

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favor, 10 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 5 per cent.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on river. Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Drafts at Sight for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co. No. 104 Calle de San Martin.

The Central Argentine Railway.

Train Time Table from 1st September, 1866. From Rosario 7.0 a.m. departure. From Rosario 7.48 a.m. departure.

MERCEDES.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF TORROBA BROTHERS. Has just received a Large Assortment of T. S. U. G. O. F. E. S.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

For the Coming Season, which will be sold as cheap as in BUENOS AYRES.

F. Sprunck & Co.

Agents for the 'Standard', have constantly on hand, Pianos of the 'Standard', Boston, Do of F. Sprunck, Berlin.

PEYREDEU Y BRADLEY.

Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais Wool Brokers 252, Office Calle Peru 252, 91-xp 0 10.

JUDSON'S ANILINE LIQUID.

In Crystals, Powder, or Dyed. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs. of 1/2, 1 and 1 1/2 lbs. each.

NISSAN & PARKER.

ENGRAVERS, 43 MARK LANE, LONDON. BANK NOTES, CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES, BANKERS AND MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Messrs Bradley & Co.

Have opened an establishment for the despatch of goods from the Custom-house, Lighterage, &c. and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public support.

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No 1554—SIXTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2500

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—50. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Fund Jan. 1866 £1,600,000 do.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c. and \$1.16 received. These deposits will not be interest free.

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM. Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Congresses. CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED).

London, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario. A. E. SMITHERS, Manager.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—157.

English Family Wine Merchants

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO. Reg to advise Consumers that they have received, per several steamers, from the first Wine Growers in Europe, the following choice assortments of Spanish, Portuguese, and French Wines.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

For Montevideo: The Italian Steamer 'TEVERE', Captain Macco, will leave on Mondays and Fridays, at 3 p.m., returning on Fridays and Sundays, at daybreak.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY. This office undertakes farming transactions in all the various kinds of land, under the supervision of the director, who is an established practical farmer.

GERMAN BURMEISTER.

Consignario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105.

La Bienhechora del Plata MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION. Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c.

WELLS & YOUNG, WOOL BROKERS.

AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 173—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—173.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

POR ORDEN DE LA COMISION. La Administracion provee al publico que desde el 1º de Marzo el Servicio de los trenes sera como sigue, tanto los dias de fiesta como de trabajo.

Photographic Gallery.

74—CALLE BELGRANO—74. Carte-de-Visite Pictures, 450 per doz. Life Size, with frame complete, 200 each.

BARON LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

(EXTRACTUM CARNIS LIEBIG). PREPARED BY THE BUENOS AYRES EXTRACT OF BEEF COMPANY.

WELLS & YOUNG, WOOL BROKERS.

AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 173—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—173.

WATSON'S HOTEL.

BELGRANO, TWO SQUARES FROM THE STATION. Where one of the best Breakfasts and Dinners can be had in the Country.

Photographic Gallery.

74—CALLE BELGRANO—74. Carte-de-Visite Pictures, 450 per doz. Life Size, with frame complete, 200 each.

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ENGLISH TAILOR.

29—CALLE DEFENSA—29. MONTHLY BOARDERS AT TOWN PRICES.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

For Salto and Ports: The English Steamer 'VILLA DEL SALTO', Captain B. Maghisco, will leave on Tuesdays at 5 a.m., returning on Saturdays at 6 a.m.

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THE ITALIAN BANK,

109—115 Calle Reconquista, (Between Cuyo and Corrientes). On the 2nd January next this Bank will begin operations in this City in the following manner:—

THE ITALIAN BANK.

Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows:— gold, 5 per cent. charged. Accounts current, paper, 10 per cent. charged.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000. INCOME £110,000. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

RICH BURGUNDY WINES.

Rouher Chaussonot. Several Hotel Proprietors have requested us to publish a list of our Burgundy Wines—

ASSORTED CASES.

Chambertin 1862 1862 Bottles. Clos Vougeot 1862 1862 Bottles. The above in Half Bottles.

White Wines.

Montrechet 1862 1862 Bottles. Chablis 1862 1862 Bottles. Pouilly Fuisse 1862 1862 Bottles.

CASSIS DE DIJON IN BOTTLES.

Chambertin 1862 1862 Bottles. Nuits 1862 1862 Bottles. Beaune 1862 1862 Bottles.

White Wines.

Montrechet 1862 1862 Bottles. Chablis 1862 1862 Bottles. Pouilly Fuisse 1862 1862 Bottles.

THE GUARANI.

For Corrientes and Intermediate Ports. The Fastest and Best Steamer in the River, 'THE GUARANI', Capt. B. C. Townsend, will call on.

EDUCATION.

Dr. WHITE'S Select and Limited Day-School is now in full operation. The number of Pupils being limited to Twenty, each has the advantage of a private Tutor. As liberal and thorough Education is guaranteed as can be obtained in Europe.

MUSIC, DANCING, ENGLISH, FRENCH, DRAWING, AND GERMAN.

Miss ESTER has lessons in these various Branches at her Pupils' residences. Buenos Ayres, 9 Rivadavia (third floor). 19 | xp m 20

The Daily and Weekly Standard

TO BE HAD EVERY MORNING, AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 41—PASSEO JULIO—14.

Photographs, FOR ALBUMS, OR TO SEND BY POST. SCENES OF LIFE IN THIS CITY, the neighborhood, and the Camp, with sketches of Brazil, Chile, and other American and European countries, besides various city views of the chief plazas, streets and public buildings.

LIKENESSES Of remarkable characters, both men and women, of all classes, times and countries. INTERESTING VIEWS Of the most famous places in the country, with 22 sketches of the great battles, allied positions, and principal events in the present war with Paraguay.

INDIANS. Cartas de visite of the principal Indian Chiefs, single or in groups. 38—SAN MARTIN—28. L I B R E R I A D E L P L A T A. 38 | 1 m 46

Engineering Shop in the Tigre. The undersigned begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has established a branch shop in the Tigre to act in combination with his town establishment, No. 117 Paseo Julio, and he hopes thereby to accommodate his customers with the greatest promptitude and despatch to all orders his friends may favor him with.

WILLIAM STEPHENS. 20. 1 m 46

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

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

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

The Standard.

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

Montevideo, April 15, 1867.

Raining. No sickness.

Latest from Peru—Prado re-elected.

Columbia—Revolution suppressed.

Uruguay leaves to-morrow.

ARRIVALS.

Lamego and ironed Brazil from Rio.

Charrua, from Corrientes.

Inocencia, from Genoa.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

PROVINCES QUIET.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

April 12, 1867.

We have nothing new from the Interior since my last, in which went the gratifying intelligence of the defeat of the rebel forces under Saa, or the two Saas, as it is said, by Col. Arredondo.

In fact, it would be difficult to interest people in any of the movements on the checker-board of the Provinces at this moment, when the poor people are dying by scores around us, and the better classes flying the towns. I see by the standard that you take your intelligence from the local columns of the Ferro-Carril. I wish to God that what you say in your number of the 9th was correct, that cholera had disappeared entirely from the river-board.

