

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:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms. Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants and other parties who prefer depositing and drawing by check, or by means of the quantity exceeding three hundred dollars or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checks, part or the full amount of their credit, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fe, Salto, Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co. M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM. January 1st, 1867.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTHS, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE, 10 per cent.

For balances in our favor 5 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers 5 per cent. Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper 30 days' do. paper 30 days' do. gold 30 days' do. paper 30 days' do. gold

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company. Established in this City, insures at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do. Reserve Fund Jan. 1868 £200,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credits balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposits—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily paper.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places: London, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario.

Buenos Ayres—March 2, 1867. London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice: ALLOWED. On deposits in both currencies in account current 3 per cent.

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

Buenos Ayres, Wednesday, April 24, 1867. CIRCULATION 2500

THE QUEEN THE PROVINCIAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c and \$16 interest. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit.

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THE ITALIAN BANK, 109-115 Calle Reconquista,

(Between Cayo and Corrientes). On the 2nd January next this Bank will begin operations in this City in the following manner:—

1st. Discounting Bills, Valos, Conformas, and Pagars. 2nd. Advancing funds in account current with guarantee duly approved by the Manager.

3rd. Receiving deposits at fixed periods and in account current. 4th. Issuing letters of credit on its head office—Montevideo—and all agencies of this Bank, such as Paysandú, Mercedes, Salto, Tacuarembó, Cerro Largo, Durango, and San José.

5th. Saving Bank in connection with it will also be opened in this City, and another in the Boas del Fichuelo, for the benefit of small depositors, receiving from 1 peso on or \$25 currency up to 2,000 pesos or \$500 currency.

6th. The business hours of the Bank will be from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. every working day, and Saturdays and holidays from 10 a.m. to 12 m., solely for operations in connection with the Saving Bank.

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LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM. Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Governments.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HAED DOLLARS. DIRECTORS: Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, President. Sr. D. Manuel S. de Zamora, Vice President.

MANAGER—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO. Inspector-General—Dr. Federico Lizarik. Co's Office, 118 Calle Piedad, alts.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every property, and the Company is solely and exclusively responsible for losses occasioned by fire which may be suffered by insured parties.

The insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten years. The total premium is payable in advance, in cases where the insurance is effected for a term of one year or less, and annually where the term exceeds one year, in terms of ten years, payment in advance of 5 years premium, entitles the insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium; or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.

Payment in advance of ten years premium entitles the insured to the reimbursement of two years' premium; with a further abatement of 10 per cent. on the amount of the premium for the term of eight years; that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight years' premiums—10 per cent.

The Company furnishes guarantee of the highest character, from the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed premium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic, and also from the circumstance of large amounts of funds being deposited in the Provincial Bank.

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Office. 32 xp 1/2.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 991—RECONQUISTA—991. For Montevideo: The Italian Steamer TEVERE, Captain Maceri, will leave on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m. returning on Fridays and Sundays, at daybreak.

On and after the 15th day of April, 1867, the Trains will run as follows: GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

DEPARTURES. Buenos Ayres to Rosario. Buenos Ayres to Montevideo. Buenos Ayres to Paysandú.

ARRIVALS. Rosario to Buenos Ayres. Montevideo to Buenos Ayres. Paysandú to Buenos Ayres.

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THE QUEEN THE PROVINCIAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BUENOS AYRES. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracos or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses by fire arising from lightning made good. The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectus. Life Policies are issued in accordance with the laws of the United Kingdom, and the support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay claims in Buenos Ayres with promptness and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic. Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company.

BOCA, BARRACAS & ENSENADA RAILWAY, Between Venecuela and Tres Esquinas. From Monday, the 26th March, inclusive, the following alterations will be made in the Traffic: One third of the First Class Saloons will be converted into smoking apartments, with connection with the other part of the saloons.

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GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—97.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignador de Frutos del Pais, also Importer and Produce Broker, 105—CALLE VENECUELA—105.

English Family Wine Merchants EDWARD MEDLICOTT & Co. Beg to advise Consumers that they have received, per several steamers, from the first Wine Growers in Europe, the following choice assortments of wine, in cases, Spanish, Portuguese, and French Wines, in cases, Spanish, and quarter-casks, now on sale at their depot:—

Spanish Wines: Superior Montilla... Duff Gordon. Table Sherry... Penmarin & Co. Do. ... Penmarin & Co.

Portuguese Wines: Superior Port... Olley, Cramp, & Co. Do. do. ... Kaudern & Co. Do. do. ... Penmarin & Co.

French Wines: Chateau Laroze... J. & C. Violette & Co. Saint Julien... do. do. Haut Sauterne... do. do. Chateau Lignem... do. do. Chateau Niquet... do. do. Do. Laffite... do. do.

Rhenish Wines: Lieffmann... do. do. Rusevitch... do. do. Spaulding... do. do. Do. Hock... do. do.

Ale and Porter: An assortment of the following marks, in pints and quarts: Ind Coop, Wm. Younger & Co., always on hand.

Brands: J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had.

THE BIENHECHER DEL PLATA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION. Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c. Authorized by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE. Sr. Don José Maria Cantillo. Committee: Sr. D. Mariano Miró, President. Sr. Eduardo Lumb, Vocal. Sr. Enrique Ochoa, Vocal. Sr. Pedro Holterhoff, Vocal. Sr. José Martínez de Hoz, Vocal.

Consulting Committee: Sr. Don Antonio C. Cambaceres, Sr. Enrique Peltzer, Sr. Estanislao Frias, Sr. Edmundo von Seutter, Sr. Don Francisco Alcobendas. DIRECTOR GENERAL: Sr. Dn. Francisco P. Moreno. INSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGENTINE AND PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS: Sr. Don Jorge Perey. BANKERS: The Provincial Bank, Calle Piedad 118 (2nd. alts.). Condition on the 20th February, 1867. Capital Subscribed—2,313,732 3/16 sil. Number of Policies—2130. Bonds Purchased—512,238 63 sil. For further particulars apply at the office of the Company.

Notice. Any person acquainted with the address of Mr. Paterson, who had lent here per English packet of the name of Mr. Hopkins, 180 San Martín, will confer a favor.

Just Received PRIME CURK BUTTER, (Mark, Double Rose), IN FIKKINS AND JARS. BLOOD AND WOLFE'S PORTER, IN QUARTS AND PINTS. 56—CALLE DEFENSA—55.

Hornung's Hotel, 201—CALLE BELGRANO—201. Only two squares from the Plaza Monumental, and five squares from the Southern Railway Tramway Station, where the best Breakfasts and Dinners, with good accommodation, are to be had. Always on hand a choice collection of 36 1/2 pint bottles of 45.

J. F. Van Oppen, 9—CALLE FLOREDA—9. Has just received per ss. Uruguay—Butter, in Kegs and Jars. English and Irish Bacon. Do. do. and Westphalian Ham. Withshire and Stillion Cheese. Dutch Round Cheese. Dutch Pine Grass Cheese. Dutch Salted Herrings, in Kegs. Smyrna Figs. Martell's Old Brandy. Best Pale Ale, in Kegs. Do. do. Bottles. All of the finest qualities, which will be sold at moderate prices. 43 1/2 Calle 12.

Franco-English College, 20 SUPAGUA. The usual Easter Holidays begin on Wednesday, 17th inst., and end on Tuesday, 23rd, inclusive. W. J. REYNOLDS, 47—10p 4/10.

Al Comercio. Avisamos que con fecha 1.º de Abril hemos albierto una casa de Remate, Comisiones y depósito, calle San Martín No. 138. Esta casa anexo dinero por todo lo que se le lleve a venderse en remate, para facilitar el negocio a los interesados. J. MILTON—P. ESCALANTE, 47—10p 4/10.

