

TEATRO COLON

OPERA ITALIANA.

11^a Funcion del ultimo abono
El Viernes 22 del corriente.

Segunda representacion de la—

NUEVA OPERA

COMICA Y MAGICA

CLESPINO Y LA COMADRE.

A las 8 y 1/2.

N. B.—Los Libretos de la opera se venden en la Boleteria del teatro.

Bass Ale,

ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE.

THE CASINO.

ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA.

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, 1877. 158 | 1p.74

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.

"All hail and doom, all evil non andum diem."

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

THE THEORY OF PROBABILITIES.

About half a century ago a very learned French writer astonished the world by reducing probabilities to theory, and in a measure disproving the existence of chance. The book went through one or two editions, but we doubt if it ever reached South America; and yet we sadly want such a work in the River Plate, where we live as it were in the very atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty.

One of the nicest studies of the day is a computation of Argentine chances. Political questions are with us a sort of hap-hazard game—we rattle away the box, throw the dice, and await the result. In no country in the world is there more pitch-and-toss business going on in State matters than in Buenos Ayres. Probabilities are rarely weighed. Most of our public men are children of luck; they repose entire confidence in always turning up the trump card. And all this is attributable to the want of methodised information upon contingencies.

Last year, in an article entitled "Argentine Delusions," we proved to the satisfaction of most of our readers that every prediction respecting the Paraguayan war and the state of the money market proved to be false and incorrect. We now attempt to show that as Argentine affairs have hitherto been obedient to fixed, but over-looked, rules and principles, there is no reason to discard the theory of probabilities.

The country is this moment convulsed with civil strife, and harassed with a foreign war. Scarce a man in Buenos Ayres knows what will be the upshot of the Paraguayan war; and as for the rebels, opinion is so divided, owing to interest and party feeling, that calm judgment is out of the question. But the probability of an event is not a quality of the event itself, but an impression of the mind depending upon our state of knowledge with regard to the causes of the event. And it must be obvious to all that if the results of observation be near to each other, the tendency to error is small.

As regards the Paraguayan war, we care nothing whatsoever about the relative positions of Casias and Lopez at Tuyuti; they may have more or less men, badly equipped and armed. But the result of the struggle has to be grasped at. We know pretty well the relative resources of the two countries; we have had two years' experience of the fight, and we neither extol the Brazilians nor abuse the Paraguayans. Given the great resources of Brazil, and even the presumed exhaustion of Paraguay, every one will at once say that Paraguay must within a month or two succumb. But according to our theory of probabilities the reverse is more likely to happen, and the war will conclude with what is termed a "no posse-letis" treaty. We have not time nor space now to enumerate all the probabilities, but we judge the future by the past, and obey the law of fact.

This law establishes that the average is strictly the most probable result, and we adopt the method of averaging as universally used, which generally gives cozeness.

The rebellion in the Interior, when tried by the theory of probabilities,

is a less profound, but far more troublesome question; first, because of its short duration, and secondly, on account of the deficient data we have respecting the rebels. If we were to judge this question by a percentage rule, we should probably dislike to digest the result. But the country is on the high road to improvement, the elements of disorder are diminishing, and as the theory of probabilities draws a very wide distinction between observations which have been made and those to be made, positive and negative errors are not equally likely. The grand difficulty which we encounter is to draw a distinction between the correctness and incorrectness of the hypothesis assumed. Guided by the statement of Englishmen who have recently arrived from San Juan, and also the correspondence in the papers, the theory of probabilities at once draws favorable inferences; but the credibility of these assertions is not above question. We therefore grope in the dark, our judgment is unassisted, and we are called on to form conclusions without even the possibility of methodising chances. Yet we should say the probabilities are, taken on a broad open base, that these troubles will subside when the causes which led to them are removed. The peculiar nature of the country is the chief support the rebels have. Strict investigation, we believe, would play sad havoc in the rumored strength of Videla, who, like many others, persists in kicking the foot-ball the wrong way. He will soon discover his error.

THE URUGUAY'S MAILS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday we received from Montevideo, thanks to the kindness of Capt. Smith, the following papers:—

The Times, Feb. 12 (two copies); Daily Courier, 12th; Morning Star, 12th; Pall Mall Gazette, 11th; Public Opinion, 9th; and Saturday Review, 9th.

These papers bring a great deal of news. In Liverpool there has been a terrible row, caused by a number of overworked clerks, who insisted upon the early closing movement; they attacked a large retail establishment. The matter caused great attention. A grand Reform demonstration had taken place at the Agricultural Hall, and Parliament had also taken up the question. New gold fields of immense extent had been discovered in Australia. The Fenian movement, aided by mobs from the large towns, was creating anxiety. We cut the following from the Liverpool Courier:—

We have often mentioned the particular feelings which were entertained by large numbers of those in Liverpool who were favorable to the "Irish rebellion" with which we have been so long threatened. Of late the prominent observation has been in denunciation of the great Head Centre Stephens, and only the other day we were assured that the Fenian movement had collapsed entirely. Now, however, we are told that it is cropping up at our own doors; and strange to say, the news comes from London.

A little information we have certainly received, but it is not at all satisfactory. Suspicion is, we are told, was aroused early yesterday morning by batches of 50 and 60 men crossing over from Liverpool in the ferry-boat to Birkenhead, thence by the train to Chester. Major Greig, the head-constable, received, we hear, an anonymous communication early yesterday morning, to the effect that the Fenians would, marching under their well-known flag, proceed to Chester that day, sack the castle, and carry off the arms and ammunition stored there.

