

TEATRO COLON

OPERA ITALIANA.
11ª FUNCIÓN DEL ÚLTIMO ABONO
El Viernes 22 del corriente.
Segunda representación de la—
NUEVA OPERA
COMICA Y MÀGICA
CRESPINO Y LA CONADRE.
A las 8 y 1/2.
N. B.—Los Libretos de la ópera se venden en la Boletería del teatro.

Bass Ale,
ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE.
AT
THE CASINO.
ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA.
m37p7

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

Subscription to the "Standard,"
\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENT
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; no necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.
"Nil falli audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867.
LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.
(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH).
Wednesday, March 20th.
No important news per Uruguay. Papers per Parana.

FINANCIAL LITERATURE.

If sympathy, good advice and a sprinkling of bad grammar would redeem the paper dollar, the efforts of our colleague in publishing the answers to the Minister's circular could be better appreciated. But money is required and we cannot solve the motives of the Tribuna in giving us another letter bag, indeed their is an erratic originality in publishing these letters, which we do not understand. Any man may put his name down for five or ten thousand dollars to a 6 per cent loan, but if besides the money he is forced to write a letter which must appear in the Tribuna, and then inevitably be touched up in the Standard; even the brightest advantages which the Minister holds out, sink into insignificance before such an effort, such a responsibility. The Tribuna complains that Mr. Buckley Mathews countrymen have not been as generous as his letter induced them to suppose, but our colleague has to blame himself. English merchants as a general rule dislike to see their names in print, and as to writing a letter for publication with their name attached they would prefer the worst epochs of the patacon speculation to such a distasteful responsibility. We cannot however in justice to the public omit to review this 2nd batch of letters; it would be unfair towards the writers of the first, and if the preceding mail bag was amusing the second is equally rich in everything save subscriptions.

ready money; he hopes however on some future occasion to be able to subscribe for a small amount.
Bomberg Heimendal, like most of the business houses, are debarred from contributing to the loan by their deed of partnership; they praise the loan however. The letter is business-like and well written.
B. Iturazpe requests the Minister to inscribe his name for 15,000 pta. He uses strong adjectives.
Emilio Carranza subscribes for ten thousand patacons. He believes it the duty of all 'hijos del pais' to support the measure. He regrets his inability to take more, and admits that the stupendous fall in the price of sheep and cattle has greatly diminished his fortune.
Manuel Mansilla declines the business for want of funds.
Mr. José Antonio Ocantos contributes 2,000 patacons. The letter contains no errors, and is as short as a telegraphic message.
Mr. Carrega subscribes for 2,000 patacons, in order to prevent a repetition of the ruin and misfortune caused by the fluctuation of the paper money.
Mr. Peter Aranguren contributes 1,000 patacons.
Judge Pica is the first who writes 'con amore.' He has nothing but an old house in the suburbs and his salary as judge. He introduces a casual remark about the Bentham School, and his not appertaining to it. He has been fifteen years on the bench, and it speaks for the moral elevation of the ermine his inability to subscribe.
Mr. Carrabassa, the broker, uses a new verb, which we suppose is correct. He asks the Minister to note him down for 1,000 ounces, and states plainly that if the terms were more liberal he should be noted for much more.
Mr. Coronel, whose brother sold the Casique Negro so cheaply, thanks the Minister for inviting him to subscribe, and owing to straitened circumstances can only take 500 patacons, which he regrets.
Juan Robbio and Sons subscribe for 2,000 patacons.
Dr. Quintana, the defender of the Standard, seems surprised at having received the Minister's circular. He states that he is not a capitalist, still less a merchant, and has not the slightest aspiration for public lands. He is simply an inhabitant, and as such subscribes 3,000 patacons. There is a vein of sarcasm in the note which betrays the lawyer, and he tosses the gold to the Government, without interest, and with a 'nonchalance' which means, 'don't bother me any further.
Grondona, Brothers, can do nothing, one of the brothers being absent.
Aldecoa and Font, have no spare funds, and even hint that the auctioneering business is dull.
Mr. Stephen Adrogui does not tremble to accept the Minister's invitation for 1,000 patacons, and in a rather labored sentence, explains that he has got no more spare money. We believe this gentleman has already written his name in his country's history, as the constructor of the excellent road south of the Baracas bridge.
M. Adaondo writes but five lines. He has no capital for such an investment.
M. Piaggio uses the set phrases of grand benefactors to country, &c., but declines with sorrow. Quere, is not this gentleman a Bank Director?
A. Marco del Pont, yielding to honest enthusiasm, regrets he cannot give greater support to the glory of the Minister. He subscribes for 4,000 patacons.
R. Borrás and Co. offer the Minister their sympathy, but the state of their business prohibits subscribing to the loan—
Sympathy, without relief,
Is like salt without roast beef.
J. A. Acosta, the ex-Minister's brother only received the circular the day before yesterday. He takes 2,000 patacons, and says little.
Lanusse, Hermanos, decline to enter into any argument with the Minister on the question. To give strength however to the grand idea, the Oficina de Cambios, they put their names down for 10,000 patacons.
Don Mariano Billinghurst, as a matter of course, comes out strong; as an Argentine citizen he subscribes for the sum of 3,000 patacons, but as a man of the world, a leading auctioneer, and a thorough business man, he gives the Minister his opinion on the subject of emitting new paper to redeem old notes. He believes the whole affair moonshine, and sees no necessity whatever for saddling the country with a new loan. The letter is strong and argumentative, and will bear a translation, but we leave that part of the business to our talented friend Don Mariano.
Avelino Fernandez is going to Europe and cannot therefore entertain the business until he returns.
Charles Romero has put aside 4,000 patacons, which he holds at the disposal of the Minister.
C. F. Getting & Co. wind up the list in a masterly business-like manner. We remark that like Lumb Brothers they use the proper verb. They inscribe their names for 10,000 pats.
Thus terminates the second financial post-bag. Beyond all question the style