The disease, whatever it may be, has not disappeared—has not even abated. During the first four days of this week about eighty deaths have taken place, all amongst the poor classes, and almost without exception natives of the country. A large number of families have left the town, and business has been almost paralysed. In the shipping there is illness, but it is almost exclusively limited to the miserable ranchos about the town. I have seen misery in many forms in other countries, but it was only after becoming intimate with the way that the natives of the lower classes live in towns in this country, that I have learnt what the very degradation of filth, impurity, and exposure is. Apart from the always abundant supply of food that the lower classes here enjoy, I think that even in the most crowded and filthy corners of European cities, we do not see what we have witnessed within the last few days.

What will you say to this picture: a hut made of straw and mud, surrounded by a puddle of stagnant water; inside a space of four yards square, with only one aperture, the door; the floor of mud, with holes of dirty water; an agglomeration of trash of the most nondescript character, limes, bones, meat, pumpkins, water-melons, decayed cabbages; two poor hide beds, a dead man lying on one, the sick mother lying on the other, and 6 children huddled, God knows how, inside. This is one of many similar pictures!

What can we expect with such a mode of life?

And this is not misery—not want. The man has always been able to earn his dollar or more a day, and the woman has her decent Sunday dress, and the children are all in good condition. They never lack food—never can lack food, where there is such a demand for labor, and yet they live 'de motu proprio,' in such a miserable state of filthiness that is almost incredible. All that surprises me is, that one or two do not die from suffocation, or the inhaling of the pestilential air when the door is closed, even in the healthiest epochs. The result during an epidemic must, of course be horribly fatal.

Now that people have had brought

to light this fearful fact, it is to be hoped the authorities will take measures in future for improving the habitations of the poor, and insist, if necessary, on due attention being given to ventilation and cleanliness.

Yesterday, I requested Mr. Hutchinson, who is indefatigable in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the poor people, to give me a note of his experience, in order to send it to Dr. Rawson. On perusing I think it important to give it publication, and I consequently send you a copy.

We are getting up a Cholera Hospital, to be attended by Mr. Hutchinson and any other medical man who chooses to assist. Mrs. Hutchinson has offered her services, Mr. Bolleart, and others. I wish we could get two or three Sisters of Charity from Buenos Ayres. But we will do our best. Although most of the people are terrified out of their wits, there are many, thank God, who understand what the duty of humanity implies.

The weather continues damp and cold, but with easterly winds. We are all praying for a 'pampero,' not because we 'all' believe it will blow away the disease, but because every one has such faith in its sanitary virtues.

DR. HUTCHINSON ON CHOLERA.

British Consulate,

Rosario, April 12, 5 a.m.

Wm. Perkins, Esq.,

Dear Sir,

In compliance with your request that I should give you a few notes on the cholera now existing here, in order to send them to Dr. Rawson; I sit down this morning to jot them *currente calamo*.

The tour which you made on yesterday in company with Mr. Bolleart and myself, will have shown you that cholera still exists in sufficiently large proportions to need the energies of every Christian, as well as the authorities to alleviate and put a stop to it. My letter to the Ferro-Carril will have shown some of my ideas on the important matter of hygiene; and I confess to you candidly my belief that without the aid of preventive measures the labors of medical men, as well as the rate of mortality, are likely to be increased four-fold.

The cholera which we have here is for the most part the spontaneous species, as I have already said. I regret, however, to say that we have had a few cases of what may be styled malignant cholera—two after I parted from you yesterday evening, both of whom died during the night. The morbid origin of each form of cholera, be it simple, or blue, or malignant, or Asiatic, or pestilential, is supposed to be the same, for the scientific world is still in the dark as to the *gous et origo* in cholera or febrile malaria. The simplest cholera, when it becomes an epidemic (as we have now), may assume different forms, according to the idiosyncrasy of the person whom it attacks, or the sanatory or filthy condition of the place where it breaks out. We have it here of several varieties—but none of the Asiatic, blue, or pestilential—from a simple attack of cramps in one case, diarrhoea solely in another, only vomiting in a third, terror, causing pains in the head, in a fourth; to those few cases where cramps, diarrhoea, vomiting, burning pain in the belly or stomach, pulselessness, and a complete collapse of the whole nervous system knocks the patient down as he were struck by lightning. These last are of course the most difficult to treat with any chance of success.

I am happy to tell you, however, that in all the cases under my care, amounting during the last week to an aggregate of one hundred and thirty-five, I have had a mortality of only from 10 to 12 per cent. In the cholera at Wigau in 1850, our mortality was from 30 to 35 per cent. You know that I am taking notes of the symptoms, treatment, and result in every case, which I intend to embody in a report as soon as the disease shall have terminated.

The success in treatment I attribute chiefly to the fact that I always bring with me in the carriage stimulants for external friction, as well as for internal administration, brandy, port wine, and flannel shirts. Of the almost magical influence of the last named you yourself have seen many convincing proofs. On yesterday I visited and prescribed for more than thirty-five patients in different parts of the town; and I purpose, with God's help, to continue in the same work until there is no more need for it.

It may be no harm to repeat here what I mentioned to you in our conversation yesterday, that epidemics of this kind may become endemic to the localities in which they are generated, and for a time propagated, if the proper hygienic measures be not adopted to prevent such a calamity. For many years in England (say from 1830 to 1842) cholera was as regular a visitor in Autumn time, Dr. Sydenham says, as the appearance of swallows in Spring or cuckoos in the dog-days.

Let us work and hope that no such character as this may be ever owned by any part of the Argentine Republic. Believe me, dear Perkins,

Yours faithfully,

T. J. HUTCHINSON.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

PEACE MOOTED

REMOVED ARMISTICE.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th April 1867.

I just wrote you by the Ptolemy Str. which left this port on 5th inst. and by that conveyance also sent you a summary of the Commercial and Miscellaneous advices brought, us by the "Seine."

Brisk recruiting is going on in this city but nearly all those arrested are in one or two days released again as they are either foreigners or natives exempt from service. Those who are liable to serve take good care to keep out of the way and in this manner all the exertions of the Police and its myrmidons are so much labor lost. In Pernambuco the people have broken open prisons and set free the prisoners and recruits confined there, in fact the matter became so serious that the President of the Province suspended the recruiting. Here the Government has lost all moral force; the promulgation of the foolish and absurd decree of 13th march—the resistance on the part of the National Guard to its execution—and the complete inability of the Government to enforce it have all combined to make a perfect laughing stock of the Ministry and articles have appeared even in the daily papers taunting the Cabinet with the non-executions of its decree. Meantime it is reported that the Emperor refused to sign the other day a decree dissolving another battalion of the City National Guard. Some most ridiculous things are done by the Government Officials: One party named Mapa suddenly, found himself qualified as a National Guard in three different battalions. In one he was designated for active service and gave a substitute, thereby freeing himself from further liability. What was his surprise a few days ago to find himself again designated in another battalion and the same day to receive a notice from a third to go into barracks at once!

