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1st class Criméan shirts, inside shirts, pants, ready made clothing or heavy, all wool stockings and 4 hose, with many other articles too numerous to mention.  
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Beg respectfully to announce that they continue to prepare the Anti-Cholera Camphor Spirit, invented by Dr. Rabini of Naples, and employed by him with the greatest success during the late epidemic in Europe. This invaluable medicine has been constantly prescribed by Dr. Leslie of this city since the first appearance of the epidemic in this country, and is prepared in accordance with his instructions.  
E. & K. prepare the solution of the Permanent of Iodine, the active ingredient of the well-known Condy's Patent Fluid, highly recommended for its powerful disinfectant properties.  
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**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

**The Standard.**  
"Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere."  
Cicero.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1867.  
**OUR SEVENTH YEAR.**

Editors, like children, cling to birth-days. We salute our readers on entering our seventh year: during that lengthened period, since first we launched our frail barque on the tide of public opinion, we have toiled with no other aim than to deserve success. The circulation of the Standard to-day is the best proof with what result.

In all the multifarious walks of life, in all the avenues to distinction, wealth, and position, none offer greater difficulties and impediments than that of an editor. We say this with little hesitation, for to affect over modesty, whilst each day brings fresh testimonials of sympathy and support, would be nothing short of inconsistency, and without the slightest egotism assert, thanks to the kind protection of an indulgent public, that we have achieved a success hitherto unknown in Buenos Ayres.

At the head of the foreign press, and second only to the *Tribuna* in circulation, we are called on to fill a most arduous position, for, as it not unfrequently happens, the various nationalities of our subscribers too often give rise to the most conflicting interests, happily, up to the present, we have succeeded in pleasing all, and our success in this regard we attribute less to our own talents than to the generous sympathy of our subscribers.

Doubtless, our readers often differ with us in our judgment on general and particular questions, on men and measures, but such is the position of an editor that these differences are inevitable. We write the news for the information of our readers. We attack local abuses for the benefit of the community, and compose leading articles for the breakfast table: our sole ambition is to throw sunshine around, not to engender dissensions. We guide, as it were, the very power of which we ourselves are the slave, namely, public opinion; and with sufficient political independence to speak the truth, without indulging in personalities, we take our post as calm, impartial observers, writing for a contemporary public.

We have spared no expense to make our journal agreeable and our office useful; the post-office department of our office, for the convenience of newly-arrived countrymen and camp subscribers, is one branch alone, of which many of our city friends know little; whilst the situation or employment department, if the truth be told, often gives us more to do than even the paper itself.

We have labored to make ourselves more useful than eminent, and herein we have succeeded. Our poor abilities have no other merit, and we return our warmest thanks to the kind public that has so generously supported us through our chequered career.  
Cosmopolitan alike in subscribers as in politics we identify ourself with

the country of our adoption, and can point with pride to the signal success of the many foreign enterprises which first mooted in our columns were called into existence by the approbation and protection of foreign public opinion in the Plata.

The wide foreign circulation of the Standard, is the most unerring proof of the great interest we have created abroad in River Plate matters, which is the secret spring of the extension of the trade of Buenos Ayres, and the great flow of wealth and capital into this country.

Notwithstanding our errors and our faults, we feel that both to our subscribers and our adopted country, we have done our duty, and thanking Divine Providence for its blessings, and our subscribers for their support, we commence our seventh year.

On the opening of this our Seventh Volume we hail our colleagues with a friendly salute, and we may be excused for saying that we hope before we close it to have vanquished them all both in size, and number of subscribers.

**PAR SIT FORTUNA LABORI.**

**EDITOR'S TABLE.**  
Yesterday, the event of the day was the municipal trip to the Calle Buen Orden hill. D. Juan B. Peña led the city 'Patres conscripti' through the outskirts, and skirting the 'corrales' they were met by D. José Herrera, who was waiting all the morning for their worship. The object of the excursion was to settle the question respecting a cemetery for the South end of the town; as far as we can find out, Mr. Benavente's large property beyond the 'corrales' will be our future cemetery; the site is good, not too near, and yet sufficiently distant. This new cemetery will be a great convenience, and may be regarded as the first bona fide good good move of our Municipality.

