



TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

96-CALLS FOR INFORMATION-96. The undersigned having been requested by several of his friends 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 a master will attend, but for whom no charge will be made. Singing Class once a week. Terms may be obtained at the above address. Early application is requested.

AUGUSTUS POWELL.

Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for publication must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH).

Tuesday, March 26th. Whiteinch from Corrientes with wounded.

The Brazillero from Rio in quarantine for twelve days.

Captain Harrison daily expected from England with one of his new steamers.

Rumor current that Paunero fought a battle result unknown.

Four hundred shares of new Banco del Pueblo taken up to-day.

Packet expected to-morrow.

THE WAR OF THE ANDES.

PAUNERO MARCHING.

COLONEL CORDOVA KILLED.

The mails from the Interior announce two events of some importance: the resignation of the Prime Minister of Cordova, Dr. Bouquet, and the death of Colonel Cordova, who, it seems, had marched from Catamarca to meet the rebels, under a fellow named Chumbita. The full details respecting this affair are not at hand. Some hint that the Colonel was surprised and killed whilst asleep, whilst others represent a fair fight, and the first shot fired killed the Colonel.

General Paunero marched on the 18th with some 3,600 men. Colonel Conesa remains in Rio Cuarto. On the 12th instant Campos of Catamarca marched with 1,500 men on Rioja. On the 15th Taboado arrived at the Posta de Don Diego, 'en route' for Rioja, with 2,000 men.

General Rojo remained in Catamarca with the rest of the troops.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE FAUCON'S MAILS.

We extract from the Boston Post the following late news from the States.

Professor Agassiz is in Washington, and had an interview with the President.

Congress was busily occupied with the new reconstruction policy of the Cabinet; some of the principal Republicans favor it. The question as to the reduction of the greenbacks was also occupying public attention, and it was believed no reduction would be made.

Surratt, one of the accomplices in the murder of President Lincoln, had arrived, and was ice bound in the Potomac; he is about to be placed on trial for his life.

A clerk of the Treasury Department with some 60,000 pats. had absconded from Washington.

The tariff bill passed the Senate, and had been sent back to the Representatives for reconsideration.

News from Mexico to the 4th Feb. General Palaccio had routed the Imperialists and captured the city Morelia. The capture of Ortega and other chiefs is confirmed. Col. Madrid, one of the Imperialist officers was shot by order of court-martial.

In New York there was a sudden rise in stocks, and gold closed at 137 1/2 firm.

River Plate dry hides 26 to 28 cts. currency.

One of the Washington despatches received to-day states that two important financial bills have been referred to the House Committee on Banks and Currency, viz: one providing "for the resumption of specie payments;" the other providing "against undue expansions and contractions of the currency."

Cincinnati, Feb. 4.—Navigation is now essentially opened, several boats having departed for New Orleans and other ports. The river continues to rise rapidly, still the rains have not been heavy. The river is full of heavy ice from Marietta down.

New York, Feb. 4.—The funeral of the late Gov. Hunt took place this afternoon, at Trinity Chapel. Bishop Potter delivered a eulogy on the deceased. The remains will be conveyed to Lockport, N. Y., for interment.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 4.—The gunboat Gettysburg, Admiral Porter, with Frederick Seward, returning from a secret mission, arrived in Chesapeake Bay early this morning, bound to Annapolis.

The Ways and Means Committee, after a protracted discussion to-day, resolved to place leather upon the free list of the Internal Revenue bill, holding that no staple article of that class could be excused from the burden of taxation with such general good to the whole country.

The State Department sent to the Senate this morning a large number of papers relative to the American colony that went out last summer from Maine to the neighborhood of Jerusalem. It appears that an effort was made through Mr. Morrill and others to secure a grant of land, but the Turkish government declined to comply with their request, and the colonists, therefore, went with the determination to buy after their arrival. They numbered 160 persons, representing 43 families. Four of them were from Boston; four from San Francisco; fourteen from Rochester, New Hampshire; and the remainder from Maine, viz.:—four from York, thirteen from Surrey, sixteen from Lebanon, and others apparently from Addison. Rev. George W. Adams was president of colony and head of church. They arrived at Jaffa on the 22d of September, 1866, and were received in a kindly manner, though the Turkish government at once notified our government that it could not give its assistance to their projects. They seem to have employed Hermann Lowenthal, our vice-consul at Jaffa, to make purchases, &c. By the middle of November a quarrel arose, and they petitioned the consul at Jerusalem and memorialized that State Department for his removal, on the ground that he was insolent, tyrannical, and had swindled them in every way possible. He was suspended by the consul, but the State Department seems to have taken no action in the matter. As early as the 25th November, two months after their arrival, the colonists were in great distress from sickness and poverty. About twenty had died and more than a dozen had made application for relief to the consul at Jerusalem, one family of seven persons asking to be sent back to this country; The consul reports that they are in frightful misery, and recommends that one of our war vessels call and receive on board such as want to return to the United States; adding, that he believes the greater number would gladly embrace the opportunity. The head of the society calls Mr. Seward his intimate friend, and writes long and consequential letters, but the consul says is penurious and in poverty. Mr. Morris, our minister at Constantinople, early in December recommended a sale of their property to enable them to return to America, and discoursed at length on the extreme difficulty of colonizing in Turkish dominions. The consul at Jerusalem writes again on the 4th of December that their condition is lamentable, and wants to know if there is any way in which he can aid them. The correspondence closes with Mr. Seward's letter of two weeks ago, saying there is no law under which the consul can give them relief.

One McMillan, who is evidently interested in some Brazil lands and wants to get Southern emigrants to go there, states in his circular that all persons who join the colony will positively be required to give satisfactory references that they are Southern in feeling, pro-slavery in sentiment, and that they have maintained the reputation of honorable men. And all persons bringing this required evidence, are most cordially invited to settle with him, where they will receive a hearty welcome from friends of their own "sort," and a Christian prayer for their future welfare.

MEXICO.

Head Quarters Army of the North, Near Matuhuala. The late cheering intelligence from all sections of the country has had the effect to encourage the Liberals to still greater exertions in their efforts to force the Imperialists towards the city of Mexico. No sacrifice is too great, no duty too arduous, for these troops when inspired with confidence in their leaders; and now when hardly a day passes without bringing some news of advantages gained, their enthusiasm is unbounded.

With the defeat of Gen. Mejia, the last ray of hope for the Empire in the North of Mexico expires. Mejia has held out with all the tenacity for which he is celebrated, and retreated only when to remain longer was destruction. The dashing Trevino with his cavalry division has made such havoc with his foraging and supply parties that he literally whipped him by detail, when, perhaps, he could not successfully attack him in his works. Mejia had a taste of Trevino at the battle of San Gertrude's in May last, and complimented his generalship very highly, justly attributing his defeat to the presence of Trevino and his cavalry, and now in the State of San Luis he finds that he has lost none of his dash.

