popular feelings: This happy denouement is partly due to the efforts of Gen. Kilpatrick, U. S. Minister, who mediated by the direct and recent orders from his Government.

The American ship Pensicola arrived at Valparaiso on January 21st. with news that a powerful Spanish flotilla was coming through Magellan's straits. "There was a time, says the Mercurio, when this announcement would alarm us, and call for extraordinary preparations, but now that an indefinite truce has been concluded, the news has no terrors for us."

The President was hourly expected at Valparaiso: the Chambers were dismissed on a long vacation. Meantime the papers tell us that a financial chaos prevails, and the country is plunged in debt. All the evils of paper vouchers and a distracted currency have begun to be felt. Even the recent loan in England is not sufficient: the Government has cauted for present emergencies two millions in Treasury-bonds, and three millions more are to follow soon.

There bills bear eleven per cent interest, being redeemable at six months. The papers speak in a disconsolate manner of these financial difficulties, and say—"the war with Spain is indeed no over, but its disastrous effects on the national revenue will long be felt."

The Patria does not side with the rebels in the Argentine Provinces, but calls them a "gang of bandits." The Peruvian fleet left Valparaiso on January 30th for the island of Juan Fernandez intending to proceed next to Callao. A beautiful map of Chile and Bolivia shewing the newly-arranged frontier line has been executed at Santiago, to be sent in a rich frame to President Melgarejo of Bolivia.

Advices from Peru are not encouraging: a number of political prisoners had been embarked at Callao for Panama. The friends of disorder had every reason to hope another sanguinary revolution would soon occur. The Ministry had lost public confidence and Sor Pacheco intended to resign his portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The Government converted the war-steamers Callao and Lachea into merchant-vessels, to run an opposition line to the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. Some new guano islands were discovered, said to be equal to the Chinchas. All idea of reviving Sarmiento's dream of a South American Republican confederacy was abandoned. The

Spanish brig Pepita Victorina, captured in Brazilian waters by the Huascar, was about to be sold for a prize at Callao. The news from the other Republics is most lamentable. In Venezuela a revolution was made for a third time by Gen. Pulgar, who was, however, completely defeated on Dec. 18th.

A rupture has occurred between the Government of Ecuador and the U. S. Minister at Bogota: the latter complained of a gross insult, demanded his passports and left the country. The yellow-fever has broken out with dreadful violence in Colombia, carrying off people almost instantaneously, at Panamá and other places. Two battalions of infantry arrived at Santa Maria one night, and all died of yellow fever before morning.

General Mosquera convened the Chambers of Columbia, and formally abdicated, but the Chambers would not listen to it, and begged of him to retain power. We have no news from Mexico. Some of the Central American republics of Lilliput have resolved to join Peru and Chile in the war against Spain.

Note.—The Spanish fleet that passed through Magellan's Straits in the month of January must have come out from Spain. The vessels that left Montevideo last month will be now in those latitudes.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The peace question is the great topic of the day. No one knows what to believe. In the evening papers it is printed in black and white that the government has declined all mediation.

In the morning papers there is the flattest denial of all this, and the Tribuna yesterday almost published an authorized contradiction by the American Minister of what the evening paper stated. The public is therefore completely thrown on its own resources to form a correct judgment in the matter. People generally believe what they wish to believe in, and so it is that although the probabilities of peace are extremely remote, yet the public believes that terms are almost concluded.

Respecting the fire in the English earthenware store in Calle Defensa, which we noticed yesterday, we are happy to remark that the damage is very trifling, hardly two hundred paper dollars. The place, we understand, was not insured.

Mr. Shand, the chief officer of the British barque Delta, which was burnt in the outer roads last month, requests us to thank those gentlemen who so kindly contributed in his behalf. He leaves to-day, and previous to his departure desires to publicly record his most heartfelt thanks to his generous friends.

On Thursday Mr. Billinghamst will sell by auction a splendid collection of Negrette rams, the property of Sr. Grieben, who is renowned for his German ram importations. It is a good opportunity for our country friends to supply themselves with animals of the purest breed. We make room to-day for a rather long article of Sr. Grieben on the relative merits of Rambouillet and Negrette. Mr. G. complains of being attacked by Mr. Latham, we could not therefore in justice refuse him the right to reply.

