

COLISEUM.

BRITISH HOSPITAL BENEFIT TUESDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1867.

PROFESSOR HERMANN, THE RENOWNED WIZARD, will give, on next Tuesday, a Farewell Performance (his last in this country) for the benefit of the British Hospital at the Coliseum.

TICKETS to be had at MACKERN'S and STANDARD OFFICE.

Paul Frugoni, Sworn Attorney and Public Translator. Office, 15 Calle Victoria, Open from Ten A.M. till Four P.M. 133 | 1m, m20

For the Present Year. Hannay's Royal Almanack; the most useful book of general reference and information published, and applicable also to nautical purposes. Zedler's Almanack; contains lunar influences and voice of the stars for each month, and numerous useful tables. Vox Stellarum; or, a Royal Almanack, contains astronomical observations, &c., &c., by Dr. Francis Moore. Titles and Goldsmith's Miniature Almanacks. 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 13 Diaries, and also the well-known No. 31 Rough Diary, with a week in an opening and interlarded 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 6 Libro de Memoria (a Pocket Diary in Spanish) para todo el año de 1867. Se publica todos los años. Cuadro de Reduccion en Pesos Fuertes y Moneda Corriente de todas las monedas extranjeras de curso legal desde 1 hasta 1000. (In a few days).

MACKERN BROTHERS, ENGLISH STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 44-SAN MARTIN-44. 156 | 10p, m24

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi andam, nil veri non andam dicitur." SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO. (BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.) April 5, 1867.

Mr. Peeler contracts earthworks for Railway. Flores visited the Cerro yesterday, and attended Philharmonic, Wednesday night. Incessant rain, steamers postponed. Cabral writes that Miramon is defeated. Republicans surrounding Mexico. ARRIVALS. Camilla, Genoa. Ernesto, Taragona.

AMERICAN MEDIATION.

DIPLOMATIC NOTES. Legation of the United States, Buenos Ayres Jan. 1st, 1867. To His Excellency Sr. Dr. Don Rufino de Elizalde, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Sir,

The United States Government which I have the honor to represent, believes that its good offices might be acceptable towards bringing the war between the allies and Paraguay to a satisfactory termination.

Although the United States have never been eager to interfere in controversies abroad which lead to wars or in accepting the part of mediator, for the purpose of arresting hostilities, they have a natural desire, as an American power, that peace should prevail in this hemisphere. wherever it can be maintained consistently with the honor and interests of the Countries. whatever may be the form of their Government.

By indulging this desire so far as to aid in restoring tranquility to the boundless region of the La Plata and Parana, so much favored by Providence, the United States would not, it is conceived, justly incur a charge of unbecoming interference; if however all or either of the contending parties shall ask for the good offices of the United States, they will be bestowed with a full appreciation of the delicacy and responsibility of the trust, and with a single desire to render impartial justice, and to terminate the ravages of war.

I am instructed to make known these views to your Excellency and to inform the State Department at Washington of the manner in which they are received by the Argentine Government. Instructions to the same effect have been addressed to the United States Ministers accredited respectively to the Governments of Brazil and Paraguay, and while trusting that your Excellency will be pleased to receive the above sentiments as an additional proof of the sincere wishes of the United States for the lasting prosperity of the Argentine Republic, I beg leave to assure you, that it would give me the utmost satisfaction to inform your Government in return, that its anxiety to assist in smoothing the troubled waters in South America, was responded to by the Argentine Government, through your Excellency, in the same conciliatory spirit as that evinced by the Government of the United States. The bonds of sympathy and common interests, which so happily pre-

vail between the United States and the Argentine Republic will be drawn still closer, when all the American sister Republics shall be at peace, and the United States Government will certainly neglect nothing to secure permanently to both the American Continents the mutual advantages of lasting friendship.

I seize the present occasion to offer to your Excellency personally my renewed assurances of the high consideration with which

I have the honor to be Your Obedient Servant, (Signed.) A. ASBOTH.