The question of the Presidency threatens to convulse the whole nation. Our colleagues have all taken not of the matter, and as it is necessary to attack some one of the supposed candidates, there is a howl raised against Dr. Elizalde, Minister of Foreign Affairs, whilst not one word is said, pro or contra, respecting the other candidates. We believe the question is at present premature, and that our colleagues have embraced the subject from sheer want of something else to write about. Dr. Elizalde is, after the President, the most public man in Buenos Ayres: his acts and conduct are therefore open to newspaper criticism, but it is not for this that his whole family should be dragged before the public, and personalities indulged in. We are not very profoundly schooled in River Plate politics, but we can see enough to persuade us that had Dr. Elizalde married an Irish lady, instead of a Brazilian, he would probably be one of the most popular candidates; and yet it is really monstrous to think that the nationality of a man's wife should be the stalking horse of an opposition party, whatever opposition is to be offered, should be conducted in a dignified manner, and not in the objectionable form of some of our evening colleagues.

Yesterday we were visited by an English doctor from Corrientes, who for the last two years has been attached to the hospitals of the Brazilian army in that city. His description of the state of things up there really baffles all our efforts. The row about the hospitals has subsided, and the Brazilians are constructing sheds outside the town. Caseres is more intent on making a revolution than destroying the hospitals. When the first news of cholera spread, the Governor at once cleared out, an old Chileno having died during the night in his house; this, of course, was the signal for thousands to follow, and in a few days the town was deserted. The hospitals at present contain about 4,500, of which over the half are cholera cases; in the city the deaths by cholera are about 15 daily. Cholera has, to a greater or less extent, spread over the whole Allied camp, and a Paraguayan deserter who has just crossed over, states that there is a very prevalent disease amongst his countrymen called 'carnal', but the mortality is not very great. The cemetery in Corrientes is now so full that it will hold no more; and so stupendous have been the interments, that all the graves are filled up to about a foot of the surface. The authorities have been obliged to throw lime over the place, as the smell is so offensive that few can stand it. The mortality during the last fortnight has been excessively severe. The dead were carted away some 20 to 25 corpses in a cart; the sight was as afflicting as repulsive, and, as a natural consequence, caused the most profound impression. Our friend, the doctor, stated that during the last fifteen months there have been buried in Corrientes alone some seventeen thousand. An English doctor, in the first division, reports cholera amongst the regiments, and numerous cases daily; in fact, our informant states that if the weather changes, and a hot sun sets in, he cannot contemplate the consequences. The Brazilians, however, are much to blame themselves for this awful scourge, for the doctor says the men will eat raw farina and green oranges,

notwithstanding all the warnings of the commanding officers. The Brazilian officers are greatly discontented. They demand to be led out against the enemy; either that, or on one strike tents and march for Candelaria. The Marquis Caxias is greatly perplexed. All along the Paraguayan lines the doctors say there is the most ceaseless activity: new fortifications at every point, whilst at the Allied lines there is nothing doing.  
Among other items of European news we notice in the French Chambers the proposed grant of 400,000frs. to M. De Lamartine. The French press fancies the distinguished gentleman has lived too long. We certainly think this eminent man of letters displays neither the resignation nor valor of Sir Walter Scott in his old age.  
It seems the state of parties is running high in the far-famed village of San Fernando. A notice was stuck up lately on the Juzgado door declaring that if the Government did not immediately recall Sr. Belgrano, the Juez de Paz, the inhabitants would have him sent into town bound hand and foot. What does the Government think of the bravado?  
The chief fireman of the Guardia Nacional, man-of-war, was yesterday stabbed to death on the Paseo Julio. The assassin, it seems, is a sailor on board the fleet.  
All branches of commerce are by no means slack at the present moment. Hatters, if we are to judge from the price of hats, seem to be doing a first-rate business. No manner of fashionable covering can be had at present under \$20, and some conscientious individuals demand even \$280 for a beaver. We recommend to all the hatters greater moderation and less ambition. Prices of hats have gone up within the last few days 75 per cent.