As the National forces advance the true spirit of the people manifests itself, and hundreds are flocking to the National standard, anxious to bear arms in defence of their homes and the Constitution. I have seldom seen a more flattering reception than that given to

the Army of the North as they passed through Monterey. Shouts of *viva Juarez, viva Trevino, viva la Constitucion* rent the air, and old and young turned out to give these war worn veterans a greeting. This army is pushing rapidly forward to San Luis Potosi, where we shall effect a combination with Trevino, and then, hurrah for the capital. Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango, Coahuila, Nueva Leon, San Luis Potosi, Agus Calientes, Zacatecas, Tamaulipas, Jalisco, Guana, Juato and Oaxaca are in undisputed possession of the Liberals; in addition to which, there is not one State in Mexico but has some organized Liberal force in the field. The States above mentioned contain an area of 530,000 square miles—more than five-sevenths of all Mexico—and contain a population of nearly 5,000,000 of the 8,000,000 inhabitants of Mexico. Contrast the situation with that of one year since, when the capital of every State was in the hands of the Imperialists—every seaport and city of importance lost to the Liberals, and the President and his Cabinet at El Paso with hardly means to pay a night's lodging had they been called on.

Every effort is being made by the States lately held by the Imperialists to arm and equip their troops, and get them to the front. I have no hesitation in saying that if the means were at hand to arm them, 100,000 troops could be placed in the field before the first day of April—a force more than sufficient to drive the usurper to Yucatan, where he would undoubtedly receive that "warm welcome" promised by Almonte, the infamous Marquez, and others of the reactionary party. After leaving Monterey one is constantly reminded by the deserted houses and farms, dilapidated fences and sparse population, of the sufferings of these people for five years.

President Juarez and Cabinet are at Durango, having recently arrived from Chihuahua. His reception there was a perfect ovation, a just tribute to the soldier and statesman, Mexico's noblest son. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing him at San Luis Potosi, to which city he will shortly proceed en route to the capital. It is the opinion of those well informed that there will be no more severe fighting, and that Bazaine will invite the National authorities to the City of Mexico before the end of the coming month. The withdrawal of the Imperial forces from different points simultaneously would seem to indicate that they are concentrating for a last desperate effort near the City of Mexico, or with a view to negotiating with the Juarez Government.

BANK AND STATE.

The question of Free Banks being one, to which just now the attention of the public is so much called, a few remarks with regard to the peculiar position of the Provincial Bank may not be amiss. A free and impartial investigation of anything of public interest is always advisable, and any ideas advanced, however limited, may to some extent prove of assistance in furthering the general welfare of the community. It is with this end in view that the following remarks are offered:

It is a fact, although some times doubted, that the existence of banking institutions in connection with the State, or dependent on the State, is incompatible with the spirit of the age, and in complete contradiction to Republican principles, and to the free trade policy, which is now being so generally advocated, and adopted, in all countries where liberty really exists. But the connection of a bank with the State, in a Republic, is still more at variance with the great principles of liberty and equality. In a country like Paraguay, where the Government arrogates to itself, to the exclusion of individuals, the principal industries of the country, there may be a necessary reason for linking the bank with the State; but where the true sense of the word liberty is understood, and acted upon, there can be none. The Executive of a Republic, is simply required to attend to the administration of the laws, and to provide for the general welfare of the community, in their home, and foreign relations. But when the Government becomes a banker is this the case? Does it not then most decidedly exceed its proper functions? What would the conduct of the Government appear, if to-morrow we should hear, that it intended opening an import house, or going into the estancia business, or into any other by which money might be made? There can be but one opinion, and that is, that it would be very absurd, and completely at variance with the object for which it was elected. Why is it not equally absurd when the Government becomes a banker? Is not the financial part of commerce the basis of all its operations, and why should the Government negotiate in this branch more than in the others? The answer is obvious: Governments are not chosen in free countries to become merchants or bankers, but simply to attend to their public duties, and by no means to hoard up money without any definite object. Every dollar gained in banking or other

commercial transactions by the Government is so much lost to the commercial public. If the Government requires money for legitimate purposes, it is the duty of the people to supply it; but it is also the duty of the Government to allow the people to make all they can in commercial pursuits without becoming their competitors.

The *Tribuna* wonders at the apathy shown by the general public regarding the Loan. But if the worthy editor will think over the preceding sentence, in all its bearings, he will find the matter explained. How can the public be expected to contribute to the prosperity of a competitor? Let the Government come forward and say, "Public, we are tired of being Bankers, and willing to give up competing with you, if you will redeem the currency." The question would then be solved in a day, and perfect commercial and financial equality established.

No sound thinker will disagree with the well-known principles which have been stated. Some may say, however, it is yet premature to think of abolishing the Provincial Bank; sooner or later this must be done, and why not at once. Why should the Government continue wronging the public because their predecessors did so before them. The age is one of advancement and improvement, and if what was formerly considered to be right, is now known to be wrong, let us at once reform, and do away with the evil.

If it is at present impossible to do away with the Bank, why not do away with the fiscal privileges which it enjoys?

The injustice done to the commercial public is so manifest and so deeply felt that it appears ridiculous to attempt to throw any further light on a subject which so much has been said and written; yet a few remarks may not be amiss.

It being obvious that it is wrong and unjust for the Government of a State, and particularly of a Republic, to be engaged in the commercial pursuit of banking, thereby depriving the commercial public of gains which should legitimately be theirs, how much more unjust it is that in the competition which is forced on the commercial community by the Government Bank, the latter should have the advantage of the fiscal privilege. There is not a banker, merchant, shopkeeper, or in fact any one engaged in financial transactions in which he figures as a creditor who does not feel this. It is most certainly very pleasant for a merchant to find when one of his debtors is declared insolvent, say with liabilities for two millions and assets one million (50 per cent.), that the Bank quietly takes it all, leaving him nothing, and to hear that it is for the good of the country and that of poor widows and orphans that he is left in this deplorable position. The only thing wanting is, that the creditors be obliged (also by law) to make good to the Bank from their own chests any deficit that might accrue. Be'ter understood, perhaps, if stated in numbers thus: The failure 2,000,000, Bank creditor for 1,000,000, assets 800,000, oblige the general creditors to make up the 200,000 to the Bank. Why not? Is not 400,000 of the 800,000 that the Bank gets just as much theirs as the 200,000 they would have to take out of their pockets? The whole thing is practically so unjust and ridiculous, and so palpably wrong, that it is useless to lose time in writing about it; but let each one in his own sphere do all he can to have at least this prerogative of the Government Bank done away with.

Moral influence has a great sway over men's minds, and, if as foreigners here, we cannot directly do anything towards abolishing existing evils, are we allowed by the liberal Government under which we live (in other respects), to do everything that is legitimate in defending our own interests? And, most certainly, nobody can say, that by doing our utmost to have the fiscal privilege done away with, we go beyond the bounds of what is legitimate, nor that by this advocating our own interests, we do otherwise than consult the general interests of the commercial circles both native and foreign.

These few remarks are offered by one who has a warm and kindly feeling to the Government and the people of this country, he would be happy if any of the ideas expressed tended, although in the slightest degree, towards bringing about the desideratum of Free Banks and the abolishment of all monopolies.

I remain, &c.,

YANKEE.

HUMAITA.