is better than the first but there is still great room for improvement; the sentences are, however, short, and the expressions more varied. We have gone through all the letters carefully, and mark an attempt at brevity; in the whole thirty-three there is not one with a seventy-four word sentence.
The letter signed John Reynolds is a mistake, it should have been Wanklyn & Co.
LATEST FROM THE PROVINCES.
SPONTANEOUS ENROLLMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.
We have news from Catamarca to March 8th. This loyal state, true to the cause of law and order is busy mobilizing its forces and already 1000 infantry and 600 cavalry have rallied round the national flag, these have been united to Minister Campos' division and the whole force may be said to amount to 2000 foot, and 700 horse. As the state itself remains true this display of authority is not required to keep order and preparations are being made for a march on Rioja which since the rebellion has been the victim of so many robberies and murders. On all sides we hear of the most barefaced and cowardly acts, committed on an industrious unarmed population by these prowling bands of cut-throats. Only the other day a body of 90 armed civilians made a descent on the peaceful department of Famatina which they sacked most ruthlessly, murdering all who offered them the slightest resistance. Mr. Joaquin Gonzalez and many other respectable parties have been robbed of everything notwithstanding having already added \$1000, to a forced contribution to the ruffian who commanded the gang, Mr. Gonzalez family were carried off and himself narrowly escaped with his life. Such unprecedented atrocities have created the most universal indignation among the inhabitants, 200 of whom have assembled under commander Castro and are now marching forward to incorporate themselves with those of Colonel Cordova.
At a general meeting of the town-folks Don V. M. Espeche was named provisional Governor. This gentleman is an out and out liberal of respectable parents, possessing a liberal education, with a keen perception of right and wrong and an evident desire to maintain the Constitution of the country. The people have therefore good reason to rejoice at their selection as we feel quite convinced the reins could not be placed in better hands.
It is said that the worthy Governor of Rioja, Don Guillermo San Roman impelled by a lofty patriotism has determined to move on that capital with the small force at his disposal and thus save his city from the horrors of a general sack. Mr. Roman places but little confidence in the promises of General Taboada and does not believe in the immediate advance of the army of the North.
On the 1st inst. Minister Bouquet visited our camp at Rio 4º and expressed his satisfaction with all the arrangements he had a long interview with the National commissioner. He assured General Paunero that whilst Dr. Luque was in power nothing might be apprehended from Cordova. To this the veteran gruffly replied that in his opinion every one in Cordova was a 'Montonera,' which so nettled the Minister that he took up his hat and with a hasty 'adiun' returned to the city.
A 'Chaque' has arrived at the encampment with news from Mendoza. The rebel leaders are yet undetermined where to concentrate; the various gangs are scattered here and there about the disturbed provinces. Videla and Olascoaga are in San Juan with 1,500 men, Vina with his handful occupy Mendoza, while Felipe Saa's band of 'gauchos' fill the suburbs of San Luis. Carlos Rodriguez who was intrusted with the conduct of the war has displayed his efficiency in the sacking of villages and slaughter of the defenceless inhabitants and even now when he beholds the National army approaching to chastize him, he is unable to gather together his men to meet the shock.
A private letter from Rio Cuarto says:—
"General Paunero is still here, but some horses have arrived and we are in hourly expectation of getting the word to move. Yesterday a rebel was caught and brought before the General, he reports F. Saa at Mercedes with 3,000 illarmed undisciplined fellows. To-morrow Colonel Sagovia is expected here with three batts. Saturnino Ogazabal who murdered Jose Centeno is said to have joined the rebels at Achiras.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday the great topic was the 'peace conference,' which seems to have been kept such a secret. We heard something of the matter, but doubted it; but our colleague, the Tribuna, has got a reporter in the very Government-house, and nothing escapes our sleepless colleague. The fact, however, that Sr. Bríos went on board for General Flores, seems to indicate that Triple Alliance matters of the greatest importance are under discussion. The prevailing opinion in town is that we are on the eve of

