

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

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Names and Address, with 2 Nat. Dol. Ten Words } or \$30m. For every additional Ten } 1 Nat. Dol. Words } or \$25m.

To and from Colonia, and other parts of the Line, the same Rates will be charged. In the above Tariff NO REDUCTION CAN BE MADE ON PRESS OR OTHER MESSAGES.

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By Order JOHN OLDFHAM, Superintendent and Engineer. Buenos Ayres Athletic Sports. The First Meeting will take place at Palermo on the 30th May, open to all comers on payment of subscription.

PROGRAMME-- Flat Race—100 yards. Length Jump—Standing. Vaulting. Flat Race—440 yards. High Jump—Running. High Jump—Standing. Flat Race—One mile. Throwing the Hammer. Pole Leaping. Hurdle Race—150 yards, 10 flights, 3 feet. Throwing the Cricket Ball. Three Legged Race—100 yards. Consolation Stakes—200 yards, flat. N.B.—No event will take place without three entries. Prizes will be declared consequent on the entries made. 151 } 6p.m.3

Gibson & Murray, 27—CALLE DE LA VICTORIA—27, Have just received a splendid Assortment of READY-MADE TWEED OVERCOATS, MELTON OVERCOATS, BEAVER OVERCOATS, MELTON CAPS, BOYS' DITTO, As well as a Superior Selection of English and French BEAVER CLOTHS FOR SUITS, CASHMERE FOR TROUSERS, WAISTCOATS, &c., &c., &c. And an immense Stock of First and Second-Class PLOTT CLOTH REEFING JACKETS, Which will be sold by Retail at Wholesale Prices, AT 27 CALLE DE LA VICTORIA. 108 } 1m.16

A New Invention. Perry & Co. of London have very recently introduced their new Patent Bostonian Goods to the Public, and they are recommended as being much better adapted to all the uses that Ivory Tables, Slates, &c., are now applied. The smooth and pleasant nature of the writing upon Bostonian will not fail to secure it the preference over all other articles of a similar nature now in use. The Bostonian Slates possess the great advantage of being very light and at the same time are not liable to be broken.

Technicalities. Mercantile Dictionary—a Vocabulary of the Technicalities of Commercial Correspondence, names of articles of trade, and marine terms, in English, Spanish, and French; with geographical names, business letters, and tables of the abbreviations in common use in the three languages. 1 vol., 12mo. Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages, comprising a large number of new terms and words, now first inserted, used in engineering, mining, &c. W. W. W. series. MACKERN BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN. 28 } 10p.m.5

The Daily and Weekly Standard TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44—PASO 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; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard. "Nil nisi verum, nil veri non audiam dicere." Chicago. FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867.

MAILS FROM CHILE. JUAN SAA AND THE FUGITIVES. THE QUESTION BETWEEN PERU AND BRAZIL.

We have files of the Valparaiso papers to April 29th. The most important news is the arrival at San Felipe of the Argentine rebels under Juan Saa on the 18th ult., after their defeat at Rio Quinto. They numbered over 400 men, and 30 officers, besides Juan and Felipe Saa, and the ex-Governor of Mendoza, Rodriguez. They had to fight their way over the Cordillera, and on reaching Guardia Vieja, on the Chilean frontier, Saa sent a note to the Gefé offering to give up his arms and claiming hospitality: his men were in a most destitute condition, and accompanied by some women and children. After laying down their arms they were most benevolently treated by the inhabitants of San Felipe, and temporarily lodged in the Nat. Guards' barracks. The most extraordinary fact is that Juan Saa begins his note thus—"I regret to say that we have failed in the great enterprise of uniting the Argentine Provinces to the sister-republic of Chile."

Paraguay. The Chambers interpellated the Ministry on the question, but the latter declined to publish the diplomatic notes as yet. The *Mercurio* gives long diplomatic notes about the American intervention in the Spanish question. Nothing seems yet arrived at. As a sign of the times, we remark Chilean flour is being largely exported to the U. States. Two coolie-traders arrived at Callao from China: the mortality on board had been fearful. One had lost 231 coolies out of 252 embarked at Macao, most having died of scurvy, and some in a mutiny. The Chilean vice-consul at San Luis was almost murdered by a drunken band of the Mendoza rebels: he is recovering. Fuller details of Chilean news will appear to-morrow.

OPENING OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Paris, April 4th, 1867. To the Editors of the Standard. Dear Sirs: The Exhibition was duly inaugurated on the first of April, according to promise, but, even the day previous, few people thought it possible. The activity in concluding the works during the last week of March was something unprecedented, and I saw some foreigners who had been in London just before the last exhibition, and who told me the preparations on that occasion were not comparable to the scene at the Champ de Mars. There were over 12,000 workmen engaged on the building or in the adjacent park, and the rapidity of their operations was certainly the grandest thing I have ever seen. In fact I doubt if the exhibition when finished will please me as much as watching the progress of the works during the last month. As an exhibitor myself, I was provided with a free pass, and every time I went there, I spent four or five hours rambling about, before I could tear myself away. Even still the public can see the progress of the works, for it will be at least a month before everything is ready. Some countries have not yet unpacked a single box, for instance Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Brazil, and the South American Republics.