Having secured the available armaments of Chester Castle, these Fenians were, it has been said, to march back to Birkenhead, then to cross over to Liverpool, where they would be joined by a great many adherents; and having secured this town, a favourable opportunity would arise for proceeding to the Emerald Island.

London, Monday afternoon.

The demand for discount at the Bank to-day has been limited, though somewhat greater than that of Saturday. In the open market there are but few bills offered, and the rates in no case exceed 2½ to 2¾ per cent. The joint-stock banks are working uniformly at 2½ per cent., but with a very small amount of business. On the Stock Exchange money is a little scarce, and the rate for short loans averages about 2½ per cent.

English Government Securities are in fair demand, but there is no change from Saturday's closing prices. The market is, however, very firm and the tendency of prices will probably be upwards.

The Foreign Stock Market opened very favorably, but as the day went on a reaction set in, and the market closed with a decline in Mexican, Turkish, and Spanish Passives. The scrip of the New Chilean Loan has again declined, but Russian scrip is very strong.

Railway shares are flat, with a general tendency to decline, chiefly in consequence of the increased number of speculative sales, and of certain very unfavorable rumours which have gained currency with respect to the approaching dividends on the Great

Western and South Eastern &c. It is extremely probable that the rumours are utterly without foundation, but their effect on the market is most depressing. On Great Western Stock the fall is no less than 1½ per cent., on Great Eastern and South Eastern ¾, and Metropolitan ½.

Bank shares in request, but without change in quotations. Miscellaneous Securities are heavy, with a very restricted market. Finance and credit shares are neglected, with very little change to report.

The half-monthly settlement in shares and Foreign Stocks begins tomorrow (continuation day), and ends on Thursday next.

The new Danubian Loan for about £1,250,000 is likely to be introduced by Messrs. Oppenheim before very long.

Messrs. Travers and Son report that there is little business doing in any of the produce markets, and hardly any change to report from last week. Coffee is steady, but many buyers are awaiting the result of the Dutch Company's sale on Wednesday next. Tea is firm, although transactions are very limited. The sugar market is quiet, but there is no change in price.

Rice and tallow are slightly cheaper, and the provision market is depressed. Cotton is dull, and wheat scarcely maintains the rates of last week.

During the latter part of last week very painful rumours were extensively circulated that one of the North German Lloyd's steamers had foundered, with upwards of 300 lives. She was one of the fine line of steamers running between the continent and the United States. It appears, however, that the report was without foundation, as she arrived (all safe) at Southampton. The report gained credence in consequence of a steamer which was seen to founder off St. Ives on Wednesday afternoon corresponding to the Bremen. It has since been ascertained that the steamer that was seen to go down was the screw-steamer Fanny Lambert, of London, which left Cardiff on the 5th inst., for Dieppe, with a cargo of coals. The weather during the whole of the time is described as fearful, with terrific gusts of wind. The steamer was seen to contend successfully till she was off St. Ives, when she foundered almost instantaneously. A seaman, supposed to be the mate, was washed ashore, secured to a life-buoy marked Fanny Lambert, of London. A boat and a large quantity of wreckage are all that can be seen of this steamer. The steamer Bremen reports that during her voyage she spoke the Bavaria, with loss of rudder and otherwise disabled. The Lords of the Admiralty have sent several steamers out to search for her, and render all possible assistance, as she has a large number of passengers on board.

Chester, Monday, 9 p.m.

Ever since noon to-day several hundred young men of from 18 to 25 years old, apparently of the labouring and operative class, have been plying into this city, and have repaired to various parts of the town.

The number is variously estimated at from 500 to 800.

From our correspondent we learn that no definite information is given by any of them; but it is certain that in their spontaneous arrival from Liverpool, Preston, Manchester, Halifax, and other surrounding towns, a premeditated action of some kind must be in view.

A magistrates' meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held at 8 o'clock, and, owing to the crowded state of the streets, and the uncertain cause of this extraordinary gathering, they intend sitting all night, to meet any emergency.

Special constables have been enrolled, and are parading the city.

The Volunteers and police are also at head-quarters, ready for immediate action.

Jewellers have received a hint to close their shops early, which most of them have done.

The general impression is that it is a Fenian gathering, with intention to seize the arms stored at Chester Castle. The city is in considerable anxiety. A company of soldiers arrived from Manchester at noon.

Liverpool, Monday, Midnight.

This afternoon a rumour reached Liverpool that symptoms of Fenian disturbances existed at Chester, but no credit was given to the report. It appears, however, that this morning from 50 to 60 men were noticed departing by the railway boat for Chester. Major Greig, our head constable, immediately telegraphed the fact to Chester, and took precautions to prevent disturbances in Liverpool.

In the course of the morning a large body of ruffians made their appearance in Chester. The city police were at once armed, and the Regulars and Volunteers were ordered to assemble

THE STANDARD

In the Castle, an attack being apprehended.

The Mayor of Chester and the chief constable, it is said, endeavoured to ascertain from the strangers on their arrival at the Chester station what their business was; but could obtain no information.

Mr. Binzer, the superintendent of the station, at once made arrangements to pull up the rails at points on the Birkenhead line if necessary.

At 11 o'clock two companies of the 54th Regiment and the Volunteers mustered in the Castle, and the latter were informed that they would be armed if the necessity arose. About 1 o'clock another company of the 54th arrived from Manchester.