There is also a report current here, but whether there is any foundation for it I cannot say, to the effect that the Marquis de Caixias has threatened to return unless further reinforcements are promptly sent.

The discussion of the peace question has been gradually becoming more extensive and I think that now, after becoming fully aware of the state of their finances &c &c, the Brazilians will gladly accept a peace based more or less on the conditions I mentioned in my last, that is, a peace which is compatible with the honor and dignity of the Country.—It is even reported that instructions to this effect, have already been forwarded to the Marquis de Caixias and that we may look for a suspension of hostilities to attempt the adjustment of the preliminary conditions somewhere about the end of this month.

The Comde Fé a Ostiary, Italian resident Minister in Rio, has been promoted by the Italian Government to Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The interesting romance of the Vi-comte Ponson du Terrait appears to have raised up in Rio a rival of the immortal Rocambole;

Our hero rejoicing in the name of João Baptista de Souza Amaral in the uniform of a Major in the Artillery of the province of Alagoas has been doing the swell for some time past both in this city and in Petropolis, raising 'tolerable' sums on loan, both an officer and as a Provincial land owner. This native Rocambole came down from Pernambuco, where it appears that his prowess led to his undergoing a sentence of imprisonment. He was engaged to be married to one of the richest heiresses of Petropolis, and the ceremony was to have been performed in a few days, when the bubble burst, a telegram was sent, to Petropolis to impede the wedding, and our hero was arrested. In his possession were discovered numerous letters and papers containing important revelations and proving the extreme ability of their owner. One victim of our hero's sharpness even undertook a voyage to Pernambuco, armed with an ample procreation and other necessary documents furnished by the soi-disant Major, and authorising this merchant to bring down some ten of his slaves to be disposed of here, in order to pay his expenses already incurred and to meet those of his wedding. The merchant went to Pernambuco—but the estates of the Major were invisible and his name unknown in the locality he had given.

The Brazilian packet "Guará" has arrived from the Northern Ports bringing further detachments of troops which will be forwarded to the seat of war in a few days.

The British Government have appointed Randal Cullander Esq. late British Consul at Stockholm and formerly at Santa Catharina, to be Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the provinces of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, to reside at Rio Grande do Sul;—also Gerald Raoul Perry Esq. late Consul at Rio Grande do Sul, to be Her Majesty's Consul for the eastern coast of Sweden.

Arrivals of Carne Seeca from the River Plate his month are 5,233 qtls.

Shipments of produce this month to the River Plate are; for Montevideo Tobacco 734 rolls; Coffee 17 bags; Maize, 500 bags; Salt, 1,000 lbs. For a port in the River Plate 91 bales Tobacco; 3 casks Sugar; 20 baskets Toucinho.—There is a large quantity of Tobacco going forward in four vessels now on the berth, about 100 pipes Rum, and but a limited supply of Coffee.

Exchange on London for the "Seine," opened at 24d. for bankers drafts and 24d. 1/2 for private bills but business has been done to-day and yesterday at 23d. 1/2 to 24d. for bankers drafts and 23d. 1/2 to 24d. 1/2 for private paper.—On France some extensive transactions have taken place at 392rs. to 397rs pfr. and a small sum has been passed at 398rs pfr.—On Hamburg the ruling rates are 742rs. to 748rs pr. M. B.

Brazilian 6 p<sup>o</sup> Stock has been sold at 87 1/2 to 88 p<sup>o</sup>.

Brazilian Packet Company shares have advanced to 182 1/2.

Bank of Brazil shares continue quoted 170 1/2 to 171 1/2.

Sovereigns, several lots have been sold at 108200.

We have dates from Pernambuco to 29th ult when exchange on London was quoted 24d. 1/2 on Paris 390rs. and on Hamburg 735rs. at 90 dis.

From Bahia we have advices to the 31st ult which give the exchange on London 24d 1/2 to 24d 1/2—On Paris 387rs. and on Hamburg 732rs. at 90 dis.

A few cases of cholera still occur daily.

CABRAL.

MONTEVIDEO.

Saturday 13th, 1867.

General Flores paid another visit to the Hospital yesterday, but I understand Dr. Fleury had no cholera case to report. Some days ago, it was rumoured, a post-mortem examination was held on the corpse of two persons who had died with cholera symptoms, and green fruit was found to have produced death. Although the mortality in Buenos Ayres is three-times the average rate, we have (happily) no increase here, and our list seldom exceeds half-a-dozen daily.

The want of suitable water-supply seems to have impressed itself on the authorities, and the morning papers, contain a notice calling for proposals for three city fountains, to be erected in Plaza Cagancha Plaza Independencia, and the Mercado, Chico: instead of giving twelve years (like the B. Ayres Municipality) for the presentation of tenders, these must be sent in by the 25th inst.

Last night the attendance at the Matriz was something extraordinary; the church was so crowded that it was impossible to gain admission. After Lenten sermon, the Bishop gave the Popes benediction, which is usually given only once a year in these countries.

The Anna Cecilia arrived to-day from Valparaiso, consigned to Sr. Cabils, but I have been unable to procure any papers. Sr. Bustamante, of the Tribuna, tells me he has papers three days later than previous advice (Feb. 25th), but containing no news of importance.

We shall probably have a "shindy" next Saturday night with the French Bouffes, as Monsieur Nourry, persists in giving the piece of "Napoleon on Ste Heléne" for his benefit to the annoyance of the German and British residents.

It is rumored that Admiral Godon intends paying a visit to General Urquiza, before his return to the United States. There will be a grand ball at Concepcion, in honor of the General, on Easter Sunday night; some people are going from here.

The Uruguay leaves on Monday for Liverpool: she has had to refuse several passengers.

There was a very thin attendance to-day on change; the Vorganie cargo of salt from Cadiz was sold at 11 1/2 rls. for Gualeguay. The Foment shares are said to have gone up to one hundred prem.

5000 salt horse hides at 15 rls. on board.

2000 do do at 14 1/2 on board.

Ten shares of the American Mill at 10 per cent. prem.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The packet has brought us another Parliamentary blue-book, which contains all the diplomatic correspondence touching the Paraguayan war. Many of the letters will prove of great interest to River Plate readers. We notice that in the last letter of our British Minister to Lord Stanley, it is stated that General Webb, the United States Minister in Brazil, has authority to renew the offer of mediation hereafter, should the expectations of the Allies not be fulfilled.

We have also received by this packet the reports by her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of the countries in which they reside, in which we find with pleasure two reports of Mr. Ford: one on the financial condition of the Republic, and the second on the Commercial condition of the Republic. Both of these documents abound with interesting details, and betray the great research of Mr. Ford into Argentine matters

during his short residence amongst us. The very able manner in which it has been drawn up has elicited very high encomium from Lord Stanley.