Legation of the United States, Buenos Ayres, 26th Jan., 1867. To H. E. Dr. R. de Elizalde, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir, I beg leave herewith to enclose a duplicate of my note of the 1st inst., in which I had the honor to inform Your Excellency of the belief of the United States Government that by its friendly mediation a pacific termination might be arrived at of the ravages of the war between the Allies and Paraguay, consistently with the honor and interests of the respective countries, whatever may be the form of their government; and that the United States Government, though eager not justly to incur a charge of unbecoming interference, and certainly not, prematurely at least, to hazard an opinion upon the points of difference between the contending parties, would nevertheless, if all or either of them should ask for its good offices, bestow them with a full appreciation of the delicacy and responsibility of the trust, and with a single desire to render impartial justice.

At the same time, while manifesting to Your Excellency these sentiments of the United States Government, I had the honor to acquaint you that I am under instructions to report to the State Department at Washington in the manner in which its friendly offer was received by the Argentine Government; and trusting that Your Excellency would be pleased to view the above sentiments as an additional proof of the sincere wishes of the United States for the lasting prosperity of the Argentine Republic, I took pleasure in expressing the assurance that it would give me personally the utmost satisfaction to inform your Government in return that its anxiety to assist in smoothing the troubled waters in South America, was responded to by the Argentine Government, through Your Excellency, in the same conciliatory spirit as that evinced by the Government of the United States.

I concluded by expressing the confident hope that the bonds of sympathy and common interests which so happily prevail between the United States and the Argentine Republic would be drawn still closer when all the American sister Republics should be at peace, and that the United States Government would certainly neglect nothing on its part to secure permanently to both the American Continents the mutual advantages of lasting friendship.

A copy of this note I duly forwarded to Washington by the French mail steamer Carmel, on the 11th inst., with an explanation worded as follows:—

"Although no reply to this note has reached me up to this moment, owing as I believe to the desire of the Argentine Government to secure beforehand the benefit of President Mitre's advice, who is still absent at the seat of war as the commander-in-chief of the allied army; nevertheless, since the French mail steamer Carmel sails to-morrow I have deemed it proper to forward by the present a preliminary report of the action already taken by me in pursuance of the instructions received."

To-day another mail steamer, the Arno, leaves for Rio de Janeiro, and being as yet without any reply from Your Excellency it is still beyond my control fully to comply with my instructions.

I am well aware of the immense weight of care and responsibility which rests with Your Excellency at the present juncture, but convinced as I am of the high regard with which the people and the Government of the Argentine Republic honor the United States, Your Excellency must not wonder at the anxiety that prompts me now to urge again that you will be pleased to inform me whether the Argentine Government responds to the anticipations of the United States Government as to the acceptability of its good offices, offered with the single purpose of promoting and securing for the future the best interests of the Argentine nation. And I may in conclusion be permitted to add my own personal belief that—taking into consideration the past and present of the United States, with its bright and safe future, and its determined policy in support of humanity and freedom, of civilization and progress—its friendly mediation in the present momentous state of political affairs here would certainly attain results deeply beneficial to the La Plata Republics.

With distinguished consideration, I have the honor to be, Sir, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ASBOTH.

(Translation.) Foreign Office, Buenos Ayres, January 29th, 1867.

M. le Ministre, The well known sympathy of the Argentine people and Government, for the people and Government of the United States of America give great value to the sentiments manifested by Your Excellency by order of your Government in your note of 1st inst. as well as in that of 26th inst. which I had the honor duly to receive.

The Argentine Government is sincerely grateful for the friendly step taken by the Government of the United States of America, and should the occasion arrive, it would be happy to avail itself of such benevolent dispositions.

I have to beg that Your Excellency, while transmitting to Your Government this reply of the Argentine Government, will be pleased to offer the expression of its most sincere gratitude, and the assurance that the Argentine Republic, faithful to its traditions shall never attempt, in the vindication of its honor, and of its most vital rights and interests, to violate in however small a degree those great principles which free peoples cannot ignore without grave consequences.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the expression of my highest consideration and regard.

(Signed) RUFINO DE ELIZALDE. To H. E. the Minister Resident of the United States of America, General Alexander Asboth.

Legation of the United States Buenos Ayres 2d Feb. 1867.

To His Excellency Sr. Dr. D. Rufino de Elizalde Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the 29th ult., which your Excellency has been pleased to address to me in answer to my notes of the 1st and 26th ult. wherein I expressed the belief of the United States Government that, by its friendly mediation, the ravages of the war between the allies and Paraguay might be brought to a pacific and honorable termination.