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THE LONDON AND LANOASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000.

LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracos or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses by fire arising from lightning made good. The Company, in which Director the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and many of the most influential members of the Corporation of London, are interested. Liverpool, London, and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay claims in Buenos Ayres with promptness and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic. Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, General Agent of the Company.

RICH GUERIN WINE, Bonheur Chaussonot. Several Hotel Proprietors have requested us to publish a list of our Burgundy Wines—

Red Wines: Chambertin... 1862. Corton... 1862. Romanée... 1862. Montrachet... 1862. Chablis... 1862. Meursault... 1862. Beaune... 1862. Pommard... 1862. Volnay... 1862. Nuits... 1862. Macon... 1862. Tournay... 1862. Beaune... 1862. Pommard... 1862. Volnay... 1862. Nuits... 1862. Macon... 1862. Tournay... 1862.

White Wines: Montrachet... 1862. Chablis... 1862. Meursault... 1862. Beaune... 1862. Pommard... 1862. Volnay... 1862. Nuits... 1862. Macon... 1862. Tournay... 1862.

Red Wines in Wood: Chambertin... 1862. Corton... 1862. Romanée... 1862. Montrachet... 1862. Chablis... 1862. Meursault... 1862. Beaune... 1862. Pommard... 1862. Volnay... 1862. Nuits... 1862. Macon... 1862. Tournay... 1862.

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. On Monday next, 13th April, the Time-table of the Great Southern Railway will be changed, and the Trains will run as follows till further notice:—

THROUGH TRAINS. Will leave Buenos Ayres for Montevideo, Calle Lima, for Chascomus, at 8.10 A.M. and 2.35 P.M. Will leave Chascomus for Buenos Ayres, at 8.25 A.M. and 2.35 P.M.

LOCAL TRAINS. Will leave Buenos Ayres for Montevideo, Calle Lima, for Lomas de Zamora, at 8.40 A.M. and 4.30 P.M. Will leave Lomas de Zamora for Buenos Ayres, at 9.35 A.M. and 5.20 P.M.

LOCAL TRAINS. Will leave Buenos Ayres for Montevideo, Calle Lima, for Lomas de Zamora, at 8.40 A.M. and 4.30 P.M. Will leave Lomas de Zamora for Buenos Ayres, at 9.35 A.M. and 5.20 P.M.

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THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. On and after the 15th day of April, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows: DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS. Buenos Ayres to Rosario. Buenos Ayres to Montevideo. Buenos Ayres to Paysandú.

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D. Nicholson & Co., SILK & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OPTICIANS.

The Original Chlorodyne. According to the most distinguished Medical Men of the Old World there has not yet been discovered a remedy equal to Chlorodyne in checking Cholera.

W. Leslie, OFFICE, 97 CALLE CORRIENTES. 12 1/2 p.m.

The Daily and Weekly Standard TO BE HAD EVERY MORNING, AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44-PASEO JULIO-44.

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; but not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi andeum, nil veri non andeum dicitur." CINCINNATI.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1867.

THE STATE OF THE CITY.

The present epidemic has afforded us the means of viewing Buenos Ayres behind the scenes, of diving beneath the substance, and probing the human substratum of the city.

The positive and actual state of B. Ayres to-day, proves that our legislators have forgotten in toto the poorer classes, and the careful observer who goes through the streets of Buenos Ayres, can arrive at no other conclusion than that, whilst the interests of the rich are the constant subject of legislation, the wants and requirements of the operatives and working classes have been ever treated as of the most secondary importance.

We have laws and statutes for everything under the sun, save for the coarse comforts of the poor. In other countries such a state of things would entail the most serious consequences; and, in proof of this, we have a continued series of legislation in Europe from the accommodation in model lodging-houses to even the berths on board of an emigrant vessel, three-fourths of the time of Members of Parliament is taken up with the protection of the poor and the supplying their wants. Here it will be said we have no poor, but this is a very grave error, and the reports of the inspecting committees have proved this. There is in proportion to its population as much real indigence and misery in Buenos Ayres as in most other cities. And if it is only now that we are acquainted with this fact, it is because we have had hitherto no occasion to investigate the matter.

Can anything be more monstrous than that whilst a builder must take out a license, and obtain permission to construct a house, and obliged to respect the side-walk and party walls, he may, if he thinks proper, build a house as large as the Custom-house, with a small 'algabe,' and forget in toto to make a water-closet. We know of one of the most stately and modern houses in Buenos Ayres, built in one of the most central sites in town, within a stone's throw of the Bank, Bolsa, and Cathedral, containing scores of rooms and dozens of shops, and yet will it be credited that the occupants of these shops are compelled to buy river water, and for their own convenience forced to make a sort of private 'comune' on their premises. To look at the building from outside, any man would say, 'what a splendid-house.' Yet, if the truth be told, it is an artificial shell, a household farce, and destitute of a single necessary comfort for the tradespeople who live beneath. Why are such houses allowed to be built? We take upon ourselves to answer the question; because there is no one to look after such matters, and the building business has fallen into the hands of a lot of Italians, who have not the remotest idea of cleanliness or domestic comfort.

Painted stucco plastered pig-styes, and not comfortable dwelling-houses, is the domestic architecture of Buenos Ayres this day. Was not the occupant of one of the finest houses in this city, the rent of which is \$30,000 per month, fined the other day by an inspecting committee, because there was

no sink, drain, or sewer on the premises, and whilst we abuse these Italian builders, let us not forget that the whole state of things in Buenos Ayres is just as superficial as these splendid-looking houses.

The upper classes, for their own security and comfort, attend to cleanliness; but the unfortunate poor people are worse off in Buenos Ayres, than in the purlieus of Constantinople. What can be more conducive to health than bathing? and yet what measures have ever been adopted to supply public bathing establishments for the working classes? A bath in Buenos Ayres, at the cheapest place in town, costs a working man half his day's wages; either that, or bathe in the filthy river, and run the chance of being drowned or fined, or perhaps both.

We have the town full of barber's shops, cafes, and billiard-saloons, splendidly got up, beautifully adorned; but let any man go into the backyards of these premises, and see the howl of the filthy, and the stench of the public gaze the dirt, filth, and abominations which now, altho' so characteristic of this town.

The grave has closed in such an untimely manner over so many of the occupants of such premises, that their fate has atoned for all, but the whole management of the city is rotten at the core: privies filter into 'algebres,' and the site of the city is so thoroughly impregnated with the filth of over 300 years, that until sewers wide, deep, and lofty are constructed in every street in town, we can never hope to have the place thoroughly cleansed. Why not commence a sewer to-morrow from the Policia to the river?

Monday night, at 8 o'clock, the city presented a sight never before witnessed by even the oldest inhabitant, three thousand bonfires, shot up their lurid flames to Heaven, and lit up the city in such an extraordinary manner, that for a distance of ten leagues from town the blaze could be distinctly seen. The most unaccountable feature in this business is, that it was spontaneous. The authorities, we hear, not only lent no aid, but were opposed to it; but the people were intent on it, and right in front of the very Policia some Englishmen kindled a fire, which threw a halo around Mr. Cazon's office. The beneficial effects of these fires was at once shown in the returns at the Policia yesterday; and we believe, 'molens volens,' the bonfires will be continued.

The rush to the camp still goes on, but in a milder form. At the Lomas de Zamora people are living in bullock-carts; and a gentleman who has just come down by land from Rosario, assures us that every country town in the north is crowded.

The South Cemetery at the Convalescencia has been at last opened, and Sr. Herrera informs us that on Monday nine were interred there. All deaths south of Calle Belgrano belong to this 'pro. tem.' grave-yard.

