





# TEATRO COLON

## OPERA ITALIANO.

84. FUNCION DEL ULTIMO ABONO, EL VIERNES, 15 MARZO, POR ULTIMA VEZ, **FAUSTO.**

A las 8 y 1/2.

### 2000\$ mgc.

Lost on the 8 inst. a valuable gold watch and chain, with lock attached. The watch is a small Geneva with makers name, Delomo, London. The lock is on a small slip with Delomo, London and hair, any one bringing same within three days to Mr. Dossy Bossill 21 Hotel de la Paix will receive the above reward. 47 | 6p m10

### Great Southern Railway Co. (LIMITED).

Buenos Ayres Share Register.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

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

N.B.—The Transfer Book will be closed every year between the 20th day of March and the 31st day of May, both inclusive.

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, Pro Chairman of the Local Committee. Buenos Ayres, Jan. 21, 1897. 158 | 19,224

### 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 falat audiam, nil vero non audiam dicere." CICERO.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1897.

### THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE DOVE.

Profound was the impression, intense the anxiety, which reigned through town yesterday, when it was known that Don Andres Lamas had arrived from Rio, as a special messenger of peace. No words can depict the general feeling of exhilaration and joy. Had we a Temple of Janus in the city the whole population would have made a rush for the building and banged the doors to, so that for the next hundred years they could not be opened, but modern conviviality has taken the place of innocent mythology. Our cafes were crowded, people required some place to talk the matter over; young men dashed the billiard-balls round and round the table in the intensity of their joy. Old stagers called for Reynolds' London stout, to drink health and prosperity to Don Andres Lamas, and all his children, and all his race. There was no fire-cracking or squib shooting-outward shows, hollow farce; but there was that unmistakable inward satisfaction, that secret joy which beams in the eye and speaks in the countenance.

Argentines yesterday were like the Romans at the conclusion of the first Punic war, when the Temple of Janus was closed for the first time, after the death of Numa Pompilius. Although the Portefolios did not carry their rejoicing to that extreme which we read of, concerning the Roman matrons, still we believe their satisfaction was no way less.

Sublime indeed must have been the sight of the Arno entering the River Plate on Tuesday evening with a large olive branch at her bow and the old Union Jack at her stern. With what feelings must not the Orientals have gazed on that River Plate ark, as she majestically entered their waters, carrying a diplomatic dove on board; and as the noise of the cable echoed round the Rompe olas, all the hopes of the people anchored in the 'holetins' which the ceaseless energy of our colleagues scattered through the streets.

No more competent man than Don Andres Lamas could have been selected for the post of mediator. He is the Talleyrand of the River Plate, the bosom friend of President Mitre the diplomatic agent of Gen. Flores, the casual acquaintance of President Lopez, and the special messenger of the Emperor. He embodies all the relations and qualifications essential, and if peace can be brought about and an end put to this harassing war, Andres Lamas is 'par excellence' the man to accomplish it.

The time has not yet arrived when political errors can be pointed out and the Triple Alliance question discussed on its true merits. It is not the interest of the public to raise questions which can only provoke the most acrimonious discussions, but we do not exaggerate when we say that much of the future of the River Plate countries depends on the good sense of our public men at this present moment.

If peace is to be arrived at, it can only be by treating with the enemy on equal terms; on terms which their heroism, bravery, and endurance have purchased at the cannons mouth. No matter what may be the political crimes of Paraguay, and the gross errors of Lopez, no matter what the despotism of his government, his institutions, or his laws, the bravery of her sons has achieved for Paraguay a position which she never before occupied amongst the nations of the world. Let

us have the courage and the magnanimity to admit this. None more than President Mitre, who is a scholar statesman, and soldier, appreciate these characteristics, they are the fundamental basis of true national greatness, and the resurrection of Paraguay is at hand. The fatal chasms produced by the war, especially in the male population of Paraguay, will for years and years be felt, and vast tracts of land spread with the bones of its defenders must lay waste and idle, lacking the robust arm of industry for cultivation. But there is no help for this. The pride of barbarism, the self-sufficiency of ignorance, have been swept away; this at least is one good result of the war; let us hope that the consciousness of error will lead to its removal, and bring about a lasting peace, and that the Olive leaf which Sr. Lamas has brought to the River Plate will prove the true harbinger of peace and the ushering sign that the angry waters have subsided.

### CRISPIN Y LA COMADRE.

As this opera is shortly to be performed in Colon for the first time, we hasten to give our readers an account of the libretto, so generally admired for its jocose humour.

The first scene represents a street in Venice, in which a palace, an apothecary's shop, and a cafe form the chief features, with a stall to the left belonging to the cobbler Crispin (Ceslino). As the curtain rises the latter is observed working away; a chorus of apothecary boys commences singing, when an old miser, Don Asdrubal (Gaddi), orders a cheap refreshment at the cafe, on which the chorus begin to revile him, and the Count de Fiore (Lelmi) bitterly regrets that such an avaricious curmudgeon should be the only obstacle to his union with the lovely Lisetta (Sta. Morini). Crispin, who appears disgusted with work, now attempts to solace himself with singing of how a cobbler once grew rich, but meets with nothing but rebuffs, especially from the miser, who claims rent unpaid. The entrance of Anita (Briol), Crispin's wife, now takes place, carrying in a small basket a medley of romances and ballads; but plead as she will, no one will buy, and while Crispin and herself lament their hard lot, the servile crowd urges them to pay their debts. Crispin can stand this no longer, and abruptly runs away; Anita in following is detained by the miser, who would take a mean advantage of her misery, but she indignantly spurns him, and hastens to seek her spouse. Doctor Fabricio now issues from the palace, acquainting the miser, Don Asdrubal, that his niece Lisetta is worse, and the stony-hearted miser chuckles at the thought of preventing the hated Count Fiore from obtaining such a prize.