peace, although no man can well see how terms can be arrived at.
We learn, on the best authority, that at the hospital in the island of Cerrito, there are at present no less than three thousand sick Brazilians, whilst at Itapiru and other places there are some 2,000 on the sick list, making in all about 5,000 in the hospitals. At Curuzú there are 10,200 men; at Tuyuti 21,700 men, on board the squadron 4,000, making in all a grand total of about 40,000 men. The people in Rio Janeiro are furious at the continued delays of Casias, as from the great strength of the Brazilian arms, they expected that long ere this the Brazilian flag would have been flying over the Town-hall of Asuncion.
The Uruguayan steamer arrived, true to time yesterday, but as yet we have received no letter from our brother editor. As the grand 'fete,' however, only came off on the day the steamer passed Concepcion, it was impossible to send a full description. By next steamer, however, we expect full details.
The new River Plate Bank building will cost, we understand, the trifle of one million eight hundred thousand paper dollars. Mr. Hunt, the Architect, will shortly leave for England to purchase the iron works, &c. The building site has cost the bank one million two hundred thousand dollars, so the whole concern when finished will stand the bank in about three millions paper dollars, but it will be one of the finest buildings in Buenos Ayres, and every way worthy of this very flourishing establishment.
On Tuesday night the people down at the Barracas bridge and at the Boca celebrated the feast of San Jose with an enthusiasm which would have done credit to our Enterriano friends, rockets, organ music and minute guns. The Italians seem to be particularly devoted to San José.
One of the greatest commercial errors young men starting business fall into is a false economy about their shop arrangement. We have a painful instance of this in the case of Bate and Livingston, who in place of taking Medina's house alongside the Bank in Calle San Martin, have contented themselves with the store in front. As this enterprising American firm has introduced a new trade, and sell everything that the eye hath seen or ear heard, at the most unprecedently low prices; there is consequently a squeeze on the premises, attracted by the great crowd; the other day we tried to enter the jewelry and plate shop, and peering into the furniture department we saw Mr. Bate standing on the counter selling a patent boot jack; Livingston crushed into a corner explaining to a native lady the merit of a small Yankee churn, and the clerk actually in the shop window with a revolver in his hand; as a matter of course half the customers could not be attended to; such gross mismanagement merits censure. Bate and Livingston ought to rent the Coliseum; the premises that at present occupy are altogether too small.
We believe there is nothing very authentic about the rumored Brazilian loan; in fact, from the general financial state of affairs, we regard it infinitely more probable that the Brazilians should borrow of us than lend. A new Brazilian loan in England is talked of, but according to our advice Baron Rothschild is opposed to it until the war be concluded and peace made.
An English Baronet whose son is an Estanciero at Fraile Muerto, will shortly arrive out here, this gentleman has very extensive properties in New Zealand, and will probably if this country pleases him invest largely.
There are still some hopes of our having a cotton crop, advices from Catamarca speak most favorably of the plantations in that Province, we sent up two sacks of Georgian seed about two years ago, and possibly the crop now spoken of is from the seed, we have several sacks of seed at our office which we distribute gratis.
The school established by Sr. Iturralde in Vecino has been made by the Government a public school, and the Government has named a master. Sr. Iturralde merits the highest praise for his great public spirit in building this school.
Hermann the Wizard is now performing at the Brazilian encampment to crowded houses: he is making a fortune. A Tuyuti 'mosquito' newspaper has been started and meets with good subscription: it makes great sport of Gelly Obes and some other officers.
We publish to-day another version of the mutiny on board the Chacabuco, which we take from the columns of the Pueblo; it is right, however, to remark that a Brazilian officer who came down in the Esmeralda gives the same account. It seems that the towing of the coal hulk so detained the steamer that the provisions fell short.
It is really surprising that some parties do not avail of the present low price of sheep in this province to purchase on a large scale and ship them to Entre Rios, where sheep still rule very high. The business would doubtless leave a very splendid profit if properly managed, as the sheep now selling in the south are not in poor condition and well able to be driven.

We are informed by a gentleman just come from the south that the state of the country is by no means bad. A sea, it is true, is imminent, but on some estancias the lagunas are far from drying up. Hitherto there have been no losses south of Dolores, and if we have rain in the course of the week all fears of a sea this season will pass away. Grass in abundance could be seen in many places, and the only apprehension was the drying up of the lagunas.
In the Partido of Monsalvo they talk of having a Municipality, but many influential persons could not see the object of it; meanwhile a school is sadly wanted, for there is not one in the whole department.
We hear that Dr. Cucto, Juez del Crimen at Dolores, is to be removed to Buenos Ayres to fill here the same office. In one sense this is to be regretted, since Dr. Cucto is very popular where he is.
In another column we publish a letter concerning the new Debating and Literary Society, which seems in a fair way of starting. Such an institution is very much wanted in our British community, and we congratulate our friends on their successful debut. We hope that all who can attend the meeting will do so; even those who cannot take an active part in the proceedings of the Society, should do their utmost and use all their influence to give it a helping hand; it may help to re-invigorate the mental faculties of our overworked British clerks.
The Captain of the English barque Humlet, which arrived at Montevideo, on the 18th inst. has made the following statement at the Captain of the Port's in that city.
" That in lat. 38 N. and long. 16 W. his vessel with a general cargo and some coal took fire, and in order to save the ship and part of the cargo was obliged to throw overboard about forty bales, more or less; owing to the immediate remedies taken by the Captain and crew, the fire was got under, after two hours duration, but a large part of the cargo and vessel was destroyed by that time; he arrived and anchored in Montevideo on the evening of the 17th, and on the morning of the 18th a Spanish brigantine entering port came in collision with his vessel, carrying away the bowsprit, and causing other serious damages; does not know the vessel's name.

A GLANCE AT PATAGONES.

To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen.
Ascending the 'baranca' or cliff on the side of which the town of Carmen (Patagones) is built, the road to the Salinas runs for about two miles through thickets of mimosa and other thorny bushes, 10 or 12 feet high, and very similar I imagine to the scrub of Australia. Further on the country becomes more open, single bushes here and there, soil loose and sandy, with a fair sprinkling of coarse grass, which would perhaps carry two sheep to a cuadro. About 7 miles from the town the land improves immensely, and is of very fair quality till near the Salinas, 22 miles from Carmen. In some of the large 'bajas' or low lying land there is abundance of coarse feed. We found the surface 'lagunas' dried up, but water is got at from 10 to 30 varas, according to the undulation of the land. This, from all I could learn, is much about the character of hundreds of leagues of unoccupied rolling table-land on either side of the valley of the Rio Negro.
After seeing the above I started with Comandante Murga up the valley or delta of the river. This is from 2 to 5 leagues in width, bounded on each side by the table-land already mentioned. The very winding course of the river from one side to the other of the valley makes numerous 'rincoons' or peninsulas, its many loops also enclosing numbers of small islands. These are of excellent alluvial soil, with abundance of the large red willow, which is almost the only timber used for building purposes in Patagones. The small but deep ponds here and there, fringed with these trees, the good covering of excellent grass, and the fresh and park-like appearance of the whole country, was very gratifying after the parched up flats of Buenos Ayres. Receding from the river bank the soil is stronger, with here and there clayey salinales, and occasional patches of gravel, but of good average quality; and considering the extreme drought this season, and that the locusts have been more than usually troublesome, it is well covered with good grass, of different varieties, among which may be mentioned alfalfa silvestre, trevo de los Puellos, it is right, however, to remark that a Brazilian officer who came down in the Esmeralda gives the same account. It seems that the towing of the coal hulk so detained the steamer that the provisions fell short.