The jewellers' and other shops were closed, and special constables paraded the streets.

A telegram from Chester, dated 9 p.m., states that the number of ruffians who arrived during the day from Liverpool, Preston, &c., was about 800.

It is rumoured that a gunboat has left the Mersey for Holyhead.

Tuesday, 3 a.m.

There is nothing additional from Chester.

In Liverpool there is no symptom of disturbance, but a large force of police is kept in readiness for an emergency.

From 9 o'clock last night a special train was kept in readiness at the Euston-square terminus of the London and North-Western Railway by order of the Quartermaster-General, and at half-past 2 this morning the 1st battalion of Scots Fusiliers, under the command of Captain Phipps, left for Chester. The troops, 500 in number, were marched from the St. George's Barracks, the special train conveying them consisting of 27 carriages.

THE RESOLUTIONS UPON REFORM.

The following is a copy of the resolutions to be moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Committee of the whole House, on Monday, February 25th:—

The House having, in the last session of Parliament, assented to the second reading of a bill entitled, "A Bill to extend the right of voting at Elections of Members of Parliament in England and Wales," is of opinion:—

1. That the number of electors for counties and boroughs in England and Wales ought to be increased.

2. That such increase may best be effected by both reducing the value of the qualifying tenement in counties and boroughs, and by adding other franchises not dependent on such value.

3. That while it is desirable that a more direct representation should be given to the labouring class, it is contrary to the Constitution of this realm to give to any one class or interest a predominant power over the rest of the community.

4. That the occupation franchise in counties and boroughs shall be based upon the principle of rating.

5. That the principle of plurality of votes, if adopted by Parliament, would facilitate the settlement of the borough franchise on an extensive basis.

6. That it is expedient to revise the distribution of seats.

7. That in such revision it is not expedient that any borough now represented in Parliament should be wholly disfranchised.

Four reports were laid before the Chamber by the Government, including one relative to the Treaty of Peace with Austria. Signor Micolet asked for the production of the treaty with Prussia, and other documents relating to recent events, stating that he considered them necessary for the discussion of the treaty with Austria. The Minister of Foreign Affairs declared, in reply, that those documents could not be made public, as they had not been published by the Prussian Government, and moreover, he considered that the adoption of such a course would be inexpedient.

It is stated that the Ministry have resigned. It is not known whether their resignation has been accepted. A Council of Ministers is to be held to-night.

FRANCE.

The Bourse continues very firm. Rentes closed at 68f. 77c., or 40c. higher than on Saturday.

PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.

It is asserted that the Prussian troops will only evacuate Dresden when Prussia's authority to regulate the movements of all the Federal military forces shall have received indubitable and unconditional recognition.

The betrothal of the Princess Mary of Hohenzollern with the Count of Flanders will be celebrated in Berlin in May next—probably on the 1st of that month.

SOUTH GERMANY.

Stuttgart.—The Military Conference of delegates from the States of South Germany has agreed to adopt the Prussian military system, with the sole difference that the length of the periodical attendance at drill for the Landwehr will be shorter.

HUNGARY.

Pesth.—It is said that M. Stephen Grove will be appointed Hungarian Minister of Commerce, instead of M. Lomsich.

Revolutionary pamphlets are circulating here, but they have produced no effect upon the inhabitants.

BELGIUM.

The Dutch Government is said to have declared its readiness to give every facility to the three engineers appointed by England, France, and Prussia to carry on separately their investigation with reference to the question of the barring of the Scheldt.

TURKEY.

Telegraphic advices from Constantinople of to-day's date state that a new Ministry has been formed, constituted as follows:—

Ali Pasha, Grand Vizier; Foad Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mehemet Raschdi Pasha, late Grand Vizier, Minister of War and Grand Master of the Artillery; and Kiamil Pasha, Minister of Justice.

THE CANDIAN INSURRECTION.

A telegram received here from Constantinople, dated yesterday, states that, according to news received in that city from Candia, another body of the insurgents had capitulated to the Turkish troops, asking to be sent back to Greece. The same telegram states that Coronos and Zumbukinis were almost entirely deserted.

Another telegram, received from Athens, dated the 9th inst., gives a different account of the state of the insurrection in Candia, and asserts that Mustafa Pasha, on his return from Cana, was attacked and defeated by the Sphakiotas, in the Pass between Nipro and Askifo. It is further asserted on Greek authority that the insurgents have been victorious at Dilissi, Prasnero, and Anoghia.

These days a trouble like this will come, and, before it can be remedied, will bring the whole paper fabric tumbling about our ears, causing losses and misfortunes that years cannot cure.

Wall street speculations was illustrated a few days ago by the sudden disappearance of a broker who had managed to overdraw his account to the extent of 250,000 dols. The bank president, who allowed the checks of this Mr. Meyer to be certified, was very naturally overwhelmed at the disaster he had brought upon the institution with which he was connected; and on the morning of the day that the deficit became public, died of a stroke of apoplexy, his friends said; others insisted that some more active agent than grief caused the catastrophe. The defaulting broker has been expelled from the board, of which he was a member.

The Senate during all the past week has worked with great diligence at the Tariff, and having got through with the Bill in committee of the whole House, and reported it back to the Senate proper and various amendments, it is probable that the final vote upon its passage will be taken during the early part of this week. I have already mentioned that this Bill makes a general and large increase in almost all the duties on foreign imports, and that as it now stands, it contains the highest rates of duty proposed either by Mr. Wells or by the House Bill. Being in the nature of an amendment to the latter, when it passes the Senate, it will go back to the House for concurrence, but the members of that body being in favor of high duties, there is no doubt of its passage through Congress, in ample time to allow of its going into effect, should the President sign it, by the 1st of April, the date provided for in the Bill itself.