I shall have the satisfaction of forwarding to your Government by the next mail a full copy of Your Excellency's note. Your Excellency's warm confirmation, however, of the undoubted sympathy and friendly sentiments of the Argentine people and Government for the people and Government of the United States, will enable you to conceive how greatly that satisfaction would have been enhanced, had the anticipation derived from the delay in Your Excellency's replying to my new year's day's note, been realized; namely, that it would be my pleasing duty to report to your Government that the Argentine Government was willing to avail itself at once of the good offices of the United States Government towards a restoration of peace with all its blessings and future promises of increased prosperity for the peoples of the "La Plata" and "Parana" regions. And while duly appreciating the earnest assurances, so eloquently expressed by Your Excellency, in support of free principles and institutions, the United States Government will but regret the apparently indefinite postponement of a pacific and safe consolidation of those very institutions in South America.

Meantime I can assure Your Excellency that the Argentine Republic may always and under all emergencies continue to rely upon the sincere sympathy of the United States, and upon their ever regarding with sisterly affection the interests of the Argentine Nation.

I have the honor to be Sir With distinguished consideration Your obedient servant A. ASBOTH.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

It has been frequently asserted that letters of credit entailed no legal obligation to accept, on the part of the bankers who grant them; and some color was given to this opinion by a recent decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood, in a case in which the Agra and Masterman's Bank were the defendants. This decision was a subject of grave comment among our merchants, who are in the habit of taking Bills of Exchange, based on such documents; it will therefore be a satisfaction to them to know that the judgment in question has been reversed by the Lords Justices Turner and Cairns, who have decided that not only is there a clear legal obligation to accept in such cases, but should the granters of a credit have failed before the Bills of Exchange based upon it can be presented to them for acceptance, the holders of the bills can claim for dividend upon the estate. We publish the case, extracted from the Times of the 13th of February:—

Re the Agra and Masterman's Bank (limited), ex parte the Asiatic banking corporation (limited). This part-heard appeal motion from Vice-Chancellor Wood was in the paper this morning, and when it was called on the Court, without hearing a reply, gave their judgment. The case involves a question as to the effect of what are known as "open

letters of credit." The facts are as follows:—On the 31st of October, 1865, the Agra and Masterman's Bank granted to Messrs. Dickson, Tatham, and Co., who were merchants, carrying on business in Ceylon, a letter of credit in the following terms:—"No. 394. You are hereby authorized to draw upon this bank, at six months' sight, to the extent of £15,000 sterling, and such drafts I undertake duly to honour on presentation. This credit will remain in force for 12 months from this date, and parties negotiating bills under it are requested to indorse particulars on the back hereof. The bills must specify that they are drawn under credit No. 394, of the 31st of October, 1865." This letter was addressed to Messrs. Dickson, Tatham, and Co., and was signed by the general manager and the chief accountant of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. On the 24th of May, 1866, Dickson, Tatham, and Co. drew four bills for £1,500 each upon the Agra and Masterman's Bank and these bills purport, on the face of them, to be drawn in pursuance of the above letter of credit. On the 26th of May, 1866, Dickson, Tatham, and Co. sold these bills to the agent in Ceylon of the Asiatic Banking Corporation. The letter of credit was then shown to this agent, and he indorsed on it the particulars of the bill so purchased by him. The official liquidator of the Agra and Masterman's Bank refused to allow the claim of the Asiatic Banking Corporation for this sum of £6,000, inasmuch as he claimed to set off against that sum a larger sum due to the bank from Dickson, Tatham, and Co. The official liquidator of the corporation carried in his claim against the bank, and on the matter being heard by Vice-Chancellor Wood, on the 21st of December last, his Honour disallowed the claim. Hence the present appeal.

Mr. Giffard, Hannen (of the Common Law Bar), and Mr. Kekewich appeared for the official liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation; Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Roxburgh for the official liquidator of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Lord Justice Turner said that what over might have been the effect at law of the letter of credit, it seemed to him that there would have been a very plain case in equity for the Court, at the instance of any person who had negotiated bills drawn in pursuance of the letter, to compel the Agra and Masterman's Bank to accept and pay those bills. The latter part of the letter was, though not in terms, yet in substance, addressed to the persons who should negotiate bills drawn under the letter, and the whole effect of the letter was that the bank held out to those persons a promise that it would accept and pay those bills. It would be impossible, in his Lordship's view of the principles of equity, to allow the bank to say to those persons who had read and acted upon the letter of credit that it would not pay the bills, because a larger debt was due to it from the persons to whom the letter of credit was given.