The Chupat, it was intended to locate the colonists, and establish in a very good strategical position a military outpost for their defence. I was told by all who had gone higher up, that the country, if anything, improves in appearance as far as the magnificent island of Choelchoel, which is some 30 square leagues in extent, of rich bottom land, and about 70 leagues from Carmen, the river being navigable up to that point by craft drawing 6 feet.
I saw three out of the four fine estates owned by Messrs. Aguirre and Murga on the banks of the Negro. They are stocked with many thousands of sheep, all of which were as fat and healthy as possible. The puesteros, many of whom were foreigners, told me the average increase was 60 to 70 per cent, and appeared highly satisfied with their contracts, most of them being on thirds. There is no caratilla or abrajo, but the wool, like that of Bahia Blanca, is rather light and too harsh and dry, resulting, perhaps, partly from the climate, but chiefly, I think, from the parent flocks, which were driven overland from Tandil, having been of inferior mestiza quality. There was one small flock of very fine Pampas, and judiciously crossing this breed with Cotswolds or Lincolns I am convinced a valuable long-woolled sheep could be obtained, far more suitable to the climate and camp than the Negretti or Rambouillet. All the horned stock were in excellent condition, and the meat is much firmer and of better flavour than that used in Buenos Ayres. The horses are of medium height, but with better shoulders and more bone than those hereabouts. Though only camp fed, the tropilla we took with us were in that hard, muscular condition which hunting men term "fit," and carried us at a swinging gallop league after league without turning a hair. Pigs do remarkably well, and I saw about 700 on an island, the progeny of 80 crossed Berkshires turned loose upon it 10 months before, good-looking animals, and more than half fat.
The land in the vicinity of Carmen appears to be deteriorated, from overstocking and cropping, with the usual results—abrajo, caratilla, thistles, and other weeds making their appearance, and the camp wearing the scorched and bare aspect it does near here. Suertes of estancia half a league river frontage, with 12 league in depth, can be bought near the town at from 30,000 to \$40,000 mpc; but the quality is not so good as that higher up, which, however, is in very few hands until the Guardia is passed, and thence their remote and exposed position renders them unavailable for settlements until a military post is placed above for their protection,—then will these fine lands, with their advantages of abundant timber for building and fencing, shade and shelter for stock, easily made enclosures, and water carriage, become marketable.
There are several large islands and peninsulas on the sea coast, from Bahia Blanca to south of the Chupat; well adapted for sheep and cattle farming; and with liberal concessions from Government to foreign colonization companies, Patagonia would soon arrive at what she ought to be, viz., one of the chief producers of long wools on this continent.
Your obedient servant,
B. Ayres, March 16th.
HOLDERNERS.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE CHACABUCO.

FULL PARTICULARS.
On board the Esmeralda,
March 18th, 1867.
At 1.30 to-day we met a North American Gunboat, six leagues above Esquina, she immediately put off to a boat and officer with despatches for the Captain who was most reserved but afterwards it oozed out that it referred to the affair on the Chacabuco. An hour later we were boarded by two of her marines and four officers, two of whom were slightly wounded, from them we learnt the unhappy particulars.
On 5th inst 200 men and four officers sent by the Salta Government to reinforce the army in Paraguay, were embarked from Rosario on board the Chacabuco, bound for Itapiru with a coal brig in tow. This rendered their progress upstream very slow and to provide for any short coming in the ships stores all were put on an allowance, great dissatisfaction was manifested at the new arrangement and several ventured to expostulate with the Captain, who by way of retaliating allowed them to buy any thing they might require. But the only one who appeared to better of this was the steward who made them pay through the nose for everything. While the money lasted it was all well enough and cana' was flowed as freely as water but when the dollars got scarce the rows commenced, the soldiers had lost all discipline and on the first show of authority fell upon their officers, the guard joined them and the crew were speedily overcome leaving the entire ship in the hands of the mutineers.
All agree as to the cause of the disturbance and many say they were hardly to blame. There can be no