The following short description of this redoubtable stronghold may probably be no less interesting to our readers than to those of a Parisian journal, from which we extract it: The word Humaita signifies literally, in Guarani, a heap of stones, and the fortress probably derives its name from the superiority of its materials over other South American structures. In 1853 an ex-official of the French marine was commissioned by Lopez I. to select the most convenient point for

the erection of a fort at the mouth of the Paraguay. After an exploration of six months Mons. de Laberge pitched on the site of the present fortress. In this choice he was chiefly guided by two reasons:—1st. The bend of the river at this point would expose any vessel going up or down to the concentrated fire of the fort; and, 2dly, the regular bed of the stream is here filled with large shoals and sandbanks and the only navigable canal runs under the Paraguayan bank. It was obviously then a favored spot by nature, and only required a little art to render it a strategic position of great strength, for here a couple of guns on the bank could keep a whole fleet at bay, as the long narrow channel would prevent a general attack, and to go up or down the smallest boat must pass singly before the very muzzles of the land guns. Lopez was not slow to perceive this, and he resolved, at any cost, to overcome the obstacles which the marshy nature of the ground presented. A body of soldiers was despatched from the capital, the ground was cleared the position marked out, trenches sunk, breastworks raised, and before two years had passed, the dream of the Frenchman was realized. The Paraguay was closed to commerce, by a solid wall extending 500 feet along the bank, and bristling with the heaviest breech-loaders. In 1856 the Government established in Humaita a camp of twenty thousand men, but the vapors of the marshes caused fearful mortality amongst them, and between fever and dysentery 40 dropped off daily.

At the commencement of the present war there was provisions enough in the vaults for a two years' siege; but the poverty of the surrounding country prevented the possibility of increasing the supply. The reason for such a scarcity in a land of such fertility, where the flowers and fruits of every nation grow to perfection, may be attributed to the fact that every man, woman, and child in Paraguay is a soldier, either directly or indirectly. All work for Lopez II.; there is no such thing known as private enterprise. Every male inhabitant, from 12 to 60 years of age, has to carry a musket; the women are engaged in making uniforms for the men, preparing the mandioca, &c.; whilst the children grow up in the tented field, or are sent to the arsenal or fort to await until their time for enrollment arrives.

All the works, embattlements, &c., are of solid stone masonry, and present a most formidable appearance from the river. All the national pride is centred in this fortress, and Lopez spares no pains to make it the strongest on the continent. The last addition was made in 1859, when trouble was brewing with the U. States, and it has been called the 'London battery' in honor of the English engineers, by whom it was constructed.

We remember the saying of a well-known English diplomatist, who had been frequently to Paraguay—"I have never passed Humaita without a feeling of awe." We agree with this gentleman. Lopez knows well how to handle this crutch of his country's greatness, and could just as readily sink an English as a Brazilian vessel. Whilst here reposing in his might he could afford to laugh at the feeble attempts at retaliation of the most powerful nations in the world.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The rumors of the day yesterday were the renewed departure of Pres. Mitre for Tuyuti. People who ought to know what is going on in the Government House doubt it, and we for our part, notwithstanding our most ceaseless efforts, can discover nothing to authenticate the rumor. The Vice-President was out at his estancia in Lobos when last we heard of him; whether he has come into town as yet or not we have not heard, but the probabilities we should certainly say are that the President will pass the winter in town.

The resignation of the Prime Minister of Cordova, Sr. Bouquet (né Bookey), started the public yesterday, the cause alleged being that the Governor Luque had an interview with Videla's brother. The matter looks, we must say, rather ugly, and may possibly tend to show the real color of things in Cordova. But far too much importance is attached to the internal affairs of these provinces. Cordova, no matter what may be her sympathies, must keep quiet; Paunero on one side, and Taboado on the other, there is no possibility of any demonstration, and as for the Ministerial crisis the Cordovese ought to be left to manage their own business.

The cholera alarm in Rosario seems to be of a very serious nature, and the Municipality have taken steps to prohibit the sale of green fruit; but the Port Captain evidently does not believe in quarantine, and states that all the vessels that call at Rosario have clean bills of health and therefore there is no necessity for such a measure.

Another of our country friends starts this week for Santa Fé: he takes up several thousand fine Mestiza sheep from Arrecifes, where he has been a resident for many years: the land he has taken in Santa Fé is cheap and good, and offers much more inducement to farmers than the dear and overstocked lands in this province.

Colon was again crowded on Monday night to hear Crispin y la Comadre. Briol was enchanting, and received bursts of applause. Celestino seems to become more and more popular; and the Serino was in very good voice. We noticed that the hints of the *Standard* had been availed of in making some of the Lamps of Life dimmer than others.—Next Thursday the benefit of the gifted N. Nicolao will take place, the opera selected is the *Medea*. Those who are not intimately acquainted with the introduction of a new opera cannot be aware of the vast amount of labor that falls to the lot of M. Nicolao. We strongly recommend our readers to favor this talented gentleman with their presence on Thursday night at Colon.

The Falcon, from the States, has beaten the steamers, and brought us mails to February 5. She made a splendid passage, and comes consigned to E. H. Folmar & Co. Great attention was paid in Washington to affairs in Mexico, also to the unfortunate American colony in the Holy Land, nearly the half of the colonists having died from want and hardship.

Mr. Alfonso de Maria has already published his quarterly notice of the payment of the coupon on the National Bonds. Much greater attention is paid this quarter to this notice than formerly, as the Bonds have passed into the hands of the public, and scarcely a shopkeeper in town who has a little spare money who has not invested in these securities: the total amount in circulation is fifteen millions, but of this the bank holds the lion's share, and according to the terms of the contract the bank cannot sell until their market price is 75.

The new organ built or manufactured in Buenos Ayres, and now in the San Francisco Church, is attracting much notice, and reflects the highest credit on the manufacturers. The January number of the *Revista* of Buenos Ayres has been received; it is well selected, and we purpose reviewing it in a few days.

On the Boca Railway we notice the new tickets now in use in England have been received; they are of a convenient size and very cheap. This line is doing a splendid business, but at flood tides the junction at station Gen. Brown is a sort of island in the surrounding flooded 'potreros.' The steamer Marquis Caxias is now almost ready to be placed on the berth. Mr. Marshall has completely repaired her: she is now as good as new and will leave the Riachuelo immediately. A benefit concert for Miss Sanchez is talked of; we understand the opera Company will take part in the performance; it promises to be a great success.

There are advices in town to the effect that Lopez has liberated all the Argentine prisoners which he held in Asuncion and Humaita, and one of Argentines has written to his friends in this city informing them of this fact.

At the little town of Las Conchas some gay young Argentines accompanied by some British clerks and brokers made a demonstration; having secured an old cart they proceeded through the village singing fast Spanish songs and making speeches; the villagers enjoyed it. It is unnecessary to remark that none of the party belonged to the new Temperance Society.

We call the attention of the public to Mr. Powell's advertisement for evening tuition. We are quite sure that many will take advantage of the opportunity offered, as such an establishment is really required. A row occurred on Sunday night in Calle Talcahuana; a Frenchman and Spaniard at a boxing match; a drunk vigilante made his appearance and requested the belligerents to fight it out on that line; the females of the house were spectators.

News arrived in town yesterday of a sad accident having occurred at the Tigre, Sr. M. Millan fell into the Conchales river and was drowned.

Captain Pim, having repaired the machinery of his steamer, the *Ada*, in Rio, sailed from that port on the 14th inst. for Liverpool.