Lord Justice Cairns said that though the letter was in form addressed to Dickson, Tatham, and Co., it was evidently written with the intention that it should be shown to the persons who might negotiate bills drawn under it. The letter was, in fact, a general invitation on the part of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, to all persons who should read it to negotiate the bills drawn in pursuance of it, upon the faith that they would be accepted and paid by the Agra and Masterman's Bank. The essence of the letter was that any persons taking a bill drawn under it were to have the absolute benefit of the undertaking contained in it, without reference to any cross claim on the part of the bank against Dickson, Tatham, and Co.; for, if not, the letter would have been useless to them. The claim of the liquidator of the Asiatic Bank must, therefore, be allowed; and liquidators of both banks must have their costs out of the estate of the Agra and Masterman's Bank.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN THE CAMP. Special despatch for the Standard, Azul, March 20th, 1867.

As little of importance occurred since my last letter from the Monte. I preferred waiting until I should arrive here, when I would have something of interest to communicate.

We left the Monte at daybreak on 20th. The morning was fresh and the oblique rays of the rising sun threw a marvellous tint upon the little town. All the leading men in the town accompanied his Excellency to the border of the partido Las Flores where the inhabitants had come out en masse to meet us, by some mistake however we missed them and did not come up with them until within about four leagues of Flores. The road in was a regular triumphant march, at every pace of the way we were met by fresh neighbors who came to welcome the Governor. In the Plaza a large house was elegantly prepared for his reception.

Las Flores is quite a new town, but full of vigor, it is scarcely ten years founded and therefore cannot be supposed to rank with the Monte which is more than half a century old but the difference is that whilst almost the whole of this partido is monopolized by a couple of men. Las Flores is divided amongst a number. Its streets are wide its edifices are well built and it can boast of many large enterprising firms, several good shops, and an enlightened society.

The Governor has interested himself in all the wants and grievances of the district, and promises to do all he can to remove them in everything except supplying of funds for public buildings, in which the neighbors themselves display the greatest backwardness. Education here, as in the other towns, is sadly deficient; not one-tenth part of the youth receive instruction. Of the public buildings the most creditable is the cemetery, but the church and school are really a disgrace to this pretty little town.

On the night of the 21st a grand ball was given to His Excellency: the whole town was there, and dancing was kept up with great animation till daylight, the Governor taking an active part. With many fond reminiscences we left the little town at 2 p.m. of the 22nd. The townsfolk accompanied us as far as the Estancia de la Candelaria, where we had arranged to stop the night, eight leagues from Flores, on the road to Tapalque. Here the inhabitants of the partido had assembled in crowds, and on the arrival of the Governor he was enthusiastically cheered; as it was already quite dark the scene was rendered doubly effective by the large fires on which they were preparing the 'carne con cuero.' The worthy proprietor conducted us to his house, where a simple camp dinner was spread; His Excellency appeared to relish the plain fare, and following his example we all ate heartily. The wine, though scarce, was very good, and between it and the songs of the country people outside the time passed so quickly that it was after 11 o'clock before we broke up. The night was sharp, and as only one hundred beds could be provided a great many were obliged to sleep on the floor.

On the following morning we again took the road, amid the best wishes of the people, arriving at Tapalque somewhat after 5 in the evening. This little village was all preparation, and seemed determined not to be out-done by its more populous neighbors. Some 6 or 8 houses, with a fair sprinkling of chucas, compose the town, which is situated some 12 squares from the river of that name. There is no school nor church, and the 'juzgado' is of mud with straw roof. On the morning of the 24th, after a conference with the authorities as to the wants of the place, we resumed our journey, and stopped at Azul about 5 p.m. A league and a half from the town we were met by some 50 of the townspeople to welcome the Governor, headed by the Justice of the Peace, Don Enrique Aramburi, and in the town a magnificent reception awaited us. The crying abuses under which these poor people live being the object of His Excellency's visit, we set to work at once. On the evening of the 26th a meeting of the principal residents was held, to adopt measures against the Indian incursions, when several important resolutions were taken. The next day the Governor and Com. Barros proceeded to the camp for the purpose of inspecting the troops, and fixing on a site for the new town, to be called Bolivar.