doubt there was more than one screw loose. The only man on board who offered the least opposition was the Captain of the vessel who seizing his revolver fired three or four times on the rioters, they pressed on him from all sides and he was overpowered. Meanwhile the others broke open the stores ransacked the whole place and lowering a boat cleared out for the shore where they speedily disappeared in the Chaco. The Captain taking the helm steered for Rosario where he summoned the crew, those who had escaped on board the Esmeralda were given over for lost. A few shots were fired and Commander Usandivaras who is a brave veteran of the old school, was slightly wounded in the head.
RIO COMMERCIAL NEWS.
Carne Secca, the arrivals this month have been 28,496 qts. from the River Plate and the stock from this, is about 48,008 qts. and the quotations are 1\$200 to 3\$200 per ar.
Tallow and Grease, the stock from all ports of supply is about 55,000 ar. River Plate strained is quoted at 5\$800 to 5\$500 River Plate Grease 5\$400.
Rum, small transactions for consumption, stock 1600 pipes quotations 80¢ to 86¢ in store and 100¢ to 105¢ f. o. b.
Sugar, Pernambuco and Campos, have been in demand, quotations are Pernambuco 2nd white 5\$ 3\$200 3rd 4\$700 a 4\$900 4th white and all qualities brown none in market. Campos, white 4\$ and 4\$400, brown 3\$200 a 3\$800 coarse brown 2\$600 to 3\$. stock of Pernambuco, Bahia and Contingualba none, of Macieo 4603 bags discharging and of Campos 180 cases and 600 bags.
Tobacco, minas for export has ruled 14\$ to 14\$500 per ar. for superior qualities, Bahia; stock only 700 bales quotation Nazaah patente, 19\$ to 20\$ Flor 15\$ to 16\$ firsts 12\$. S. Felix and Cachaera patente 16\$ to 18\$ Flor 12\$ to 14\$ firsts 8\$ to 10\$.
Farinha de Maudoico, Suruby 8\$ to 12\$, Magé 6\$ to 9\$ and coarse 3\$ 200 to 3\$500 per bag.
Feija, superior black, 6\$ to 7\$ white 6\$ per bag.
Maize, nominally 5\$200 to 5\$800 but a cargo of 4,000 bags from Tapioca 9\$ to 10\$ per 70 lbs. Toucinho 10¢ to 14¢ per ar.
Freights for the River Plate to load Flour and call at Sta. Catharina, the Old; Brigue Societat for \$320.
Exchange, the total amount for the Shannon passed on London was £410,000 at 23½d. to 24d. for Bankers Drafts, and 23½d. to 24½d. for private bills. On France the total amount done was frs. 3,700,000 at 390ra to 400ra per fr. On Hamburg the transactions amounted to MB 460,000 at rates between the extremes of 741ra. to 748ra. per MB. On Lisbon and Oporto the rate was 127 per cent. sight, 128 per cent. at 30 days, 125 per cent. at 60 days, and 124 per cent. at 90 days.
Brazilian 6 per cent stock, small lots sold at 89 to 90 per cent.
Sovereigns, limited transactions at 10\$300 to 10\$450, only one small lot has been sold since the Arno left, at 10\$350.
Paper money, Treasury notes, have been sent up to the Northern Ports by the last. Brazilian and English Steamers as follows.—
per Guará, Messrs. S. Busk & Co. 7,000\$ for Pernambuco.
per Shannon, Juan Frias 26,000\$000
J. L. de Carralton, 150,000\$000,
London and Brazilian Bank 300,000\$ 000 for Pernambuco, and Saura Irmao and Bocha, 31,000\$000 for Bahia.
Exchange at Bahia on 5th inst was 24d. to 24½d. on London; 392ra to 395 ra. per fr. on Paris. 750ra. per MB on Hamburg.
Sovereigns at Bahia 10\$ to 10\$200 nominally.
CABRAL.
THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMERCIAL BODY.
In re THE CURRENCY CONVERSION.
I believe I am warranted in stating that the object of the Provincial Government is to convert the present non-redeemable paper currency into legitimate bank notes, payable in gold on demand. Further, that to obtain the requisite funds to effect this, apart from or in addition to the ordinary subscriptions to the loan, it is disposed to treat with capitalist companies or banks, on the basis of granting to them the right of emission, proportioned to the amount of public funds they may take and hold as part guarantee of such emission, and in relation to the other guarantees which they present for the public security. It will appear therefore that the currency question wants but one thing to its definite solution, the one thing which our Government or legislators hesitate to give in to: they want to 'eat the pie and still have it.' The Provincial Bank wish to make the 'respondee' of the 'Moneda Corriente' converted into bank notes, payable in gold on demand, and at the same time to retain the bank as a Government institution, which, as all the 'financiers' know, lacks the essential quality of 'direct individual responsibility'—the soul of credit.
The bank is looked on in Government circles as a means of getting at

finds whenever the Government wants them. This is the undisputed fact, and this it is which constitutes the sword of Damocles suspended over the heads of the commercial and industrial communities, and which is unquestionably the greatest weakener of state and general credit.

The transformation of the paper currency into bank notes cannot by any possibility be made perfect, unless the bank itself, the 'responde', is constituted an independent institution, and its proprietors directly and individually responsible.

Owing to old habits of thought and deleterious practices in finance, this is a difficult pill for the governing circle to swallow; but there nevertheless is involved in it the only radical cure for our chronic evil.

I have demonstrated incontrovertibly in my writings the fact, that Governments not being stable in their essence, cannot help but give instability to any and all monetary institutions or 'mediums', with which they are in direct connexion, and it must necessarily be always more difficult for Governments to get money legitimately so long as they hold avowedly the power, thereby asserting the intention, occasion presenting, to get it irregularly, to the prejudice of the monetary system and the interests of commerce and industry.

The ever-ready answer to these propositions is, that a legislative enactment says, 'no more emissions,' as though legislative enactments were immutable. Such an answer, of course, appears preposterous to business men, and gives at once an impression of want of good faith towards the public to all practical minds.

Our Government does not see, or does not desire to see, these truths, or possibly public opinion, the opinion of those whom the matter most affects, does not reach the Government in the form which should or would convince.

I write with a knowledge of the opinions of commercial and financial circles, and likewise, I believe, with a fair estimate of the views and ideas entertained in Government circles, and I indicate, I think fairly, the points of difference, and venture to say that our talented Finance Minister would manifestly in contact with the opinions of commercial and financial men of standing of the several principal nationalities, as finance and commerce are essentially cosmopolitan, and I do not hesitate to say that the Minister will find the soundest opinions among those who are most interested in stability.

I remain, &c.,

TRADE.

PORT CLEARANCE.

We now publish the British Minister's letter to Dr. Elizalde on the state of the port:

British Legation, Feb. 9, 1867.

I feel well assured from my knowledge of the views and sentiments of the Government, of your Excellency's co-operation in requesting their immediate notice to a subject of such deep importance to the best interest of the Republic, as connected with foreign commerce, to ensure a remedy.

It is one which so seriously affects British trade, by the dangers to which not only vessels, but the lives of H.M. subjects are exposed in the very haven where security should be enjoyed, that I do not doubt your Excellency and the Government will excuse the urgency of my language in bringing the matter before you.

I avail, &c., &c.