Mr. John Richards, who has for the last three years ably managed the magnificent estancia Biehadeco, in the Banda Oriental, one of the finest properties in South America, has retired, and we are pleased to learn that Mr. J. W. Ricketts, an estanciaero of San Salvador, who has considerable estancia experience, now takes charge of the place. Mr. Ricketts was the first, we understand, to introduce in the Banda Oriental the Australian mode of dipping and parting sheep, which has since proved so successful and being generally adopted through the country; during his ten years residence in the Banda Oriental he has been one of our most successful estanciaeros, and we congratulate the Uruguay Pastoral association on having secured the services of so experienced a gentleman.

The steamer Castor, Capt. Davis, arrived at the Tigre on Sunday morning early, bringing the mails from Rosario and the Provinces. The news is of little importance. We understand that Captain Davis delayed sailing one day in order to accommodate passengers and allow merchants to reply to their correspondence, per Esmeralda. She brought down a greater number of passengers than ever, which speaks well for the increasing popularity of Captain Davis and the officers on board. She sails again on Friday with passengers and cargo for Rosario and intermediate ports, and for those who wish to make a pleasant trip we would recommend the Castor. Our friend, Mr. Dowse, is agent, Calle 25 de Mayo.

The National Government, we hear, has passed a note to the Postmaster-General about the detention of the last mails. We have not heard the answer, but we hope the Arno's mails will not meet with similar detention. Captain Bruce is now busily engaged in England superintending the building of two more steamers for the river. Shortly we shall have as many steamers as passengers. Mr. Wallace has gone home to bring out another

boat for the Saltena Company. Mr. Santa Cruz goes for a boat for the Gualaguay trade. A steamer for the Colonia line is hourly expected, and the King and Manton Company expect three steamers from the States hourly. What shall we do with such a steam fleet?

The Compara Yatay, with its magnificent silk banner, went out in the Western Railway, as far as Lujan, on Sunday. The men were all well-dressed, with large trenchers for swords, but the band they had was horrible: the men dressed more like Turks than Paraguayans.

Our advices from the camp continue to be of the most gloomy character. Medianeros sold out, and poor men with large families thrown on the road. Never has there been such misery before known in the camps. Parties who a few years ago had a house, a home, and a good flock of sheep, are to-day working as 'peones' by the month. In every partido there are people looking for sheep on thirds, but 'peones' are now so plenty, that most of the 'estanciaeros' near town employ 'puesteros,' wages, \$300 per month.

Our remarks about the Flores road have produced their effect: a crowd of men have been at work on it for a fortnight, and with the simple implements of spade and barrow, have effectually levelled the road to beyond Almagro; and it is surprising how easily the matter is done when taken in hand. This levelling is, of course, only preliminary, but it has converted a series of quagmires into what will be an excellent road as long as dry weather lasts. Once the present work is completed, the macadamising of ten varas width, according to contract, will commence, and then a morning call can be made at Flores as easily as at the Cinco Esquinas.

To-day at one o'clock the President will receive the consular body at the house, on the occasion of his return to town and resumption of authority, it will of course be a grand affair. Some very splendid sheep in the partido de las Aras, belonging to the estate of the late John Kearns, deceased, will be sold shortly, we advise our friends of the fact as the sheep are of the very best class.

An English house sold on Monday several bales of English Goods which are being shipped to Humaitá. This would seem as if some of the dealers either believed in an immediate peace on a successful attack on that redoubtable fort.

The Commander of the Lujan district has just despatched to the frontier 110 men, all well armed and mounted. The advices from the Northern frontier are not so pleasing. The justice of the peace of Junin has received news of another Indian invasion. The savages made a dash at a place called Ballancia, 15 leagues from the town, and swept off some mares and horned cattle; notice was at once sent to the commander, who turned out his men at double quick time, but we doubt with much effect. Junin camps are now coming into notice, and quite a number of foreigners settling down out there. It is every way desirable that some effort be made to keep back the Indians. The town of Junin is rapidly growing, the streets are clean and orderly and lighted with kerosene, a public school has been established, and in fact the place, in every sense of the word, is going a-head.

The Provincial Government has again called the attention of the Legislature to the numerous bills which are lying on the table, and require immediate discussion. Although we are now a good way in the New Year, the Budget has not yet been passed. It is really an abuse of public confidence on the part of the Legislature to be so dilatory in the discharge of duties of such great importance.

We all look for the Arno's news to-day by telegraph. As February was a short month, we could not well expect her in any sooner.