The scene now changes, to a lovely spot with a well in the centre of the stage. Crispin, still goaded by despair, rushes in breathless haste to throw himself headlong down the well, when the Comadre (Serenio) suddenly appears, promising the astounding cobbler her protection, advising him to set up as doctor, with the assurance that if a patient he is attending is doomed to die the figure of the Comadre will be visible, and that if the patient will recover no figure will be seen; the gift of a purse of gold closes this strange interview, the good news is soon told to Anita, and the first act is concluded by a loving duet.

The second act opens with the cobbler, Crispin, affixing his now sign of M.D. to his house, which attracts the jeers of all present. A patient, however, is soon brought in, whom the apothecary Myrobolano (Scarraballo) and Doctor Fabricio both give up as hopeless declaring the man dead, and great regret is expressed for the large family of small children left orphans; Crispin, however, not seeing the figure of the Comadre, undertakes to revive the dying patient, and his success is as complete and startling as is the discomfiture of the regular practitioners. The tickle populace, ever apt to greet success, hail him as the conqueror of death, and bear him off in triumph, while the genuine disciples of Esculapius remain behind to bewail the sad effect such a cure would have on their future practice. This ends the act.

In the third act we find Crispin boasting of having defeated his former antagonists the doctors, and squandering the wealth gained by the help of the Comadre; his former good resolves when poor are now forgotten, and he is fast becoming as repulsive as the miser. The latter now appears, with his invalid niece and her doctors; a consultation is held, at which Crispin, being guided by his infallible charm, maintains that Lisetta will live, but at the same time prognosticates the demise of Asdrubal the miser—and it so happens. The doctor's fame extends, but his wife Anita, though now rich, is unhappy, and profiting by his absence entertains her friends in singing the well-known waltz La Fritola; in the midst of this gaiety Crispin returns, and shows his wrath at the burden of his wife's song by driving her and her guests away. The Comadre suddenly appears, and endeavors to pacify the enraged husband, but meets with nothing but ungrateful abuse, to punish

which the wretched Crispin is made to sink beneath the earth to realms unknown.

The fourth act discloses the subterranean abode of the Comadre. On one side is Time, with his scythe and hour-glass, on the other a statue of Judgment, and between them a large mirror. The trembling Crispin, almost bereft of his senses, and commenting on the unsavory looks of both Time and Judgment, would willingly return to old Mother Earth; but the Comadre insists on showing him a number of crystal vases, in each of which a flame is burning, some waxing faint and others burning brightly, each one representing an individual life. To Crispin's dismay he finds his own lamp of life but feebly flickers, and he beseeches the Comadre to give vigor to the flame, even at the expense of that of his wife, which is burning brightly by. Crispin attempts to lay impious hands upon the sacred vases, but is deterred from so doing by the awful transformation of the Comadre into a figure of Death, before which the terrified cobbler falls paralysed with fear; he is, however, allowed to rise, and ordered to make his will, the figure of Judgment acting as notary. He fears to behold but once again his wife, and children, which is granted him, and in the mirror he sees his family praying for him. The now truly repentant Crispin promises to lead a better life if spared, the Comadre relents, and Crispin suddenly awakes to find himself in the bosom of his family, a wiser and a better man.

We congratulate Mr. Pestalardo on his selection, and feel assured that the public require but to see to appreciate this excellent opera.

### TERRIBLE NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

THE MESSRS. BARRON ASSASSINATED. MELANCHOLY PARTICULARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Rosario, March 12, 1897.

I trust I shall never again have to commence my letter with such mournful intelligence as I am obliged to transmit you to-day. Messrs. James and William Barron have both been barbarously murdered by the 'Montoneros' of Mendoza and San Juan. The elder brother, a young gentleman of independent fortune, and universally known here and respected by his countrymen, as well as by society at large, in which he shone conspicuously as an accomplished gentleman, came to this country in search of health. The climate agreed with him, and after travelling all over the Republic, in an unlucky moment he decided to send up to the Andian Provinces a speculation of mules, contrary, it must be said, to the advice of his friends, although at the time the upper country was in a state of tranquillity. He accompanied the 'troop' with a younger brother. For some time nothing was heard of the party, and his friends feared that on the breaking out of the revolution in Mendoza Mr. Barron would lose all his mules, but no one dreamed of the disastrous termination the expedition has met with. The news is contained in a letter from Mr. Charles A. Barker, addressed to Mr. Binns, the Manager of the Mañá Bank in Rosario, who has lent it to me to copy for transmission to the Standard. I send you a verbatim copy of the letter:

Cordoba, March 7, 1897.

Mr. Binns, Manager of the Mañá Bank.

My dear Sir,

It is with the most sincere regret that I have to inform you of a very melancholy event that took place about sixteen or twenty days ago in the Province of San Juan. Our friends James and William Barron have both been murdered.

To-day two friends of mine, Messrs. Klappenbach and Godoy, of the Mines of San Juan, have arrived here, and bring me this sorry intelligence. Both these gentlemen have passed through many dangers coming the same road that our poor friends took. Both brothers were murdered at El Algorral, twenty-two leagues from San Juan, by 'Montoneros,' of which the chiefs were Reyes, Maldonado, Osan, and Palma. They were robbed of all they had, and one hundred and twenty mules; the remaining eighty being now in San Juan, in the hands of the Justice of the Peace.