We regret sincerely to inform our readers that the Municipal report of deaths received on yesterday morning shows a marked increase, and the epidemic in town amongst the poorer classes is increasing. We think it idle to hush up this matter, which, so long as there was the slightest vestige of a doubt, we refrained from calling much attention to, but aside from what we gather from the doctors, we have the Municipal daily reports. Yesterday there were several cases in the Boca, and many families have returned to town from San Fernando, owing to the numerous deaths in that town; the Barracas road was crowded with carts, families moving for Quilmes, &c.; in fact, all who have estancias are leaving for them. The great thing, however, is cleanliness: drink no water saved boiled, eat no fruit of any kind, and no vegetables save potatoes.

We are pleased to testify to the great activity displayed both by the Juez de Paz and Alcalde of Canuelas in the case of the Scott murder. The circumstantial evidence is very strong against Nunez, but there is no knowing when he will be tried. Some gentlemen are anxious to make a subscription, but perhaps it would be better not to move in the matter until people know what about the prisoner at present under arrest.

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Parque and Corrientes, attracted by our remarks on the disgraceful state of the Parque, has called to say that since Saturday morning no cart has come to remove the nuisance which is now pervading every part of the house, and threatening to drive all the lodgers, from 20 to 30, out of the place. When such things occur within a few squares of the Municipal halls, what may we suppose the condition of distant parts of our neglected city.

Owing to Governor Alsina having arrived from the frontier indisposed he will not assume the reins of power until next week.

The auction of rams at Mr. Billinghurst's barraca Feria passed off rather well: the animals sold for from \$200 to \$300 per, which for young rams is rather a good price.

FENIAN RISING IN IRELAND.

The news from Ireland this mail is of a most exciting character.

The following proclamation has been posted on the walls of Dublin:—

"I. R.

"PROCLAMATION.

"THE IRISH PEOPLE TO THE WORLD.

"We have suffered centuries of outrage, enforced poverty, and bitter misery. Our rights and liberties have been trampled on by an alien aristocracy, who treating us as foes, usurped our land, and drew away from our unfortunate country all material riches. The real owners of the soil were removed to make room for cattle, and driven across the ocean to seek the means of living and the political rights denied to them at home while our men of thought and action were condemned to loss of life and liberty. But we never lost the memory and hope of the national existence. We appealed in vain to the reason and sense of justice of the dominant powers. Our mildest remonstrances were met with sneers and contempt. Our appeals to arms were always unsuccessful. To-day, having no honorable alternative left, we again appeal, to force as our last resource. We accept the condition of appeal, manfully deeming better to die in the struggle for freedom than to continue an existence of utter serfdom. All men are born with equal rights, and in associating to protect one another and share public burthens, justice demands that such associations should rest upon a basis which maintains equality instead of destroying it. We therefore declare that, unable longer to endure the curse of Monarchical Government, we aim at founding a Republic based on universal suffrage, which shall secure to all the intrinsic value of their labour. The soil of Ireland, at present in the possession of an oligarchy, belongs to us, the Irish people, and to us it must be restored. We declare, also, in favour of absolute liberty of conscience and the complete separation of Church and State. We appeal to the Highest Tribunal for evidence of the justness of our cause. History bears testimony to the intensity of our sufferings, and we declare, in the face of our brethren, that we intend no war against the people of England—our war is against the aristocratic locusts, whether English or Irish, who have eaten the verdure of our fields—against the aristocratic leeches who drain alike our blood and theirs. Republicans of the entire world, our cause is your cause. Our enemy is your enemy. Let your hearts be with us. As for you, workmen of England, it is not only your hearts we wish, but your arm. Remember the starvation and degradation brought to your firesides by the oppression of labour. Remember the past, look well to the future, and avenge yourselves by giving liberty to your children in the coming struggle for human freedom. Herewith we proclaim the Irish Republic.

"THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT."

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Lord Naas said that a quarter before eleven o'clock that morning he received a telegram from the Under-Secretary, Sir William Larcom. He had received no further information from him, and therefore he thought he had better merely read the telegram to the House, and the House would then be in possession of all the information which the Government possessed on the subject. A second telegram had been received at the Admiralty, from Commander Williams, at Youghal, which he also read to the House. The telegram from Sir William Larcom was as follows:—

"The wires were cut early in the night between Dublin and Cork, and between Limerick and Dublin, and later in the night between Dublin and the Limerick Junction. The up were mails late, and an engine despatched from Thurles to discover the cause; found the line blocked up with sleepers and rails torn up one mile south of Thurles; all communication with Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, is therefore, denied to us, and we are ignorant as yet of what has taken place there.

According to the latest telegrams the Fenians around the city of Cork numbered several thousands, and very alarming rumours were current as to their strength in the mountains of Dublin.

ANOTHER MURDER IN THE CAMP.

Partido de Monsalvo,

Arroyo Chico, April 6, 1867.

To the Editors of the Standard,

Gentlemen, I suppose it is very seldom you ever receive any news from this quarter, and but for a very sad affair which happened here last Saturday, for my part you might have remained longer so.

Henry Kitts, one of the oldest English residents in this partido, was murdered in his own house last Saturday night. The murderer, a Santiageño named Felipe Chaves (although known under several 'aliases') was an acquaintance of the deceased, and it seems that between the two some slight dispute had arisen after shearing. On Saturday last Kitts, who had been at work all day, went home in the evening, where he found this scoundrel sitting in the kitchen. Kitts did what he had done several times before—showed him the door and told him to begone—Chaves on this rose and went out and stood outside the door and began disputing with Kitts, who was inside, about some money which he said Kitts owed him, and began to threaten him. As he stood in the doorway looking in, he held his 'rebenque' against the lintel of the door, and the dispute getting hot Kitts rose to take the 'rebenque' from him, when from below the other's poncho he received a stab of a facon in the side between the ribs, when he of course immediately fell to the ground. The other on this entered the cook-house and would have killed him outright where he lay had not another Santiageño stepped between them with his knife and prevented him. Although there were several persons—among the rest a soldier from the Juzgado—in the place at the time, no attempt was made to take the murderer prisoner.

One of those who was in the house immediately went off to let his neighbors know of what had happened, and in about an hour the Alcalde and a number of other folks had gathered in the house.

Of course as it was dark no steps could be taken to catch the murderer before daylight, but since then until now the Juez de Paz and the Alcalde have taken every measure which lay in their power to arrest him, but as yet without any result.

Poor Kitts lingered on in great agony until about mid-day on Tuesday, when he expired.

The surgeon, who had only shortly before come to the house, although he dressed the wound held out no hopes of his recovery, as he said the liver had been divided by the stab.

The deceased was a native of Liverpool, and had lived in this country about twenty-four years. As there was no clue in the papers he left as to the address of his friends, none of his friends here have any opportunity of communicating with them.

Yours, &c.,

M. M.

CORRIENTES.

"What's in a name?"