In the parish of Concepcion, and near the South Plaza, there is still much sickness, but of a milder form, and Dr. Rawson, who has been most successful in his efforts, states that the cases are nearly as numerous, but far less fatal.

The Republica published yesterday a very sensible article on the subject, but we are much surprised that our colleagues seem determined to keep from view the state of things at Curuzu. There is a settled conviction in the minds of all scientific and experienced men, that the Allied army must leave its present position; and many believe now that the real peace mediator will be the cholera, as according to latest dates there are now some cases at Tuyuti.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The pampero on Friday has wafted the epidemic to Montevideo. On Monday there were several cases in that city: Mr. Duplessis, jun., was attacked, but we believe is much better now; several other parties were attacked on the same day, and hence it is that the Montevidean authorities at once shut the port to Buenos Ayres and every port in the Parana. The inconvenience would be still greater had we not the telegraph, but the wires beat the quarantine, and although no steamers from this port are allowed down our friends can always hear from us through the kindness of Mr. Purze.

We have received a communication from a respectable Englishman touching the scandalous neglect of the Alcaldé of the neighborhood where the Scott family was murdered. The letter in question speaks for itself; the charge is serious, and we call on Governor Alsina to make a public example of this negligent official. The Governor must be satisfied that notes and messages from the Government-house are all useless, a small picket of soldiers should be at once sent out and this recalcitrant Alcaldé brought into town prisoner. This would strike terror into these camp officials. We understand that the British Minister, Mr. Buckley Mathew, waited on Dr. Avellaneda yesterday respecting this matter.

Mr. Drabble publishes a very important letter in yesterday's Tribuna respecting the 'vasura.' His project we regard as an excellent one, namely,

to carry all the 'vasura' of the city on the branch line from the Once de Setiembre to the lowlands of the Paso de Burgos, and there burn it. We hope the Government will adopt this plan, and thus rescue us from such sights as those in the neighborhood of the South Plaza.

On Sunday and Monday nights large fires were lighted in the different streets in town. For sanitary purposes we believe this is a good move, and hope to see it continued. At the south end large tar barrels were piled up and set fire to at the expense of the neighbors; at the Boca also these fires are kept up each night, and we are happy to say in that locality that there is much less sickness.

In consequence of the recent decree of the Oriental Government closing that port communication is entirely cut off. Though somewhat arbitrary the decree of the sister State was only what we had expected. The alarming telegrams from this city published in all the Montevidean papers had naturally caused a panic down there which no quarantine could assuage, and the ten or fifteen days probation on Libertad Island was only a temporary measure until the return of General Flores from Colonia. What with the festivities of Holy Week and the lengthy cholera reports we find little real news in the Oriental papers. We remark that our cries for cleaning the city have found echo in Montevideo, and the Opinion Nacional contains a letter from an indignant citizen of the Calle Durazno complaining of the barbarous custom of repairing the street with the city filth. We are surprised at such a go-ahead body as the Junta allowing such a disgraceful practice for a moment; we had always believed that such would only be perpetrated in Buenos Ayres, and now that their attention has been drawn to the matter we hope to see the Montevidean Corporation put an immediate stop to this most pernicious custom and not turn a deaf ear to it like our city fathers, of whom it may well be said, "None so deaf as those who won't hear."

Private correspondence from Cuba confirms the report of a ship captain who put into Rio Janeiro the other day and stated the Spanish fleet to be at Cape Verdes, under the command of Mendez Nuñez, bound for these waters. They may be daily expected in port.

A passenger from Curuzu by the Provocador brings us the account of a small but sanguinary engagement with the enemy. It appears that Porto Alegre had so fortified his position as to render it impregnable to any force that Lopez could bring to storm it, and being convinced by the sad lesson of 22nd September last that with the handful of men at his command he could affect nothing on the offensive he determined to sit down and bide his time; but the Paraguayans meantime having thrown up an advanced line at Curupaiti so-raked his position with their heavy guns that he was compelled either to clear out or dislodge them. To a man of honor like Alegre there was no option, so he despatched a small division to take the trench. The veterans of Misiones charged impetuously,—the garrison received them with their usual bravery and a tough fight ensued with equal loss on both sides. Porto Alegre, who from his lines had been an anxious observer of the whole affair, saw that the decisive moment had arrived, and ordering up the reserve the enemy, who received no reinforcements, were quickly overpowered and compelled to retire to the fort. The victorious Brazilians wheeled round the guns on the flying foe and whilst working them a mine was sprung under their feet which blew the whole place high into the air. Numbers of the Imperialists perished. The sight was awful.

A gentleman who has just come through most of the Northern partidos informs us that every country town from Buenos Ayres to Rosario is crowded. On the estancias the lambing is strong but very irregular; some flocks have done lambing whilst others have hardly begun. The camps are in splendid condition, and the farmers in the very best spirits, but the most awful rumours about the state of things in Buenos Ayres are current everywhere, and no camp people need be expected in town for at least a couple of months. There have been no sales of sheep or camps, and amongst foreigners no deaths.

Dr. Aspiazu, of the Ponton, died on Monday, as also a sailor from the same vessel. There are grave complaints about the landing of some sick people the other day after the days of quarantine had expired. It was mooted yesterday that the National Government is about to prohibit vessels coming from Corrientes to touch at this port, in view of the stupendous mortality at Curuzu. This order would meet with general approbation, but where are steamers to go to, that's the question. We suppose Ensenada.

A gentleman who has just come down from Paraguay gives the most horrible description of the state of things up there. The Brazilians have to keep a whole fleet of steamers bringing water for the army from the

Parana. Wells have been dug in the Gran Chaco, but the water is declared poison, and such is the terror of the soldiers that they suffer the most terrible thirst rather than drink the Paraguayan water. The Brazilian Doctors have all declared that the water of the Paraguay and the wells also are so impregnated with decomposed matter that no water in or about the Tres Bocas, is fit for human use. The whole Brazilian army to a man has demanded of the Marquez Caxias to be led out against the enemy or at once moved off from the present encampment. It is even rumoured that Lopez has disbanded his men, and told them every tree in their country is their 'cuartel.' We put this news however in quarantine.

There has been a most extraordinary row up in the Retiro at the military Hospital, Dr. Montes de Oca and Sr. Estrada 'have thrown up their posts greatly to the annoyance of the National Government. The President's secretary writes to these gentlemen to say that their note is couched in such strong language that he declines to lay it before the Government. They reply that they have come to the determination of at once resigning, and then follows a sweeping decree signed by the President, which is extremely severe. What all this row is about we cannot well make out, but our friends who reside near the Retiro complain bitterly of the shocking state of filth and dirt, and we hope Dr. Molina, who is now in charge of the hospital, will at once have the place cleaned, meanwhile the grand wind-up of the Sanitary Commission was altogether different to what we had anticipated. The hitch that led to this collapse is as yet a mystery. Dr. Durand, Flaguerto, Pineda and Spuch have most nobly come forward and tendered their services for the hospital gratis.

The flight of all the rebel chiefs to Chile, it is feared, will lead to further political complications; indeed, we must say that the Chilean Government shows very little discretion in protecting these disturbers of the public peace; but there seems to be a very bad feeling between the Chilean and Argentine Governments.

We understand that Mr. Carmody is about to present a sound practical project for the construction of two large city sewers, dividing the city. As yet we have not seen the project; but, as we understand, the party in question has constructed similar works in Milwaukee and Chicago, we have no doubt he is fully competent for the enterprise.

MR. FORD'S REPORT.

BENEFITS DERIVED FROM SHEEPFARMING.

Many persons will be led to inquire what probability exists of making money by sheep-farming in the River Plate.

