



D. Nicholson & Co. SILK & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSES...

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ESPINOSA & KYLE. Respectfully to announce that they continue to prepare the Anti-Cholera...

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W. Leslie, OFFICE, 97 CALLE CORRIENTES.

The Daily and Weekly Standard TO BE HAD EVERY MORNING...

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But the whole question is tinged with a political importance, and blind indeed must they be who cannot discover in the present row the real point at issue. The Correntinos are getting tired of the Brazilians.

The Correntinos are not to say a very disinterested people, and they naturally say to themselves what's the world to us all when our wives are widows. They see the doctors running about the town, the hospitals full, half the townspeople flying to the country; their Governor demands the removal of the hospitals, they go in heart and soul with their Governor.

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The Admiralty announce that H. M. S. Wasp has been sent to Quiloa, with Dr. Seward on board, to endeavour to ascertain the truth as to the murder of Dr. Livingstone.

A shipping agent, carrying on business in King William-street, was charged yesterday before the Lord Mayor with having unlawfully neglected to finish a contract he had entered into with a poor man named Cotton, a shepherd.

It appeared that the complainant and two others in a similar humble position of life had sold off all they were possessed of to make up the sum necessary to secure berths in a certain vessel which had been advertised by the accused, and that after doing so they were informed that they could not have the berths they had secured.

The poor people had to come up to London respecting the matter, and much inconvenience and expense to them was the result. The Lord Mayor considered the case against the shipping agent very bad, and ordered him to pay a fine of £15, half of which his lordship handed over to the complainants, who, he remarked, had been shamefully treated.

There is in Paris a report that Luxembourg is actually to be ceded by Holland to Prussia for a consideration.

On the other hand, stories are current of the probability of Luxembourg being ceded to Prussia. It may be that both countries are bidding for the province, and they might perhaps quarrel as to its possession.

But as yet there is certainly no evidence whatever of a desire on the part of Holland to be rid of it.

In Hungary every thing tends to show that the reconciliation with Austria is real, and unless the foolish pride of the Hapsburgs should again intervene, it may be that a lasting and great power may be created.

But Austria has yet much to do in the settlement of her disputes with Bohemia and others of the nationalities which are under her sway.

Meantime there seems to be an inclination on the part of Prussia to woo Austria. This disposition is shown in the leading columns of a Berlin semi-official paper.

In that paper Austria is told that her best interest will be found in a cordial alliance with Prussia, and in giving to that Power all the assistance possible in realising the aspirations of the German people.

Then comes one of those assurances which are becoming unpleasantly frequent now-a-days. The friendship of Austria and Prussia will, it is said, grow stronger the more it is understood how important such an alliance is for the preservation of peace in Europe.

It is impossible to say whether this is the threat-suggestive to Austria, or whether it is really a sincere approach with a view to future difficulties in another quarter. Nothing at any rate seems more certain than that with North and South Germany in cordial alliance with Austria, France, were she ever so anxious to go to war, would pause a long time before she took such a mad step.

That the progress of Prussia is regarded with dislike in France is certain. The France of last evening has an oracular article on the subject, in which Prussia is assured that if France is silent she does not abdicate her rights, and allusion is made to the recent publication of the treaties between Prussia and Bavaria and Baden, as likely to increase the distrust of the French people.

On the other hand, it is said that the King of Prussia, at his birthday banquet yesterday, gave to the French Minister the warmest possible assurances of his friendly relations.

It is evident from the accounts to hand that the Prince Imperial has been very ill. He hurt his knee while engaged in gymnastic exercises, and it seems that upon the shock of the injury fever supervened. The Montigny kept very quiet until the fever had abated, and then it announced the fact. Our correspondent informs us that the gallant little fellow has had two operations performed upon his knee, and that though they were extremely painful he bore them manfully.

The King of Italy yesterday opened the new Italian Parliament. He made a lengthy speech on the occasion. There were in it promises of a reform

in the constitution of the country, and a better financial system. But that which most of the Liberals were very anxious to hear—namely, that the expenditure would be reduced—they did not hear. On the contrary, the Parliament was assured that no reduction of the expenditure was possible.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. London, 23rd March, 1867.