To-day, at half-past ten a.m., the funeral obsequies of the late Miguel Quirno, a well-known estanciero in the north, will be celebrated. Deceased was brother to Mr. G. Quirno, the Government inspector of horses.

It is our painful duty to chronicle a horrible murder just perpetrated at one of the puestos on Mr. Welshman's estancia. The victims of this wholesale assassination are David Scott, wife, child, and a young man named Barrett, and they must have lain dead at least a couple of days. The particulars we have received are too horrifying for publication. The whole country ought to be scourged to secure the murderers, of whom as yet there are no tidings. Only a gun and revolver are missing.

Melion Cordova, the officer whose death we have just heard of, was born in Catamarca about the year 1830, of humble parents, and led a sort of half estancier half shopkeeper life until called by the dangers of his country to gird on the sword. He raised a successful revolution against Maubecin, and thereby attained high importance

in his native province. It is said that latterly he took to drinking, and possibly would have escaped the rebels had he been sober when they surprised him.

The Oriental Minister, Sr. Flangini, arrived here on Sunday. We suppose he comes on a special mission about that chronic evil the Itapiru Custom-House.

MR. HANNAH'S PAMPHLET.

We extract the following from this interesting pamphlet respecting the new mode of curing scabby sheep.

Whilst on the subject of weight of fleece, it may not be out of place to mention my firm conviction, that, if all our flocks were cured and kept free from scab, we should obtain an additional weight of fleece of at least 30 per cent. Sheep that have this disease, even if they appear to have lost no wool, will be much lighter in the fleece than sound sheep, because they cannot rest and take their food, as they otherwise would do. In a sound state they would be fatter, and become larger than they are at present; the length of the staple would probably be greater, and the ewes would not only have more lambs of a healthy, strong constitution, but they would be able to bring them up better, having a much greater supply of milk than they have at present.

Mr. Musgrave, established at the Estancia Chacabuco, has constructed a bath, 10 varas long, 5 feet deep, 6 inches wide at the bottom, and three feet wide at the top. This bath he fills with tobacco juice, kept at a temperature say from 110 deg. to 120 deg. Fahr., and last year passed through almost all his sheep, which swim from one end to the other, and walk out on an inclined plane into a pen, where they stand to drip. This pen is double, and whilst one is filling, the sheep that had previously passed through the bath, stand dripping in the adjoining pen. These pens are also constructed on an inclination, so that all the liquid that drops from the sheep, is not lost, but returns to the bath.

Mr. Musgrave is a most respectable man, and I have been assured by him that his sheep, cured in this way, were perfectly free from scab, or at all events had lost no wool.

All the flocks in Australia must be kept free from scab; for when they get it, by accident or otherwise, the law of the country obliges the owner to cure them; and it is by the method I have described, with the addition of a little flour of sulphur, that a cure is effected.

Mr. Musgrave states, that the sheep brought from Australia to New Zealand, where he resided some years, increase in size and weight of carcass in the latter country, where the fleece averaged about 4 lb. washed, or 6 lb. greasy. Wethers for the butcher would be generally warranted to average from 55 to 63 lb. These weights are not much over those I have already given as relates to Australian sheep. But the reading of Mr. Latham's pamphlet is calculated to produce the impression, that the Australian sheep give infinitely more weight, both of fleece and carcass.

What Mr. L. says about costly galpones, badly ventilated, may, for aught I know, be the case in some few instances. All that I can say on the subject is, that I have never seen any such galpones. At my own Estancia, and many others that I could name, these buildings are clean and very well ventilated. The stud Rams, used for the pure Negrete ewes, and a few of the Rambouillet that I still possess, and which, in order to prevent their fighting and injuring each other, I have, up to a recent period, kept all the year round in the galpon, are fat and healthy the animals very strong and active, and their fleeces so beautiful and clean, that none that we have outside equal them. The rams imported from Europe become larger in size here; and nothing struck me so much, on returning from town, after seeing the newly imported rams, as to note the size of my own, as compared with these new arrivals. Could this take place in "an air redolent of accumulations of foulness, owing to insufficient ventilation," which Mr. L. has stated as characteristic of these "costly" galpones?

Recently I have fenced in a small paddock, into which I allow these stud rams to go, both morning and evening, to take sufficient exercise, as well as to vary their food, by grazing outside, where they have a greater variety of grasses, and can choose what suits them best.

I agree in opinion with Mr. Latham as respects old sheep, that these should be got rid of at any price; and that in every stud flock (Cabaña tipo) a process of weeding should constantly be put in practice. This I myself have already done, having formed a first-second, and third class flock of pure negrete sheep. I am aware that this is also done at another ram-breeding establishment in this neighbourhood; where the galpones, like those of Mr. Chas and my own, are well provided with clear litter, well ventilated, and so comfortable that many a traveller would be glad to pass the night in such a place.

IMPORTANT FROM SALTO, B.O.

ESTANCIA FOR SALE. Salto, March 22. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, Allow me to inform you that I have for sale the following, ten leagues from this town, and close to the large estancia that our friend, Dn. Ricardo Newton, bought lately: Nearly two leagues of superior land, first-class title, for 8,000 National dollars the league; 6,000 to 7,000 good mestiza sheep, at one National dollar each, or perhaps something less; and from 450 to 500 head of good cattle, from \$2.50 to \$3 each, or under. Five houses and 'corrales' are included in the above price. Should you think well of letting some of your friends know about this chance, let them come up and see me, and I will introduce them to the person who wishes to sell out, and I will also do my best to secure a good bargain for the purchaser. List of prices of stock:—Good mestiza sheep from 8 rls. to 10 rls. gold; mestiza, 6 rls. to 8 rls. do.; common, 3 rls. to 5 rls. do. Cattle for farm stock from \$2.50 to \$2.60 each. Saladero purposes, \$7.50 to \$10. Mats for do., \$1.50 to \$2.40. Fat capones, 45c to 50c. We are badly off for good 'puesteros,' who will be paid from twelve to fifteen silver dollars per month, and found. On the 24th inst. we are going to inaugurate our first English races, which we expect to come off well, as we have been promised very good support. I have had news of the steamer Salto. She had to put into Queens-town for repairs on the 6th of Feb. last.—Standard Correspondent.

SHREPPFARMING IN ENTRE RIOS.