A friend remarked that during the late epidemic brandy went up greatly; if this be true it would argue that cognac was a favorite remedy. Sayre's brandy, imported by the house of Gilmore & Co., is the favorite at present. According to the Riojano newspapers the murder of Messrs. Barron, which we recorded in our columns some time ago, is set down to Videla and the revolutionists, and the motives of the assassination of a political nature.  
Our colleagues' advices from Paraguay are barren of interest. No fight or movement has taken place even the out post skirmishing has ceased and every thing appears in a general 'Statu quo.' Nothing is now known of the enemy except what is seen from the Argentine watch tower, and the latest observations report numerous large fires in the hostile camp which lead to the belief that the epidemic is making ravages among the Paraguayans.  
In the *Journal Universel*, an illustrated Parisian paper of late date, we find the likenesses of three Paraguayan dignitaries, that is to say those of Barrios, Minister of War; Palacios, Bishop of Assuncion; and of Don Francisco Sanchez, Minister of the Interior. The correspondent of the *Universel* gives a short biographical sketch of each, in which these personages are very favorably described. The writer evidently leans to the Paraguayan side of the question.  
We are glad to see by the notice in our advertising columns that the new Philharmonic Society is in full vigor. It is a pleasing sign of returning animation in this city. We trust that the members who are to take part in the rehearsals, will aid the efforts of the committee punctually attending. The first meeting will take place at the Coliseum to-night at 7.30 p.m. precisely.  
The thunder cloud which hung so ominously over Corrientes has been happily dispersed by the Brazilian General's reply to the demand of the frightened citizens. Caxias frankly expresses his regret that such a scourge should have broken out in the city condeals with those who have already suffered from the infection and concludes by an order for the immediate building of wooden sheds to enable the speedy removal of the hospitals.  
We take the following from a private letter from the Argentine camp, 23rd April: The epidemic has unfortunately found its way into our camp. 38 died in the hospital on Easter Sunday 21st, with the Brazilians the disease makes greater havoc. To stop the spread of the disease the troops have been rationed on coffee and brandy. As regards war operations there is positively nothing to note. Should the epidemic continue the army will soon be in a worse way than after the most sanguinary and decisive battle.  
Now that the cholera may be fairly said to have passed away, there is no longer any necessity for burning disinfectants in the streets; and we have to call the attention of the police to the most dangerous practise of the street boys who night and day persist in letting off rockets and crackers in our thoroughfares to the imminent danger of passers by. Several accidents have occurred; only the other night a respectable lady, whilst passing down Calle Buen Orden was seriously burnt by a rocket which burst in her face.