An Englishman is generally considered to have a prescriptive right to talk about the weather, and therefore I will assume my pen (after several months' silence) by saying that after a tremendously cold winter we are treated with heavy snow-storms, as well as Egeometrical gales just now, so that the ever-quoted "oldest inhabitant" doesn't remember such a season.

Of course all this inclement weather (equally severe in Paris) interrupts the progress of the Great Exhibition building, and even if the French with their well-known energy succeed in opening the show on the appointed day the first of April, I fear everything must be in a very unfinished state.

We are expecting a great influx of visitors here en route for Paris very shortly from all parts of the world, and already I hear of several of my personal "conocidos" coming from Buenos Ayres.

The Great Eastern steamer was to have left Liverpool three days ago, but the heavy storms have delayed her, and she sails for New York today whence she expects to return to Brest with two or three thousand passengers and continue running during the season.

The London season, which promised to be very brilliant this year, will unfortunately commence under unfavorable circumstances in consequence of the continued illness of the Princess of Wales, whose aggravated attack of acute rheumatism, I regret to say, only yields very slowly to the skill of her combined medical attendants.

Her Royal Highness however seems to be gradually improving, but her recovery must necessarily be very slow, and of course the public are anxiously impatient to learn that their favorite is really on the high road to convalescence.

There is not much stirring on the Continent, and at home we are principally occupied with the everlasting Reform question, which is so irrepresible that we are really getting bored with it.

Every attempt that is made to settle the matter only results in failure, and whatever Government brings in a bill finds it thrown out by the opposition. Thus session after session is wasted to no purpose.

We have just had an eclipse of the Sun, visible and yet invisible at Greenwich, if you can understand the anomaly. Clouds rendered our smoked glasses perfectly unnecessary.

In various parts of the Mediterranean earthquakes are occurring with terribly disastrous results and alarming frequency, and if things go on in this way we shall literally find Europe too hot to hold us, for their must be a furious furnace underground.

We hope to have more favorable accounts by next mail of the Paraguayan war and the insurrection in your interior provinces.

Yours truly, ALPIA.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The most startling news of the day is the Municipal and Political crisis in Montevideo; both Junco and the Ministry have resigned because Governor Flores gave the market people permission to sell cabbages.

It really seems a practical joke, and is such a Pickwickian business that we feel inclined to laugh at the whole business.

"Cholera, tis makes cowards of us all," and from the mouth of the Plate to the Tres Bocas there is one sporadic hubbub, which no man can say where it will end.

Things in Montevideo have assumed a most serious character, and the resignation en masse of all the city and Government officials amounts to pelting the Governor with cabbage-stalks out of the town; it does seem strange, however, that Governor Flores should be in such a hurry to emancipate tomatoes and cucumbers, and so slow to open the port; there is evidently a screw loose somewhere.

Buenos Ayres is now far healthier than Montevideo, why therefore keep the port closed against us; if the Orientals have any grudge against us let them say so, but open the port by all means.

Yesterday was the last day for the saladeristas, the decree of the Government has caused an unusual row down at Barraecas, special chasques have been sent out to the camp to stop the troops of cattle on the road, it is said that no less than 250,000 head are on the road in.

It seems that at last there is reliable information from General Osorio, who crossed the river Uruguay on the 23rd ult., and must now be near the Parana; he has about 4000 men.

The Cordova's passengers landed yesterday; we are pleased to notice several intending sheep farmers on the list with handsome capitals.

The railroads have been doing first-rate business lately. They have taken out within the last week some thirty thousand passengers, and in this or

the next week will bring all back again in addition to the numerous campmen whom fear of disease has hitherto prevented from coming in.

Now is the time to rent a cheap house. We see a great number to let in every quarter of the city; rents during the last fortnight have fallen some 25 per cent.

Our 'exodous' men should not forget their moveables in town. Of late several houses have been broken into and plundered, amongst others that of Dr. Zavalala, editor of the *Nacion Argentina*.

All the public schools are nearly closed, not a fourth of the scholars has yet returned. The University is still open; but a few scholars, and a stray professor or so, are all that remain of the hundreds seen there some weeks ago.