On the 28th, the Governor received a deputation of seven of the most influential Indian Chiefs; a long friendly interview took place; having made himself acquainted with all the wants of the people, his Excellency started for Tandil, where he was received by 40 of the residents at a dinner, followed by a ball in the evening. The narrow streets of this town are miserable dirty and the church threatens to fall. The Governor is well pleased at the tokens of respect and devotion which everywhere attended him.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Paraguayan Minister's note to the American Government, respecting the mediation, is at last made public. As we predicted, it is the longest of all the notes. The real cause of this is that Bergees goes back very far in his history of the war. The seizure of the two Argentine steamers in Corrientes is accepted in Buenos Ayres as the beginning of the war, but Bergees, like the geologists, refuses to acknowledge this doctrine. He goes back long before the time when the steamers were even built in England, and traces up a long list of woes, the remote but absolute cause of the present war. Unfortunately we have no room for this lengthy note, which, we doubt not, would be read with interest by our subscribers. We purpose, however, publishing the whole collection in a separate sheet for the packet. The note in question, although drawn up in a masterly manner, is open to much and severe criticism; but we leave the task to other and more favored times. Posterity will yet deal with all these

public documents as they deserve. Comparisons are odious. Some day that we have little news, and feel the inspiration, we shall treat our readers to a chapter on 'political geology,' for, verily, the beginning of the world is not more disputed than the real commencement of this present war. Bergees rejects all mediation based on the terms of the Triple Alliance. His foun is too argumentative, and, we may add, too sincere, to savor of strict diplomacy, but 'Fiat justitia ruat cælum.' We must confess that we are surprised, nay, astonished, that in the hidden fastnesses of Paraguay there could be found a man capable of dictating such a document.

Mr. Allen, of the Western Railway, has called to assure us that there has been no accident whatever on his line. Last week the engine on the Northern Railway ran off the track, and he believes that our informant must refer to this. We are pleased to announce to our readers the promotion of Mr. Francis Hansen to the distinguished post of Secretary of the General Post-office. Mr. Posadas has the tact of appreciating true merit.

The Cisne has brought down little news of importance. The Paraguayans attempted a night surprise at Curuzu, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The whole of the Tuyuti army, under Caxias, is being embarked for Itapua, and only 2,000 men, with the squadron, will be left behind at Curuzu, to maintain a strict blockade of the Paraguayan river. We received mails from Rosario yesterday; no news whatever from Paunero, Videla or Saa. The diligence from the Interior had not arrived, the consuls hang out their flags half-mast on the day of the American Vice-Consul's funeral. The families that had fled the town owing to the cholera panic were all returning, as the people are now satisfied that there has not been a single case of cholera in that town.

The gale holds on still, and yesterday there was no communication whatever with the inner or outer roads, all the steamers in port kept up steam on Thursday night; the American steamer Eward Everett, could not get away, but leaves to-night for Montevideo. The occupier of a house in calle Defensa was fined yesterday \$500 per day for having a quantity of dirt, filth &c., on the premises; as it will take three days to clear the premises he will have to pay \$1500 fine.

The rain continues, and the whole city and its environs are washed so clean that there is little fear of an epidemic. On Thursday afternoon the Boca Railway was again interrupted by the waves of the River Plate, and the locomotive could only start from the Yellow House. The state of Calle Larga and Barracas is little short of a sea, and if the rain continues the easiest way to get to town will be to take a boat at the Tres Esquinas, sail down the Riachuelo, and double round the Plate, landing at the Mole. There is no part of town which shows such unmistakable signs of improvement as the neighborhood of the South Plaza; owing to the generality of the French tile in the roofs, the town therabouts is beginning to wear a new aspect, sprightly and business-like; the old azoteas, and the costly but gingerbread zinc roofs, are now completely out of fashion. No business in Buenos Ayres has increased so rapidly as the import of these French tiles; verily, it promises to eclipse English cotton goods, but, like everything else, it will soon be so overdone that importers will be obliged to send them back to France; as occurred here in 1863, several bales of cotton that could not be sold here, even at first cost price, were shipped to Manchester, where they at once sold at a price to cover all expenses of having twice crossed the Atlantic.