**THE FRENCH MAILS.**  
Paris, March 23.  
The deputies will meet to-day in their various committee-rooms, in order to examine the draft of the bill as to the reorganisation of the army. The commission whose duty it is to examine this important project is composed of eighteen members. Tomorrow (Saturday) the draft of the bill on the press and the right of meeting in public will also be examined by the deputies in their committee-rooms. The next meeting of the Legislative Body will not take place till Monday, and on that day the draft of the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt will be laid before the House.  
To give you an idea of the weather we have had, and of its results, I need only tell you that the day before yesterday the Emperor, who started from the Tuileries in his waggonette (which he drives himself), attended by General Fleury, went first to the Gras Caillon, one of the worst quarters of Paris, on his way to the Exhibition, and found the circulation quite interrupted by carts, waggons, and a perfect sea of mud and small mountains of stones. The Emperor gave it up, and next tried the Rue St. Dominique.  
The case was yet more hopeless. The street is cut up, and reminds one of the descriptions one has read of towns in a state of siege. His Majesty had nothing for it but turn his horses' heads and try the Avenue de la Motte Piquet. This was rather worse than the two preceding means of access. Unaccustomed to allow himself to be conquered by difficulties, he drove off in the direction of the Rue de Grenelle, but at the corner of the Rue de la Comete his waggonette was well-nigh upset against a perfect barricade of stones, scaffolding, and every sort and kind of impediment against progress. The Emperor laughed heartily at his disasters; he got down (leaving his whip in the carriage), discussed the state of things with some of the householders who happened to be standing at their shop-door, listened to their complaints of the injuries they sustained in consequence of the carelessness of the municipal authorities, and, after hearing all they had to say, got into the waggonette again and drove home to the Tuileries. This morning, by six o'clock, the inhabitants of the Rue de Grenelle were not a little amazed to see a regiment, not of soldiers, but of five hundred workmen, pickaxe and shovel in hand, take possession of their street. In a few hours the street was as clear as the Rue de la Paix, and in the afternoon his Majesty might have been seen driving his waggonette again, attended by General Fleury, along the Rue de Grenelle, loudly cheered by groups of its inhabitants, as well they might. There is nothing in this world like seeing after things oneself, as the Emperor appears to think. His son is better, and we hope the result of the last operations will complete his recovery.  
General Fleury is to represent the Emperor at the approaching coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary. The general is to be attended by an immense suite.  
The *Moniteur* appears ignorant of the late treaties concluded between Prussia, Bavaria, and Baden. I am happy to inform the official organ of the fact.  
A despatch from Vice-Admiral de la Romière le Noury, bearing the date of the 16th March, from Vera Cruz, informs us of the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops, and that not a single accident occurred during the embarkation of the troops, which are now on their way home. Marshal Bazaine had sailed on the 12th, and he was to quit the Mexican territory last. The admiral himself was to sail on the 16th inst., but a strong northerly wind had detained him two days. "No one," writes the Admiral, "has been left behind." By no means pleasant information, if M. de la Romière means to imply that the employés whose business it was to receive the customs duties at Vera Cruz for the French Government have likewise quitted the country, in which case the last hope has vanished which French subjects in Mexico had of being indemnified for the outlay they were settling in the country involved. We think the admiral can scarcely have meant this, as the man-of-war *Phlegelon* is still anchored at Vera Cruz.  
Not only is the grant to Lamartine of £16,000, in acknowledgment of his public services, likely to be voted by the House, but there is also a rumour of bestowing a pension on the poet which would ensure comfort to the old man in his declining days.  
The last despatches from the Governor General of Algeria give a sad picture of the present state of that colony. Extreme misery pervades the tribes of the Tell country in consequence of the drought during last summer, and the plague of locusts, which caused such fearful devastation. To alleviate as far as possible the distress, public works of every kind are to be put in hand immediately.  
I close this letter by telling you that I have just been informed that Jules Favre purposes next Monday to lay on the table of the House his demand of "interpellation" as regards Mexican affairs. His Excellency M.