Politicians are already canvassing the chances of the candidates for the next Presidency, these seem to be Drs. Elizalde, Alsina, Rawson, Urquiza, Taboada, and Sarmiento. We regret to notice the personal attacks made on Dr. Elizalde, whose sole fault seems to be his popularity in Brazil.

Another Indian invasion has just taken place. The inroad was made into Melincuo by 500 Indians divided into three groups. They entered by Sepultura and another part. Colonel Rodriguez is in pursuit, but he might as well go on a wild goose chase, as think of overtaking any.

Too much praise cannot be given to our friends, Dr. M. Perez and M. Billingham, for their unceasing efforts to alleviate misery and disease, by a timely supply of good blankets, medicine, and other necessities, to those who have not the means of buying them.

We hear that the Comisión Sanitaria de la Catedral Sud is the busiest and most enterprising yet formed.

According to the latest dates from Rosario, cholera may be said to have left the city. If there exist any more cases, they partake more of the character of gripe than anything else.

As the village of San Fernando had been left without a medical man, the Government appointed Dr. Evaristo Pineda to the place, so as not to leave it wholly destitute of medical aid.

It is still doubtful whether the cholera has broken out in Paris. According to the latest advices by private letters, no mention is made of this terrible scourge. The next mail will not fail to clear up the matter.

The *Nacional* of yesterday has a very sensible article on the propriety and means of recruiting our army in Paraguay. The writer proposes that Generals Paunero and Taboada raise six thousand men in the Province, where the late rebellion existed, and despatch them at the earliest opportunity to the main army. The idea is certainly good and opportune, we may even say justifiable, for if these men will play at soldiers let them do so with the foreign enemy of the country, but recruiting business now is singularly unpopular, particularly in the Provinces.

We see the *Pueblo* newspaper has changed its editor. The editorial department is at present in the hands of J. C. Belgrano, a young student of the University; his articles are, however, much too personal. To judge from the first articles, the writer is of the Chasassa and Tezano school, and if not abusive, is certainly very personal in his appreciations. We would recommend our young colleague a little more discretion.

With considerable knowledge, fair spirit, and honest opposition, the *Pueblo* will not fail of success.

The *Times* speaks very highly of the behaviour of the National Government towards the Welsh colonists of the Chuput. We are glad to see this, for it is but doing justice to the magnanimous manner in which Dr. Rawson has behaved throughout the whole affair.

Speaking of the colony, its destiny seems quite obscure. Some opine for staying at the Chuput, others for removing to Patagonia, and some would like to settle in the Gran Chaco. We think the latter place the best.

The fact is, the men seem to have been bamboozled. It is a pity it should fall in toto, as the colonists are industrious, and so slow to open the port; there is evidently a screw loose somewhere.

We hear of another accident by fire. Miss Becker, sister of Mr. Bokere, timber merchant, of this place, while occupied in some household duty, approached too near the fire, her dress ignited, and in a few moments the poor lady became a prey to the flames.

In her fright she utterly failed to extinguish them, and a few hours later succumbed to her dreadful suffering.

The *Mosquito*, it seems, is now a daily paper, and a great success, a just reward of merit and worth. Mr. Wilde, we hear, is not only an indefatigable toiler, but enjoys, in no ordinary degree, that talent for humor which distinguished so much his ancestors, Sterne and Swift; as for our friend Choquet, he is a Frenchman, which is saying ill, for wit, gaiety, and gallantry seem to be the inheritance of our versatile neighbours.

It is very painful to record the barbarous manner in which the 'gauecho' chief Varela has treated some of his prisoners. According to the northern press, this individual had some half-dozen of his most respectable prisoners executed. Such infamous pro-

ceedings cannot be too loudly condemned.

The cholera we are happy to say is fast disappearing—only confined to a few districts of the city, it has evidently succumbed to the pamperos and cold weather; to our camp friends we would remark that they may now come to town with the greatest confidence, as the stories told in the camp about the epidemic are very much exaggerated; we shall be happy to welcome our camp subscribers to town again.

The night train on the Southern Railway on Monday ran off the track near the South Barraeca Station. A special train from town was despatched to bring in the passengers.

The city mortality on Monday only amounted in all to 23; this is about the average at this time of the year, and we think we may at last say, thank God the cholera has left us.