(Signed) G. BUCKLEY MATHEW.

DEBATING AND LITERARY SOCIETY.

To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,

The advertisement published yesterday under this heading calling for a general meeting to carry out the idea of forming a Debating and Literary Society will, I hope, convince the public that the fears of your correspondent Rex, as regards the supposed exclusiveness of the promoters of this scheme, are unfounded.

I will not here enter into a discussion of the merits of such a society, as there will be plenty of opportunity of doing so at the meeting on Friday, which we hope to see numerously attended.

As much will depend upon the proceedings of Friday evening it is to be hoped that all who are interested in the formation of this, the only English society in Buenos Ayres affording intellectual relaxation to its members, will come forward numerously and at once put the matter on a firm footing.

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours, &c.,

Sec. of the Provisional Committee.

WOOL-GROWING IN THE PROVINCE OF PARANA.

Rio de Janeiro, March 4, 1867.

Sir—Being aware of the interest you take in the future welfare of this country, and particularly, that of the Province of Parana, I beg to hand you herewith a copy of my journal wherein you will find the particulars of my journey to the Campos Geraes and my ideas respecting "sheep-farming", if generally introduced on those lands, and to which I beg to add the following remarks.

To a person having some little knowledge of sheep, and sheep-farming, or visiting the Campos Geraes he cannot but be at once impressed, as to the great advantages which might be obtained from the introduction, in large quantities, of sheep to those camps.

It, naturally stands to reason, where lands are so well manured good pasture must form; this "gramilla," known here as "grama," I saw on the lands of Concheiro Marcondes, and I am perfectly convinced, that the longer his sheep are allowed to remain on one spot, that the same result will be obtained as in Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo.

I have mentioned these facts because Concheiro Marcondes is at present the largest sheep-farmer in the Province, and doing his utmost to encourage sheep-farming he has already obtained from his Government an exemption of duties, on the import of sheep, and export of wool, for the term of ten years, and it is a great pity, with these boons, that such a country should be neglected, where a capital might be so well invested.

All the lands of Alegrate, Palmeira, Campo Largo, Ponto Grosso, Castro &c. &c. which I visited, are well adapted for sheep-farming, and give advantages not to be had either in Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, and I have since been informed that the camps of Palmas, and Gurupaava are even superior to the above mentioned. One great advantage these Camps have over those of Buenos Ayres, and that is they are well wooded, and instead of shepherds living in miserable ranchos, with thatched roofs, here he can have a comfortable house, with boarded floors, and shingle roof, and this even for a less cost than one of mud.

The scarcity of wool in the Southern Camps, is certainly a great drawback to sheep-farmers, their "corrales" or sheep pens made from American pine, cost them a large sum of money; then they are often reduced to the necessity of using dried cow, and sheep dung for fuel, and if a poor man wants to fence in a small piece of land for cultivating purposes, he finds it costs him so much for wood that he gives up the idea, and instead of growing potatoes, beans, and other vegetables, he has to content himself with hard biscuit, and live without vegetable food.

But how different in the Campos Geraes, a man has his house well shrouded with a strong pine fence, he has another enclosure, and generally a large one, wherein he grows vegetables of all kinds, tobacco, and perhaps cotton, all these he can plant with security, and generally gets a good crop; his chickens may perhaps now and then intrude, but there is a remedy at hand, and you may often see a thick row of canes planted inside the fence to prevent any such intrusion; he has besides his garden a few cows, and these few cows, are turned to advantage as very seldom a day passes without their being milked, the consequence is, he always has plenty of milk, and generally a cheese or two in his house.

Another advantage the sheep farmer has, and perhaps the greatest of all, is that he is safe from those political disturbances, so frequent, and only too well known in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo—there is no fear of soldiers eating up his sheep by hundreds, his horses are his own, and not "articles of war;" surely these reasons alone are enough to satisfy the most incredulous of their value, and importance. I should not wish to have it supposed, that the Camps themselves are to be compared with those of Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, as I am quite aware of their great superiority, but as I said before that in the course of time, and by the introduction of sheep, they would improve and there is no reason why they should not become after a time equal to the Southern Camps.

The only drawbacks which I see at present to the advancement of the Province, are from want of roads, and the mode of conveyance in consequence; after leaving Curitiba it is true you have the open camp to travel through, but still there are places, where I am convinced no cart could pass as things exist at present and it is on this account all transport has to be performed by mules, which is slow, and naturally expensive, besides running a great risk in some seasons of getting your bales soaked, and in the case of wool, this would indeed be a drawback.

C. W. B.

ON CHANGE.

Table with columns: Fixed price of Ounces, Do Sovereigns, Do Pitancas, National Bonds.

Although there was very little business done on Change to-day, the Bond market showed an unexpected improvement.

Mr. William Cooper, is requested to call at 200 Calle Rivadavia, where he will hear of something interesting to him.

Benjamin Nasar & Co., Importers and Commission merchants—Receive orders for United States for any class of Goods; 60 & 64 Calle San Martin.

Temperance Address. A public meeting of the Buenos Ayres Temperance Society will be held at the American Church on the evening of Thursday next at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Important to Ladies and Gentlemen and the Trade. Just arrived from a choice Selection of Fancy Articles suitable for Presents, &c., comprising Ladies' Combinations, most tastefully furnished and of great variety.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO. Oriental steamer "El Oriental," on Thursday, at 9 p.m., for Montevideo.

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

HILLNER Y BOJAS. 18. — CALLE DE LA VICTORIA. 18. — FRENTE AL PASADIZO.

A Letter. For Mr. Robert Murray at 24 Calle Reconquista.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE. P.O. BOX 215.

Notice. The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has given full power to Mr. P. de la Plata to act as Agent for the British Medical and General Insurance Association.