From the information I have been able to gather, it seems both brothers were ahead of the 'troop,' and were met by these 'Montoneros,' who showed no disposition to harm them, but conversed with them in the most friendly manner. It also appears that James gave the chiefs various presents, such as 'ponchos,' &c., and invited them to take 'maté.' When the 'capataz' arrived with the 'troop' at the place where this had taken place, he found both 'digollados,' their tin tea-pots alongside of them. The 'capataz' was immediately taken prisoner in San Juan.

The story is only too true, as in a group of friends which were taken here, and in which both brothers were photographed, they were directly pointed out as being those that had been murdered.

I only yesterday received a letter from James Barron, which I enclose; keep it for me, it may have been the last he wrote. I can hardly realize this sad affair, and that it should have

taken place in the manner in which it was done—killing two inoffensive people without being able to defend themselves. I have lost all confidence in this country. They even say their dogs mutilated the bodies. A cross on the road marks the place of burial.

I have just bought the estancia of Las Penas, eighteen leagues from Rio Cuarto. If the revolution purify gain the day (which God forbid,) I am not safe, and you will therefore know how to use this information.

Your obedient friend and servant,

(Signed),

CHARLES A. BARKER.

There seems no doubt whatever of this atrocious murder, and of the persons of the victims. We must however acknowledge that Mr. Barron acted with very blameable temerity. The Mendoza revolution broke out while he was on the road, and he knew that the outbreak would be the signal for all the cut-throat ruffians in the country to take to the road, pillaging and murdering wherever they might do so with impunity. To insist on continuing his journey with a troop of mules under such circumstances seems very much like walking through Seven Dials at night-time with a gold chain over one's shoulder; it was offering premium for robbery and murder. But poor Barron, who had already been taken prisoner on one occasion by the Indians south of Mendoza, and considerably treated by them, could not believe that the gaucho of Rioja, San Juan, and San Luis is a thousand times worse than the savage of the pampas.

A correspondence from Cordoba corroborates what I stated in my last letter—the revolution makes no progress. The letter that the *Ferrocarril* of this morning publishes, gives very little more than vague rumors and apprehensions. It confirms the news of the murder of two young Englishmen, who were taking up a troop of mules to San Juan. Mr. Klappenbach states that the news of the execution of Olascuaga is false, as he says he saw him before he left San Juan.

The same letter also states that many atrocities are daily committed in Mendoza and San Juan, mentions the names of several parties who have been murdered, says that the spirit of mischief is so rife that the rebels have entered houses, broken pianos, and still more horrible to relate, have violated the females of respectable families. Of course, we must take all statements with caution. The spirit of lying is very rife in this country, when questions of party are concerned. But we can place faith in sufficient intelligence to come to the conclusion that the revolution is nothing more than a 'chusma,' or a rising of the cut-throats and robbers of the four provinces, who now dominate the situation to the exclusion of all respectable elements.

The letter from Cordoba also mentions what I informed you of in my last, that Famatina and Rioja had been partly sacked.

Dr. Laque retired from the city during the Carnival, and his Minister Bouquet had gone to have a conference with General Panero. The correspondent unburthens himself of the following observation:—'We turn our eyes to you, our neighbors, living in peace and tranquillity under the protection of your excellent laws, with a model Government—and then we turn our eyes to our own situation! When shall we have and in this province, worthy of a brighter destiny, another Oroño, who shall place Cordoba in the position corresponding to the richness of her territory and the grandeur of her elements?'

The celebrated Chumbito has invaded the Department of Aranco, in Catamarca, with a force said to consist of 700 men.

They say that Panero is about to commence his march on San Luis. I am taking advantage of the Corrientes steamer, and have no time to write you on many other things, as the first signal whistle has just sounded.

Ever yours,

W. P.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ARNO IN M.VIDEO.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

(Per Electric Telegraph.)

At 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening the English mail steamer Arno arrived in Montevideo from Rio Janeiro, which port she left on the 7th inst. The Oriental authorities at once placed her in quarantine, and neither mails nor passengers landed until to-day (Wednesday). Don Andres Lamas, Oriental Minister in Brazil, is among the passengers; he comes on a special mission of peace with Paraguay, as proposed by the United States; nothing else is talked of in Rio, and every one believes it possible. The cholera still continues in this city, but the cases are happily isolated ones, and from the opinion of the first Doctors no epidemic is feared. The news from Europe is unimportant.

ENGLAND.

Parliament was opened on the 5th February by her Majesty the Queen, who delivered the usual message. The Government has resolved to present a new Reform Bill. In the House of Commons a question has been raised about the verdict of the Tribunal of

Callz, which declared the Tornado a legitimate prize: the Ministry replied that as yet they had received no official data on the subject, but would take the first opportunity to lay them before the House.

FRANCE.

The Exhibition will be infallibly opened on the 1st April. Numerous crowned heads will assist at this imposing ceremony. For a moment this magnificent mimic world has been lost sight of in view of the stupendous reforms contemplated by Napoleon.

ITALY.

Diplomatic relations with Austria have been re-established on a sound footing. A telegram from Florence received at Lisbon on the 12th Feb., says that the Ministry resigned 'en masse,' but it is yet unknown by whom they were replaced.

TURKEY.

A change has taken place in the Cabinet.

SPAIN.

The King wishes to raise to the Dukedom Menezes, which the Ministers oppose, and Menezes has been banished to France. The Duke of Montpensier is still in Seville. The Government alarmed at the dissatisfaction caused in Europe by its extreme policy, have adopted a more moderate course. And some exiles have received permission to return.

MEXICO.