ROSARIO. CHOLERA DISAPPEARED. April 28, 1867. (From our own Correspondent.)

The most satisfactory piece of news I have to transmit you is, that the cholera has almost entirely disappeared. Yesterday, I was not able to learn of a single death by this disease, and the carriages of the 'Comisiones' have already ceased going their rounds.

"It never rains but it pours," as the old saying goes. Pestilence always accompanies wars, and all we want to complete the "hell-dog" trio is Famine. This, however, it is to be hoped we shall 'escape', although, we may say, 'en passant,' that the staff of life is getting to be fearfully dear.

One would hardly have thought that the Indians would have dared to invade the frontiers at the moment when the Interior is full of National troops. But they have done so, showing thereby the utter contempt in which they hold the authorities of the country; a contempt which is perfectly and thoroughly well-founded, because we all know that a handful of savages can walk in and walk out at any part of the frontier, without being troubled with questions by our 'braves' stationed there to guard the lives and property of citizens. If we do not suffer more from the Indians it is fortunately because they are ignorant savages, and satisfy themselves with driving off cattle sufficient for a couple of months' food. Were it otherwise, and the Indians civilised enough to comprehend their proper interests, they might, with perfect impunity, come and sack the town of Rosario before any means of defence could be organised against them.

In my opinion they are deserving of the highest praise, for a forbearance that seems unaccountable under the present circumstances. It is entirely owing to this forbearance that the cattle on the estancias around Rosario, and even the horses of our 'quintas,' have not been driven off long ago by the Indians. It is true, the savages are getting a little tired of this virtue; they are beginning to be convinced that we are not worthy of so much consideration, so every month their hordes approach nearer and nearer to our towns. The last invasion, composed of seven or eight hundred, reached a point less than twenty leagues from Rosario, where, fortunately for the safety of the town, I suppose, the Indians found in the estancia of Mr. Laprado (Santa Cruz) a splendid lot of fine cattle, which they quietly drove off, and were satisfied with the booty of some four thousand head. Probably their next inroad will bring them to the rich camps of Pavon, that is, if they do not take possession of the line of railroad, and make use of it for transporting the cattle of the Cacarina, as far as Frayle Muerto, on the road to the Pampa!

We may soon have grand opportunities of buying land cheap, for once the cattle is driven off, the owners will be glad to dispose of their property at half-price, that is, if the Indians should not take it into their heads to build their 'tolderias' on it; the Cacarina, for instance, was at one period a favorite region for the Indians, and many tribes occupied its banks. What more likely now, that they have it all their own way, that they 're-vindicate' their ancient domains?

Now that the war in the Interior is at an end, and the cholera has disappeared, it is probable our market will soon enter into active operations. There must be large collections of hides, wool, and dried fruit in San Juan, Mendoza, and San Luis, to forward, and these places will require extensive supplies of all descriptions of goods in return, and which they must purchase in the Litoral, as the Cordillera is now closed.

We have plenty of purchasers here for exportation direct, but the market is bare. Of dried fruit we have not a single package, and as the principal saladero is closed, our home supply of hides is very limited, while the state of the Interior has paralysed the receipt of wool and hides from other points.

Wools—Some lots of wool from Frailo Muerto have been placed at 41 Bolivian rials. This price is a rial above the market, except for choice lots from the city of Cordova, that would fetch from 6 to 6 cents more.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April 1867. My last went forward per Guará on 20th inst. and contained a summary of the miscellaneous and commercial advices arrived by the Navarre as there was a chance of the Guará reaching your port before the Annis.

F. M. S. Charybdis left Madeira on 7th March for Rio de Janeiro and the River Plate.

There is nothing new—the principal topic of public conversation is the failure, or rather refusal by the Allies, of the mediation offered by the Government of the U. States.—Some rejoice at this and heedless of the enormous expenses and sacrifices which the country is making and of the serious consequences, wish that the war may not cease until Lopes is dethroned and the Allies victoriously enter Assumpcao.—Others, and these form the greater part, would have seen glad to see the war at an end, if this object could be attained without in any way compromising the dignity and honor of the Empire, as the resources are exhausted, agriculture and commerce are at a stand still, the country is saddled with an enormous debt and each day that the war now lasts is sinking this country deeper and deeper in the vast morass of misfortunes.