Rouher, however, is reported to have stated to several deputies that Government has determined to refuse to grant this "interpellation."  
**LATEST FROM ROSARIO.**  
April 28, 1867.  
Mr. Hutchinson has just finished an elaborate and interesting report on the cholera in Rosario. As he has treated more cases than all the rest of the medical men in Rosario put together, he has had the opportunity of analysing the disease. I am occupied in translating the report into Spanish. Now that the cholera has disappeared, it is amusing to witness the vaporing and courage of some of our doctors, many of whose diplomas ought to be ordered to be burned by the hangman in the public Plaza. They pretend to ridicule Mr. Hutchinson and the gentlemen who assisted him so fearlessly and disinterestedly. The *Ferrocarril* lends its columns for the publishing of squibs and articles in praise of people who have never done anything. In order to set at rest the question of who has worked and who has not, I will again give you their names, for two reasons—One, that the proper persons shall have the honor; and the other, that persons who do not deserve to be mentioned shall not have it. Amongst the medical men, Mr. Hutchinson, Drs. Petitto, Perez, Hertz, Arnoldi. Amongst the citizens: Messrs. Bollaert, Grognet, Lamas y Hunt, Gorse, Binns, Rizio, Ramayo, Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Binns. I will mention also an humble individual, a pulpero, José Torres, who worked fearlessly and actively until he was himself taken with the disease, from which he fortunately recovered.  
There are medical men who refused systematically to leave their houses at night. One had the impertinence to send a patient to knock me up at one o'clock at night, refusing to go out himself. But they are all coming out strong now. I suppose, however, when the eight Municipals return they will take to themselves all the credit of Messrs. Lamas and Grognet's good works, because these gentlemen happen to belong to the Municipality. I understand, however, that both intend resigning the equivocal honor, as soon as there shall be sufficient members in town to form a quorum.  
I must not omit to mention that a few persons whose occupations have not allowed them to employ themselves actively, have done good service in other ways.  
Cholera disappearing in Corrientes. There have been three thousand deaths in all that town.  
I send you a few commercial items:  
Dry Hides are in demand, and for good lots from 40 to 41 rs would be paid. San Luiz or Mendoza hides can be quoted at 40. Slaughter-house hides are worth 43 to 44. These are all bought on account of a B. Ayres house.  
Salt Hides—100 from the saladero of Carbonell and Ortiz at 31 1/2 rs per 60lbs, and 300 at 32 rs. From the saladero of Mendanha and Co., 1,000 hides at 33 1/2 rs; 900 mares' hides at 13 rs. each, without regard to weight.  
Tallow—100 pipes have been sold at 13 1/2 and 13 1/4 rs. the arroba. The price asked for now is 14 rs.  
Bones and ashes—As there is not sufficient of these articles as yet to fill up a cargo, no fixed price can be given.  
Wheat—Holders stand out for 15 Bolivian dollars the fanega of 350lbs, but buyers are not disposed to give this price. The steam-mill of San Miguel will not offer more than 14 dollars.  
Corn—The demand for Paraguay continues, and keeps up the price of this article. In the cob it is worth 5 dollars, and in the grain 10 dollars for the fanega of ten ar. But, we may say, there are few purchases at these rates.  
Little has been done in lands on account of the war in the Interior. Eight leagues of those sold at the auction of the 20th of December have changed hands, at an advance of two hundred patacons per league over the auction price; 'alcabala' and expenses paid by the purchaser.  
Oncoes are worth in the market 20.6 Bolivianos; in the Banks 20.7. The advent of produce from the Interior will probably increase the value of Bolivianos to 20.5.  
Yours, &c.,  
W. P.

**CAPITAL QUESTION.**  
In the course of this session, this question will have to be discussed and to be settled.  
Of the decision that will be come to, will depend the future fate of the Republic.  
The Provincial Government and its partisans will strive every nerve to banish the National Government from Buenos Ayres.  
The friends of the Nation confident that no powerful National Government is possible with the Capital far from Buenos Ayres will do their best to maintain things as they have been for the last years.  
And indeed to take the Capital away from here, would be almost the same as to pretend that the head of a man could be placed on another part of his body.