The Juaristas have taken some towns, in one of which they shot the American agent, who had killed two natives. The Commander of the United States gunboat demanded satisfaction, and failing to get it, bombarded the port of Mazatlan.

COMMERCIAL.

Bank of England 3 per cent.  
Bills 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.  
Business dull.

### THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

Last attack on Curupaity—Gigantic preparations for a grand assault on the enemy's lines—Arrival of Porto Alegre.

The longer this unhappy war lasts the more painfully evident is becoming the Paraguayan mistake; the days of the triple alliance may fairly be said to be numbered. Since the departure of the Oriental and Argentine troops Brazil has had to bear all the hard blows. The Imperialists appear fairly worn out of all patience, and the most active preparations for a decisive move are observable on all sides. Where this blow will be struck is not yet positively known, and the most absurd conjectures and propositions are afloat, among the rest, that of sending a division up the Alto Parana to await Osorio and invade Paraguay from above; this certainly seems more plausible than attacking the trenches of Tuyuti or Curupaity with the jaded remains of an army, the very flower of which has perished in fruitless attempts; still the incorporation with a reserve scarcely yet formed, and that so far off that it must take many months to arrive, is to say, the least a long look out; and the lengthened experience of the Marquis Caxias had led us to expect some abler development of military skill, than the now exhausted plan of starving the enemy out. For 18 months they have been successfully carrying on this game, and the extraordinary resources displayed by Paraguay has excited general curiosity. Everyone naturally asks where do these supplies come from.

At first all pointed to the great depots of Humaitá and the Arsenal of Asuncion, where large stores were known to exist, but these though extensive are not inexhaustible, and whilst the allied deposits, though regularly supplied with the best munitions of war, have been frequently drained; the Paraguayan have never slackened.

The naval division despatched by the Admiral to guard the Parana has proved the fallacy of the supposition that a contraband trade was being carried on between there and Corrientes, for notwithstanding the sleepless vigilance of the Brazilian Commander, nothing has occurred to warrant such an idea. But supposing they drew on Bolivia, as the friendly attitude of the two Governments might imply, what would it amount to? Say 20 carts, certainly not much more. Bolivia is herself but ill provided, and probably the most efficacious aid she could lend her hard up neighbor is her sympathy; but however genuine this may be, or however likely to explode, it would furnish but poor material for those bombs which the enemy are always firing, and of which we came short on the 22nd September, after only 5 hours firing in spite of having three large rivers covered with steam transports. For this we have Admiral Tamandare's own words in answer to the charge of having broken his faith with the allied generals. "Had the ammunition not failed I should have continued the bombardment for three hours more as arranged."

I have long and carefully observed the movements of those about me; I have marked as well the activity of the private, the hopeful ardor of the young ensign, as the careful undertone of the commander, and I can now as fairly predict the coming storm as the astronomer who grows grey studying the evolutions of the celestial bodies.

I tell you positively we are now on the eve of great events. The Brazilians are tired of these delays, and are determined to strike a decisive blow; the preparations are all complete, and before many days you may expect the particulars of the most bloody battle that has ever been fought in South America.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails, and the existing sickness can only cause a few days delay; unfortunately intermitting fever is at its height, and from 100 to 200 sufferers are daily taken to hospital. On board the fleet it rages with the same virulence. Porto Alegre has assumed his command, and is preparing to co-operate with the fleet and the army at Tuyuti. A few days since I was conversing with the Viscount; he assured me that within two months the war would be over; before any terms can be arrived at a decisive blow must be struck, and the sooner it is struck the better. Up to the present the greatest want we have had, was proper fuses for the bombs, to obviate this we are manufacturing them on the Island of Cerito. This little island is the very base of our whole operations. Iron-clads, gunboats, and transports have been repaired here, and every day it is assuming greater importance.

Nacion Correspondent.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday the whole city was shocked at the news from Rosario announcing the cold-blooded assassination of the two Mr. Barrons, who have been in this country now about three years. Our Rosario correspondent gives all the particulars at hand respecting the melancholy fate of these gentlemen. They were from the County Waterford, rather well connected, and the elder brother brought a very respectable capital to this country, which nothing could induce him to invest in sheep, as he firmly believed the best paying business in the country was driving mules to the Upper Provinces and selling them to the Arrribas.

The Arno, which arrived late on Tuesday evening at Montevideo, has been put in quarantine. The news we publish in a concise form in another column, but must wait the receipt of our papers to give our readers the full import of the mails. Cholera seems to be declining in Rio Janeiro. Don Andres Lamas, with special powers from the Emperor to make peace, has arrived.

From the army at Tuyuti there were advices received yesterday. Everything is in the same way; great preparations for a tremendous battle; nothing else of importance.

The National Prime Minister has referred to the Governor the project of establishing a North American Colony on the banks of the Colorado. The Governor replied that he would send it to the Legislature for consideration.

The Governor leaves to-day for San Vicente. He takes Dr. Dardo Roach as Secretary, and Mr. Mota as Clerk; Commander Lorente also accompanies his Excellency. We wish him a pleasant trip, and hope much good will come of his journey.

The Brazilian Comisario, who was about to go up the river with £200,000 sterling, came ashore on Thursday for a few moments, leaving the money on board; meanwhile the time was up, steamer whistled, and off she went minus the Comisario. The matter was greatly talked of on the Bolsa.

Yesterday at day-break the telegraph wires were cut, and all communication stopped. We hear that it is somewhere near San Jose: up to late yesterday evening the line was still out of working order.

Yesterday a lady of highly respectable connections in town was taken to the Policia, charged with having a pile of false \$5,000 bills; we cannot give the lady's name as yet. A Spaniard and his wife were also taken up on a similar charge. Already about 40 of these false bills have been seized.