Paul Frugoni, Sworn Translator and Public Translator. Office, 16 Calle Victoria.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. is happy to announce that the steamer "Hercules" will sail for Montevideo on the 10th of March.

For Sale. A Piano, nearly new, French make. For further particulars apply at the Hotel Europa, Calle 26 de Mayo.

Bate & Livingston. Importers and Commission merchants—Receive orders for United States for any class of Goods; 60 & 64 Calle San Martin.

Mr. William Cooper, is requested to call at 200 Calle Rivadavia, where he will hear of something interesting to him.

Benjamin Nasar & Co., Importers and Commission merchants—Receive orders for United States for any class of Goods; 60 & 64 Calle San Martin.

Successors to Meeks & Kelsey. ESTANCIA DEL ESPARTILLAR.

Photographic Gallery. 74-CALLE BELGRANO-74.

Successors to Meeks & Kelsey. ESTANCIA DEL ESPARTILLAR.

Photographic Gallery. 74-CALLE BELGRANO-74.

Successors to Meeks & Kelsey. ESTANCIA DEL ESPARTILLAR.

Photographic Gallery. 74-CALLE BELGRANO-74.

Successors to Meeks & Kelsey. ESTANCIA DEL ESPARTILLAR.

Photographic Gallery. 74-CALLE BELGRANO-74.

Successors to Meeks & Kelsey. ESTANCIA DEL ESPARTILLAR.

Photographic Gallery. 74-CALLE BELGRANO-74.

Successors to Meeks & Kelsey. ESTANCIA DEL ESPARTILLAR.

Photographic Gallery. 74-CALLE BELGRANO-74.

Successors to Meeks & Kelsey. ESTANCIA DEL ESPARTILLAR.

Photographic Gallery. 74-CALLE BELGRANO-74.

Successors to Meeks & Kelsey. ESTANCIA DEL ESPARTILLAR.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De la preciosa propiedad situada en el Sr. D. José M. Suarez, situada en la calle larga de Barracas, al pie de la Barranca de Balencay y frente a la de los Sres. Cambaceres, dividida en lotes.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartensen & hijos, calle de San Martin No. 154, de artículos navales.

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.

For SALTO and all the intermediate Ports, the English steamer Rio Parana, Will leave on Thursdays at 9 a.m. returning on Mondays.

FOR MERCEDES Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana to be transported to the steamer Matorras on Monday.

FOR GUALEBUQUEN Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana on Thursday to be transported to the steamer Guazu at 2 p.m.

For PARANA and SANTA FE, the steamer Tala, Will leave on Sundays at 9.30 a.m. returning on Fridays.

FOR GALEGATY Passengers will embark in the Tala on Sunday to be transported to the steamer Dolomitica returning on Mondays.

For PARANA and SANTA FE, the steamer Ybicuy, Will leave on Tuesdays at 9.45 a.m., returning on Sundays.

FOR CORRIENTES and the intermediate Ports, the steamer Esmeralda and Espigador, Will leave alternately at 10 a.m. on Thursdays returning on Mondays.

For CORRIENTES and the intermediate Ports, the steamer Ciste, Will leave on _____ at 10 a.m.

For all particulars as to freight and passage money apply at the agency of G. Matti and Co. 30 Cangallo.

N. B.—The public is reminded that those paying in paper money are charged 4 rls. m.p.c. per patacon, over the cash price, on account of the fluctuating state of the market.

No patacon taken on the day of sailing. 118 | xp F25.

Select Catholic Books. Cardinal Wiseman's Religious and Social Position of Catholics, Sermons on our Lord and the Blessed Virgin Mary, Sermons on Moral Subjects, Recollections of the Last Four Popes, Lectures on Blessed Eucharist, Life of Christ, Life of Blessed Virginia Mary, Prayers, Prayers with the Saints, Fabiola, a Tale of the Catacombs.

A large assortment Catholic Prayer Books, Lives of the Saints, 51 each, Catholic Divinity, Christian Brochures, Sermons, Books, etc. MACKENZIE BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN, 102 | xp d.w.m.17

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

Stewards—C. Binns, Carlos Grognet, W. Kinnis, Frank Goodrich, Charles Talbot, H. A. Seymour, E. Tietjen, S. Harbuzca, A. Zabele, H. A. Seymour, E. Tietjen, Judge—Robert Ogilvie, Starter—W. Wheatley, Sec. & Treasurer—J. S. Cunningham.

First Race. 1 o'clock P. M. A flat Race. Entrance 105 lbs. each with 1005 added. Weight 10 stones 7 lbs. oath. The winner to pay 250 to the Fund. 10 squares.

Second Race. 1 30 P. M. The Santa-Fé Steeplechase. Entrance 105 lbs. each with 2005 added. Weight 12st each. The winner to pay 400 to the Fund. 20 squares.

Third Race. 2 P. M. The Rosario stakes. A flat race. Entrance 205 each with 3005 added. Weight 11st 7 lb. each. The winner to pay 605 to the fund, the second to pay 200. 20 squares.

Fourth Race. 2 30 P. M. A Steeplechase. Entrance 105 each with 1005 added. Weight 11st. The winner to pay 25 to the fund, the second to pay 15. 15 squares.

Every race to be ridden by Gentlemen riders, as qualified by the Stewards. All disputes to be referred to the Stewards, whose decision will be final in every case. Jockeys are obliged to ride in Top boots, White breeches, silk jacket & cap.

Entries to be made in writing addressed to the Secretary of the 'Santa-Fé Racing Club' at Messrs. Baker & Tompkinson, calle Adunara—Rosario, enclosing the entrance money and giving full particulars of the color & marks of the horses as well as the colors of the riders; on or before 8 o'clock P. M. of the 1st of March next.