To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, Seeing in your impression of the 6th of March a letter from Rio de Janeiro, asking several questions respecting our advertisement of December last, I beg to answer them. 1st. The knowledge required is slight, and any person willing to learn and to exert himself, will soon acquire it. Capital required, say £400. 2nd. For sheep exclusively. 3rd. The labor required is to care personally a flock of sheep. 4th. Situation is very healthy, and water is (by the aid of two 'tajamares,' of which more can be made when necessary) plentiful. 5th. The proceeds of the spec depend greatly on the care taken. With ordinary care, capital invested in sheep ought to be doubled in two years and a-half (besides annual wool money). 6th. I think my answer to No. 5 dispenses of this question (as to whether the spec is 'financially good'). I would suggest that the 'best and most practicable way of being introduced to the business' would be a visit to ourselves, and if J. W. R. would put himself in direct communication with us, it would answer the ends in view better and save your valuable space. J. M.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

March 25, 1867. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, My attention has been drawn to a notice in your yesterday's paper, in which your correspondent 'H.' gives a fair and pleasant outline of the enthusiastic meeting which took place on Thursday evening last, in favor of temperance principles. I think many will admit it to have been one of the best attended public meetings held in this city. Your correspondent says truly, that the address of my friend, the Rev. Mr. Thompson (not Hempton, as reported), met with the warmest applause; and, it is to be hoped, that many may ponder on his remarks, and give their hearty assistance to the good work now fairly set afloat. I agree with your correspondent in wishing that there may take place very soon another public meeting, at which both friends and opposers may give full expression to their sentiments. I should not now have intruded myself on your notice if your correspondent 'H.' did not make it appear that I was the only one present who opposed the speakers, which could never have been so construed, if my remarks were attended to. What I stated was, that, although no pledged teetotaler, in the sense of signing any paper to that effect, I had, for a period of twenty-seven years, voluntarily abstained from the use of strong drinks. With past convictions of the sort I could, of course, heartily join with the friends of the movement, and assure them of my willingness to aid them in their praiseworthy labors. I am persuaded that the friends present so understood my sentiments, but the rather equivocal way in which my advocacy of the cause is made to appear, is the reason why I now trouble you to rectify such an impression, and again repeat my willingness to join in every effort to suppress one of the

STREET RAILWAYS.

Those foolish croakers who fear the deterioration of property from tramways better read the following, and at once foment our most wanted street-railways north, south, east and west, in our city. Mr. A. H. Dixon of San Francisco tells the Daily News what he has seen of the street railway system in that town. Owing to the violent opposition from property owners and shopkeepers of Montgomery street, on which at that time were situated the finest buildings and the largest and handsomest shops in the city, the company was obliged to lay their tramway through Sansome street, a parallel thoroughfare of less pretensions. But a clause was inserted in the bill granting the right of laying a tramway through Montgomery street whenever, and providing, a majority of the owners and occupants of the property should formally consent to it. The result was that within six months from the time of the completion of the tramway the shopkeepers of Montgomery street were seized with a panic, for they saw the retail business of Sansome street rapidly increasing while theirs was diminishing. An arrangement was immediately made with the Company, signed by every shopkeeper and most of the real estate owners in Montgomery street, authorizing them to lay their tramway through said street as at first desired. The Sansome street shopkeepers, however, objected to a removal of the tramway from their street. Finally, a compromise was effected, resulting in this, that a line should be laid through Montgomery street, and the carriages of the Company should, during half of the day, pass north, through Sansome street, returning south, through Montgomery street, and vice versa during the other half. The number of passengers carried over the tramway soon became four-fold greater than before by omnibuses, and suburban property on the line, within one year increased 50 per cent., and often 100 per cent. and more in value. There are at the present time in San Francisco two other parallel streets, in which lines of tramway are laid by other and rival companies, all doing a profitable business at the rate of threepence for any distance, from one hundred yards to five miles.

CHRONIC ERUPTIONS.

From whatever cause arising, are the most obstinate of external maladies. The greatest believers in mercury admit that it cannot control them. The iodide and biniodide of that mineral, as well as corrosive sublimate, all heretofore given for scrofulous and syphilitic eruptions and diseases, have been abandoned, and in all parts of this continent physicians are curing the most confirmed and virulent chronic eruptions on the skin with Bristol's Sarsaparilla, "which acts chemically upon the blood and disinfects it. The use of Bristol's Vegetable Pills at same time with the Sarsaparilla, will greatly facilitate the removal of all eruptions, pimples, blotches, etc., etc., as they carry off from the system the vitiated matter set free by the Sarsaparilla.

ON 'CHANGE.

Fixed price of Ounces, \$400. Do. Sovereigns, 122 1/2. Do. Patagonas, 25. National Bonds, 64. The Bond market, owing to Chumbitas' surprise, closed very weak. In the morning prices opened buoyant, and some English brokers bought heavily at 55, but they were unable to sustain the market. The news from the Interior was of such a character as to induce many to sell, particularly those who could realize with a profit. Bonds are now of such a speculative character that the least rumor, whether good or bad, affects them, and the untoward feeling of the market to-day was mainly attributable to the gloomy intelligence from Catamarca. It is the interest of a number of influential brokers to drive prices down, in order to buy in at a low figure, and many sold short to deliver for the end of the month under the market rate. There can be little doubt that the speculation at present is for a fall, and as there is now a very considerable amount of Bonds in the hands of brokers many parties of experience believe that prices may be driven below 60. All who bought low and sold at last week's high rates, realizing a handsome profit, are now anxious to see prices down to 45, so as to be able to repurchase; but holders should not take fright, the Bonds give a good interest, which is paid regularly, and unless we are to believe that some very heavy emission of Bonds will take place on the meeting of Congress we see no just reason why there should be such a general desire to sell. Some parties representing very large capital are now in the market speculating, and to-day, probably for the first time since Bonds have come on the market, one or two parties lost heavily. The sales to-day were as follows:— 135,000 for cash at 55. 65,000 do 54 1/2. 5,000 do 54. 8,000 do 54 1/2. Total cash sales 211,300. For Thursday 15,000 55. 31st March 34,000 51. 30th April 6,000 53. 25th April 25,000 53. Total sales to-day 291,800. On the liquidation sales of 54. Salt: A Cadiz cargo, deliverable in Fray Bentos, at 11 1/2 rls. 4 months. In the Wool market very little done to-day, parties waiting advices per packet. The supplies this month amount to 420,000 @, and we have to report sales of about 400,000 @, leaving in stock 630,000 @. The improved demand noticed last month was kept up during the early part of this month, but it slackened after arrival of the English mail. For some kinds a partial improvement has been felt in these last days. Prices without change for good lots, but somewhat lower for inferior and defective parcels.

TEMPERATURE.

Tuesday, March 26, 78 Fahr.

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA. GRAN FUNCION EXTRAORDINARIA A BENEFICIO DEL Sr. MAESTRO Y DIRECTOR DE LA COMPANIA D. FEDERICO NICOLAO. EL JUEVES 28 DEL CORRIENTE. La ópera trágica del Maestro Pasini: MEDEA. En los intermedios se ejecutará por toda la compañía que se presta graciosamente en obsequio al beneficiado y por el cuerpo de coros, los himnos de las naciones.— FRANCESA, INGLESA E ITALIANA compuestos expresamente para la Exposición Universal de Londres, por J. Verdi. Siendo el solo cantador por el Sr. Lelmi. Simfonia á gran orquesta por el beneficiado. A las 8 y 1/2. Importante. Se vende el derecho á tres leguas de campo del Estado, situado en el Pergamino, con dos casas de material, corrales, etc., para mas pormenorizar á J. Guillermo Brooker, por la mañana en el Estacion Constitucion y despues de las 2 en el Club de Estrangeros 36 Calle San Martin. 163 | 6p,m27. Notice of Removal. Mrs. MONTZELLE begs to inform her numerous Friends and Customers that she has removed from 91 to 75 Calle Mejico, where she hopes to merit a continuance of their former favor. 169 | 6p,dw,m27. Notice. The undersigned, proprietors of the establishment known as Posta de Sutton, conducted under the name of Randle and Nuttall, hereby inform the public of the dissolution of partnership, by which said establishment falls to the sole management of Mr. Wm. Randle, who is empowered to collect and discharge all accounts with said firm. Buenos Ayres, March 20th, 1867. As Assignees, JUAN ANTONIO BASARTE, FRANCISCO P. DE LA SERNA. 116—2p m27. For the Present Year. Hanny's Royal Almanack; the most useful book of general reference and information published, and applicable also to nautical purposes. Zudk's Almanack; contains lunar influences and voice of the stars for each month, and numerous useful tables. Von Stiellarm; or, a Royal Almanack, contains astronomical observations, &c., &c., by Dr. Francis Moore. This and Goldsmith's Miniature Almanack. Metallic Diaries for insertion in pocket book, a variety of Pocket-Books, with printed heading for every day. Still remaining on hand some of Lett's No. 8 and 18 Diaries, and also the well-known No. 31 Rough Diary with a week in an opening and interchangeable with blotting paper. British Admiralty Nautical Almanacks for years 1868 and 1869. Twelve copies of Thom's Dublin Almanack for this year, per next Liverpool steamer. Omnibus & Libro de Memoria (a Pocket Diary in Spanish) for todo año de 1867. So publicat todos los años. Cauda de Reduccion en Pesos Fuertes y Moneda Corriente de todas las monedas extrangeras de curso legal desde 1 hasta 1000. (In a few days). MACKENZIE BROTHERS, ENGLISH STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 44—SAN MARTIN—44. 156 | 10p,m24. HILLNER Y ROJAS 18.—CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.—18. Fronting the Adana Nueva. The undersigned have 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 promptness to merit public patronage. ROSAS, March 25, 1867. 157 | 10p,m24.