The National Government has made a call for twenty sailors for the fleet for one year; good wages, and \$500 down.

This evening the steamer Oriental takes down the supplementary mail for the French packet.

We hear there will be another mask ball at Colon, on Saturday night. As yet permission has not been obtained from the Policia.

The Uruguay mails yesterday bring nothing very important. Flores is at Paysandú; Kemsley liberated, and in Entre Rios; and every one preparing for the Fete Champetre—the table will be laid for 600 guests.

Four collisions have just occurred in the river: the steamer Emilia ran into the Leonora, the schooner Juliana into the Mentor, schooner Ezeir into the Tigre, and the Guarani into the Esparanza—damages all trifling.

The Minister of Finance has very properly taken our hint, and enlarged the circle to which he appeals for support, touching the new Provincial Loan. Yesterday several shop-keepers and dealers received this circular, and we believe they have nearly all agreed to subscribe, as far as their means will allow. The Minister's letter to Sr. Terro, is an important document, and will be held over until to-morrow. As a mat-

ter of course, however, the subject is now coming up for discussion. There is a very general feeling that a more liberal banking system should be adopted, and from what we know of the minister, we believe that he coincides with these views in a great measure.

We have been informed by a bar-raquero de Barracas, that at the Porteros de Browne a new killing-ground has been started, and that the state of the place is such, owing to the utter want of cleanliness, that it is almost impossible to pass along the road: the remains of about 150 animals were there on Monday. We have spoken to one of the Municipals about the business, but he treats the affair with such provoking 'san groid,' that there is not much prospect of a stop being put to it. We notify our readers, however, so that when the wind is from the south in the evening, they can take the precaution of shutting the windows, doors, &c.

There is a most creditable trickery going on at both sides of the Plate about peace. Business men very justly complain of it, as it disturbs their calculations, and parties engaged in the up river trade are placed in the most unpleasant dilemma. We think the Government ought to make a positive declaration in the premises; it would put an end to the distrust and annoyances which the rumors and counter-rumors give rise to.

The robbery of bank-notes at the Provincial Bank turns out, after all, to be a very small business, only \$600, all in one dollar bills. Owing to the forged five thousand dollar notes detected there is great alarm respecting these bills, particularly those with Terry and Saavedra's signature.

A new steamboat company has been just formed in the town of Mercedes, in the Banda Oriental. A small steamboat, with three lighters, are being constructed for this new company to ply on the Rio Negro. Mercedes is rapidly improving, but our subscribers about there rarely write us a line.

We have received from a classic subscriber in Montevideo a photograph of "The blind old man of Sio's rocky isle." It is really refreshing to meet with such high testimonials of esteem, and the generous Englishman who so thoughtfully contributed this photograph of the author of the "Iliad," deserves not only our best thanks, but also those of our camp subscribers, who have now an opportunity of judging what Homer looked like.

Another valuable addition to our Museum has been the antlers of a Gran Chaco stag, which our versatile friend, Dr. Gibbings, brought us down in his last trip from that charming locality, La Paz.

The province of Catamarca seems to be coming out very strong in defence of the Government. Our last advices from that distant spot give the Governor no less than 1,000 men in the field. The Taboadas are also in the field, and if our friend Panero would only move on at a little faster rate, we doubt not but the whole row in the interior might be extinguished in a few weeks, but the inexhaustible snail's pace of the Government forces, affords the rebels great time to defend themselves and their positions, which it will cost yet a good deal to take. No one in Buenos Ayres understands why Panero with his forces does not march on and join the other troops. Several thousand horses have gone up, and unless our friend is waiting for 'hay or maize for his chargers, his delay at Rio Cuarto cannot be accounted for.

A very intelligent Basque, with a town connection, recently bought a building site at Moreno, and set about erecting a very fine house, which is now nearly finished; but the proprietor has cleared out for Montevideo, owing something to almost every one in that town. Few people can account for the extraordinary conduct of this man. The house has been embargoed.

The camps in the neighbourhood of Dolores are now beginning to look very bad, and all the estancieros and sheep farmers are crying out for rain. There is no green grass, and the camps are covered with dry thistles, but the sheep continue very fat, and numerous new puostos are going up, flocks divided, and several hundred new medianeros, terceros, and puesteros, being taken principally by the estancieros out far south. Owing to the constant citations, &c., the native peons have become very scarce. A fashionable dancing club has been established.

There are letters in town from Chiquisaca to the 15th January. The Bolivian invasion is all a hollow farce, not a word of truth in it; Melgarejo it seems has 'other fish to fry than invading or molesting his neighbors.

We have received per Daniel, from Valparaiso, files of the Chilean newspapers to the 2nd Feb. We have looked through them to see if there was anything threatening in the aspect of Chile but not a line or word, on the contrary the Santiago and Valparaiso newspapers condemn the Mendoza revolution.

The news from Parana, is this mail rather of a cheering nature, all the population up there seem intent on the wheat crop. Some buyers from Buenos Ayres we hear have made rather a good speculation. We have



not heard from Capt. Forrest, who has, we believe, the largest farm up there, and is now expecting several families from the United States.

ALL THE WORLD AFIN.

There is a French word, "solidarite" which, on account of its meaning and its usefulness, might be naturalized into English without raising much objection or opposition.

For the last thirty years, people have been asking, What is cholera? Whence comes it? How can its return be prevented?

We may fairly pass with slight consideration any hypothetical, dreamy, or superstitious notions respecting its final causes. We cannot believe it to be the hand of Providence punishing us for our evil deeds.