Buenos Ayres, the seat of interest, of wealth and of commerce, is the natural head of these Provinces; no Provincial town of the interior can compete with it therein; in the U. States several towns, equal almost in importance had nearly the same rights to be the seat of the National Government; to avoid jealous preference the small State of Columbia, with Washington as Capital of the Nation and seat of the President and Congress was formed; but here the state of things is different, the geographical shape of the country with no port but that of Buenos Ayres, gives it such importance as the only door to the whole of the Republic, that it will always maintain its superiority over the rest of the Argentine Provinces.  
Everything unnatural bears its evil consequences; besides, many reasons can be alleged to prove that the Capital far from B. Ayres would not exist. We will state one which just comes to our mind.  
Would any of the men of first standing in the Republic, consent to exile themselves to a town of second order? No, and if the reins of power are not held by such men we dare not expect a real good Government as the actual and Buenos Ayres itself would be the first to revolutionize against the rest, that would be the natural consequence of a bad Government.  
No, the capital cannot leave B. Ayres and at the same time B. Ayres will not have it within itself; this is the question which will have to be solved; this is the Gordian knot that will have to be untied.  
Like Alexander we will cut the knot and decide the question in a very simple way.  
The Capital of the Republic does not require a great extension; a National Government house, congress and a few other buildings to lodge those appertaining to the Nat. Government, the foreign Ministers, &c., is all that is wanted; 20 to 30 squares would be more than sufficient to form what would henceforward be the Capital of the Nation.  
Let these be surrendered out of the Province of Buenos Ayres and be dedicated to that object, taking in consideration the selection of the same that they be near enough as to form almost an inherent part of Buenos Ayres so that the Capital might be in constant contact with the town.  
On the Southern and Western side we see no room for it, but on the Northern, farther than the Recoleta yes; on the high ground facing Palermo, between the Calle Chavango, immediately after the bridge; the quinta del Sar, with a beautiful view on the river; it could be put in communication with the Western and Northern Railways by forming a junction with both; tramways through the Calle Santa Fé and others could also be said to be in hourly intercourse with the town.  
In this way the great problem would be solved; the capital would remain in Buenos Ayres and be at the same time out of the jurisdiction of the same.  
A precedent to such an order of things we have in London itself, although not exactly the same; the old part of the town, 'the city,' has its own municipal government; the Lord Mayor is there the ruling man; and the city has its privileges.  
We hope this hint will be taken up by both Governments and that this difficult question will come to an end as easily as the paper dollar questions.  
AMICUS.

**LATEST FROM FRAYLE MUERTE.**  
Frayle Muerto, April 21, 1867.  
To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,  
Havin' noticed in your paper the other day that you were sometimes hard up for news, and no havin' seen anything about this place in your paper for some weeks, I tak the liberty o' writin' ye a bit scrawl, just to let ye ken how we're gettin' on.  
And first of a' I'm happy to say we've no had no visit frae the Indians since the Spring, and, as far as I see, we are no likely to have a visit again. There is no naething for them to tak but 'manacorones' and sheep, an' we 'a' ken that that is no the kind o' stock they come for. But in order to be prepared for them, should they come, maist o' the settlers are pitting up azotea hooses, and w' them a' think we'll be pretty safe—maist say I think than the folk about Buenos Ayres or Santa Fé, for while we have only Indians, that dinna come maybe mair than once or twice i' the year, to guard against, they hae a waur enemy in the gauchos to look after, an' that they maun hae about them, an' those cauld-bluided murders maks ane's very flesh creep only to read o' them. Ane can guard against a person if he comes as an enemy, but when he comes disguised as a frien' it's no sae easy.  
We hae noo got up, a bit o' fechtin-place, an' it 'll tak a guid when the Indians to put us out o' it. Frae being daft, as the Buenos-Ayres folks wad ca' us, or callants, as them o' Entre Rios wad hae us to be, I think we're baith as wise, and as much like men as could be found in any other place i' the country. There are representatives o' the three kingdoms here, and a' think that nane o' them wad consider itsel' disgraced by its sons.