SEAMEN'S SHIPPING & EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

62—PASO DE JULIO—62. Masters of vessels requiring Stowage, Stevedoring, Firemen, or Seamen can always be supplied by applying at the above office. Wanted men at 100 rls. per month for the National steamer Libertad, \$500 Bounty, and good wages paid. JOSEPH MURRAY. 152 | 10p,m24. Mr. Beymore E. Fym. A letter for him at 160 Picad. 153 | 6p,m23. Mr. Frederick Stella Settle. A letter for him at 160 Picad. 154 | 6p,m23. Potatoes! At 130 Reconquista there is an inexhaustible supply of superior Potatoes for Seed and Table use. 149 | 3p,m23. Apples! A large quantity of the best and ripest Apples for sale at 130 Reconquista. N.B.—Trade supplied on moderate terms. 150 | 3p,m23. Genuine Angostura Bitters, AT NEWNHAM & CO'S, MONTEVIDEO. 147 | 6p,m22. Cadiz Salt Retailing Afloat, APPLY TO WOODGATE BROTHERS, 42 SAN MARTIN. 142 | 1m,m22. Havana Cigars. Just received ex Amalia, direct from Havana, a splendid assortment of Genuine Havana Cigars, among which the most famous brands of Ardo in various sizes, and many others, at Cluasen & Bathje's, 78 Calle San Martin. 148 | 8p,m22. To a Family going to England. A young Person, wishing to return to England, is desirous of meeting with a family in which she could assist. Address M. M., at this Office. 152. Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, J. Bruce, Commander, will leave the Island of Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Wednesday, March 27, 1867. At Rio de Janeiro the Arno will meet with and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packet Steamers, and will proceed for the following Ports, viz. Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Cape Verde Islands, Lisbon, and Southampton. Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark before the departure of the Arno, which will leave precisely at that hour. For information respecting Rates of Passage, of Freight, &c., please apply to the Agency of the Company, 71 Calle 25 de Mayo. ABRAHAM ROBINSON. Cargo will be taken on board the Arno for Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, at 24 rls. per ton of 40 cubic feet. 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 Medical and General Insurance Association, during his absence in Europe. GEORGE WILKS. 130, 6p, M 20. Paul Frugoni, Sworn Attorney and Public Translator. Office, 15 Calle Victoria. Open from Ten A.M. till Four P.M. 133 | 1m,m20. 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 of great variety—Gentlemen's Cigar Cases—Dressing Cases and Trunks—the newest and most very beautiful Opened Travelling Trunks, Glass Cases of great power and long sights, suitable for Camp, &c.—also Gentlemen's Courier and Ladies' Morocco Leather Bags—dressed Cases, a small assortment of new and finest patterns. Robert Muir & Co., 162 Calle Defensa. 87 | 6p,m16. PEYREDEU Y BRADLEY. Consignatarios de los Vinos del Pais. Office Calle Peru 259. 91—xp 0 10. Al Comercio. La sociedad de Barker y Bayá queda disuelta de este convenio desde el presente y por lo tanto el cargo de Don Eduardo Barker. Buenos Aires, Marzo 11 de 1867. Luis BAYÁ, EDUARDO BARKER. Nurse. MRS. M. ISARD offers her services as Nurse in Rosario, Buenos Ayres, & elsewhere. Dr. Leslie, Buenos Ayres; Rev. Thomas Carter, Rosario. Address Mrs. M. Isard, Rosario. 138 | 3m,f22. Anteojos y cristales de roca. Para todos vistes y edades, garantidos por el verdadero cristal de roca tan célebre por su propiedad de conservar la vista, y por lo mismo muy recomendado por los médicos y personas de vista cansada ó inepto, aunque su precio es mas subido que el del cristal ordinario, viene á ser mas económico, por la razon que siendo piedra no se raya y se rompe delicadamente, dichos cristales pueden engrasarse en cualquier ramanzo, y por efecto hay un magnifico y variadísimo surtido de arcos de acero, carey, plata, oro, etc. El precio del cristal de roca es de 1003 mrs. el par para los Nos. arriba del 5 y 150 y 2.0 para los bajos. En el mismo establecimiento se ha recibido últimamente un gran y lindo surtido de Gemelos de teatro de gran belleza y precio, desde 1000 hasta 1,500 mrs., como tambien de marinas, de mayor alcance posible y de los mejores fabricantes. En el conocido establecimiento de óptica 38.—CALLE DE TADAVIA.—28. Frente al Café del Plata. 78 | 8p,m16. FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE POR ORDEN DE LA COMISION. La Administracion previene al público que desde el 1º de Marzo el servicio de los trenes será como sigue, tanto los dias de fiesta como de trabajo: SALIDAS DEL PANQUE. El 1º A Chivilcoy á las 7 de la mañana. El 2º A Moren á las 8 de la mañana. El 3º A Moren á las 10 de la mañana. El 4º A Chivilcoy á las 2 de la tarde. El 5º A Moren á las 4 de la tarde. El 6º A Moren á las 5 de la tarde. LOS VAGONES DE PASAJEROS. El 1º de Moren sale á las 7 3/4 de las 9. El 2º de Moren sale á las 11 de las 11. El 3º de Chivilcoy sale á las 6 3/4 de las 12. El 4º de Moren sale á las 1 3/4 P. M. El 5º de Chivilcoy sale á las 1 3/4 P. M. El 6º de Moren sale á las 7 P. M. 7 1/2. Several good Furnished Apartments; Board if required Apply at 239 Calle Defensa. 110 | 1m,m17. To Let. Furnished Apartments, at 90 Calle Parque. 100 | 12p,m16. Apartments to Let. Three or four comfortable Apartments to let at 6 Calle Cuyo. 160 | 10p,m26. Board and Lodging. Required in a quiet family in an English Married Couple. Address B.B., this office. 126 | 6p,m20. Wanted. For an Office in town, a Young Man of 15 or 16 years of age, who speaks and writes both Spanish and English. Address D. W., Mackenz Brothers. 143 | 6p,m22. Wanted. A working Manager for a Sheepbreeding Establishment; none but a thoroughly practical man need apply. Apply at 86 Calle Parque. 141 | 3p,m22. Situation Wanted. Wanted, by a young Man, a situation as Cook; first-class references. Address N.Y.Z., this office. 144 | 3p,m22. Central Uruguay Railway. The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevideo Directory, to recruit subscribers for this great national enterprise. Prospectus, &c., can be seen at this office. M. G. and E. T. MULLHALL, STANBARD OFFICE, BUENOS AYRES. Notice of Removal. Keen & Goerke, Ship Chandlers, Grocers, &c., beg to acquaint their Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed their business from the Store corner of Calle Rioja and Adana to the new large and commodious Store 78, and 80 Calle Adana, opposite the Hotel Colon. 143 | 1m,m18. SS. QUINTO. The undersigned, having resumed the Agency for the Steamer Quinto, offer their services to the Public. This Steamer will leave the Mole every morning at 8 a.m., carrying passengers, letters, parcels, &c. J. H. MACLEAN & CO., AGENTS. 141 | 1m,m17.