It is poverty, and the weakness it engenders; it is debauchery and selfishness, which undertake the task of limiting the population.

The cholera is hatched in, and takes its flight from, the great delta of the Ganges, which throws itself into the Bay of Bengal through seventeen principal mouths, and by an infinity of smaller secondary channels.

The bodies are cast ashore at the mouth of the river, in the midst of vegetable rubbish of every kind, and the remains of animals heaped together by carnivores who abound in that country.

The marshes, exposed to the heat of a tropical sun, soon yield to evaporation all the water at their surface.

It is a fact that the yellow fever is attributed to the miasms produced by the marshes of the Antilles? Is it a fact that Parisot has demonstrated that the plague is caused by the effluvia exhaled from the Egyptian cemeteries when sodden and soaked by the waters of the Nile?

delta of the Ganges contains the fountain-head of choleric invasions? Cholera exists in permanence throughout all Bengal, but in the endemic state.

Then the poisonous effluvia carried away by the grand atmospheric currents, whose existence is proved by the marvellous investigations of Commandant Maury and Lieutenant Julien, and which travel from the equator to the pole and from the pole to the equator—are spread over the greater portion of the earth's surface.

Have we already so much rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and sugar in the world that more is utterly superfluous, even if raised within easy reach of water-carriage? By the opening of the Isthmus of Suez, Bengal will soon be in direct communication with Europe.

As to prophylactic measures: melons, peaches, and other especially-laxative fruits, should be abstained from, as well as excessively cold or iced beverages, during the heat of the day.

With reference to this, a sensible letter in the Times urges that the most powerful predisposing occasion, if not cause, of an attack during the epidemic, is fear.

We may also permit ourselves to indulge in the hope that for the nations of Europe, on sober reflection, and convinced of the world's solidarity, will cut off the evil at its root by cultivating an extraordinarily fertile region, which would give us in return both health and wealth.

Few communities exist in which so much indifference is shown with respect to questions of vital importance, as that which is contained within the precincts of Buenos Ayres.

The members of the Province are only brought together after repeated and urgent calls.

Is it the fear of opposition to the

headed those who pursued the fugitives? Several other towns distinguished themselves in this crusade against the unwelcome immigrants.

And now for the solidarity of Europe and Hindostan. We believe that we know where cholera comes from. How can we prevent its return? Bengal is the most fertile country in the world.

Have we already so much rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and sugar in the world that more is utterly superfluous, even if raised within easy reach of water-carriage?

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Is it the fear of opposition to the

beneficial half measures proposed by the minister? Surely the importance of the case warrants the expression of such opposition.

Is it the fear of weakening the position of the Provincial Bank? Most assuredly this would not be done by opening to the community new aids and supports, which would tend to strengthen the Bank by the increased prosperity of the country, in which it would largely share.

Nor can it be the dread of changing the nature of the currency, for all are rejoicing in its apparent stability, and all reasonable men concur in the necessity of completing well the work begun.

It is nothing but apathy—apathetic indifference—indifference which will bring distress—distress which will end in ruin.

Is it not well then to "sound an alarm?"

PATAPSCO.

LATEST FROM RIO GRANDE.

The sanitary condition of this city is very satisfactory, although there has been some cases of cholera and cholera morbus. The cholera cases were immediately known on the persons attacked by a sudden vomiting, with diarrhoea, &c.

The news from the 3rd Army Corps, under the command of Baron Herval, is very satisfactory. They had arrived at Ibiracohy, near the Uruguay, and would probably cross that river early in March.

The new President of this Province has shown himself to be the right man in the right place by his zeal and activity in raising men, &c., for the prosecution of the war.

NEWS FROM THE CAMP.

Lujan, March 9, 1867. There have been three sales of sheep by the city, at \$30 each, and one at \$27, cash. There has also been some heavy rain, which has filled all the arroyos and lagunas.

We were rejoiced to hear of your victory over the Municipality. We talked the matter over, and determined, had you been defeated, to have remitted a sufficient number of sheep to defray the cost.

ON 'CHANGE.

March 12, 1867. Fixed price of ounces \$400. Do. sovereigns 1224. Do. patacons 25.

National Bonds opened firm but closed weak, one of the principal buyers sold heavily to-day, realising very handsome profits on his purchases.

The cutting of the telegraph wires was felt to be a great inconvenience, and many regarded it as a deep-laid trick, connected with a very extraordinary business in port, which as yet we are not in a position to publish; but things really were dull on the Bolas, every one seemed to be waiting for advices or letters, and as no messages this day had been received from Montevideo, the greatest anxiety reigned as to how long the Arno would be kept in quarantine.

The meeting at the Bolas, respecting the new Provincial Loan, proved like all Bolas meetings a most decided failure. Only three parties attended—Dr. Luis Martinez, Dr. J. B. Salas, Dr. —Decond.

In fact the hour, one o'clock, was badly selected. No one was at the Bolas at that hour. Had it been postponed until half-past two o'clock, it is possible there would have been a good attendance and some expression of opinion.

The members of the Province are only brought together after repeated and urgent calls.

Important changes in the monetary system of the country are made without preliminary study and with little discussion.

And now we are on the brink of a precipice down which a false movement will inevitably precipitate us, and scarcely a voice is heard upon the subject, but the feeble wail of the Finance minister anxious for the success of a favorite and incomplete project.

Suffer this occasion to pass and for years we may be in danger of a recurrence to the old system of inconvenient paper money. Or, if the evil falls, we shall be for another entire generation sacrificing our lives in the vain hope of securing the proper reward of industry amidst the oscillations of the miscellaneous money and the speculations of another Camoati.