A friend from the camp assures us that many of the native estanciaeros at the north have now their puesteros busy growing alfalfa and maize, which they hope to sell to the Brazilians.

The last news from Cordova is not so very pleasant a character, and it would really seem as if the mob was gaining the ascendancy in that province. We read that during Carnival some foolish parties got a Brazilian flag, and dragged it in a most unbecoming manner through the streets; such acts speak little for the authority in power, and still less for the sympathies of the Cordoveses for our allies; as however the act in question cannot be traced to any public officials, but to some irresponsible masks, we suppose no notice will be taken of the matter.

Private letters from Corrientes by the Epigador confirm the rumour that the Commander-in-chief is preparing for a combined attack on the Paraguayan lines. Some American cannon revolvers, that fire several shots a minute, have arrived, and were to open fire on Sunday morning.

Mr. Billinghamst will sell by auction by order of the British Consul, the Canadian brigantine Porto Rico, of Montreal; she lies aground below the port of Paraná. The auction will take place at the Paseo Julio, in front of

Llavallol's house, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at eleven o'clock. We believe this is a great chance for our friends who have made such fortunes in buying wrecks.

Yesterday the mole was the great point of attraction. Passengers for the Flamsteed and French packet with their friends crowded the stairs. Captain Hunter left last night for Montevideo, to catch Captain Brownrigg in that port; and our two friends the American woolbuyers also left, having concluded their wool purchases in the Plate for this season.

It is a surprising fact that the Paraguayans after all, it seems are better supplied with ammunition than the Brazilians. We could hardly credit this fact but that it is admitted by Mattos, who is the Brazilian correspondent of the day. It seems that Tamandaré came short of bombs at the attack on Curupaiti last September, and that even to-day the bombs on board the gunboats are of little use for the want of proper fuses.

MONTEVIDEO. Monday March 11th 1867. We are expecting the Arno every hour, although Sr. Buena says she can hardly arrive before to-morrow morning. Some old residents who have been sojourning in England return in her and it is feared they will be put in quarantine. Nothing at all seems to be known about the long-expected Paqueta de Maulé steamer from Liverpool, which was to touch here 'en route' for Valparaiso, in the last week of February.

The hotels are not so crowded as a month ago, the bathing season is apparently drawing to a close: at the Plaza Ramirez on these cold mornings there are seldom half-a-dozen bathers. The natives say it is proper to take but nine baths in the season, but there is an old Irish resident who bathes all the year round, hail, rain, or snow, and it seems to agree with him wonderfully.

Mr. Blest Gana, Chilean minister, is not removed to Washington (as stated); it is a brother of this Estero-Chilian gentleman, himself too a poet and journalist (like all the family) who is named to represent Chile at the United States.

By a misprint in Saturday's paper my telegram was made to say that the Central Uruguay Railway was going to Las Flores; read Las Piedras instead. Another error was to kill five men by blasting: there were but two victims.

The attendance on change today was rather thin. Everyone talked of the news from Chile, which I enclose in another sheet. The only transactions marked on the board were as follows. 4 do. Italian Bank at 58 prem. (\$500 paid). 2,700\$ English Debt at 54, cash. 10,200\$ do. do. at 54 1/2 do.

THE LETTER OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE. This document should have been a satisfactory answer to the questions propounded yesterday, and it was carefully read, with the hope that such would be the result. Analyzed, it amounts to this:—

The Government feels assured that the Exchange Office has worked well and been of advantage to the country. Expresses the desire to have the work completed. Hopes that the subscriptions will be given freely, and without looking to profitable investment, and holds forth the expectation that the loan will be repaid at an early date.

Weary stale flat, and unprofitable is all this. Truly giving a stone to those who ask for bread. The commercial body of Buenos Ayres ask for measures which will ensure them against further emission of paper money, an event not impending immediately, but which may come with the first alarm of danger, to which this, like all other countries, is exposed.

They demand a radical change in the nature of the money—a new promise to pay in gold, and distinct and positive means adopted for that end. They demand the abolition of inordinate privileges in favor of the Provincial Bank, which cripple and harass the operations of individuals and private Banks.

They demand the extension of the right of emission under rules and regulations which will give security to the public, whilst affording prospect of proper remuneration to the Banks. They demand, in fine, that liberty without license, which will aid in giving to Buenos Aires, the prominent situation to which she is entitled by her favorable geographical position, and to which she is slowly tending, despite the trammels still imposed upon her commerce.