REMATE.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De la preciosa propiedad perteneciente al Sr. D. José M. Suarez, situada en la calle larga de Barracas, al pie de la Barranca de Balacera frente a la de los Sres. Cambaceres, dividida en lotes. POR LIQUIDACION. El Domingo 31 del corriente, á las 11 en punto de la mañana, en esta sala, se venderá pública y legalmente, con licitacion, la preciosa propiedad arriba descrita, dividida del modo siguiente: a) la casa principal donde hoy está el Colegio de Pagnanari, con 11 habitaciones; un jardín y espaciosos huertos con frutas, cacaos, citricos y demas arboles; 5 lotes seguidos con casas y frente a la calle larga de Barracas, extendiendo en su totalidad el hermoso pino que tiene 150 años de existencia y que con su frondosa copa forma un precioso comedor para la estacion del Estio; 13 lotes en seguida, situados sobre las calles nuevamente abiertas y uno con casa enfrente a la casa del Sr. de Alencar, con un hermoso jardín y demas designando los lotes y sus dimensiones se podrán obtener rematando desde el martes proximo a casa del Rematador, calle de Potosí N.º 70. La calle larga de Barracas va a ser iluminada con gas, empotrada ó mecánicamente, y será á no dudarlo el mas precioso Boulevard de la ciudad de Buenos Ayres. 112 | p.m.17. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De la existencia de la Fábrica, Graseificadora y refinadora conocida por el "Globo" calle Larga de Barracas, quinta de Alsaga. De órden de la comision liquidadora y con autorizacion del Tribunal de Comercio. El jueves 28 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado todos los útiles existentes de dicha fábrica y saber: 20 1/2 toneladas carbon de piedra, 38 barricas resina, sebo, jabon, flejes, tachos de varias dimensiones, galpones de madera con techos de zinc pipa y bornales vacios, 200 a 300 cajas para sebo, conchas para carbon, carbon, 2000 metros de tiro para id., balancez, un filtro para aceite con todos sus útiles y demas enseres del establecimiento cuyo pormenor se omite por su larga extension. 114 | xp m21. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa calle de Potosí n.º 70. De 300 maceas con camelias, magnolias y azaleas recién llegadas de Francia. El martes 27 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado. 400 maceas camelias llenas en su mayor parte de flores y en colores de amarillo, gran color de azul, azules y rodamondras. Es una seleccion selecta que se acaba de recibir directamente de Francia y de mucha variedad en los colores. Al mismo tiempo se venden 6000 plantas de M. de Castro en Horticultura, como camelias, magnolias, fresas de Australia, coniferos y otras muchas plantas de mérito—semillas de flores y cabezas de gladiolos. 140—xp,m21. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartenfels é hijos, calle de San Martín No. 154, de artículos navales. El Miércoles 27 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar inabundantemente á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los siguientes artículos navales: Brea negra, id. rubia, lona americana No. 6 y 10, id. francesa, id. inglesa del No. 6 hasta 6 idem de Rusia No. 1, 4, 6, lona marítima, hilo de cáñamo de patente; aceite de linaza, clavos botellero, color superior, cabo de Manila No. 1 y 2 idem alquitranado, palas americanas de acero, balanzas decaimales y muchos otros artículos que estarán á la vista. Al mismo tiempo. 14 cajones porcelana francesa, 100 cajones bacalao de Noruega. 138 | xp,m21. THE PANTEONHETEA. 88 Calle Rivadavia 88. For a Good Cigar. For Good Tobacco, French & Bristol Birds Eye. For Good English Perfumery. For Good Stationery and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. THE PANTEONHETEA. 88 Calle Rivadavia 88. Only English Cigar Store. 1 | xp j3. For Sale. A Piano, nearly new, French make. For further particulars apply at the Hotel Europa, Calle 25 de Mayo. 136 | 3p,m20. NEW MODE OF MEAT PRESERVATION. CONDUCTED BY THE Buenos Ayres Meat Preserving Company. Prime Mess Beef for Ship use, warranted to keep in any climate. Corned Beef for Family consumption. Ox Tongues of Superior Quality, at \$4 each or \$40 per dozen. The A.1. Dried and Smoked Tongues, 1/2 lb per lb. Sold at 71 Calle Potosi; at Bruce & Feely's, 65 Calle Defensa; also at the Agents of the Company, T. P. Hainsworth, 13 Calle Tucuman. 8 | 1m,m17. Bass Ale, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE. THE CASINO. ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA. BRESTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Purely Vegetable. The need of a safe perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic. They are prepared from the very finest quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active principles of which are dissolved in a pure vegetable juice, chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virtue whatever. Among those medicinal agents we may name PODOPHYLLIN, which is the most powerful and possesses a most wonderful power over the Liver, and all the bilious secretions. This in combination with LEPTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and drugs, constitutes a purgative Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills will be found a safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as Piles, Headache, Jaundice, Bad Breath, Zool Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Heartburn and Flatulency, Dropsy of Limbs or Body, Female Irregularities, and all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. In diseases which have their origin in the blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When the illness is of long standing, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human aid. For general directions, see the table of doses, see the wrapper around each pill. SOLE PROPRIETORS, LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, NEW YORK. British School and Academy, 447—CALLE PERU—447. OPENED 11th MARCH, 1867. ROBERT BIRD, Rector, A. CUENTOS, Vice-Rector. 66 | 15p,m13.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO. On and after the 1st JANUARY, 1867, the Tariff will be as follows:— Names and Address, with 2 Nat. Dol. Ten Words ..... for \$50.0m. For every additional Ten 1 Nat. Dol. Words ..... for \$25.0m. To and from Colonia, and other parts of the Line, the same Rates will be charged. In the above Tariff NO REDUCTION CAN BE MADE ON PRESS OR OTHER MESSAGES. By ORDER, JOHN OLDHAM, Superintendent and Engineer Buenos Ayres Cricket Club. The Omnibus running to the ground at Palermo on Tuesdays and Fridays will be discontinued from this date. Buenos Ayres, 22nd March 1867. By ORDER. IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the prices of PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1866. CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural purposes, &c., &c., adapted for the Colonies. STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and 78, Lombard Street, London. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for driving Cotton. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS for Irrigation. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS for Sheep-washing. 62. 