I am forcibly reminded of the words of the immortal poet as I now perambulate the deserted streets of this once flourishing city. A few short months have wrought the change of years and nothing now remains but the name. When last I visited this city all was life and bustle, the little port was filled with vessels of every size and make, some discharging others taking on board valuable cargoes, while all the streets and approaches to the town were thronged with a motley crowd of Merchants, soldiers mariners and gaily dressed women and notwithstanding the numbers of military encamped outside the hotels were filled and there was no such thing as getting a room in any house added to this the great business and extraordinary flush of cash in the Plaza, gave to the city a tone unsurpassed by any other metropolis in the Plate. There it was that the grand allied army had established its hospitals and army stools, beneath those shady orange groves reposed the bones of many a hero. How different the present spectacle, a perfect collapse has ensued; the prospects of peace have paralysed the army trade whilst a fearful epidemic is carrying off the inhabitants in hundreds, the houses are empty, the streets silent and the whole town wears the appearance of an immense tomb. Your very friends approach you with fear, and on all sides is heard the doleful question. How many deaths to-day? The most exaggerated accounts increase the panic.

Some say the mortally last night was no less than 50. others double that, whilst I know for certain, it did not exceed 14 of whom 10 were Brazilians.

Dr. Damasid a distinguished Brazilian physician assured me that within the last two days he cured 55 per cent. of the sufferers several being purely imaginary, that at first he had grave fears of the disease but now entertained great hopes of overcoming it in few days. I am sure I hope he may though I should not wish it to pay your city a visit.

The sanitary condition of the army is excellent and private correspondence says that not one case of cholera has yet occurred and all that is

The Daily and Weekly Standard... AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44-PASCO JULIO-14.

Photographs, FOR ALBUMS, OR TO SEND BY POST... In this City, the Scabbog, and the Camp, with sketches of Brazil, Chile, and other American and European countries...

Engineering Shop in the Tigre. The undersigned begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has established a branch shop in the Tigre to act in combination with his main establishment...

Subscription to the Standard, \$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer...

The Standard. "Nil falai audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere." TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO. (BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH). Montevideo, April 15, 1867. Raining. No sickness. Latest from Peru—Prado re-elected. Columbia—Revolution suppressed. Uruguay leaves to-morrow.

ARRIVALS. Lamego and ironclad Brazil from Rio. Charrua, from Corrientes. Inocencia, from Genoa.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH. PROVINCES QUIET. LATEST FROM ROSARIO. (From our own Correspondent.) April 12, 1867.

We have nothing new from the Interior since my last, in which went the gratifying intelligence of the defeat of the rebel forces under Saa, or the two Saas, as it is said, by Col. Arredondo.

In fact, it would be difficult to interest people in any of the movements on the checker-board of the Provinces at this moment, when the poor people are dying by scores around us, and the better classes flying the towns.

I am happy to tell you, however, that in all the cases under my care, amounting during the last week to an aggregate of one hundred and thirty-five, I have had a mortality of only from 10 to 12 per cent.

What will you say to this picture: a hut made of straw and mud, surrounded by a puddle of stagnant water; inside a space of four yards square, with only one aperture, the door; the floor of mud, with holes of dirty water; an agglomeration of trash of the most nondescript character, hides, bones, meat, pumpkins, water-melons, decayed cabbages; two poor sick beds, a dead man lying on one, the sick mother lying on the other, and 6 children huddled, God knows how, inside.

to light this fearful fact, it is to be hoped the authorities will take measures in future for improving the habitations of the poor, and insist, if necessary, on due attention being given to ventilation and cleanliness.

Yesterday, I requested Mr. Hutchinson, who is indefatigable in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the poor people, to give me a note of his experience, in order to send it to Dr. Rawson. On perusing I think it important to give it publication, and I consequently send you a copy.

We are getting up a Cholera Hospital, to be attended by Mr. Hutchinson and any other medical man who chooses to assist. Mrs. Hutchinson has offered her services, Mr. Bollert, and others. I wish we could get two or three Sisters of Charity from Buenos Ayres. But we will do our best.

The weather continues damp and cold, but with easterly winds. We are all praying for a 'pampero,' not because we 'all' believe it will blow away the disease, but because every one has such faith in its sanitary virtues.

DR. HUTCHINSON ON CHOLERA. British Consulate, Rosario, April 12, 5 a.m. Wm. Perkins, Esq., Dear Sir,

In compliance with your request that I should give you a few notes on the cholera now existing here, in order to send them to Dr. Rawson; I sit down this morning to jot them *currente calamo*.

The tour which you made on yesterday in company with Mr. Bollert and myself, will have shown you that cholera still exists in sufficiently large proportions to need the energies of every Christian, as well as the authorities to alleviate and put a stop to it.

The cholera which we have here is for the most part the spontaneous species, as I have already said. I regret, however, to say that we have had a few cases of what may be styled malignant cholera—two after I parted from you yesterday evening, both of whom died during the night.

I am happy to tell you, however, that in all the cases under my care, amounting during the last week to an aggregate of one hundred and thirty-five, I have had a mortality of only from 10 to 12 per cent. In the cholera at Wigau in 1850, our mortality was from 30 to 35 per cent.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL. PEACE MOOTED. RUMOURED ARRIVAL. Rio de Janeiro, 6th April 1867. I last wrote you by the Ptolemy Str. which left this port on 5th inst. and by that conveyance also sent you a summary of the Commercial and Miscellaneous advices brought, us by the "Seine."

Brisk recruiting is going on in this city but nearly all those arrested are in one or two days released again as they are either foreigners or natives exempt from service. Those who are liable to serve take good care to keep out of the way and in this manner all the exertions of the Police and its myrmidons are so much labor lost.

The discussion of the peace question has been gradually becoming more extensive and I think that now, after becoming fully aware of the state of their finances & c., the Brazilians will gladly accept a peace based more or less on the conditions I mentioned in my last, that is, a peace which is compatible with the honor and dignity of the Country.

The Anna Cecilia arrived to-day from Valparaiso, consigned to Sr. Cabils, but I have been unable to procure any papers. Sr. Bustamante, of the Tribuna, tells me he has papers three days later than previous advice (Feb. 25th), but containing no news of importance.

We shall probably have a "shindy" next Saturday night with the French Bouffes, as Monsieur Nourry, persists in giving the piece of "Napoleon en Ste Heléne" for his benefit to the annoyance of the German and British residents.

It is rumored that Admiral Godon intends paying a visit to General Urquiza, before his return to the United States. There will be a grand ball at Concepcion, in honor of the General, on Easter Sunday night; some people are going from here.

The Uruguayan leaves on Monday for Liverpool: she has had to refuse several passengers. There was a very thin attendance to-day on change; the Voragine cargo of salt from Cadiz was sold at 1 1/2 rs. for Gualeguay. The Poment shares are said to have gone up to one hundred prem.

5000 salt horse, hides at 15 rs. on board. 2000 do do at 14 on board. Ten shares of the American Mill at 10 per cent. prem.