Various statements have been circulated holding out prospects of the realization of handsome fortunes. It would, however, be injudicious to form too high expectations on any great profits to be derived by the investment of capital in such undertakings, at least under the system on which they have been carried out during the last few years; indeed the days are past, when by the investment of a few hundreds of pounds and by a few years' labour the acquirement of even a moderate independence can be anticipated.

It is scarcely prudent for gentlemen accustomed to habits of civilized life, and unprepared to lead that of common shepherds, to embark in the Province of Buenos Ayres, at least in sheep-farming, unless they be possessed of a capital of from £4,000 or £5,000, and even with that amount, they could not afford to purchase land for the first few years.

In the Province of Entre Rios a fair start might be made with £1,000; and in the Province of Santa Fé less than half of that amount would suffice, even if land be purchased.

It should be borne in mind, however, that success in sheep-farming is wholly and entirely dependent on the individual exertion of the farmer, and on his unremitting personal attendance to his business.

If he be a man of small means he must not object to exceedingly rough and arduous work, and must be ready to forego, for the time being, nearly all the comforts and pleasures of life; but if he be possessed of large capital the case will be slightly modified, for he would be in a position to engage the services of a good practical steward to superintend the business, and thus would be spared no little trouble and anxiety.

The most serious drawbacks attendant on sheep-farming in this country are the continual droughts, the prevalence of storms, and the periodical presence of locusts and flies.

Political disturbances are fortunately of less frequent occurrence than they formerly were, and when they do take place the property of foreigners is usually respected.

The lower orders inhabiting the country are well disposed to strangers; and owing to the steady onward march of civilization and the gradual opening up of the country, the dread of invasion by Indian tribes is every day subsiding.

It should not be inferred from the preceding remarks that the life of a sheep-farmer is beset with nothing but difficulties, and that it is entirely deficient of the elements that conduce to the enjoyment of a happy existence; on the contrary, men fond of a healthy independent out-of-door life, and of an entire freedom from almost all social restraints, can pass their time in a manner congenial to their taste.

Moreover, the climate of this country is proverbially good; game, such as deer, partridges, and wild fowl of great variety, is abundant; and the daily work of a sheep farmer, although at times monotonous, renders necessary the constant exercise of habits of activity and forethought.

English gentlemen who may contemplate settling in this country would do well to visit it before making any decided plans as to the investment of their capital. They would meet with the greatest hospitality from their countrymen, and in a few months would gain a more complete knowledge of the country than can be derived from the perusal of the many books and pamphlets that have been written about it.

The best time for purchasing sheep is January and February, before the principal lambing season (which commences in March), or early in September, before the spring lambing season and previous to the shearing, which takes place in the months of October and November.

It may be well to remind English readers that in this hemisphere the seasons are exactly reversed from what they are in England, the longest day being the 21st of December and the shortest the 21st of June.

Persons coming out to settle in this country would act prudently by bringing with them any funds they may possess, instead of lodging their money in a bank in England to be drawn for on arrival at Buenos Ayres.

Sovereigns are as current in this town as they are in London, and constitute a legal tender at the rate of four hard dollars 90 cents to the pound sterling.

The rate of exchange in a large commercial capital like Buenos Ayres is naturally subject to very great fluctuations, and during the present year the hard dollar has ranged from 49d. to 53d.

Under these circumstances it not infrequently happens that for a Bill drawn on London—say for £100, the sum of £92 only is realized, and the loss of £8 has to be suffered by the drawer.

These losses by exchange and on commission are of a general nature, and cannot be avoided by the banking establishments in this town, following as they do the mercantile routine usual in such kind of monetary transactions.

But a bill of lading, including insurance, on board the Royal Mail Steamers for the sum of £100 only costs £1 15s. for freight and insurance, or 1 1/2 per cent; the traveller would thus be enabled to land at Buenos Ayres with a net sum of £98 5s.

Specie shipped by the Liverpool line of steamers is only charged 1/2 to 3/4 per cent. The rate of insurance being the same on this line as by the Royal Mail Steamers.

Produce in Buenos Ayres of £1,000 shipped per Royal Mail Steamer.

Freight, 1 1/2 per cent, £1 15s. 0d. Insurance, 3 per cent, £3 15s. 0d. Petty expenses, box, postage, &c., 0 7 6

Produce in Buenos Ayres, £1,000 0 0

£984 15 0

£984 15 0 at 4 hard dollars 90 cents to the sovereign—\$4,824 00.

Produce in Buenos Ayres of 1,000l. shipped per Liverpool Line.

Freight, 1 1/2 per cent, £1 15s. 0d. Insurance, 3 per cent, £3 15s. 0d. Petty expenses, box, postage, &c., 0 7 6

Produce in Buenos Ayres, £1,000 0 0

could give rise to a reclamation or ultimatum, and while a treaty still existed whereby hostilities could not be commenced without six months previous notice, the President of Paraguay treacherously invaded the Province of Corrientes, seized the Argentine war-steamer at Corrientes, and committed various outrages on the persons and properties of natives and foreigners, carrying off sundry respectable families whom he still holds in captivity at his encampment.

The President of Paraguay, weighed down by the iniquity of his acts, and wishing to clear himself before his own conscience and in view of his critical position, has given his statement of the causes of the present war with the Argentine Republic, on occasion of the proposal of mediation by the American Government; this statement is in fact a confirmation of the reason already put forth by the Argentine Government.

1. Declaration of war. The President of Paraguay admits that the declaration of war against the Argentine Republic was made by the Congress at Asuncion on March 18th 1865, and was officially notified on March 30th, whereas the seizure of our war-steamer and invasion of Corrientes occurred on April 13th. But, when did the note of March 30th, declaring war, actually reach Buenos Ayres?

The President of Paraguay cut off all communication with the Argentine Republic and sent an emissary to Corrientes who came down by steamer to Buenos Ayres and privately brought the Paraguayan agent news of the declaration of war, so as to take his measures before it should be generally known. Nor was the news known to the public or the Government till some days after the arrival of Ayala (April 7th) with his secret despatches for Egusquiza. This is notorious, as appears from the letters of the Paraguayan Government subsequently found on Ayala's person; as also from Mr. Thornton's letters in the Parliamentary Blue-book, and other ministerial evidence.

The Argentine Government reposed on the faith of Treaties and the habits of civilized nations, when it was aroused by the news of the Paraguayan aggression of April 13th, which reached our ears soon after.

The note of March 30th, containing the declaration of war, only came to our hands on May 3rd, long after the aggression.

This was clearly a piece of treachery. War was declared on March 18th; all communication was cut off, to prevent it being known; word was secretly sent to the Paraguayan agents in the Argentine Republic, to make away with any funds in their hands and hasten the transmission of war material; sufficient time was given them to do all this, and then the aggression was made on April 13th. The President of Paraguay not only failed to notify the Argentine Government of the declaration of war, but actually took precautions to prevent our knowing it. But if even the notification of March 30th were delivered in Buenos Aires on the arrival of Ayala (7th of April), it could not have justified the aggression of the 13th, as there was not then time to communicate to Corrientes.

But, besides this manifest treachery, there is something still graver. A treaty was in existence, preventing hostilities on either side without six months' previous notice: this was also flagrantly violated.

Even supposing, however, that such a treaty did not exist and that the declaration of war was notified in due form—Can one nation declare war against another without making a previous statement of grievances, demanding suitable satisfaction, and sending an ultimatum? This would be barbarous, and contrary to the modes of all civilized nations in the present age.

The President of Paraguay confesses that he declared war against the Argentine Republic without any ultimatum, statement of grievances, or demand for satisfaction. This suffices to condemn him.