Professor Hermann, we understand, failing in his generous effort to accumulate a few dollars for the unfortunate and houseless people of Quebec, has turned his attention to the proverbially hard-up British Hospital; he will give a performance in aid of that institution. Private theatricals are also being prepared by our experienced amateurs. The prospects of the Hospital, in a financial point of view, are so good, that we think the Board of Directors might think of increasing the salary of Dr. Reid, who has for so many years ably attended the institution. His post is an arduous and important one, and the salary should be commensurate; moreover, the increased number of patients justifies our remark. We hope to see the Directors or Committee attend to it.

The continued wet weather has not only stopped all the river steamers, but completely paralysed the whole trade of the port. Even the Custom-house was deserted yesterday, and the cartmen seemed to be on a strike; scarcely a cart in town. The stiff south-easter continued during the night, and the river was so rough that on Tuesday morning a German baraquero had to pay \$250 for a boat to go to the steamer in the inner roads. We notice that the steamer Pavon is now being repaired at the Boca mole, her funnels taken down, and a whole troop of mechanics on board. The steamer Marquis Caxias is still at Marshall's, but Matti's new steamer,

the Lujan, we believe, is nearly ready to make her trial trip. Mr. Stevens, the renowned boiler-maker, is now starting a ship-yard at the Tigre, one of the most convenient places for such a concern. He will doubtless do a good paying business as the river is without any sailing regulations, no lights up, and collisions every night in the Parana. The new Land Law has been published by order of the Government in a pamphlet form. We shall in a few days publish the inuendos to this law, which owing to press of matter we have been obliged to hold over so long.

At the General Brown Station, on the Boca Railway, we notice no less than three or four new houses going up, we believe on the Jackson estate. We are glad to see this, as it is a sure sign of progress. We want at least 500 more houses in town. Will nobody build them?

There is at present on the Bolsa a very excellent specimen of preserved beef on a new system; the beef looks very good, and tastes well. We understand that this is an improved plan on Olden's system. The manufacturers offer to make contracts for the delivery of any given number of barrels for shipment.

On Thursday there was buried in the Protestant Cemetery of this city one of the cooks from the United States war steamer Shamokin, now in this harbor. It was noticed from the records that there had not been an interment in that cemetery for nearly three weeks previously, except two infants that had died at birth. When we remember that the average of interments there are two or three a week, this indicates unusual health, at least among that portion of the community.

Owing to the amount of cold water falling from the clouds on Thursday night, our friends at the temperance meeting had anything but a dry time. The attendance was small, though some, faithful to the cause, had come from distant parts of the city, and a few ladies also braved the storm. It was agreed to postpone the discussion till next Tuesday evening. The able argument of the champion of moderate drinking was read, and was received with applause. It claimed the divine right, if not the divine order, that all men should drink, and as to how much, each one is the best judge for himself. The paper is to be read again on Tuesday night, when some ardent spirit teetotalers intend to take it to pieces.

CHOLERA. The following article taken from Weser Zeitung may be read with interest and perhaps prompt the taking of measures to check the progress of this evil:

The Cholera has shown its gloomy face once more in Europe, and no hope can be entertained, if we judge from its former career, that it will soon leave us. The commissions which have been formed in several of the larger cities to consider how to prevent the further spread of the epidemic will have every opportunity to prosecute their researches. All such researches must converge towards one point that is, to find out the exact origin of the disease concerning its nature, we gave some time ago, an extract from the latest work of Mr. Pettenkofer, which describes all the researches made up to the present time by science with regard to this malady. According to these, the origin of epidemic cholera is an organic substance a fungus (spores), which as yet has escaped observation, even where the eye has been assisted by the strongest microscope, but which without a doubt causes the most terrible of diseases by penetrating in numbers into the lungs and stomach of the human body. Like every other organic substance, the cholera fungi require a peculiar soil to thrive in. Only when the soil is soaked with stagnant water, putrefying organic substances, such as are produced when too many people live together, the cholera will spread. All large cities stand on poisoned ground and the carelessness with which all noxious matters are allowed to penetrate the soil and to decompose is the cause of death to thousands and thousands. Observation has convincingly proved that drinking out of a well which is situated in an unfavorable place has increased the percentage of mortality from epidemics. What is called when in the wrong place "filth," would be called in the right place "manure," was the celebrated saying of lord Palmerston. The task of a sanitary board should be to see that everything is in its right place and nothing in the wrong, not only to neutralize the infection of cholera, typhus fever, and other similar diseases, but likewise to prevent the future poisoning of large cities, and to mitigate as far as possible the consequences of those evils which are already prevalent.