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Shipments of produce this month to the River Plate are: for Montevideo Tobacco 734 rolls; Coffee 17 bags; Maize, 500 bags; Salt, 1,000 alqrs. For a port in the River Plate 91 bales Tobacco; 3 casks Sugar; 20 baskets Toucinho—There is a large quantity of Tobacco; going forward in four vessels now on the berth, about 100 pipes Rum, and but a limited supply of Coffee.

Exchange on London for the "Seine" opened at 24d. for bankers drafts and 24d. 1/2 for private bills but business has been done to-day and yesterday at 23d. 1/2 to 24d. for bankers drafts and 23d. 1/2 to 24d. for private paper.—On France some extensive transactions have taken place at 392rs. to 397rs. pfr. and a small sum has been passed at 398rs pfr.—On Hamburg the ruling rates are 742rs. to 748rs. pr. M. B.

Brazilian 6 1/2 Stock has been sold at 87 1/2 to 88 p. 1/2. Brazilian Packet Company shares have advanced to 182 1/2. Bank of Brazil shares continue quoted 170 1/2 to 171 1/2. Sovereigns, several lots have been sold at 108200.

We have dates from Pernambuco to 29th ult\* when exchange on London was quoted 24d. 1/2 on Paris 390rs. and on Hamburg 735rs. at 90 dis. From Bahia we have advices to the 31st. ult\* which give the exchange on London 24d. 1/2 to 24d. 1/2—On Paris 387rs. and on Hamburg 732rs. at 90 dis.

A few cases of cholera still occur daily. CABRAL. MONTEVIDEO. Saturday 13th, 1867. General Flores paid another visit to the Hospital yesterday, but I understand Dr. Fleury had no cholera case to report. Some days ago, it was rumoured, a post-mortem examination was held on the corpses of two persons who had died with cholera symptoms, and green fruit was found to have produced death.

There is also a report current here, but whether there is any foundation for it I cannot say, to the effect that the Marquede de Caixias has threatened to return unless further reinforcements are promptly sent. The discussion of the peace question has been gradually becoming more extensive and I think that now, after becoming fully aware of the state of their finances & c., the Brazilians will gladly accept a peace based more or less on the conditions I mentioned in my last, that is, a peace which is compatible with the honor and dignity of the Country.

The interesting romance of the Vicomte Ponson du Terrait appears to have raised up in Rio a rival of the immortal Rocambole; Our hero rejoicing in the name of Joao Baptista de Souza Amaral in the uniform of a Major in the Artillery of the province of Alagoas has been doing the swell for some time past both in this city and in Petropolis, raising "tolerable" sums on loan, both an officer and as a Provincial land owner.

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"THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT." In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Lord Naas said that a quarter before eleven o'clock that morning he received a telegram from the Under-Secretary, Sir William Larcom. He had received no further information from him, and therefore he thought he had better merely read the telegram to the House, and the House would then be in possession of all the information which the Government possessed on the subject. A second telegram had been received at the Admiralty, from Commander Williams, at Youghal, which he also read to the House. The telegram from Sir William Larcom was as follows:—"The wires were cut early in the night between Dublin and Cork, and between Limerick and Dublin, and later in the night between Dublin and the Limerick Junction. The up were mails late, and an engine despatched from Thurles to discover the cause; found the line blocked up with sleepers and rails torn up one mile south of Thurles; all communication with Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, is therefore, denied to us, and we are ignorant as yet of what has taken place there.

According to the latest telegrams the Fenians around the city of Cork numbered several thousands, and very alarming rumours were current as to their strength in the mountains of Dublin.

PROCLAMATION. "THE IRISH PEOPLE TO THE WORLD." "We have suffered centuries of outrage, enforced poverty, and bitter misery. Our rights and liberties have been trampled on by an alien aristocracy, who treating us as foes, usurped our land, and drew away from our unfortunate country all material riches. The real owners of the soil were removed to make room for cattle, and driven across the ocean to seek the means of living and the political rights denied to them at home while our men of thought and action were condemned to loss of life and liberty. But we never lost the memory and hope of the national existence. We appealed in vain to the reason and sense of justice of the dominant powers. Our mildest remonstrances were met with sneers and contempt. Our appeals to arms were always unsuccessful. To-day, having no honorable alternative left, we again appeal, to force as our last resource. We accept the condition of appeal, manfully deeming better to die in the struggle for freedom than to continue an existence of utter serfdom. All men are born with equal rights, and in associating to protect one another and share public burthens, justice demands that such associations should rest upon a basis which maintains equality instead of destroying it. We therefore declare that, unable longer to endure the curse of Monarchical Government, we aim at founding a Republic based on universal suffrage, which shall secure to all the intrinsic value of their labour. The soil of Ireland, at present in the possession of an oligarchy, belongs to us, the Irish people, and to us it must be restored. We declare, also, in favour of absolute liberty of conscience and the complete separation of Church and State. We appeal to the Highest Tribunal for evidence of the justness of our cause. History bears testimony to the intensity of our sufferings, and we declare, in the face of our brethren, that we intend no war against the people of England—our war is against the aristocratic locusts, whether English or Irish, who have eaten the verdure of our fields—against the aristocratic leeches who drain alike our blood and theirs. Republicans of the entire world, our cause is your cause. Our enemy is your enemy. Let your hearts be with us. As for you, workmen of England, it is not only your hearts we wish, but your arm. Remember the starvation and degradation brought to your firesides by the oppression of labour. Remember the past, look well to the future, and avenge yourselves by giving liberty to your children in the coming struggle for human freedom. Herewith we proclaim the Irish Republic.

Another Murder in the Camp. Partido de Mousalvo, Arroyo Chico, April 6, 1867. To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,

I suppose it is very seldom you ever receive any news from this quarter, and but for a very sad affair which happened here last Saturday, for my part you might have remained longer so.

Henry Kitts, one of the oldest English residents in this partido, was murdered in his own house last Saturday night. The murderer, a Santiago named Felipe Chavez (although known under several 'aliases') was an acquaintance of the deceased, and it seems that between the two some slight dispute had arisen after shearing. On Saturday last Kitts, who had been at work all day, went home in the evening, where he found this scoundrel sitting in the kitchen. Kitts did what he had done several times before—showed him the door and told him to begone—Chaves on this rose and went out and stood outside the door and began disputing with Kitts, who was inside, about some money which he said Kitts owed him, and began to threaten him. As he stood in the doorway looking in, he held his 'rebenque' against the lintel of the door, and the dispute getting hot Kitts rose to take the 'rebenque' from him, when from below the other's poncho he received a stab of a facon in the side between the ribs, when he of course immediately fell to the ground. The other on this entered the cook house and would have killed him outright where he lay had not another Santiageño stepped between them with his knife and prevented him. Although there were several persons among the rest a soldier from the Juggado—in the place at the time, no attempt was made to take the murderer prisoner. One of those who was in the house immediately went off to let his neighbors know of what had happened, and in about an hour the Alcalde and a number of other folks had gathered in the house. Of course as it was dark no steps could be taken to catch the murderer before daylight, but since then until now the Juez de Paz and the Alcalde have taken every measure which lay in their power to arrest him, but as yet without any result. Poor Kitts lingered on in great agony until about mid-day on Tuesday, when he expired. The surgeon, who had only shortly before come to the house, although he dressed the wound held out no hopes of his recovery, as he said the liver had been divided by the stab. The deceased was a native of Liverpool, and had lived in this country about twenty-four years. As there was no clue in the papers he left as to the address of his friends, none of his friends here have any opportunity of communicating with them. Yours, &c., M. M.

written to the contrary is false emanating in some cases from fear in others a positive wish to deceive, but not necessarily frightened as yet we have had no cholera and the only place where the mortality has really increased is in the military hospitals, which may easily be accounted for. These hotbeds of disease are being translated with their emaciated occupants to the country districts, a better feeling is returning and this morning we received two medical certificates corroborating what Damasid had already said.