These are not fancied dangers, and nothing but inexplicable apathy on the part of capitalists and business men prevents the expression of their opinions.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RIBCO. 991 Calle Reconquista. Oriental steamer El Oriental, on Thursday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO. 30 Calle Cangallo. The steamer Rio Parana, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and Uruguay ports.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT THE HOTEL ANGLI-ALEMAN, 72 CALLE MENDOZA.

Successors to Meeks & Kelsey. 38 | lm, m9

Photographic Gallery, 74-CALLE BELGRANO-74. Carte-de-Visite Pictures, 500 per doz.

EDUCATION. Dr. White's Select and Limited Day-School is now in full operation.

MEAT PRESERVATION. Prime Mess Beef for Ship use, warranted to keep in any climate.

NEW MODE OF MEAT PRESERVATION. Prime Mess Beef for Ship use, warranted to keep in any climate.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. Kean & Goske, Ship Chandlers, Grocers, &c., beg to acquaint their Friends, Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed their business from the Store corner of Calles Rioja and Adunata to the new large and commodious Store, 76, 78, and 80 Calle Adunata, opposite the Hotel Colan.

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To Let. Some good furnished Rooms, for Single Men, at 122 Calle Esmeralda. 60 | 6p, m13

Furnished Rooms. To be let, at 86 Calle Parana, in the residence of an English family, a large and comfortable Bed-room—Bath Room—Kitchen—W.C.—&c. Unfurnished Apartments Wanted. Three or four Rooms north of the Plaza Victoria. Apply at 83 Parana. 60 | 6p, m13

Apartment to Let. Three or four comfortable Apartments to let at 6 Calle Cuyo. 160 | lm, p26

Wanted. A Good Cook. Apply at 884 Calle Parana. 60 | 6p, m13

Wanted. A Maid-servant, at 83 Calle Temple. 75 | 3p, m14

Wanted. A Wet Nurse. Apply at any hour after 1 p.m., at 182 Calle Parana. 81 | 6p, m13

Situation Wanted. A Young Englishman is desirous to find a situation in a Merchant's office as Book-keeper or Cashier, or as a Translator, or as a Secretary. Address J. A., 143 Calle Temple. 79 | 6p, m14

Wanted. A Conchman, at 25 Calle Corrientes. Wages \$700 per Month. 68 | 6p, m13

Wanted Immediately. A Tailor, one who understands Cutting and using the Sewing Machine; none used apply without recommendation. Good wages given. Apply at 13 and 14 Pasco Julio. 68 | 3p, m13

Situation Wanted. A Young German not long in the country, speaks English, French, Portuguese, and some Spanish, wants a situation either as Waiter in a family or as Servant in a Store. Address E. J., this office. 54 | 3p, m13

Situation Wanted. A Young Man, German, recently arrived here, who speaks English and a little Spanish, wants employment as Servant in a Store or as Waiter with a family. Address F. F., this office. 53 | 3p, m13

Situation Wanted. A Young Man who understands Spanish, and of long experience in the Camp, is desirous of meeting with employment as Manager on an Estancia. Address M., this office. 44 | 6p, m9

Situation Wanted. A Young Man who understands the Drapery and Grocery business, and has a good knowledge of the country, wants a situation; can speak Spanish. Address D., this office. 45 | 6p, m9

Situation Wanted. A respectable young man wishes to obtain a situation in town as steward or similar capacity; would make himself generally useful. Address L. P., Standard office. 49 | 3p

Wanted. A Smart Boy for the Drapery Business, at 61 Calle Defensa. 20 | 6p, m8

Situation Wanted. As Clerk in a Merchant's or other office, by an Englishman well acquainted with office work, Book-keeping, and Correspondence; can present first-class references. Address R. T., this office. 18 | 6p, m

Nurse. MRS. M. TRARD offers her services as Nurse in Rosario or Buenos Ayres. References—Dr. Leslie, Buenos Ayres; Rev. Thomas Carter, Rosario. Address Mrs. M. Trard, Rosario. 138 | 3p, m22

La Isla. Para la Magdalena—Administración general en Buenos Ayres Calle del Buen Orden No. 112 y 114.

El Huelo firmado pone en conocimiento del público, que desde el 1.º de Febrero seguirá la carrera en la forma siguiente: Estacion Foran, posta de Hardey, Estancia de S. Antonio, Chacabuco, Estancia de Chacabuco, Juan Pedro Maciel, la Panaderia y Magdalena.

Orden de salidas de Buenos Aires los dias 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, y 30. Retorno los dias 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, y 31. Precios—Les establecidos anteriormente. Administración en la Magdalena en lo de Don Félix Domeq.

Se reciben cartas, encomiendas y dinero a comisión, moneda corriente medio por ciento; encomiendas a peso por libra. Cartas precio a voluntad; respondiendo de todo cuanto se mande por dicha forma.

Se previene al público, que todo pasajero deberá tomar boleto en las Administraciones respectivas, de lo contrario pagará 20 monedas corriente más del precio establecido. Esto lo mismo por muchos transtornos y perjuicios que diariamente he estado recibiendo hasta la fecha. 50 | 16p, m12 ESTEBAN HARDY.

For Colombia. The Italian Steamer TEVERE will leave on Saturdays at 10 a.m., returning on Sundays.