CURE FOR CHOLERA. The Mercurio of Valparaiso has the following:—The Academy of Sciences, Paris has been occupied in one of its recent sessions with a new and effective cure for cholera discovered by the eminent professors M. Lorain, and thencest

the Lujan, we believe, is nearly ready to make her trial trip. Mr. Stevens, the renowned boiler-maker, is now starting a ship-yard at the Tigre, one of the most convenient places for such a concern. He will doubtless do a good paying business as the river is without any sailing regulations, no lights up, and collisions every night in the Parana. The new Land Law has been published by order of the Government in a pamphlet form. We shall in a few days publish the inuendos to this law, which owing to press of matter we have been obliged to hold over so long.

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STRAIGHT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO., 30-CALLE CANGALLO-30.

For MONTEVIDEO, the English steamer Rio Parana, Will leave on Mondays at 6 p.m. returning on Thursdays.

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

FOR MERCEDES Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana to be transhipped to the steamer Guazu at 2 p.m.

FOR PARANA and SANTA FE, the steamer Tala, Will leave on Sundays at 9:30 a.m. returning on Fridays.

FOR GUALEGUAY Passengers will embark in the Tala on Sunday to be transhipped to the steamer Dolores returning on Mondays.

For PARANA and SANTA FE, the steamer Ybiyú, Will leave on Tuesdays at 9:30 a.m., returning on Sundays.

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

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

For ROSARIO AND PORTS, Passengers and Cargo, the Oriental Steamer Captain ADOLFO FLORES, Departure from the Tigre at Twelve o'clock, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers leave by the Railway at 10 o'clock, Station 20 de Mayo.

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

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JOHN SHAW, 206—Venezuela—206.

"THE RURAL CODE" (In English) AND PUBLIC LANDS-LAW. Now on SALE at this Office. Price \$20 mpc.

DEBILITY, AND Hysteria, HEADACHE, It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very effluvia of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for its delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal.

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUN BURN, PIMPLES, AND FRECKLES. It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Look for the name of Murray & Lanman on the bottle wrapper, and ornamental label. Prepared by MURRAY & LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 69, 71, & 73 Water St., New York.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT. Combines the lightness of the Pith Hat and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities of the best material.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have long been celebrated. Hats, Caps, and Helms of every description Manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS, GREAT CHARLOTTE ST., LONDON.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helms are genuine, unless they bear the above Stamp, with either "ELLWOOD & SONS," or the seller's name on the Shingle.

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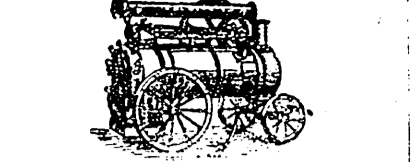
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Máquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Molinos de harina. Molinos para molar arena, frijoles y maíz.

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THIS invaluable MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, WINE, and LOZENGE.

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VESSLS LOADING IN PORT BY L. SAGORY AND LENNYUEUX, SHIP BROKERS, 47—CALLE CANGALLO—47.

ALBERT—French barque, 5/6 A.I.L., 330 tons, Captain Leveque; Consignees Messrs. L. Sagory & Lennyueux.

AFRICANE—French ship, 5/6 A.I.L., 335 tons, Captain Leveque; Consignees Messrs. Bonnemaison & Heydecker.

FENLON—French ship, 3/3 L.I.L., 1081 tons, Captain Goussin; Consignees Mr. Cabran.

SAIGON—French barque, 3/3 L.I.L., 349 tons, Capt. Grandjean; Consignees Messrs. Bonnemaison & Heydecker.