1w 420. JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 oz. of Jar, 1 and 2 lbs. each. NAMES OF COLORS. Magenta Roseine Fuchsin Violet Purple Crimson Mauve Blue Green Canary Yellow Phosphine Scarlet Ultramarine Brown Black Regina Soluble Blue. The majority of our Dyes are entirely soluble in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients. The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors, DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 15, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON. N. B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dyes. 62—1w 14. RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar is far superior to any Eau de Cologne, as it is both refreshing and useful to the Toilet or Bath, a revived perfume, and a most valuable and useful article. It is useful and pleasant in all cases of indigestion, headache, &c. &c. It is an indispensable requisite especially in warm climates. OTHER ARTICLES RECOMMENDED—RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Micham LARLES, STROPER, and NOTT. RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, Perfumery, and all articles of Perfumery. RIMMEL'S Glycerine, Hoge, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps. RIMMEL'S PERFUME VAPORIZER, Perfume Fountain, &c. &c. Sold by all Perfumery Vendors. R. RIMMEL, Perfumery, 25, Princes of Wales, 56 STRAND, and 24, CORNHILL, London. NISSEN & PARKER, ENGRAVERS, 43 MARK LANE, LONDON. BANK NOTES, CHEQUES, DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES, BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' ACCOUNT BOOKS, All usual Papers supplied for JOINT-STOCK BANKS and PUBLIC COMPANIES. GENERAL EXPORTERS. To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of Stationery, Arms, Clothing, Plated Wire, Musical Instruments, &c., &c. FOR SALE OR CONSUMPTION 1y 1p,m,13. LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the WRAPPER LABELS, STROPER, and NOTT. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the name of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have instructed their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against MANUFACTURERS and VENDORS of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed. HOWARD'S CHAMPION PLOUGH. Gained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Newcastle, the FIRST and ONLY FIFTH PRIZES FOR THE BEST HARROWING MACHINES, and the BEST HARROWING MACHINES, and the BEST HARROWING MACHINES. These Machines have won every First Prize at every competitive trial, and are the most perfect and reliable of any ever constructed. The following Prize has been awarded to J. & F. Howard by the Royal Agricultural Society of England:— FORTY-ONE FIRST PRIZES AND UPWARDS OF 400 LOCAL PRIZES. The largest number ever given by any maker. More than Sixty Thousand are now in use. At the Plymouth Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, July 1865, J. & F. Howard won every Prize for which the FIFTH and ONLY FIFTH PRIZES FOR THE BEST HARROWING MACHINES, and the BEST HARROWING MACHINES, and the BEST HARROWING MACHINES. These Machines have won every First Prize at every competitive trial, and are the most perfect and reliable of any ever constructed. The following Prize has been awarded to J. & F. Howard by the Royal Agricultural Society of England:— FORTY-ONE FIRST PRIZES AND UPWARDS OF 400 LOCAL PRIZES. The largest number ever given by any maker. Full particulars may be had of their Agents throughout the Colonies, or will be sent free on application to J. & F. HOWARD, 15, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON. N. B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dyes. Britannia Iron Works, Bedford, England. London Office:—1, Chancery Lane. Liverpool Office:—19, Shipping Street. 62p, 1pw, 1m20. They can be obtained by all every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91 John Street, New York; and 37 Gracechurch Street, London. 62p, 1pw, 1m20.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. E. HARRINGTON AND CO. Constructors of Steam and Sailing Vessels, General Commission Agents, Surveyors & Valuers. 27, Leadenhall Street, LONDON E. C. CONTRACT FOR BUILDING. Every Description of VESSEL adapted to Sea or River Navigation. PATENT COMBINATION VESSELS WITH TRAK PLANKING AND IRON FRAMES. Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in SOUTH AMERICA or elsewhere. 26p 1w a 14. Protection from Fire. PRIZE MEDAL, 1862. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, WAX TAPERS, AND COARSE LIGHTS. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, and is entirely free from all their dangerous properties. Patent Safety Matches in wax side boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500. BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Tapers in red paper side boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1000. Sole Importers of London and Liverpool (all the above) in this country, Messrs. WHITEHEAD, LANE, LONDON, E. FIELD GLASSES.—BURBOW. BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES. Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Glimpses. £3 13s 6d, £6 6s, and £8 8s. Power in proportion to price. ALUMINIUM GLASSES. EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10, 10s, £14, 14s, £16, 16s, and £18, 18s. The Large Glass at £18, 18s, (6 by 6 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made. W. & J. BURBOW, Malvern, England. Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c. BURBOW'S GLASSES bear their Name and Address. 1y 222. ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT. Combines the lightness of the Pith Hat and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, coolness, and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated. Hats, Caps, and Helms of every description are genuine, unless they bear the above Stamp with either "ELLWOOD & SONS," or the seller's name on the Shield. \* \* \* Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped. 62p, 1pw, 1m27. R. HOE Y CIA, FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR, con uno y dos cilindros y formas giratorias. PRENSA CON PRIVILEGIO DE ADAMS, PRENSAS DE WASHINGTON Y DE SMITH, MAQUINAS DE DAR TINTA, &c. Todo lo relativo á las artes de imprimir en tipo, planchas de cobre, litografía y concurrencia lo mismo que SIERVA DE ORO, Maquinas de Vapor, todo género de Maquinaria, Instrumentos y Aparatos de Hierro colado, Bronce, etc. COSSUMPTION, Obest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power. DR. CHURCHILL'S HYPOPHOSPHITES. The following are the preparations used by most eminent members of the Medical Profession, in every country in the world, for the cure of the above complaints:— Syrup of Hypophosphate of Soda, Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime, Pills of Hypophosphate of Quinine, and in cases where ferruginous preparations are required (chlorosis, anemia, &c.), Syrup of Hypophosphate of Iron, Pills of Hypophosphate of Magnesia. These valuable medicines have saved the lives of many consumptive patients. Even in the third stage of this disease, they have been manifested frequently. In every instance, however far advanced in the disease, the patient will find a marked improvement, both in local and general symptoms. There will be observed a remarkable increase of nervous power, a better appetite, greater regularity of the bowels, better digestion, less cough, less expectation, less susceptibility of catching cold, less perspiration at night, &c. Dr. Churchill's Hypophosphites are sold, with directions for use, at our Warehouse, per bottle, in France, by Swann, Pharmacist, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris. Agent at Buenos Ayres W. CRANWELL, 1y, 12 Calle Rivadavia No. 03. WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, &c. JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER EMERY and GLASS CLOTH. India Rubber Knife-Boards. Silver-plated Soap For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, &c. SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLAZES. Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, E. 26p, 1pw, 1m20. BY ROYAL COMMAND STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN. JOSEPH GILLOTT, VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Respectfully directs that the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will insure Universal Preference. Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature. They can be obtained by all every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91 John Street, New York; and 37 Gracechurch Street, London. 62p, 1pw, 1m24.