Unless three horses start no added money will be given in any of the above races. N. B.—Newmarket rules strictly adhered to. The Central Argentine Railway Co. will run a special train to the Race Course, leaving Rosario at 11 A. M. Rosario, 21st January 1867.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU & CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and most prudent principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867. P. P. MAU & CO. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS. First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from twenty-five dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upward.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.c) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

VESSELS LOADING IN PORT BY L. SAGROY AND LENNUYEU, SHIP BROKERS, 47-CALLE CANGALLO-47.

HAVRE. ALBERT—French barque, 6/6 A.I.I., 330 tons, Captain Leveque; Consignees Messrs. L. Sagroy & Lennuyeu.

AFRICAINE—French ship, 6/6 L.I.I., 385 tons, Captain Heli; Consignees Messrs. Bonnamisson & Heydecke.

FENELON—French ship, 3/3 L.I.I., 1081 tons, Captain Goussanne; Consignees Mr. Cabiran, video and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

SAIGON—French barque, 3/3 L.I.I., 349 tons, Capt Girardou; Consignees Messrs. Bonnamisson & Heydecke.

CASIMIR—French barque, 3/3 L.I.I., 426 tons, Captain R. Marchet; Consignee Mr. C. Desmoulin.

RENE D'ANOU—French ship, 1.0 C. I. O., 484 tons, Captain Bethune; Consignees Messrs. C. Andrieu & Co.

THESE—French barque, 3/3 L.I.I., 321 tons, Captain Aiguesvives; Consignees Messrs. L. Sagroy & Lennuyeu.

FAOUIS—French ship, 3/3 L.I.I., 511 tons, Captain Venaud; Consignees Messrs. P. Ladvocat & Co.

ST. JEAN—French barque, 3/3 L.I.I., 360 tons, Captain Noy; Consignees Messrs. P. Ladvocat & Co.

AMELIE—French barque, 3/3 A.I.I., 243 tons, Captain Puchen; Consignees Messrs. Etchebarne Bros.

JEAN ANDRIE—French barque, 3/3 L.I.I., 352 tons, Captain Vallon; Consignees Messrs. Sagroy & Lennuyeu.

FULES—French barque, 6/6 L.I.I., 366 tons, Captain Berrant; Consignees Messrs. Bonnamisson & Heydecke.

MALDOR—French ship, 3/3 L.I.I., 690 tons, Captain Tuil; Consignees Messrs. Bonnamisson & Heydecke.

LA FOI—French ship, 3/3 L.I.I., 516 tons, Captain Le Pellicier; Consignees Messrs. L. Sagroy & Lennuyeu.

Saddles and Harness. GEORGE SMITH, 151-STRAND, LONDON-151, Next Door to Somerset House, London, England.

Manufactures every description of Saddles and Harness, etc., etc., suitable for all parts of South America, of the Best Quality, and at very Moderate Charges.

All Sorts of Spanish and Mexican Bits, Spurs, Bridle and Spur Furniture. 26p | 1p | 1/20

BY ROYAL COMMAND STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, 7, GRAFTON WORKS, BIRKINGHAM. Respectfully directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions.

They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World. Wholesale at the Works, Grafton Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91 John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. 62p, 1p, 1/4d

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESEA. Is the great Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections.

It is the Physician's cure for COLIC. RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of Fever and Febrile Irritability of Stomach.

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and sure Medicine for Infants, Children, Old People, and the sick of the Hospital, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and indigestion, and when taken with the addition of Lemon Juice, it is a most valuable Remedy.

A Delightful Effervescent Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., CHEMISTS, LONDON.

Agent at Buenos Ayres W. CHANWELL, 74-CALLE BELGRANO-74.

Any one can use them. A basin of water in all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c. in ten minutes.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve Colors, Price 1/2d, 3/4d, 1s, and 1s 1/2d. These Dyes will also be found useful for dyeing Colours to Feathers, Fibras, Grasses, Seaweeds, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow, Shavings, Paper, &c.

Tinting Photographs and for Bleaching. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World. Wholesale Depot—118, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON. Agents—Liberal Discount to Dealers.

Protection from Fire. PRIZE MEDAL, 1852. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, WAX TIGHT, AND CIGAR LIGHTERS.

THE PATENT SAFETY MATCH OFFICE. The Patent Safety Match office has obtained a Gold Medal at the London Exhibition 1851, and a Silver Medal at the London Exhibition 1853.

THE PATENT SAFETY MATCH OFFICE. The Patent Safety Match office has obtained a Gold Medal at the London Exhibition 1851, and a Silver Medal at the London Exhibition 1853.

THE PATENT SAFETY MATCH OFFICE. The Patent Safety Match office has obtained a Gold Medal at the London Exhibition 1851, and a Silver Medal at the London Exhibition 1853.

THE PATENT SAFETY MATCH OFFICE. The Patent Safety Match office has obtained a Gold Medal at the London Exhibition 1851, and a Silver Medal at the London Exhibition 1853.

THE PATENT SAFETY MATCH OFFICE. The Patent Safety Match office has obtained a Gold Medal at the London Exhibition 1851, and a Silver Medal at the London Exhibition 1853.

THE PATENT SAFETY MATCH OFFICE. The Patent Safety Match office has obtained a Gold Medal at the London Exhibition 1851, and a Silver Medal at the London Exhibition 1853.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. In Largo 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.

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.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN OSTEO OILON. PATENT MARCH 1st, 1862. Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible roots, entirely dispensing with the use of the iron or metal fastenings, and especially adapted for use in warm climates.

MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR. Prensas con privilegio de Adams, Prensas de Washington y de Smith, MAQUINAS DE DAR TINTA, &c.

DRUGS, &c. Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Dysenteric, Dye Goods, Colours, Chemicals, Offsets, Stationery, Veterinary Remedies, Photographic Sundries.