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

RENE D'ANJOU—French ship, 1° C. I. O., 481 tons, Captain Buthno; Consignees Messrs. C. Andrin & Co.

THIERRE—French barque, 3/3 L.I.L., 321 tons, Capt. Aguevices; Consignees Messrs. L. Sagory & Lennyueux.

FACQUES CEUR—French ship, 3/3 L.I.L., 641 tons, Captain Venger; Consignees Messrs. P. Ladvoct & Co.

JEAN—French barque, 3/3 L.I.L., 360 tons, Captain Noe; Consignees Messrs. P. Ladvoct & Co.

AMPEL—French barque, 3/3 A.I.L., 243 tons, Captain Puchon; Consignees Messrs. Echebarrano Bros.

JEAN ANDRE—French barque, 3/3 L.I.L., 352 tons, Captain Valentini; Consignees Messrs. L. Sagory & Lennyueux.

FULES—French barque, 3/3 L.I.L., 365 tons, Captain Berrant; Consignees Messrs. Bar Brothers.

MALDONADO—French ship, 3/3 L.I.L., 690 tons, Captain Berrant; Consignees Messrs. Bonnemaison & Heydecker.

LA FOI—French ship, 3/3 L.I.L., 516 tons, Captain Le Tellier; Consignees Messrs. L. Sagory & Lennyueux.

CAMELIA—French barque, 3/3 A.I.L., 360 tons, Captain Vito Rizzo; Consignees Messrs. L. Sagory & Lennyueux.

SAN CIRIACO—Italian ship, 3/3 A.I.L., 620 tons, Captain Belloni; Consignees Messrs. Bonnemaison & Heydecker.

LAFONTAINE—French ship, 3/3 L.I.L., 946 tons, Captain Millard; Consignees Messrs. P. Lavanol.

BLANCHE MARGUERITE—French barque, 3/3 A.I.L., 356 tons, Captain Lottier; Consignees Messrs. Sallano Brothers.

CAMILLE—French ship, 3/3 L.I.L., 488 tons, Captain Honoville; Consignees Messrs. P. Ladvoct & Co.

JEANNE D'ARC—French barque, 3/3 L.I.L., 264 tons, Captain Bedy; Consignees Messrs. L. Sagory & Lennyueux.

FRANCOIS MARIE—French ship, 3/3 L.I.L., 224 tons, Capt. Labby; Consignees Messrs. L. Sagory & Lennyueux.

GIORANNINO—Italian ship, 3/3 L.I.L., 678 tons, Capt. Luigi Penco; Consignees Messrs. Fratelli Poggio.

METELA—Austrian barque, A.I.L., 675 tons, Capt. G. Gherber; Consignees Messrs. Bacque Bros.

REGALANTUOMO—Italian barque, 3/3 L.I.L., 397 tons, Capt. G. Gutzko; Consignees Messrs. Devolo & Son.

ADRIANA—Italian ship, 3/3 A.I.L., 317 tons, Captain Castellano; Consignees Messrs. C. Pequini, Petit, Laroche & Co.

ALLIANZ—Holland brig, 3/3 L.I.L., 228 tons, Captain Beck; Consignees Messrs. L. Sagory & Lennyueux.

MARIA—French barque, 267 tons, Captain Rouvier; Consignee Mr. Emile Ainaud.

MARSEILLES. MARGUERITE—French barque, 3/3 L.I.L., 276 tons, Captain Olivier; Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

LA FOI—French barque, 3/3 L.I.L., 275 tons, Captain Rouquet; Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

J. B. V. No. 1—French barque, 3/3 L.I.L., 227 tons, Captain Brouzon; Consignee Mr. C. Cabran.

LOUIS FELIX—French barque, 3/3 A.I.L., 198 tons, Captain Nicolle; Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

MOSHESH—French barque, 3/3 L.I.L., 392 tons, Captain Aillaud; Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

ANITA—French barque, 5/6 L.I.L., 339 tons, Capt. Poissonau; Consignees Messrs. Louton & Lezica.

TOURNY—French ship, 3/3 A.I.L., 619 tons, Captain Gabau; Consignees Messrs. P. Ladvoct & Co.

JEUNES FRANCS—French barque, 5/6 A.I.L., 272 tons, Captain Thams; Consignee Mr. A. Marmiesse.

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