Until some signs are shown that to these results the measures propounded by the Finance minister are tending, all appeals for popular subscriptions will fail, because, as has already been repeatedly observed, the propositions thus far presented are utterly insufficient.

PATAPSCO. PASSENGERS LEFT PER SS. FLAMSTEED. Mr. Nicolas Lowe and wife, Mr. L. Dillon, Mr. James Punch, Mr. Bernard Cooper, Miss Flora Walton, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Benson, Mr. J. Kennedy, Mr. Alfred Hilgart, Mr. C. Richards and two children, Mr. E. Felde Kircher and child, José Chiron.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO., 30-CALLE CANGALLO-30. 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 generally felt and appreciated in this city.

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

Liverpool, Antwerp, Brazil, and River Plate Steamers. Hipparchos, 1704 tons. Memnon, 1200 tons. Tycho Brahe, 1404 tons. Thales, 1163 tons.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESE. Is the great Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections. It is the cure for GOUT.

Central Uruguay Railway. The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevideo Directors, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise.

ALEXANDER FULTON & Co., Respectfully call the attention of their Town and Country Customers to their large assortment of Goods, suitable for the present season.

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

JOSEPH GILLOTT. VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Respectfully direct the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions.

PEPSINE. MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE. MORSON'S PEPSINE GLOBULES. MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES. Aro perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.

RANSOMES & SIMS. OHWELL WORKS, IPSWICH. 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON. MACHINES DE VAPOR PORTABLES.

F. Sprunck & Co. 103-CALLE ZAVALLA-103. Agents for the Standard, have constantly on hand, Pianos of Pleyel, Wolf & Co., Paris.

R. HOE Y CIA., FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR, con uno y dos cilindros y formas gloriosas, PRENSA CON PRIVILEGIO DE ADAMS.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. MR. THOMAS HOLMS has much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres, and those resident in the Provinces, that he has just received direct from the London and Paris markets a large and varied Assortment of New and Fashionable Goods.

BRABY'S Corrugated Galvanized Sheets. Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price. Each sheet warranted perfect.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT. Combines the lightness of the Pith Hat and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and numerous other qualities for which Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Hats have so long been celebrated.

COTTON GLNS. BURGESS & KEY. Obtained the SILVER MEDAL for their Improved Cotton Glns. at the Turin Exhibition.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. In Large Bottles. The Great Purifier of the Blood, IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR USE DURING SPRING AND SUMMER.

COMMERCIAL SOCIETY. FEDERICO LIEFRINK & CO., GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSIONERS FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES.

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

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEO OILON. PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1867. Messrs. GABRIEL, THE OLD ESTABLISHED, 27, Hart's Street, Leamington Spa, London.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, &c.

DRUGS, &c. Pharmaceutical Preparations. Surgical Instruments. Patent Medicines. Dressing Gowns.

THE PANTHEONETHECA. 88 Calle Rivadavia 88. For a Good Cigar. For Good Tobacco, French & Bristol Birds Eye. For Good Stationery and a variety of other articles to numerous mentions.

THE PANTHEONETHECA. 88 Calle Rivadavia 88. For a Good Cigar. For Good Tobacco, French & Bristol Birds Eye. For Good Stationery and a variety of other articles to numerous mentions.

NEW ENGLISH STORE, PLAZA DEL COMERCIO, CHASCOMUS. N. M. AULD & CO., GENERAL GROCERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. M. S. KING AND CO., General Merchants and Commission Agents.

MESSRS. GABRIEL, THE OLD ESTABLISHED, 27, Hart's Street, Leamington Spa, London. Particulars as to the quality of the goods, and the manner in which they are prepared, may be had at the office of this paper on application.

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

FIELD GLASSES-BURRO. BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASS. Finest Quality. Specially Made for the Navy.

To the Estancieros. Portable corral for sheep. Iron do for sheep and horses. Iron land-marks of all sizes. Columns and pillars of every size.

FUNDACION DE TIPOS. PABLO PEREZ BARRERA. BRUCE, NUEVA YORK. Agente en Buenos Ayres-M. G. & E. T. MULLALL.

AMMUNITION. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadding to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances.

D. Nicholson & Co., SILK & MANUFACTURE WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS. 60 to 62 St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

W. GRANWELL, Chemist, Calle Rivadavia No. 8. Any one can use them. A basin of water is all that is required to produce the effect.

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