W. Leslie, OFFICE, 97 CALLE CORRIENTES. 12 | xp, m8

Just Received. English and American Cheeses, Fresh Butter, English Hams, 65-D E F E N S A-55. 33 | 6p, m8

Harmonium or Organ & Percussion. For Sale, a first-class instrument, with fifteen stops, from the celebrated manufactory of Alexander, Paris; it is suitable for Family use or Chapel Service. For particulars address A., this office. 28 | xp, m8

GERMAN BURNMISTERS. Consignatario de frutos del país. Wool and produce broker, 105-CALLE VENEZUELA-105

Diligencia Alemana. This conveyance, running between Nueva Palmira and Buenos, Banda Oriental, is connected with the British steamer Rio Parana; it is highly recommended to the travelling public, as it has the best accommodation on this line.

The undersigned has also always Saddle Horses and Carriage ready for the conveyance of Passengers and cargo del país, and at a moment's notice Accommodation for stabling horses. ALVIN BURGWARDT. Nueva Palmira, February, 1867. 32 | 12p, m8

Al Carmen de las Flores. LA INVARIABLE PORTEÑA. CONARTE NACIONAL. La Administración, Rivadavia 411 y 413.

Por Moron, Canelones, Monte de las Flores 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26. De las Flores a Buenos Aires por Canelones los dias 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. Jeeper Puerto Trerivo, La Catorina y 11 de Septiembre a las Flores los dias 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. De las Flores por este camino a Jeeper, 6, 12, 18, 24 y 30.

NOTA.—Los equipajes y encomiendas se reciben hasta las 4 de la tarde de la víspera de la salida. El Empleado, MIGUEL M. LERO.

Al Comercio. La Sociedad que gira en esta plaza bajo la razón social de Blaquiere y Gimenez, queda disuelta por mutuo convenio desde la fecha; queda a cargo del Sr. Blaquiere, el negocio que se encuentra activo y pasivo de dicho negocio. Buenos Aires, Marzo 5 de 1867. JUAN BLAQUIERE, JOSE M. GIMENEZ.

Perdida y Gratificación. Se ha perdido el Lunes 4 un prendedor de oro con dos diamantes, quien lo haya encontrado lo entregue a la calle de Parana y se le dará una buena gratificación. 49 | 3p, m10.

To the Amateurs of Poultry. Finest and Purest Breeds of Cochins-China, Brahma, Pouter, Crested, Houdan, Laflèche, Bantam, and other varieties, imported from Europe, and fresh Eggs, at 33 Talkerona, where the birds can be seen. 61 | 6p, m13

Hotel Europe, 59 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, BUENOS AYRES. The undersigned, being about to leave for Europe, begs to return his thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, who have so liberally patronized him, and also to request a continuation of the same to his successors, Messrs. Claraz & Tam, with the fullest confidence. BUENOS AYRES, March 1, 1867.

We, the undersigned, having purchased the interests and good-will of Mr. Flury in the Hotel Europe, hereby desire to give notice of the same, and also to request a continuation of the patronage which he has so long received, promising to use our utmost endeavors to render our Friends and Visitors every possible comfort and attendance. CLARAZ & TAM. Buenos Ayres, March 1, 1867. 64 | 3p, m13

Important to Sheepfarmers or Saladeristas. To be sold, a number of Iron Tanks of various sizes, and suitable for various purposes, such as for steeping tobacco for washing sheep, or other uses. Apply at 117 Pasco Julio. 72 | 6p, m14

REBATE. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. Del bergantín Canadiense "Porto Rico" de Montreal, Capitán W. M. Somerville, de porte de 232 toneladas de registro y 420 de carga.

En el estado en que se encuentra el bergantín de 6 una legua de Puerto Rico, barado a una legua de orden de su Capitán y con autorización del Sr. Consul de S. M. B. La venta tendrá lugar en el Paso de Julio, frente a la casa de los señores Levallois. El martes 26 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado, el expresado bergantín de Puerto Rico, barado a una legua de orden de su Capitán y con autorización del Sr. Consul de S. M. B. La venta tendrá lugar en el Paso de Julio, frente a la casa de los señores Levallois. El martes 26 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado, el expresado bergantín de Puerto Rico, barado a una legua de orden de su Capitán y con autorización del Sr. Consul de S. M. B. La venta tendrá lugar en el Paso de Julio, frente a la casa de los señores Levallois. El martes 26 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado, el expresado bergantín de Puerto Rico, barado a una legua de orden de su Capitán y con autorización del Sr. Consul de S. M. B. La venta tendrá lugar en el Paso de Julio, frente a la casa de los señores Levallois. El martes 26 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado, el expresado bergantín de Puerto Rico, barado a una legua de orden de su Capitán y con autorización del Sr. Consul de S. M. B. La venta tendrá lugar en el Paso de Julio, frente a la casa de los señores Levallois. El martes 26 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado, el expresado bergantín de Puerto Rico, barado a una legua de orden de su Capitán y con autorización del Sr. Consul de S. M. B. La venta tendrá lugar en el Paso de Julio, frente a la casa de los señores Levallois. El martes 26 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado, el expresado bergantín de Puerto Rico, barado a una legua de orden de su Capitán y con autorización del Sr. Consul de S. M. B. La venta tendrá lugar en el Paso de Julio, frente a la casa de los señores Levallois. El martes 26 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado, el expresado bergantín de Puerto Rico, barado a una legua de orden de su Capitán y con autorización del Sr. Consul de S. M. B. La venta tendrá lugar en el Paso de Julio, frente a la casa de los señores Levallois. El martes 26 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado, el expresado bergantín de Puerto Rico, barado a una legua de orden de su Capitán y con autorización del Sr. Consul de S. M. B. La venta tendrá lugar en el Paso de Julio, frente a la casa de los señores Levallois. El martes 26 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado, el expresado bergantín de Puerto Rico, barado a una legua de orden de su Capitán y con autorización del Sr. Consul de