The Argentine Republic was, therefore, treacherously dragged into this war, in violation of the faith and practice of civilized nations, and this is admitted by the Paraguayan Government, since facts and documents establish same beyond denial.

The outrage has been most unjustifiable, and the President of Paraguay in vain seeks to allege motives in explanation of his conduct.

Let us take up these motives one by one:—

2. Injuries to Paraguay since the Independence. Not one has been stated nor could be even alleged, for none ever existed; but, supposing there were any it was the duty of the President of Paraguay to lay same before the Argentine Government and solicit redress. He did nothing of the kind. The Argentine Government, indeed, had complaints to make, but never did so, and no difficulty could have arisen on this head. We defy the President of Paraguay to point out a single complaint of this kind submitted to the Argentine Government.

3. Independence of Paraguay. Since the Argentine Republic has solemnly recognized the Independence of Paraguay there can be no dispute on this point. It is idle to raise a historical controversy on the role played by Paraguay: this has nothing to do with the present war. Suffices it to say that the Independence of Paraguay has been recognized.

4. Frontier-limits. The President of Paraguay alleges as a justification of his outrage that we provoked a question, about boundaries. The fact of recognizing the independence of Paraguay involved the necessity of defining her limits. We provoked no question, but simply called for an arrangement of our respective right. Negotiations were more than once begun, and a treaty at last concluded, whereby the limits were in part arranged, and the rest postponed indefinitely. From that time until the present war the question of frontier-limits was never spoken of.

The Argentine Government, in accord with the President of Paraguay, named Dr. Lorenzo Torres as Envoy Extraordinary to settle definitively the limits by amicable means. This mission fell through. The only incident that occurred was in reference to a concession by the Argentine Government for the navigation of the Rio Vermejo: this was smoothed over by a declaration on the part of the Argentine Government that, pending the settlement of the frontier, we meant to attempt no innovation, and the President of Paraguay accepted this explanation as quite satisfactory.

There was therefore, no question about limits; and this matter could have been arranged as soon as convenient between both Governments according to treaty. To talk of a question about frontier as a motive for the war is simply a farce.

5. Newspaper hostilities. It would be difficult to condemn in adequate terms the act of a Government treacherously invading an adjoining state for mere newspaper attacks and without even making any previous reclamation. Such an idea covers such a Government with obloquy.

6. Commercial Regulation. The Paraguayan Government pretends that we hindered the commerce of that republic by oppressive duties. The liberal commercial system of the Argentine Republic is too well known to call for remark on this head; suffice it to say that the duties were uniform for all nations, and the President of Paraguay can have no reason but to applaud our regulations.

So futile is the charge that the Paraguayan Government never presented any complaint on the subject. The commercial system of Paraguay cannot be compared with ours, as far as trading facilities are concerned.

This plea has been ill-chosen on the part of President Lopez, and if anyone has reason to complain it is the Argentine Republic, for the restrictions against trade by the Paraguayan Government.

7. Paraguayan Refugees. It is alleged that a club of Paraguayan refugees was protected in the city of B. Ayres, supported by the Argentine Government, and encouraged in its undertaking of introducing anarchy and disorder into Paraguay. It is notorious that the Paraguayan refugees in B. Ayres are very few in number which proves the absurdity of this charge.

It is untrue that the Argentine Government had the smallest connexion with these refugees or participated in their proceedings. Such vague accusations require some proof. The President of Paraguay should have made a representation to the Argentine Government, if he thought it worth while but he never did so; and this plea in support of the war, is simply adding insult to injury.

8. Forging paper-money. It is stated that forged Treasury bills or bank-notes were sent from B. Ayres into Paraguay and that every device hostile to that country and its Government found protection with the Argentine authorities. We cannot discuss general charges, but must confine our attention to the one specified.

The President of Paraguay charges the Argentine Government with being a principal or accomplice in sending forged paper-money into Paraguay. Such an accusation calls for no answer but contempt. It is, however, worth while to recal the occurrence and show the absurdity of this plea. In the city of Buenos Ayres some notes were printed for Paraguay in 1856, and that Government complained to the Provincial cabinet of Buenos Ayres (then separated from the Republic); the case was duly prosecuted before the tribunal by the Paraguayan agent, and the Judges decided as they thought just.

BRITISH HOSPITAL. It is gratifying to learn that, so far, it has been possible to admit into the British Hospital all male applicants for relief from the epidemic that is visiting us, and that two-thirds of the admissions are more or less convalescent. This happy result is due, under Divine blessing, to the assiduous care and great skill of the Ra-

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sidant Medical Superintendent; while the Committee have, moreover, to acknowledge generous offers of assistance in nursing, should such be required, and substantial aid towards the relief of the sufferers, in the shape of two cases of fine old port wine, from one importer, and of as much old brandy from another, as may be needed either in the Hospital or for those who do not, or cannot, avail themselves of its benefits (advantages); other importing merchants have also aided in the supply of the additional blankets, sheets, &c., needed for the emergency.

The Committee are much concerned that it has been found impossible hitherto to receive female patients. Hard-worked as Dr. Reid is, he would cheerfully devote himself to the care of this class of sufferers, were there accommodation for their reception. Additional accommodation is in course of preparation, and the subscribers are now asked to meet at the Consulate on Wednesday (this day), at 1 o'clock, to give their approval and sanction to what the Committee are doing in this respect. At this meeting an opportunity will be sought to submit this matter to the consideration of subscribers, with the view of obtaining any suggestions respecting the building as may be still applicable, and to take counsel with them as to the best means of meeting the necessary special outlay which it will involve.

**THE SCOTT MURDER.**  
To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,  
From the warm interest you always take in the welfare of your fellow-countrymen I beg you will give publicity to the following in your valuable paper.

In the early part of last week, having heard that one of the supposed assassins of the unfortunate Scott family was in custody, and being interested in the discovery of the murderers I went to the scene of the tragic affair, and by a series of questioning I discovered that one of the parties examined by the Juez do Paz was cognizant of the names of the murderers and wished to meet another party who was also acquainted with the perpetrators of the bloody deed, and who wished me to call upon that party and ask him to come over so that they might compare notes, instead of which at 10 o'clock at night I went in company with a neighbor to the Alcalde, who was in bed, and asked him in the name of Justice to apprehend the party and prevent him from communicating with the other, offering to go myself as a prisoner to prove what I had asserted. Judge of my surprise, after the solemn promises of the Alcalde to apprehend him the following morning, to find that after a lapse of two days he had not taken any steps in the matter. I now intend to try.

**THE JOHNSONIAN TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.**  
Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Leamington, referring to the pamphlet on the cholera by Dr. Johnson, says:—"In the year 1858 I published in the Medical Times and Gazette a statement given to me by my friend the late Admiral Trotter of the most successful treatment of cholera ever recorded. It consisted of an account of the treatment of 150 cases, drawn up with great accuracy of detail, both as to the condition of the patient and the effect of the remedy administered, by Mr. J. E. Evers, during the prevalence of the disease in the Mauritius in the months of May and June, 1854. This gentleman was not a medical man, but being impressed with the idea that the symptoms of the disease were produced by poisonous matter in the stomach and bowels, proceeded on the common-sense principle of giving emetics and purgatives to remove it. The emetic employed was 20 grains of ipecacuanha, followed by very large quantities of hot water, to keep up the action of vomiting, and the purgative was castor-oil. Under this simple treatment every case recovered, whether suddenly struck down, apparently dead, or when the symptoms were more gradual in their approach and of a less formidable character. He says that with the natives he rarely found it necessary to repeat the dose, but with Europeans, himself among the number, a second or even third was sometimes required. After the vomiting had ceased a single dose of castor-oil was given, but no stimulants administered. I need hardly say how fully this recognizes the value of the eliminating treatment, and intertially condemns the other. Indeed, those who have paid attention to the nature of the disease cannot fail to have observed the prostrate condition of the absorbents, that function being for the time almost wholly suspended. Hence the disappointment in the effects of medicine, and the greater probability of successful treatment from proceeding upon the principle which proposes the carrying off morbid secretions stimulating the circulation through the nervous system, and rousing the action of the paralyzed absorbents, so as to enable them to remove that insipidated condition of the blood, which there can be little doubt is the proximate cause of death. On these grounds I submit the emetic treatment deser-

ves our serious consideration. In the first place, because of its great simplicity and ready adoption; and in the second, because it carries out the important principle just enumerated—viz. removing morbid secretion, the nidus of the disease, restoring the power of the absorbents, and placing within their reach an abundant supply of water, which latter I conceive to be the 'sine qua non' of all successful treatment."