**SWISS EMIGRATION.**  
March, 1867.  
To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,  
Some weeks ago I was favoured by the Standard with the River Plate News having been sent to me, and am told that it was likely to have come from you, I suggested that you wished, perhaps, kindly to draw my attention to an article therein which mentions the starting of an Immigration Committee of Montevideo, together with a prospectus of their project: the said committee appears to intend establishing also an agency at Basle Switzerland and Germany and surrounding parts as I presume.  
I dare say I should wish to be placed in correspondence and negotiation with that committee and would feel much obliged by your extending this favour on me, if it lay in your competency.  
For several years, while residing in England, I had occupied myself with a project and plan of forming a Swiss (resp German) Colony in some part of Uruguay, on the bank of the Rio Negro or of the Uruguay R., and had given earnest studies to the subject. I am glad to hear that something like is about being taken up by competent parties who understand to value the high importance of a numerous colonization for Banda Oriental. I shall feel greatly and am naturally interested, if I can be in any way useful in promoting the project. Should it appear desirable, I feel inclined to place myself at the disposal of the committee to take a part in the agencies, for which office I believe myself qualified both physically and mentally, and by my knowledge of Swiss and German peoples and by my understanding how to deal with and manage them.  
Have the honour to remain  
Yours truly  
ADOLF HAGANEZPROF.  
Bocken Barelund Switzerland.  
P. S.—According to your arbitration you may forward this letter to the committee in question, informing them as the same times that, if they be inclined to enter into any land of negotiation with me, they might favour me with explicit particulars of their project and their stipulations.  
**MARITIME NEWS.**  
The Felipio from Harvo to Buenos Ayres, went ashore on the Island of Pelee, damage apparently slight.  
Georgia Belle steamer from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, put into Queens-town on 19th March with foremast head gone.  
Hermod from Copenhagen to Montevideo, put into St. Ubes on 11th March with loss of fore-top-mast and bowsprit.  
Adriatis from Antwerp to Montevideo, put into Seilly on 15th March leaky.  
Carmen left Marseilles again for Buenos Ayres on 12th March.  
Fortina and Constanza form Genoa to Montevideo, with emigrants ashore on the coast of Oliva, 50 miles S. of Valancia on 2nd March in the night a total loss, crew and passengers saved.

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The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in this city...

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Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

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For ROSARIO AND PORTS, the steamer GOUT. Captain ADOLFO FLORES. Departure from the Tigre at Twelve o'clock, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

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Names and Address, with 2 Nat. Dol. Ten Words ..... 10/50m. For every additional Ten (1 Nat. Dol. Words ..... 10/50m.

On and after the 1st of April the hours of business of the Company will be as follows:— Week Days 8 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. Sundays and Feast (9 A.M. to 10 A.M. Days, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

By ORDER, JOHN ODLIAM, Superintendent and Engineer.

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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivaled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to...

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and see that their names are upon the WRAPPER LABELS, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT. Combines the lightness of the Pith Hat with the durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Hats have so long been celebrated.

RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar is far superior to any of the kind, as it is a tonic and refreshing agent to the system, and a reviving perfume to the hair.

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

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

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUN BURN, PIMPLES, AND FRECKLES. It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all snuffing or pain after shaving.

MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PORTATILES. INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE Arados de Vapor y arados para cañales adaptados especialmente para America meridional.

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Corrugated Galvanized Sheets. Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price. Each sheet warranted perfect.

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MESSRS. GABRIEL, THE OLD ESTABLISHED. 37, Hatfield Street, London, W. Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars to the condition of their mouths, with an One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

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A DIET DRINK by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for...

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA THAT IS PUT UP FOR SALE. It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood or from excessive use of mercury.

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PEPSINE. MORSON'S PEPSINE-WINE, MORSON'S PEPSINE GLOBULES, MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES. Are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.

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CONSUMPTION, Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power. HYPHOSPHITES. The following are the preparations used by most eminent members of the Medical Profession, in every country in the world, for the cure of the above complaints:—

Syrup of Hypophosphate of Soda, Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime, Pills of Hypophosphate of Quinine, and in cases where ferruginous preparations are required (chlorosis, anemia, &c.), the Syrup of Hypophosphate of Iron.

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