(PER ATLANTIC CABLE.)

New York, Feb. 11. Gold, 137½. Exchange, 108½. Five-Twenty United States' Bonds, 108½. Illinois Central, 114½; Erie, 58½. Cotton, 33c. Petroleum, 18½c.

The Bill for the admission of Nebraska in Congress as a State of the Union has been passed by the Senate over the President's Veto.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

DISCOVERY OF MORE GOLD FIELDS.

FINDING OF LEICHAERT'S REMAINS.

A new gold field of great extent had been discovered at the Weddin Mountains, about 280 miles from Sidney. The Government officials report that the new gold field will give employment to a large number for three or four years. Sinking is about 50 feet through hard soil, and the holes bottomed are yielding an average of five grains per dish. About 8,000 miners were at the last accounts already at work. The Legislature had sanctioned a proposal made by the Government to deduct one-twelfth from the salaries of all the civil servants.

Traces of the unfortunate explorer Leichardt have been found on the Gulf of Carpentaria, and a portion of a skull was discovered close to a tree, into which had been cut deeply the name of the long-lost Leichardt. A.M.S. Salamander has discovered several fine harbours on the northern coast. Cotton and sugar planting was being carried on more extensively this season than ever before.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'CIENE.'

RETURN OF CAPT. WATSON.

Yesterday the regular mail steamer 'Ciene' arrived from Corrientes bringing back Capt. Watson of H. M.'s Legation, and some news of importance. It was rumoured in Corrientes that General Osorio had crossed the Uruguay on the 13th inst., and is now marching through the Misiones, which is at the least a three weeks' road.

Private letters from Corrientes have been received by an English merchant which state that every one in Corrientes is in the most depressed mood, owing to the very prevalent opinion that if peace is not already made it will be concluded in a few days, and orders have been sent down by all the dealers and merchants to suspend all shipments until further notice.

The Brazilian troops have been seven months without pay, but now they are being paid to the 1st March. It is calculated that there is in Sorocaba and Brazilian gold \$600,000,000, equal to say three millions of paracons, which will be shipped to Buenos Ayres immediately.

The night attacks continue, but amount to very little. The squadron in the same place. Curpaity blazes away now and then, but no renewal of the attack has been made. Enormous consignments of oranges have arrived at Humaita from the interior.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday we received our mails per steamer Uruguay. We have to thank Captain Smith for sending us our papers with such extreme dispatch; a Commander who is so attentive to the public deserves the best support. The news by this steamer is of a varied importance. By telegraph

we learn from New York that the Templar and Sherman from Buenos Ayres had arrived. The Kepler arrived in England on the 11th February. Buenos Ayres Bonds had improved one per cent, and River Plate Bank 2½ per share. Money continued so extremely abundant that some of the papers think that specie will find its way out of England to foreign parts, and yet the arrivals of specie by every steamer from abroad that entered England were over the average; to this the most astounding news of fresh gold discoveries in Australia had come to hand. Funds 91½ and Bank Stock at 253. Money on the Stock Exchange ruled at from 2 to 2½ per cent.

On Wednesday afternoon the River Plate rose to a great height, washing clear over the Boca railway, and the mud waves making a clean dash over the supposed coal mines in front of Mr. Fair's charming quinta, which is now offered for sale; the trains were of course stopped, but in the afternoon they commenced running between the yellow house and the Tres Esquinas.

In a place called the Huaco de los Sauces a poor man who had a green cart was found yesterday morning assassinated; it is supposed that he had been drinking, got into bad company, and for the few dollars on his person was waylaid and murdered; no trace whatever of the assassins.

We have received from Mr. Lachlan a long communication respecting Negretti and Rambouillet sheep, which for want of space we are obliged to hold over.

To-day we expect to hear from our brother editor, who writes from the perfumed drawing-rooms of General Urquiza's palace. The Standard is the only Buenos Ayres paper represented at the feast, so we expect it will be the only journal in this city that will have a full, true and perfect account of the 'Fete Champetre.'

The great security of anything like respectable dwelling houses is causing great attention; as yet people have not begun to come in from the country, nor have the Congress men with their families come down; yet nevertheless good houses are so scarce that rents are going up as fast as National Bonds; promises that last year could be had for \$1500 per month are to-day worth \$2,000, and even in some places \$2,500 is asked. If the winter comes in as wet as last year people not only must pay this enormous high rent, but also endure the horrors of a leaky roof. Last winter every house in Buenos Ayres leaked, in an age does not improve house property the nuisance will probably be greater this year.

Large sleeping umbrellas must be manufactured unless house owners are prepared to do away with so much the low flat, wooden roof, still in use in Buenos Ayres. Meanwhile there are hundreds who spend the day walking through the streets and calling upon every house where a piece of white paper is on the door. There are at least 500, more houses required for the population in this city.

The new Boca Road is now in the hands of nearly four hundred workmen, that flood on Wednesday night will probably be the water for a few days. The pavement already made is mysteriously and wonderfully made, and the right men seem to have got hold of the contract. The road will probably be finished much sooner than is generally expected.