**THE GREAT MEDICAL WANT SUPPLIED.**

Ask any medical man what has been the great desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will answer, purgation without pain or nausea; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried *Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills*, if they do not accomplish this object. Of the multitudes that have used them, not one will answer no. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and ague and bilious remittent fever they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man, or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derangement of the stomach, liver, or bowels, in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is obtainable. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, *Bristol's Sarsaparilla* should be used in connection with the Pills.

**ON CHANGE.**

April 23, 1867.  
Quinces, 5400  
Sovereigns, 1221  
Patrons, 25  
National Bonds, 633  
The Bond market showed a market improvement today, and prices kept rising all day, opening at 533 and closing at 633. The speculation is evidently for the rise, and many outside orders were filled to-day at current rates. Money is cheap and easy, and it is said that if the parties who have bought for the end of the month are able to pay for their bonds and take them off the market, prices must rise considerably; the sales for the end of the month have been very heavy, and if the bonds have to be delivered, there can be no doubt prices must improve considerably. The news from Curuzú has given rise to the belief that we are on the eve of an epidemic disease, and that peace is not very remote. The Guarani arrived to-day. The deaths at Curuzú in five days amounted to no less than two thousand eight hundred men; this we have on the very highest authority, although strange to say Gelly Ober's last letter to the President speaks of only six cases. Exchange to-day fell off to 491 and even 49. There are few drawers. About 250,000 passed to-day.

In the wool places, nothing doing.  
Sales of Bonds this day—  
For cash 61,000 533  
" " 40,000 533  
" " 24,000 633  
" Tuesday 100,000 633  
" Thursday 44,000 533  
" Saturday 28,000 533  
" May 31st 92,000 633

The Gallico arrived in Liverpool on the 10th of March.  
The steamship Ptolemy was despatched from Montevideo on Monday for Rio, with a clean bill of health. She was quite full of passengers. The Kepler, on her eleventh voyage, may be expected in a few days.  
Charter by Messrs. J. P. Boyd and Co.—  
Dutch brig, Hendrick Peter, to load salted hides in port for orders, 27s. 6d. and 6 per cent.  
Do. by Messrs. H. A. Green and Co.—  
Italian bark Mathilde, to load in Valparaiso for River Plate, grain and flour, 40s. and 5 per cent.  
Dutch brig Johanna Meyler, to load in Uruguay salted hides, for orders, 32s. 6d. and 6 per cent.  
British bark White, to load in River Uruguay salted hides, for orders, 30s. and 6 per cent.  
The steamship Cordova, Captain Conche, will be here this week, and leave again on the 10th proximo.  
Bonds in the liquidation ruled at 633. One broker after hours bought largely for Saturday and the end of the month at 633.

**STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO.**

30 Calle Cangallo.  
The steamer Epigloro, on Thursday, at 10 a.m. for Corrientes and ports.  
Cabinets!  
Colored, something new—Cards—Photographic and Stereoscopic Views—The finest and cheapest collection ever in Buenos Ayres. 64 San Martin. Collection over at 11:30.  
For Sale or to Let.  
A Commodious House, situated in Calle Tucuman in the square between Calle Ribombini and Ayacucho (twenty squares from Plaza Victoria), containing seven rooms, built on ground 17 varas front by 64 deep. In defect of a purchaser the same can be let under contract. Every attention is recommended to all persons that would wish to enjoy a house so situated and so near to the centre of the city. For further particulars apply at the neighboring store, or at 42 Calle Bolivar. 109 | 3p,24

Beautiful Photographs.  
A Splendid Collection, just received, plain and colored, at greatly reduced prices. 64 San Martin. 112 | 6p,24

Just Received.  
Direct, ex Hally, Matterson's celebrated Linnet Ham, in perfect condition. 108 | 11p,24

Italian Bark Mathilde,  
472 Tons Register, Captain Martino,  
FOR VALPARAISO.  
To Sail the end of this Week.  
Has excellent accommodation for first and second-class passengers, and will take cargo on freight for above port. For terms of passage and freight apply to—  
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,  
113 | 6p,24

Notice.  
British Consulate,  
Buenos Ayres, April 23, 1867.  
The sum of three thousand hard dollars more or less being required by the Master of the British bark Saint Domingo for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred upon her voyage to the centre of the city. Sealed tenders for the advance of that sum will be received at this office until the 25th inst., at noon—for the security of which the contract will be made with the owner, with the collateral guarantee of a Bottomry Bond upon his vessel.  
CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,  
H.B.M.'s Acting Consul,  
115 | 3p,24

Cards and Photographs.  
Plain and Colored—Stereoscopic Views—a new and beautiful collection at reduced prices, at 64 San Martin. 110 | 6p,24

**Books Just Received.**  
Thom's Irish Almanac and Official Directory of Great Britain and Ireland for the Year 1867, comprising Parliamentary, Naval and Military, Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and other Offices, &c.  
Mickler's Popular History of Ireland, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. Two volumes.  
Tenney's Military and Naval History of the British Empire in the United States, with Biographical Sketches of Deceased Officers.  
The World before the Deluge, by Louis Fugier.  
Vegetable World; being a History of Plants, by some author.  
MACKENZIE BROS., LIBRERIA INGLESA,  
41 CALLE SAN MARTIN.  
94 | 1p,3p,18

**D. P. Carmody,**  
BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR,  
OFFICE: 145 CALLE CORRIENTES—145.  
N.B.—Orders may be sent to Standard Office, Mr. Dakins, Pádel and Reconquista; and Mr. Ducaun, 11 September. 72 | 10a,17

**To Teach English and Spanish.**  
A Man capable of this, and accustomed to Teach, can find a good place by addressing L.M. N.O., this office. 67 | 3p,17

**New Zealand and Australia.**  
The Steamers of the Panama New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company (Limited) run monthly between Panama, New Zealand, and Sydney, in connection with the Steamers of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, taking passengers and cargo for all ports in New Zealand, and for Sydney and Melbourne. Handbooks, containing full particulars, may be obtained on application to the Agents.  
A G E N C I E S :  
LIVERPOOL:—  
C. E. Hamilton, The Temple, Dale Street.  
GLASGOW:—  
Aitken, Litham, & Co., 86 Buchanan Street.  
BUENOS AYRES:—  
Royal Mail Steamship Agency, 77 Calle Mayo.  
PARIS:—Fritchard & Almonroth, 4 Rue Rossini.  
NEW YORK:—Clyde W. West.  
HAMBURG:—W. G. Sealy.  
PANAMA:—Marred & Co. 146 | xp,m22

**English School for Young Ladies.**  
A respectable English Woman (a Widow) proposes opening a School to give the Rudiments of an English Education to young Girls, and would draw the attention of parents in the Camp who would place their children in her care, as they would have the advantage of a good education, board, and lodging at most moderate charges. Address N.Y., this office. 3p | 1a,14