The "Diario do Rio" published on the 21st, in a supplement the diplomatic notes passed between the various ministers relative to the American mediation and expresses in a leading article its great regret that in all these matters Brazil appears as playing second fiddle and further expresses its opinion that in the first instance the American minister in offering the mediation of his Government acted on his own responsibility and without any instructions from Mr. Seward. (1)

The Kepler steamer of the Astronomical line arrived here on the 30th and will proceed to the Plate tomorrow morning.—I send you separately a list of the passengers Captain Marr is taking down to the River Plate.—The next steamer of this line coming out is the Copernicus 1,393 tons.

The Emperor and his staff, the ministers and a great number of spectators witnessed the embarkation of the troops on board the Guará.—H. M. the Emperor delivered the colors to the Colonel of the battalion and in a few words desired him to guard and defend that 'precious trust'—His majesty then embraced the Colonel who in a short and appropriate speech thanked the Emperor for the honor and confidence bestowed upon him.

The steam transports Isabel and Jaguaribe are to leave to-morrow with further reinforcements for the Brazilian Army.

The American packet Merrimac arrived from New York on the 19th. In 25 days making the quickest passage on record since this line commenced running.—The Merrimac is a splendid steamer of 3,000 tons with magnificent accommodations for passengers and brought a further lot of 104 American colonists who will settle chiefly in the provinces of S. Paulo and Paraná.

Mr. W. Scully, editor of the "Anglo-Brazilian Times" who had been condemned to 3 months imprisonment and a fine corresponding to half that period for insulting and injurious language used to the Chief of Police on the occasion of his arrest for enquiry into the causes of the fire on his premises, has received a full pardon of the penalty from H. M. the Emperor.

The American steamer Cumbria is advertised to leave this port for the River Plate on the 28th inst; and I shall then write you again and hope to have more interesting matter to communicate than on the present occasion.

The Government evidently do not now look for any immediate termination of hostilities for the 'Arsenal de Guerra' has been advertising extensively of late for proposals of parties desirous to furnish large quantities of Blue Cloth for uniforms—colored cloths for facings—friction tubes—Serge, for powder bags—Blankets &c.—and has ordered the purchase of a large number of military cloaks from the English firm of Samuel Brothers. This shows that the troops are expected to pass the winter in the camp and consequently that although some attacks may be made on the Paraguayan lines and fortifications, no decisive action is for the moment likely to take place.

Commercial News are also very limited—Exchange for the "Navarre" has been passed on London at 23d to 24d for private paper. On France the transactions have been at 39rs to 39 1/2 pfr; and on Hamburg at 74rs, the M.B. Coffee-selling pretty freely. Some 15,000 sovereigns have changed hands at 108400. Brazilian 6 p. 3/4 stock small transactions at 86 1/2 and 87 p. 3/4. In the other market share has been little or nothing doing.

The arrivals this month from the River Plate of carne seca are 26,447 qq. and the stock to-day from that part is about 55,700 qq., our quotations for this quantity are 1800 to 2800 per arroba.

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Coal—is selling at 178 New-Castle and 208 to 218 Cardiff.  
Bran—is retailing at 53500 per bag and there is a want of the article.  
Flour—large supplies have rendered the market very dull and the present quotations are nominally 268 Baltimore 188500 Chili and 278 Trieste Stock in first hands 45,000 bbls.  
Rum—considerable business has been doing for export and consumption so that prices have advanced to 765 in store and 952 p. pipe f.o.b.  
Sugar—fair business doing quotations as in my last report.  
Tobacco—Bahia nothing doing—Miami a fair trade doing for export at 148 for prime qualities.  
Rice—is quoted at 148 to 188 per bag, Toucino 98 to 123 arroba.  
Fainilla de mandioca—course 38 to 38300 per bag; Magé 68 to 98; Suruly 98 to 128 per bag, Feijão superior black 68 to 68500 per bag; white 68 per bag, Maiz 58 to 58400 per bag for primer new.