Our colleague the Tribune at last attacks the Municipality, and with much reason; remarks that this worthy body, although two months in office, has as yet literally done nothing. We have translated our colleague's article. As yet nothing has been heard of the Salteña contingent, but it is presumed that they struck out across the Chaco, and will follow the mule path. They took all the provisions they could get on board the steamer, besides money, clothes, &c. Some parties think that they have crossed into Corrientes, and will march down to Parana, where they will take some schooner or sailing vessel. Meanwhile it is a very unpleasant circumstance, and calls for the most searching enquiry by the Minister of War. The statement of the Pueblo correspondent, which we published yesterday, throws the entire cause on the captain of the ship. His official account as yet had not been published.

The last we have of our travelling Governor is, that he was on the road to Las Flores. Our indefatigable agent and correspondent out there, 'Dick,' will doubtless send us a full and true account of the Governor's reception in that smiling country town.

Our remarks on the 'abrojo' nuisance have already attracted some attention, and we appeal for help from the Rural Society. A wealthy Scotch estanciaero called on us yesterday to say that the country Municipalities are the real parties to blame, and that if instead of squandering their funds in balls, dances, and 'tertulias,' they would hire men to cut down the 'abrojo' in and about the towns, they would better consult the public interest.

We are happy to say that the American Minister, General Asholtz, is fast recovering from the effects of the late accident; as yet, however, he is not able to leave his house.

We hear that it is probable our worthy Archbishop, Dr. Boscá, will shortly leave for Europe to attend a meeting of Bishops at Rome, on the eighteenth anniversary of St. Peter's.

News from the district of 9 de Julio, is of a most amusing character; a party writes that the judge substitute got fearfully drunk, pulled off his coat, drew his sword (what business have judges with swords) and in the open street called on the inhabitants to come on. We confess we can hardly credit all we hear about this business. It must have been a very novel sight.

The Italian gambol Regina, in Montevideo, fired a broadside at the clouds on Wednesday evening, in order, it is said, to destroy a sort of 'typhoon' or whirlwind which the quartermaster thought he saw approaching. The Orientals, of course, were astonished at the firing.

The steamer Libertad, which left here the other day for Montevideo, by order of the Minister of war, went down for a cargo of gun powder, a rather scarce article in town at present. The peace article in the Tribune yesterday, attracted much attention. It seems that the Allied Governments have determined to give the Marques of Caxias 15 days longer previous to any determination as to the American mediation.

The movements of President Mitre and Governor Flores are greatly watched by our political quidnuncs. It was rumored in town yesterday that President Mitre would shortly leave for headquarters at Tucumán, and Gen. Flores for Cerro Largo, but we believe these are mere bolas, and do not think it probable that the President will leave Buenos Ayres.

Governor Oroño of Santa Fé has subscribed for ten numbers of the Monthly Rural Magazine, a journal devoted to pastoral interests and highly deserving of support. Yesterday the funeral obsequies for the late Lieutenant O'Connor were celebrated. This unfortunate young man perished in the late collision in the river; he hung on to the chains of the steamer for a considerable time, until by sheer exhaustion he was obliged to give way and was drowned. poor fellow! He had served under old Admiral Brown, and bore a high character in the fleet.

deavor to show that the Municipality ought to do, as the scourge is, we may say, at our door, and the less may lost the better. We do not here mention the Board of Health, which properly ought to attend to the sanitary state of the city, as this body is a logghead with the Municipality, and cannot do what it would like in this respect—as when it has proposed certain sanitary measures, the Municipal Board has quietly let it know that there was also a 'Comisión de Higiene' belonging to it, whose duty it was to attend to those things. So that between the two Corporations, as is usually the case, nothing is done.

The Municipality, in one of its last sessions, had ordered that domiciliary visits should be made twice a week to all the houses in this city. This is a good measure, if properly managed; but the query is, will it be properly carried out? Two persons will be named for each 'manzana' (block). Let those nominated conscientiously fulfill their duty, and where they find an excessive number of persons living in a house, make a portion of them migrate; if the house be filthy, order it to be thoroughly cleansed, and if the tenant does not choose to do so, then have it cleaned out by order of the police, at the tenant's expense. We all remember that in the domiciliary visits made in 1858, during the yellow fever, as many as thirty Italians were found occupying one room, and that not very large. We do not doubt but that houses might to-day be found with over fifty tenants, and those not fifteen squares from the Plaza Victoria. But, although these domiciliary visits are very necessary, they are not sufficient to ward off the enemy. There are other causes which may open a loophole for it to enter and ravage the city.

The first one is the water, which the greater part of the 200,000 inhabitants of B. Ayres are obliged to make use of, and that through the 'laissez-aller' of the Municipality, which even gave a few months ago 'boletos' to some persons to take the water from any part of the bench they liked. The Corporation ought to prohibit altogether the purveying of water from the places where the watermen now supply themselves, and to force them to take it from beyond the Recoleta; whereas it is now taken from between the Gas-house and the Boca, just where the washerwomen wash the clothes of two hundred thousand people, and where the current of the Riachuelo mixes with that of the River Plate.

We advocate most strongly this prohibition, because we all know that impure water is one of the most potent causes of disease. It has often been said that the River Plate water is one of the purest and most wholesome waters in the world. Analytically, it is true, if taken from the outer roads; but practically, that used by the inhabitants of this city is a mixture almost fit to rival that of the Ganges, as the filthy water of the Riachuelo becomes mixed up with it, and the washerwomen patronise it, as we have before said. Therefore we strongly urge the Municipality to oblige the watermen to purvey themselves from beyond the Recoleta, and the nearer to Palermo the better.