**Excellent Butcher.**  
For Family use, in ten pound kegs. Just received—quality guaranteed. Sold at 64 SAN MARTIN. 85 | 3p,16

**British Bark Mohican,**  
347 Tons Register, Capt. Jones,  
FOR VALPARAISO.  
Has excellent accommodation for First and Second-Class Passengers, and will take Cargo on freight for above port. For terms of passage and freight apply to—  
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,  
200 | 1m,14

**Furnished Rooms**  
To let at 90 Calle Parque. 58 | 15p,13

**WELLS & YOUNG,**  
WOOL BROKERS,  
AND  
COMMISSION AGENTS,  
173—CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS—173.  
143. xp,021

**Meat Cuts.**  
Large and Small—for Family use. For sale at 64 San Martin. 86 | 3p,16

**Stationery, Books, Music, Printing, Ink, &c.**  
Exported by F. P. BARKES, 4 Edward-street, Newington-street, London, England. Newspapers and periodicals despatched with regularity. The trade supplied on advantageous terms. (No orders executed unless accompanied with a remittance.)  
N.B. London Agencies wanted for Foreign and Colonial Firms needing a representative in England. 1 v. 15

**Bass Ale,**  
ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE.  
AT  
**THE CASINO.**  
ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA.  
m 37p7

**Corn Mills.**  
Just received, Small, Neat, and Convenient, a Superior lot, at 64 San Martin. 82 | 3p,16

**Central Uruguay Railway.**  
The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevideo Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise.  
Prospectus, etc., can be seen at this office, M. O. and E. T. MULLHALL, STANDARD OFFICE, Buenos Ayres.

**SS. QUINTO**  
This vessel has abandoned her trips to the Outer Roads, and will hereafter, until further notice, be stationed in the Dock of Hoide's Shop for the purpose of Towing. She will also work on the Packets as heretofore. Orders can be left either on board or with the undersigned,  
LUIS MACLEAN & CO.,  
4 | 1m,3

**L. Sagory & Lennuyeux,**  
FRENCH SHIP-BROKERS, 41 CANGALLO.  
Regular line of Sailing Ships between Buenos Ayres,  
HAVRE,  
BORDEAUX  
AND MARSEILLES.  
Foreign Captains will sign Charters for—  
ANTWERP,  
NORTH AMERICA,  
ENGLAND,  
AND BRAZIL.  
27 | 3m,9

**Fine Port in Bottle.**  
Superior Amontillado Sherry in Bottle. Cordero Bayer & Co., Pals & Brand. W. R. GILMOUR & CO., 108 CALLE PIEDRA. 39 | 1m,12

**On Sale.**  
Fine Old Port Wine, D. M. Feuerherz, Junr., & Co., Oporto, received direct.  
ALLEN D. BAILEY & CO.,  
46 | 6p,12

**Semilla de Alfalfa.**  
Superior calidad hay en venta en la calle Defensa núm. 129.  
50-15p a. 10.

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
BEST LIMERICK BACON.  
66—Calle de la Piedad—66.  
Just received for the coming season 8/1 9/4 10/4 11/4 and 12/1 at wool Blankets Heavy Sheetings.  
1st class Crimen shirts, inside shirts, pants, ready made clothing ex havy, all wool stockings and 1 dozen, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

**HIBERNIAN HOUSE.**  
64, 65 & 66—Piedad—64, 65 & 66.  
23-1m 4

**Mensajerías, Victoria 243—Agencia de Píot y hermano.**  
"La Protejida" para Mercedes, Chivilvey, Bragado y 9 de Julio; sala los nones y regresa los pares.  
"La Paracredita" para Lobos y Saladillo, sala los Jueves y Domingos, regresa los Viernes y Lunas.  
"La Nacional" para la Capilla del Señor, este los pares, regresa los nones.  
"La Uruguayana" para Navarro, sala los pares y regresa los nones.  
"Del Comercio" para Cañuelas y Monte, sale los 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, regresa los 4, 10, 16, 22, y 28. Encomendadas hasta las 5, correspondencia hasta las 10.  
MAURICIO ESCOFIER—Agentes

**La Uruguayana.**  
The coaches are of the most modern structure, combining lightness and strength, and will be drawn by animals remarkable for their swiftness. They will leave Buenos Ayres with the first train, on "ten days," and will return to the capital on all the "odd days."  
The proprietors of this company have always on hand, for the accommodation of the public, a large number of good-wheeled spring-waggons, which are admirably suited for the conveyance of sheep, merchandise, &c. The company will guarantee the safe delivery of all parcels, letters or moneys consigned to them.  
Calle de los Hermanos, 243 Calle de la Victoria. Country, do. Dn. Santos Briato Sarden, Hotel Navarro.  
Proprietors and conductors, DUPOUX, BRO-THES.  
147—xp 3p,18

**Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.**  
The Steamship "Araucario" for Valparaiso and Rio de Janeiro, on Friday, April 25, 1867. At Rio de Janeiro the Araucario will meet the "Araucario" of the Company's Transatlantic Packet Passengers and will continue on to Valparaiso, calling at Montevideo, Valparaíso (Cape de Horn), Laja, and Santiago. Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark before four p.m. on the above-named day, as the "Araucario" will sail on the 25th inst. For information as to the route of Passage, of Freight, &c., please apply at the Agency of the Company, 77 Calle de Mayo.  
Cargo will be taken in return for the above-named day, at 25 lbs. per ton of 1 cubic foot.  
ARABIAH ROBINSON,  
For Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco, at 25 lbs. per ton of 1 cubic foot.

**Mensajerías del Comercio para Garmen de Areco y Arrecifes.**  
The undersigned, mayoral and owner of the above line of diligences, begs to inform his numerous friends and acquaintances that on and after the 10th of September, 1866, he will run the entire trip from Buenos Ayres to Arrecifes, via Mercedes and Garmen de Areco, in one day, and vice versa, starting from Buenos Ayres on all seven days by the first train from Parque Station, and returning from Arrecifes the odd days. He begs to state that his diligences are worked by regular harness and "por el cochino." Every care will be taken to give the utmost satisfaction to all who may favor this line. Agency for Buenos Ayres, 189 Rivadavia.  
J. O. VALLE,  
N.B.—Waggons in connection with this line are ready to receive, at a notice for the conveyance of mules, sheep, or heavy luggage, &c.  
Sept. 10, 1866. 133 | xp 2

**Furnished Apartments.**  
To be let, at 86 Calle Parque, two comfortable well-arranged rooms with double and single beds. Board if required. 72 | 3p,14

**Governess.**  
A young Lady, lately come from Scotland and experienced in teaching, wishes a situation as Governess in an English family in town. Apply to the Rev. J. Church Ford or the Rev. James Smith. 41 6p,wd,16

**To Let.**  
Several good furnished Apartments; Board if required. Apply at 230 Calle Defensa. 110 | 1m,11

**Wanted.**  
Land wanted to Rent or Purchase suitable for a Dairy-farm. Address, stating particulars, O. O. this office. 114 | 3p,16

**Situation Wanted.**  
A newly married Couple wishes situations, the Man as Cook or Steward, the Woman as Housemaid. Address G.G., this office. 125 | 6p,14