Salt—has been sold readily on arrival at 680rs to 790rs p. alqueire.  
No further shipments of produce have been made for the River Plate since the date of my letter per Guarã.  
We have advices from Pernambuco to the 14th inst at which date Exchange on London was 244½ to 244½.  
At Bahia on 17th inst the rates of Exchange ruling were 244 on London 302rs per fr. on Paris and 730rs p. M.B. on Hamburg sovereigns 108100, Spanish doubloons 328 and Patriot do 315500.

CABRAL.  
Great fear is left here that the cholera which has broken out in the ports of the River Plate may as Eugene Sue so graphically depicts extend its devastating march to the encampment of the Allies at Tuyuty and be the cause of similar misfortunes to the Allied armies, as those which befell the hosts of the first Napoleon in Egypt.  
In the Economist of the 16th March you will find a very interesting article on the commercial position of the Argentine Republic.  
Same 6 or 8 cases of cholera continue to occur daily.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.  
(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

April 30th, 1867.

Flores repealed the prohibition of vegetables. The Junta and Ministry resisted.  
Gerente's news—Osorio, with four thousand man, crossed the Uruguay on the 33rd ult.  
A transport arrived from Flores Island.  
Shamokin and Wasp from Colonia, Venezia postponed.

THE EPIDEMIC.

LIST OF MORTALITY SINCE APRIL 3

Days	Cholera	Various causes	Total
3	3	4	7
4	9	17	35
5	12	6	31
6	29	30	45
7	18	8	41
8	24	23	51
9	27	5	57
10	22	6	44
11	29	16	50
12	60	17	84
13	54	3	79
14	33	4	81
15	79	9	120
16	75	10	104
17	77	15	107
18	96	5	126
19	140	9	190
20	102	10	142
21	103	9	142
22	87	3	127
23	93	5	120
24	80	5	106
25	58	7	89

Total number of Deaths in 23 days 1988.

N. B. The ordinary mortality is about 20.

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 recorded in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liner their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and acute 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 Sugar-coated Pills should be used in connection with the Pills.

LETTERS AT THIS OFFICE  
For Miss Letitia Whyte, Mr. John Carmichael, Mr. James W. Kavanagh, Mr. Patrick Boyrns, Jas. Ware, Esq.

ON CHANGE.  
April 30, 1867.  
Ounces, \$100  
Sovereigns, 122  
Patacons, 25  
National Bonds, 54

This being the last day of the month, there was a very large business done on Change. The market opened very flat, and with a downward tendency, but one English broker came forward and bought no less than two hundred thousand Bonds, for, as it is stated, an English order that came by the packet. This at once stiffened the market, and as the vicinities for the month amounted to no less than 2½ millions, there was a general belief that Bonds would run up, but buyers for the end of the month evinced no disposition whatever to carry their Bonds, and as the present rate leaves large profits, there was a very general disposition to realize.

There was much said on Change about the Governor's decree shutting the saladeros, and many complain that it is calculated to cause immense loss to trade in general. There can be no doubt that the Exchange market will at once show the effect, and the rate will probably run down so low as to cause the export of gold.

The news from Corrientes was discussed. It appears that all disputes between the Governor and Caxias, about the hospitals, have been arranged, and that the exaggerated rumors current are without foundation.

The wool circulars from France and Belgium give a rather unfavorable view of the wool market—fine wools have fallen and sales of River Plate cargoes resulted in loss. In the wool plazas here very little doing; some few sales in the South Plaza at last prices.

The very splendid lot of Paraguayian yerba, some 10,000 ar., belonging to Mr. Stewart, is now in the market on sale; several bids for it have been already made, but as yet it has not been sold. We understand it will be sold all in one lot.

The sales of National Bonds were as follows:  
For cash, 450,000 54½ to 54½  
Saturday, 20,000 54½  
May 31, 193,000 54½  
May 13, 28,000 55½  
In charters nothing done.

BIRTHS.  
On the 26th ult., the wife of Mr. J. Blythman, of a son.  
On the 25th April, at the Loma Pelada, Mrs. James Ritchie, of a son.

MARRIAGE.  
On the 21st April, at San Nicolas Church in this city, by the Rev. P. Dillon, Charles E. Smith, Esq., to Margaret Emma, youngest daughter of the late David Saffern, Esq.