The second and principal cause of the infection will be the Riachuelo, as we have already stated. It may be remembered that after the yellow fever had carried off hundreds of victims, the Municipality spoke about regulating the saladeros, and certain measures were even taken to counteract the putridity of the Riachuelo. But instead of doing what ought to have been done, projects, essays, and palliatives carried the day, until the autumnal rains came and cleared the river. Do we not now see every time there is a 'crescente' the Riachuelo filled with dead fish? Verily the Thames, about which so much was said a short time ago, is nearer compared to these waters, which might very aptly represent the ancient Styx. It is even worse than the Ganges, because fish do live in that river.

The cause of the putridity of the Riachuelo is the liquid thrown into it from the saladeros, although the owners of these establishments have repeatedly said that it is only the blood that infected the water, and they gave up throwing it in. But it is not only the blood that produces it, it is by the 'aguas de cola' which are emptied into it, that produces the decomposition which infests the atmosphere, and which every person has practical experience of when the current of wind crosses the Riachuelo in our direction. This 'agua de cola' contains gelatine, albumen, and other organic products, which by heat and moisture decompose, giving rise to sulphurated hydrogen, &c.

In 1860 it was proposed to have absorbent wells, and to have a canal which should carry off or absorb the residual waters of the saladeros; but the only thing allowed should be evaporation to dryness, the residue serving to make artificial guano. This last arrangement should only be allowed in case the saladeros are not re-modelled. It will be said that vested interests are at stake, so that this cannot be done. But what are the vested in-

terests of a few compared to the welfare of the many? To conclude, we will give a summary account of what should be done: 1st. Domiciliary visits, properly carried out. 2nd. Obliging the watermen to take the water from beyond the Recoleta. 3rd. Removal of the saladeros. If that cannot be effected, the impeding any of the waste to be thrown into the Riachuelo.

If these measures are taken we need hardly be afraid of the cholera. I remain, Gentlemen, &c., CHARLES MURRAY, Professor of Pharmacology.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE. DOBIC ESTANCIA-HOUSE. Lobos, March 16, 1867.

In communicating the following description of Mr. Geoghagan's new Estancia house, I must first plead inability to do justice to the architectural skill displayed. It is with a great feeling of pleasure I rest assured, that you and your readers view the rapid progress towards independence and wealth the Irish country here have attained within late years. However, as the subject of their advancement and prosperity has been so ably treated heretofore, I revert to it merely as one that will at all times be read with much satisfaction and pride.

Mr. Geoghagan's house lies about two leagues west of Lobos, on camp ground 'pouring forth verdure from every sod,' and surrounded by Mon'es, the appearance of which in the distance give quite a charm to the site. The mansion itself (for such name it deserves) is built entirely of brick, and covers a space of about 600 yards square, contains 8 rooms and a beautiful corridor 50 feet long. The front of the building facing towards the north presents a truly magnificent appearance, 5 arches mark the range of the corridor, the pillars of which, though simple and unadorned, are classical in every line. The architraves are beautifully moulded in plaster of Paris: this part of the workmanship is extremely complete. The rooms are of a convenient size, lofty and well lighted, the floors consisting of tiles, admirably laid down. The flooring of the corridor with the same material, is likewise faultless, and would tempt 'the youthful and buoyant to music and the dance.'

The acoustic properties of the rooms is truly amazing, a soft echo pervading through the whole building, even at a single intonation of the voice. From the roof an admirable view of the surrounding camps can be had, a prospect that would incline the contemplative to revisit in spirit some of our old country's picturesque and verdant scenery. Altogether this new Estancia house is a landmark to the country, and to our countrymen more especially—a beacon for their future advancement and prosperity. So long as this house shows itself proudly forth amidst mud ranchos and ruined huts, it will serve to show to the stranger or emigrant what can be achieved by industry, intelligence and perseverance.

Fearing I have already trespassed, too much upon your space, I shall conclude with congratulations to Mr. Geoghagan and his family on their princely possession. Long may they live in happy enjoyment of the results of their enterprise. A wish, which I am sure Mr. Editor, you reciprocate. I understand Mr. Carmody, of Buenos Aires, has been contractor and builder. The building likewise was planned by him. It certainly reflects the highest credit upon his talents as an architect, and skill as a workman. I congratulate him on his signal success.

Faithfully Yours, J. J. B. ON 'CHANGE. March 21, 1867.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fixed price of Owners, Sovereigns, Patatoes, National Bonds, and various other goods.

People at last seem to think that National Bonds are worth investing in, and cheap at any figure that gives 10 per cent. per annum. In fact, the opinion is fast gaining ground that the real value of Bonds is the price of money in the market, and as long as the bank only gives 5 per cent. the Bonds must necessarily go up. It is difficult to describe the state of the market, since we have never before experienced what is now going on. National Bonds are found to be numerically scarce, and as each day increased attention is paid to them, the consequence is they are more and more in demand. The National Bonds have risen from being almost a worthless security to be regarded to-day as the best investment in the market, and an English merchant, who holds a small fortune in them, stated on 'Change' that he would not sell a Bond to be delivered this year under 57. Every purchase made is good, and as most of the transactions are for cash, and 'bona fide,' the rise in the market cannot be attributed to speculation.