**Wanted.**  
A Capatze for a large Establishment. Apply at 50 Calle de los Pozos. 107 | 3p,12

**Wanted.**  
A Sitting-room and two Bed-rooms, for an English family. Address Mr. R., this office. 92 | 3p,18

**A los suscritores del Telégrafo Marítimo en Buenos Aires.**  
Prevenimos a los suscritores de que desde esta fecha que da encargo de la gerencia de nuestros cables Dr. Lucas de Giron, con cuyo favor servirán entenderse desde hoy e igualmente lo autorizamos para que recude las cuentas devengadas.  
Para el mejor servicio de nuestros suscritores, instalamos una Agencia en la librería del Sr. Enrique Loedel, calle de San Martín No. 76 (frente a la Bolsa) en cuyo local se reciben suscripciones y serán atendidas cualquier falta que incidentalmente puede por el momento ocasionar nuestro nuevo encargado.—Montevideo, Abril 1.º de 1867.  
Su propietario—

**German, French, and English.**  
A German Lady gives Lessons in the above Languages. Please address M., this office. 82 | 6p,19

**Just Landed.**  
Beer in Hogsheads and Kilderkins; Wetherpoons celebrated Jams and Marmalade in Tins. ROBERT MEIR & CO.,  
162 Delesna. 7p. 27

**Notice.**  
The undersigned, beg to inform the Public in general that one of the best text books that will open an Exchange Saloon—in the style of the principal saloons in the United States—58 Calle Zavalá, Bolsa Building, Montevideo.  
G. C. SEYMOUR & CO.  
177 | 1m,29

**So aguila.**  
La casa calle de Saipua No. 214 on 2,0003 mpc, tiene siete piezas, including a capuchin, gas and water, and a kitchen, and a large garden, cochera, caballeriza, dos entresijos y demas oficinas para tratar calle del Parque No. 129.  
89 | 3p,16

**Campo en venta.**  
Se vende 6 campos por vender la acción a legua y media de un termino, con un campo de caña, que es la población del Fortín Aguilar, partido de Mayo; para tratar en dicho pueblo a D. Mariano Fernandez, 6 en esta, calle de Rivadavia No. 189 al Sr. Savarino. 19 | 1m 45

**Mensajerías Nacionales.**  
PARA LA CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.  
Esta diligencia que hace el servicio entre Buenos Aires y Montevideo, tiene sus salidas regulares de Montevideo siguiente:  
Salidas para la capilla los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.  
Regresa para Buenos Aires los 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.  
Desde el 1.º de Enero la salida de la Capilla, serán a las 4 de la mañana a fin de llegar a las 11 de la mañana en Buenos Aires. Las salidas para Buenos Aires serán por el primer tren de la mañana.  
Las únicas encomiendas de que serán responsables el empresario serán las que se entregan a las agencias respectivas.  
Idem en Buenos Aires, calle Victoria 243. Idem en la Capilla, casa del Suberbio. El conductor y dueño.  
SANTIAGO GUILLERMOY.  
NOTA—En los días que recibian encomiendas hasta las 10 de la noche. 34—xp 18

**"LA FAVORECIDA,"**  
PARA LOBOS Y SALADILLO.  
Agencia, Victoria 243.  
Los abajo firmados tenemos el honor de anunciar al publico y particularmente a nuestros favorecedores que habiendo comprado a Don Paulino Spenatti la mensajería que dicho Señor tenia en Lobos y Saladillo para combinar los viajes de esta con la que tenemos establecida en la carrera de Lobos & Moreno, hemos acordado en orden de las Salidas y Regresos del modo siguiente.  
Para Lobos.  
Sale de Moran los Jueves y Domingos. Regresa a Moran los Viernes y Lunas.  
Para el Saladillo.  
Sale de Moran los Jueves.  
Llega al Saladillo los Viernes.  
Sale del Saladillo los Domingos.  
Llega a Moran los Lunas.  
Al ofrecer nuestros servicios en la nueva carrera de Lobos & Moreno, tenemos la satisfacción de que se ha dignado dispensarnos hasta ahora, y esperamos honrosos mercederos de ella con la puntualidad y exactitud en el servicio que seguieramos haciendo por medio de la  
SANTAMARINA y Cia.

**Mensajerías Union Argentina.**  
AGENCIA CALLE TAGUARI 11.  
Los empresarios de esta línea de diligencias vitan al publico que desde el 5 del presente mes, la diligencia que el Fortin de Areco, Salto, Hojas y Junin; saldrá de la Capital para la Ciudad de Mercedes, los dias nones y pares de las 3 de la tarde para salir de la Ciudad de Salto a las 2 de la mañana y llegar al Salto a las 5 de la tarde. Junio 1.º, 1866. LA EMPRESA.

**La Islaña.**  
Para la Magdalena—Administración general en Buenos Aires Calle del Buen Orden No. 112 y 114.  
El abajo firmado pone en conocimiento del publico, que desde el 1.º de Febrero seguirá la carrera en la forma siguiente:  
Salida de Ferraty, posta de Hardey, Estancia de D. Antonio Chavez, Esteban Rodriguez, Calixto Moujan, Juan Pedro Bualco, la Panadería y Magdalena.  
Salida de Salada de Buenos Aires los dias 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, y 30.  
Regresa los dias 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 y 1.º de Febrero—Llega establecido anteriormente.  
Salida de Ferraty a la Magdalena en lo de Don Félix Domey.  
Se reciben cartas, encomiendas y dinero a comisión, moneda corriente medio por ciento; encomiendas un peso por ciento de la suma, y los dias impares en el primer trayecto que sale del Parque a las 6 de la mañana y regresará a la capital los dias pares en el último trayecto.  
Las encomiendas y bagajes de pasaje se recibirán en la agencia calle de Saipua No. 9 y 11, hasta las 4 de la tarde, la correspondencia y periódicos hasta las 8 de la noche.  
Por el mayoral—A. MESQUITA  
El encargado de la agencia—A. Barral.

**Little Giant Wheel Jacks.**  
Very Powerful, and yet Light and Portable. For sale at 84 San Martin. 81 | 3p,16

**For Colonia.**  
The Italian Steamer TEVERE will leave on Saturdays at 10 a.m., returning on Sundays.  
Las Conchas.  
To be sold in Las Conchas a piece of ground 200 varas front by 120 deep, with a good house, and trees, and a well, and a large garden, and in or in fractions (for building purpose) to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply at the office of Santillan & Donovan, 90 Calle Piedad. 42 | 1m, 29

**Cholera!**  
Prevention is Better than Cure.  
Chlorodyne is one of the greatest discoveries of the age. It is largely employed by the most eminent medical men in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value, and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties, and producing curative effects almost unequalled. Sold by Cranwell, Murray, & Co., 66 Calle Reconquista. 96 | 3p,18

**Diligence Office.**  
257—CALLE PIEDRA—257.  
A new and well-appointed line of Omnibuses will leave this office for Giles and San Antonio on the odd days, returning the even days; and for the one on the 9th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, and 23rd, returning on the 2nd, 6th, 10th, 14th, 18th, 22nd, 26th, and 30th. The Protejida, for Navarro and Lobos, will start on the odd days, returning on the even days.  
PAGET & FONZAN.

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**Diligence Office.**  
257—CALLE PIEDRA—257.  
A new and well-appointed line of Omnibuses will leave this office for Giles and San Antonio on the odd days, returning the even days; and for the one on the 9th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, and 23rd, returning on the 2nd, 6th, 10th, 14th, 18th, 22nd, 26th, and 30th. The Protejida, for Navarro and Lobos, will start on the odd days, returning on the even days.  
PAGET & FONZAN.

**REMADE.**  
POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.  
En la barraca y Ferri, calle de Salta entre Brazill y Caseros, Mercado (Constitución).  
De 2250 arrobas lana mestiza fina, perteneciente al establecimiento del Sr. Don José María Suarez en el Limón de Corriente.  
El Martes 26 del corriente a las 9 en punto de la mañana se hará de remate sin falta alguna la masa a la postura y dinero de contado, 2250 arrobas lana mestiza fina y regular.  
Al mismo tiempo,