DEATHS.  
In La Loma, on the 23rd April, Don Estevan La Bola, a wealthy native gentleman of this city.  
Of diptheria, on Saturday, 27th April, Frank Wilnot Baynton, the dearly beloved son of John Wilnot and Helen Baynton, of Valparaiso.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.  
Week ending April 21, 1867.

Number of Passengers	2866	9,637
Amount by Passengers	\$85,005	\$192,688
Do. Parcels	6,465	16,460
Do. Goods	87,392	17,718
Total	\$158,863	\$226,866
Increase of Passengers	6,769	\$100,463

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO.,  
30 Calle Cangallo.  
The steamer Caim, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports.

For Montevideo.  
The American steamer Edward Everett is at present receiving cargo for above port; her day of sailing will be announced shortly.  
ALVAREZ & RISSO, Agents.

Cigarras de la Habana.  
Surtido de las mas acreditadas fabricas se han recibido directamente, en el Deposito permanente, Calle Defensa N.º 129, y se venden a precios modernos.  
LEDENSA HERMANOS.  
162 1/2 m, m

Notice.  
On and after the 1st of May the office of G. Navis & De Mot will be at 65 Calle Cuyo, first floor.  
168 1/2 m, m

Hotel Watson, Belgrano.  
To let four fine airy Rooms also Board if required.

Semilla de Alfalfa.  
Superior class, se vende a precio moderado, en el deposito permanente, Calle Defensa N.º 129.  
163 1/2 m, m

Instead of Pure Gold.  
We have received some of Perry & Co.'s Union Gold Pens, Nos. 1 and 3, which are approved of.  
MACKENZIE BROTHERS, 41 SAN MARTIN.  
156 1/2 m, m

Mantea Inglesa.  
Superior, se vende una partida reciente. Legada. Defensa N.º 129.  
161 1/2 m, m

B. M. Ross,  
Engineer, Machinist,  
and Boiler Maker,  
CALLE ADVANSA, ROSARIO.  
150 1/2 m, m

John Crampton.  
There are letters of importance for you at 83 Calle Reconquista; please send for them, or come into town without delay.  
159 1/2 m, m

House Coal.  
Ashore, Afloat, or delivered on Consumer's premises. Apply to  
JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,  
56 Calle San Martin  
163 1/2 m, m

Notice.  
F. Tagliabue has removed his business office from 79 Reconquista to 1564 Calle Cangallo.  
164 1/2 m, m

Notice.  
We beg to advise that we have given our full powers to Mr. Friedrich Schue, who will sign by procuration.  
GUIDERS & CO.,  
Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1867.  
162 1/2 m, m

Sociedad Rural.  
No habiendo tenido lugar la asamblea general de socios en la Sociedad Rural el 29 de Abril como estaba anunciado, se cita nuevamente para el 15 proximo a las 7 y las 7 de la noche, proveyendo que ella tendra lugar con el numero de socios presentes o sea, como lo dispone el articulo 1º de su Reglamento.  
162-169-m, m

Richard de Xammar,  
Public Notary and Translator,  
Intimates that any parties who would wish to consult him about some affair, either in French, Italian, or English, can see him any day at his public office from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 115 Calle Victoria.  
119 1/2 m, m

Notice.  
We beg to give notice to the Mercantile community that by mutual agreement Mr. Ferdinand Detmann ceases from this date to be partner in our house. At the same time we beg to advise that we have given our full powers to Mr. Adolph Carus, who will sign by procuration.  
Buenos Ayres, April 23, 1867.  
136 1/2 m, m

Paul Frugoni,  
Sworn Attorney and Public Notary,  
Office, 15 Calle Victoria.  
Open from Ten a.m. till Four p.m.  
134 1/2 m, m

Letter  
From Mr. John Doherty for his daughter at this office.