Money is so cheap at home that merchants have been requested not to remit, and as we are entering on the dull season when interest may be expected to be low there, is no outlet for the surplus capital save in National Bonds. All our observations on these securities have proved true to the letter,—the market could not keep firm. Two hundred thousand Bonds were thrown on the market to-day by parties who had purchased at low rates; it was thought that prices would go down; but nothing of the kind, and Bonds closed in the Liquidation at 57, buyers. Every broker on the Bolsa has orders to buy but they cannot be had. Sales to-day:—293,000 for cash, at from 64 1/2 to 65 1/2. Last price at two o'clock, 65 1/2. Last sales in the Liquidation, 57.

Meats, Eggs & Lard... Mero do Faniño, for Havre, 600 pipes tallow at 50fr. and 10 per cent. Ernest, for Marseilles, 200 half pipes tallow at 40fr., 600 bales at 50fr. and 10 per cent. Boudaux, for Bordeaux, 1,200 bales at 40fr. and 10 per cent. Coal.—Ex. Mina, from Cardiff, 14 pats., four months. Messrs. Sagery and Lennuven have placed on the berth, for Havre, the French ship M. Miller, also the French ship Costa Rica, current rates. In Exchange there was a more active business done to-day, and bills for large amounts passed at 49 and 49 1/2. In the Wool Markets a few sales at 70. Dry Hides show great firmness, and as high as 140 per Pedro was paid to-day for comphides 1,500 Petros hides, salted 13 1/2 1/2 500 Carratino, dry 31 300 Do do wide 33 Exchange on Rio done to-day at 33-500. The Templer and British brig Molita, from Buenos Ayres, have arrived at New York.

BIRTH. At the Estancia Nueva Alemania, on 18th of March, Mrs. Theodor Prange, of a daughter. STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RIBBO. 95 Calle Reconquista. Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata, on Saturday at 10 a.m., for S. to and ports. Italian steamer Tevere, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Colombia. British steamer Villa del Salto, on Saturday at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.

Buenos Ayres Cricket Club. NOTICE. The Omnibuses running to the ground at Palermo on Tuesdays and Fridays will be discontinued from this date. Buenos Ayres, 22nd March 1867. By Order.

To Parents and Guardians. GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION. The undersigned having been requested by several of his Pupils to establish an Evening Class for both sexes, begs to inform them and the Public that he will commence one on the 1st of April next. The Pupils will be invited once a month to pass a few hours in the study and recreation of dancing at which time music will be sung. Singing Class once a week. Terms may be obtained at the above address. Early application is requested. AUGUSTUS POWELL. 145 1/2 p.m.22

Genuine Angostura Bitters, NEWMAN & CO'S, MONTEVIDEO. 117 p.m.22

Cadiz Salt Retailing Agent, WOODGATE BROTHERS, 42 SAN MARTIN. 142 1/2 p.m.22

New Zealand and Australia. The Steamers of the Panama, New Zealand, and Australasia Companies will be made to run monthly between Panama, New Zealand, and Sydney, in connection with the Steamers of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, taking Passengers and Cargo for all the ports in New Zealand, and for Sydney and Melbourne. Handbooks, containing full particulars, may be obtained on application to the AGENCIES: LIVERPOOL: C. E. Hamilton, The Temple, Dale Street. GLASGOW: Aitken, Libburn, & Co., 86 Buchanan St. BUEENOS AYRES: Royal Mail Steamship Agency, 7 Rue Rosini. PARIS: Pritchard & Monneron, 4 Rue Rosini. NEW YORK: Charles W. West. SAN FRANCISCO: W. G. Society. HAVRE: Mardel & Co. 146 1/2 p.m.22

Havana Cigars. Just received ex Amalia, direct from Havana, a splendid assortment of Genuine Havana Cigars, among which the well known brands of 'Upson,' in various sizes, and many others, at Causton & Balle's, 75 Calle San Martin. 118 p.m.22

HILLIER Y ROJAS 18. - CALLE DE LA VICTORIA. - 18. Fronting the Adana Nueva.

The undersigned has formed Co-partnership for the transacting of Maritime dispatches in the Customs and of vessels in the River coasting trade. They hope by activity intelligence and probity to merit public patronage. HENRIQUE HILMEL, MANUEL ROSAS. March 18, 1867. 136 1/2 p.m.21

To a Family going to England. A Young Person, wishing to learn of England, is desirous of going with the steamer H. which she could assist. Address M.M., at this Office. 132 3p.m.21

A Letter For Mr. Robert Murray at 24 Calle Reconquista. 128 1/2 p.m.20

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Notice. The undersigned has the honor to inform you that the steamer 'Atene' will leave for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro on the 25th inst. and will return to Buenos Ayres on the 1st of April. For information as regards Rates of Passage, Freight, and other particulars, apply to the Agents of the Company, J. O. de la Plata. 133 1/2 p.m.20

Liverpool, Antwerp, Brazil, and River Plate Steamers. Hipparchus, 1701 tons. Memnon, 1209 tons. Deo Boro, 1499 " Thalys, 1193 " Kepler, 1700 " Cassini, 816 " Galileo, 1525 " Copernicus, 1376 " Newton, 1107 " Copernicus, 1353 " Ptolemy, 1115 " Saladin, 510 " Halley, 1147 " La Place, 510 " Humboldt, 1346 " Donati, 1218 " 131 1/2 p.m.20