The afflicted families are returning from their country retreats.

THE WAR IN THE RIVER PLATE.

Mr. Laird asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when the continuation of the correspondence relative to the war in the River Plate might be expected to be laid upon the table; and if the mediation of Her Majesty's Government had been solicited by either, and which of the belligerents, and with what result.

Lord Stanley.—The correspondence to which my friend refers is now in the hands of the printer, and I hope to be able to lay it on the table in a few days. The mediation of Her Majesty's Government has not been solicited by either of the belligerents.

ARGENTINE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

On the 15th April 1858 the first Exhibition planned by Mr. Posadas took place at Palermo formerly known as the Versailles de Buenos Aires. Nine years have now passed and the very gentlemen who there competed in friendly strife for the rewards of peace, have now enrolled themselves in the international tournament to be held in Paris this year. It is therefore evident that the seeds thus sown by our talented Postmaster-General have taken root, and it is only to be regretted that by frequent irrigation and shelter from the storms of civil war, a more abundant harvest has not been reaped.

But the dark ages have passed away, and years of civil strife and bloodshed have given place to a more rational contest for civil glory, the whole of Europe now vie with each other in the arts of peace and civilization, and why should we not follow in the road to true national greatness. How much more rational this, than slaughter one another in Paraguay. We salute Mr. Posadas on being the initiator of peaceful contentions, and we hope to see him supported by the Government and the public with a regular annual exhibition.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET.

Business continues without improvement, and some branches are depressed. Wool is tame, and operations are restricted, buyers feeling that they have nothing to lose by waiting, for supply will be ample and consumption in some quarters is rather flagging; it is better in the fine Wools than in other trades, and this accounts for the London sales of Colonial going tolerably well.

At Antwerp and Havre business is reported to be limited and prices barely maintained; stock of River Plate Wools was on 28th ultimo, 5,000 bales at the former port, and 3,615 bales at the latter.

The London auctions of Australian and Cape began on 28th ult., and will continue until about 28th inst. The arrivals are 116,000 bales, against 86,000 bales at the corresponding period of last year. Buyers attend numerously, particularly for fine consumption, and a fair competition exists at prices from par to 5 per cent. lower than the November sales.

At Liverpool scarcely any business has been done. Public sales of 4,000 bales washed and unwashed Banda Oriental and Buenos Ayres will be held on 9th and 10th April.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

It is said that two-thirds of the civilized inhabitants of the world are afflicted, more or less, with disorders of the kidneys and the liver. Unquestionably kidney diseases have of late years become more frequent and unmanageable, especially in hot climates. Nothing seems to produce such a marked effect upon them as Bristol's Sarsaparilla. When the uric and lithic acids are in excess in the urinary secretion (and this is the cause of most of the class of diseases in question), the alkaline properties of the Sarsaparilla quickly stop the progress of the trouble, while its tonic operation strengthens the relaxed organs and restores their natural action.

LETTERS. The following are lying at the office of the Standard:— Mr. Michael Regan, James Grosart, Mr. Joseph King, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. James Howlin, Mr. B. Carey, Mr. J. C. Reeves, Mr. Thomas Godby, Mr. Hutton R. Connon.

ON CHANGE.

Table with columns for On Change, On Cash, and Cash sales. Includes items like On Change, On Cash, and Cash sales with corresponding values.

In the south wool market we heard of one very good sale to-day, 1,500 air new merino, Mr. Ninian Johnson's, at 85. Various other lots at 65 to 75.

Messrs. Woodgate, Brothers, have chartered the British brig, Lion Star, to load at Valparaiso for this port, at 10s. and 5 per cent. Also the Dutch schooner Zwaan, to load at Uruguay, for orders, salted hides, at 35s. and 5 per cent.

Messrs. John P. Boyd and Co. have chartered the British barque Catherine Morrison, to load salted hides and tallow, for orders, at 30s. and 5 per cent.

The Ptolemy s.s., is now on the berth for Liverpool. She will sail on Saturday, 20th. The London and River Plate Bank has reduced its rate of interest from 5 to 4 per cent.

Money in the street can be had with ease at 7 per cent. per annum.

On the 4th of March last, at Polandford, Dorset, Mrs. T. Welchman, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at the Estancia de los Sajones, Mr. William Glennan, aged 65 years, native of County Westmeath, Ireland.

At the Irish Hospital, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Edmund O'Dwyer, aged 55 years, of cancer in the stomach. Regretted by a wide circle of friends.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAEZ & RISSO. American steamer Edward Everett, on Tuesday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO. The steamer Uruguay, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fe.

Notice. The Committee of the British Hospital will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, for the despatch of business, in the house of the Rev. Chubb Ford, April 10, 1857.

Meat Cutters. For Family use. For sale at 61 San Martín.

Corn Mills. Just received, Small, New, and Convenient. Superior lot, at 61 San Martín.

Little Giant Wheel Jacks. Very Powerful, and Light and Portable. For sale at 61 San Martín.

Liverpool, Antwerp, Brazil, and River Plate Steamers. Hipparchus, 1701 tons. Memnon, 1152 tons.

SS. PTOLEMY, 1152 TONS REGISTER, CAPTAIN ELLIS. The above steamer will be despatched for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and Liverpool (calling at Montevideo) on SATURDAY, 20th APRIL.

For Sale. The Stable-Yard at 209 Calle Maypu. For particulars apply on the premises.

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

Central Uruguay Railway. The undersigned has been appointed secretary in this city, by the Montevideo Directory, to send subscribers for this great national enterprise.

Notice. The undersigned has the honor to inform the Public in general that on the 1st of May next they will open an Exchange Saloon, under the style of the principal saloons in the United States, at 58 Calle Zavala, Bobs Building, Montevideo.

NORTHERN RAILWAY. HOLY WEEK. The Trains will leave as on ordinary Week-days.

ESPINOSA & KYLE, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF CALLE TUCUMAN AND FLORIDA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES. FORMERLY BOTICA DE MARENCO.