REMA TES  
MARIANO BILLINGHURST,  
En el Bateria de las Catalinas frente a la Bajera Vieja, donde estará la bandera de remate.  
De los carros de trafico pertenecientes al finado D. Domingo Arimundo.  
El jueves 2 de Mayo se ha de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dentro de los cuarenta minutos.  
La expresada tropa de carros consisten en 13 carros con sus dotaciones de caballos y arneses correspondientes en perfecto estado de servicio y prontos para el trabajo.  
Algunos caballos de cuarta con sus aperos necesarios.  
155-2p-m1

MARIANO BILLINGHURST,  
En la casa habitacion del Dr. Francisco Cayruri, Chacabuco n.º 73.  
Por autoseñala del pais.  
El Martes 7 de Mayo proximo a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dentro de los cuarenta minutos los muebles y demas menaje de dieba casa, cuyo poimensor se dara mañana.  
155-2p-m1

SOUTHERN RACE MEETING,  
Under the Patronage of George Buckley Mather, H.B.M.'s Minister.  
To be held at the establishment of Mr. William Randall (known as La Posta de Sutton), on the 17th and 18th of May.  
STEWARDS:  
C. Harratt, T. Welchman, H. Dansey, Esquires.  
JUDGE:  
W. W. Welchman Esq.  
SECRETARY:  
J. W. Brookes.  
First Day, May 17.  
TRIAL STAKES—12.30 P.M.  
Entrance, \$300, with \$1,500 added. For horses that have never won a race or match at any reunion. Once round, and a distance about 15 squares. Weight, 155lbs.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY PLATE—1 P.M.  
Entrance, \$500, with \$2,000 added. Twice round. Weight, 160lbs.  
HURDLE RACE—2 P.M.  
Entrance, \$500, with \$1,500 added. Weight, 100lbs. Distance about 2 miles, over 6 flights of hurdles.

PORTENO STAKES—3 P.M.  
Entrance, \$500, with \$1,500 added. Half round. Weight, 160lbs.  
ESTANCIEROS' CUP—3.30 P.M.  
Entrance, \$500, with \$1,500 added. For twice round. Weight, 160lbs. Twice round. Weight, 160lbs.  
TWO HORSE 'BOVA BIE' PROPERTY OF ESTANCIEROS in the partido de Ranchos, San Vicente, Canelas, Guardia Monte, Chascomus, and Magdalena.

RULES.  
Entries to be made in writing, on or before 3 o'clock on the 12th of May, addressed to J. W. Brookes, Esq., Sec. of the Southern Race Meeting, at Mr. William Randall's, or Messrs. Claypole, 23 Defensa, Buenos Ayres, enclosing entrance money and full particulars of the colors, marks of the horses, and colors of the riders.  
Three horses to start in each race, or the added money will not be given. Jockeys to ride in colors, and to be qualified by the stewards as gentlemen.

The decision of the Stewards in all cases to be final.  
Any matches run on this day to be subject to the approval of the Stewards.  
These rules will not apply to the second day's racing, which will be open to all comers.  
A special train, by kind permission of the Administration of the Southern Railway, will leave the Plaza Constitucion at 7 a.m. for Jeppener, and return in the evening. Diligences will run to and from the Racecourse. Randall has accommodation for 20 or 30 horses, and supplies alfalfa; he also has accommodation, with comfortable beds, for 50 people.

To the English Public.  
PROFESSOR CALVERT'S DISINFECTANT  
FLUID AND POWDER.  
The Cheapest and Most Recommended.  
The air of every house in the city and of every vessel in the port of Buenos Ayres should now be saturated with the fumes of this Disinfectant.  
Dr. Christopher Johnson (celebrated Physician) in Sept. 1865, writes:—'Hydrate of Phenyle is to be regarded as the most powerful disinfectant, and it is the only one that I have used with great success in hospitals, in fever wards, on shipboard, in the crowded dwelings of the poor during seasons of Cholera, and in the case of the late Cholera epidemic in Sept. 1865, writes:—'Hydrate of Phenyle is to be regarded as the most powerful disinfectant, and it is the only one that I have used with great success in hospitals, in fever wards, on shipboard, in the crowded dwelings of the poor during seasons of Cholera, and in the case of the late Cholera epidemic in Sept. 1865, writes:—'Hydrate of Phenyle is to be regarded as the most powerful disinfectant, and it is the only one that I have used with great success in hospitals, in fever wards, on shipboard, in the crowded dwelings of the poor during seasons of Cholera, and in the case of the late Cholera epidemic in Sept. 1865, writes:—'Hydrate 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