SS. HUMBOLDT, 1346 TONS REGISTER, CAPTAIN MARKWELL. The above Steamer will be despatched for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and Liverpool (calling at Montevideo) on SATURDAY, 23rd MARCH. Cargo received on board until the evening of the 22nd March. Parcels and specie which freight must be prepaid will be received at the agents' office up to Three o'clock on day of sailing. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to the consignees, Messrs. Darbyshire, Kribble, & Co.; or to JOHN P. BOYD & CO., 56 Calle San Martin. Succeeding steamer s. Halley, 1347 tons register, Captain Johnson. 131 1/2 p.m.20

Buenos Ayres Debating and Literary Society. A few gentlemen having been elected to form a Buenos Ayres Debating and Literary Society, request all who are favorable to the idea to attend a meeting to be held in the School room of the English Church, Calle 25 Mayo, at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, the 23rd inst., for the purpose of forwarding the scheme. A. H. G. HUST, Secretary of the Provisional Committee. Buenos Ayres, 18th March, 1867. 131 1/2 p.m.20

Notice. The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has given full power of attorney to Mr. Paul Frugoni to act as Agent for the British and Foreign Insurance Association, during his absence in Europe. March 19, 1867. GEORGE WILKS. 130 1/2 p.m.20

Paul Frugoni, Sworn Attorney and Public Translator. Office, 15 Calle Victoria. Open from Ten A.M. till Four P.M. 85 1/2 p.m.20

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. An Address will be delivered by Rev. J. Thompson, after which several short speeches will be made on both sides of the question of Teetotalism. The public are invited to attend at 7 1/2 O'Clock. Buenos Ayres, March 19, 1867.

ESPINOSA & KYLE, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, CONSER OF CALLE TUCUMAN AND FLORIDA. The Dispensing Department, under the personal superintendance of Mr. JOHN J. KYLE, Principal Assistant in the Laboratories of the University of Glasgow and the Edinborough School of Medicine. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES. FORMERLY BOTICA DE MARENCO. Important to Ladies and Gentlemen and the Trade. Just arrived from England a choice Selection of Fancy Articles suitable for Presents, &c., comprising Ladies' Companions, most tastefully furnished, and a great variety of other Goods—Ladies' Cases and Purse—the newest style and some very beautiful Opera and Field Glasses of great power and light glasses, suitable for Camp, &c.—also, the latest and best quality Ladies' Morocco Leather Bags—Card Cases, a small assortment of the newest and finest patterns. Robert Murray & Co., 162 Calle Defensa. 87 1/2 p.m.16

SS. QUINTO. The undersigned, having resumed the Agency of the Steamer Quinto, offers his services to the Public, and will leave the Mole every morning at 8 a.m., carrying passengers, letters, parcels, &c. LUIS MACLEAN & CO., AGENTS. 116 1/2 p.m.17

Al Comercio y Buaya quita disuelta el contrato conyugal, quedando el activo y pasivo a cargo de Don Eduardo Barker. Buenos Ayres, Marzo 11 de 1867. LUIS BARRA, EDUARDO BARKER. Notice. Through dilacion of Contract Mr. John R. Clark's connection with the undersigned ceased on the 1st of March. The Uruguay Pastoral Association, Limited, J. Harris, Manager—Bichard, Rio de No. Ronda Oriental. February 28, 1867 92 1/2 p.m.

Antojos y orlales de roca. Para todas vistas y edades, garantidos por el verdadero cristal de roca tan celebre por su propiedad de conservar la vista, y por las mismas razones recomendados por los medicos a las personas de vista cansada o moque, aunque su precio es mas subido que el del cristal ordinario, viene a ser mas economico por la razon que los cristales de roca rayados se rompen facilmente, dichos cristales pueden engrasarse en cualquier momento, y por efecto hay un magnifico y variadísimo surtido de anteojos, caras, platos, &c. El precio del cristal de roca es de 100rs. mil el par para los No. arriba del 6 y 100 y 20 para los de abajo. En el mismo establecimiento se ha recibido ultimamente un gran y lindo surtido de Gemas de teatro, de todos gustos y precios, desde 100rs hasta 1,600rs y mas, como tambien de marinas, de muy alto precio y de los mejores fabricantes. En el comercio establecido en la Calle de la Plata, 38. - CALLE HUYADAVIA, - 38. Frente al Café de la Plata. 78 1/2 p.m.16

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE POR ORDEN DE LA COMISION. La Administracion previene al publico que desde el dia 12 de Marzo se formara el primer tren de pasajeros, para el trayecto de Buenos Ayres a Mendoza, con el siguiente horario: El 12 de Marzo a las 7 de la mañana El 13 de Marzo a las 5 de la tarde El 14 de Marzo a las 10 de la mañana El 15 de Marzo a las 2 de la tarde El 16 de Marzo a las 8 de la tarde El 17 de Marzo a las 10 de la mañana El 18 de Marzo a las 12 de la tarde El 19 de Marzo a las 10 de la mañana El 20 de Marzo a las 12 de la tarde El 21 de Marzo a las 10 de la mañana El 22 de Marzo a las 12 de la tarde El 23 de Marzo a las 10 de la mañana El 24 de Marzo a las 12 de la tarde El 25 de Marzo a las 10 de la mañana El 26 de Marzo a las 12 de la tarde El 27 de Marzo a las 10 de la mañana El 28 de Marzo a las 12 de la tarde El 29 de Marzo a las 10 de la mañana El 30 de Marzo a las 12 de la tarde El 31 de Marzo a las 10 de la mañana El 1 de Abril a las 12 de la tarde El 2 de Abril a las 10 de la mañana El 3 de Abril a las 12 de 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