SS. QUINTO. This vessel has abandoned her trips to the Outer Coast, and will hereafter, under further notice, be stationed in the Boca of Hodge's Shop for the purpose of towing.

L. Sagory & Lennuyoux, FRENCH SHIP-BROKERS, 41 CANGALLO. Regular line of Sailing Ships between Buenos Ayres.

JUST RECEIVED. BEST LINENING BACON. Calle de la Piedra—66.

La Uruguayana. The catches of the modern steamers, combining lightness and strength, will be drawn by animals remarkable for their swiftness.

Menagerias Nacionales. PARA LA CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR. Esta diligencia sale de Buenos Ayres a las 11 de la mañana.

Menagerias, Victoria 243—Agencia de Pico y hermano. "La Protejida" para Mercedes, Chivilcoy, Bragado y 9 de Julio.

Para Lobos. Para Lobos y Saladillo. Agencia, Victoria 243. Los señores fundadores, tenemos el honor de anunciar al público y particularmente a nuestros viajeros.

LA FAVORECIDA. Diligencia para San Vicente y Las Flores. Tercero en los Puertos Significativos.

LA INVARIABLE PORTENA. Para el Carmen de las Flores. LA INVARIABLE PORTENA. Administración, Rivadavia 41 y 43.

Menageria Correo del Estado. PARA LA CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR Y ZARATE. Su agencia calle de Tucuman No. 9 y 11.

German, French, and English. A German Lady gives Lessons in the above Languages. Please address M., this office.

Just Landed. Beer in Hogsheads and Kilderkins. Wetherston's celebrated Jams and Marmalade in Tins.

Wanted. A situation as Cook in a family; first-class references. Address P.O., this office.

REMATES. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa habitacion del Sr. D. Francisco Caviarini, calle Cangallo número 77.

MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En el depósito calle Belgrano No. 96. De 32 sacos de café con avería, de orden del Sr. Cónsul General del Brasil.

POR TOMAS GOWLAND. En la Estacion Juppener, Ferrocarril del Sud. El lunes 22 del corriente a las doce en punto se rematará precisamente a la mas alta postura.

Genuine Seltzer Water. MESSRS. FORRIS & BARTONS. 65, 67, 69, 71 CALLE DE POTOSI N.º 11.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa calle de Potosi número 70. De 22 tercios yerba Paraguaya lejitima y 30 tercios en condicion Paraguaya.

Ferrocarril del Oeste. En virtud de lo dispuesto por el Superior Gobierno en la nota de fecha 11 del corriente: el ferrocarril del Oeste tendrá un servicio en los dias Santos sin alteracion de ninguna clase.

Se alquila. La casa calle de Malipú No. 314 en 2,000 mts. tiene diez habitaciones, con agua, y en todas las piezas hasta la cocina, tiene alfiler, cochera, pabillería, dos entresijos y demás oficinas para tratar calle del Parque No. 129.

Campo en venta. Se vende o cambia por ovajar la acción 4 legua y media de un hermoso campo con agua y el edificio del Fortín Aguiar, partido de Mayo para tratar en dicho pueblo a D. Mariano Fernandez, o en esta, calle de Rivadavia No. 189 al Sr. Savorido.

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MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER. This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers of surpassing fragrance.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. The Great Purifier of the Blood, IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR USE DURING SPRING AND SUMMER.

THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF SCROFULA. OLD SORES, BOILS, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.

BRISTOL'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 find that we can, with confidence, recommend our Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills.

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THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. TIGRE PORT DUES. On and after 1st March, 1857, the Public are informed that the Company will, in accordance with the powers conferred on it by the decree of the National Government dated January 23, 1855, begin to levy upon all vessels making use of the Company's mode of wharf at the Port of the Tigre, a sum of 100 centesimos.

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AL PUBLICO. Viajes en el dia de Buenos Ayres al Salado. Los empresarios que suscriben ponen en conocimiento del publico y de sus numerosas relaciones que con el objeto de proporcionar todas las ventajas de que es susceptible su profesion, han resuelto establecer las carreras del Salado y 23 de Mayo por Chivilcoy, y harán sus viajes al mes del modo siguiente:

MONEY ORDERS. Money Orders payable on presentation at any of the principal Post-Offices in the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland), are now granted at this Consulate at the undiminished rates of commission—1/2 per cent. For any sum not exceeding £2 £5 £7 £10

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS. Every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS, Great Chertsey Street, S. London.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c. G. H. HARRINGTON AND CO. Contractors of Steam and Sailing Vessels, General Commission Agents, Surveyors & Valuers.

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL adapted to Sea or River Navigation. PATENT COMBINATION VESSELS WITH TEAK PLANKING AND IRON FRAMES.

Extraction of Corns for \$10 each. The undersigned begs leave to inform the Public that he will extract Corns at his residence, 34 Calle Esmeralda (altes), at the above rate; or 15¢ if required to attend at the houses of his Patrons.

TÓNICO ORIENTAL. C. BUNN, gives lessons in the Chinese languages either at his Pupils' residence, or at his own house. Apply personally at 407 Arce, or by Post to Montevideo.

Prime American Butter. Just received, for Family use, in ten pound kegs. Sold in lots to suit purchasers, at 61 San Martín.

Double-Soled English Boots. Of the best makers, on sale in the Calle Belgrano, corner of Santiago del Estero, at \$120 per pair.

FOR NEW YORK. Menageria Union Argentina. AGENCIA CALLE TUCUMAN 11. Los empresarios de esta Menageria avisaron al público que desde el 4 del presente mes, la diligencia para el Fortín de Arce, Salto, Rojas y Unión, saldrá de la Capital para la Ciudad de Mercedes, los dias noventa y tres de la tarde para salir de allí los dias pares a las 7 de la mañana y llegar al Salto a las 6 de la tarde.

Land for Sale. In Calle Belgrano, six squares beyond Plaza Once de Setiembre, situated in the best location, high and level ground, of 60 varas front by 140 deep, is offered for sale either in fractions or the whole. Apply at 42 Calle Bolívar.

To Let a house or part, containing ten rooms furnished, conveniently situated in the Plaza Victoria. For terms apply 81 Calle Piedad.

BRITISH POST-OFFICE AGENCY. Buenos Ayres, Jan. 3, 1857. In pursuance of orders from the General Post-Office, London, the following reduced rates of Postage will henceforward be charged on Letters, Newspapers, Prices Current and Commercial Lists by British Mail between Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Brazil.

Menageria Flor de las Flores. PARA LA CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR Y ZARATE. Su agencia calle de Tucuman No. 9 y 11.

Wanted. A situation as Cook in a family; first-class references. Address P.O., this office.

COMUESTO por KEMP. Las trilladoras de patente de los Señores Ransomes y Sims, armadas con aparato para desmenuzar la paja, son tan superiores a las que se usan en España, Méjico, Egipto y Turquía, y adaptadas sobre todo para la paja donde el ganado se alimenta con la paja. Testimonios, cuando preguntados.