Nevertheless the inauguration was a splendid affair, the works being sufficiently far advanced and several sections complete. There were about one hundred thousand persons present, being exhibitors or visitors specially invited. The Emperor and Empress arrived in an open carriage, the weather being unusually fine: they were received at the entrance of the park by the Exhibition Committee, and the Emperor entered the building by the elevated circular gallery which overlooks the machine department. Here were ranged the various foreign committees, the members of which were presented to His Majesty, and then joined the cortege. The Emperor first visited the French section, then proceeded to those of Holland, Belgium, &c., and on approaching the English and German quarters was hailed with enthusiastic applause. Before descending from the machine gallery His Majesty had occasion to see the various machines set in motion by steam-power, this department being almost complete, especially the French and English sections: he then passed through the grand vestibule, from which the various galleries of raw materials, manufactures, fine arts &c. run right and left. Entering No. 1, which is devoted to the fine arts, the Emperor visited the various sections that make up the whole circle, all which were crowded with diplomatists, senators, officers and invited guests.

After the departure of the Emperor and Empress we passed about more freely in all directions, looking at everything, and the 'tableau' was indeed interesting. There were handsome women from all parts of the world, of every feature and complexion; foreigners and officers in every variety of uniform and costume: Arabs, Circassians, Japanese, Egyptians, Siamese, besides English, Prussian, and Russian soldiers, for some time employed in their respective sections.

At present it is impossible for me to enter into details; I must wait till everything be completely in readiness, although in truth I feel that the task is a difficult one. It reminds me of a Prussian Minister accredited to London who was going once to write a book on England: he said "after three months stay I felt inclined to write it, but after three years I know not at which point to begin." In fact the more one studies any subject, the more complex its details appear, and the more difficult to grasp them properly. The English and French stalls are decidedly the most advanced, the German will be ready in about a fortnight, and the Belgian about the same time. About the 1st of May all will be complete. As yet the immense hot-houses are devoid of flowers, and the trees in the park have hardly begun budding. The park is lighted with gas, and open every night till 11 o'clock, but the evenings are not yet warm enough

to make it an attraction. As the season advances the park will doubtless be crowded with promenaders at night: there will be theatres, casinos, coffee-houses, &c. The English coffee-house, already open, is the grandest of all. The Russians will serve coffee in their national costume. One of these days we expect a battalion of Bavarians who are to assist in an immense brewery. The tea-shop will be managed by Chinese. There will be a band of musicians from Tunis in the most fantastic dresses.

In my next I shall give you an account of the South American sections, which will be ready by next mail. Then I shall try to describe the English department, looking at everything in a cosmopolitan spirit and free from any national predilections. This, however, will not prevent my speaking with proper enthusiasm of sundry French departments, especially of Gobelin's tapestries, Sevres porcelain, manufactures of jewellery, &c., as well as of the fine arts.

Tell all your friends who can afford the costs of the journey to come by all means, before the year is out: they will see such wonders as throw into the shade all the fabled splendors of the Arabian Nights. In the machine department you see the raw material pass through the various stages of mechanical labor, and the manufactured article produced by skilled workmen and workwomen before your eyes. On another side you have the products, timbers, &c. of all countries; further on, the most beautiful laces and embroideries; diamonds set in the richest manner. Then turning to the Eastern bazaars, you have sabres from Damascus, Indian silks, shawls, velvets, feathers, inlaid cabinets, &c. Close at hand are effigies, life-size, representing a camel fully caparisoned and bearing a curtained palanquin such as Arab women travel in; an Arab sheik alongside on horseback, surrounded by his attendants. It would be impossible to recount the wonders on all sides. Adieu for the present. My next will be longer, and I shall write to you every fortnight as long as the Exhibition lasts.

With kindest regards to all friends in B. Ayres. PALLIERE.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The match arranged between Tacuarembó and Ali came off on Sunday at the Union race-ground. There were not many persons present, and such conflicting accounts are given of the race that it is hard to say which horse won. Some people say the race was declared void, and this is confirmed by the *Tribuna*, which says—"Tacuarembó as usual maintained his high reputation. At the start 'all eyes were upon him and followed him round the course, but on the 'two horses coming abreast of the stand-house it was observed with surprise that Ali stopped short, while Tacuarembó ran on to the 'winning-post. The friends of Ali cried out 'trampa!' an insinuation 'that the adversaries indignantly 'repeal. An animated dispute ensued 'for two hours, after which the race 'was annulled."

General Flores and his wife presided on the solemn inauguration of the Salesas chapel. The General carried the silver ensign of the Matriz confraternity, and the other members followed in procession, after which High Mass was sung, and an appropriate sermon concluded the function. The choir was very fine. In the evening there were illuminations and fireworks. An excellent circular has been issued by Government to the Gefes of the various Departments, to the effect that, murders and robberies having lamentably increased of late, it is necessary to arrest all vagrants, and see that every man can show his mode of livelihood. In fact some departments are much infested with bushrangers, and some strong measures must be resorted to. The new Gefé Politico of the city has begun the *battue*, and the salutary effects will soon be evident.

Telegrams from B. Ayres announce the welcome news that cholera has quite disappeared. On the same authority we learn that the Argentine rebels, 600 strong, were received with open arms in Chile, and the Government paid no heed to the Argentine Consul's request that they should be disarmed: also that they are enlisting recruits for a new invasion of the Argentine upper provinces. The steamer Peru arrived from Valparaiso en route for England with late dates and a large number of passengers: among them is Mr. Gottschalk, the famous pianist, and it is hoped he will stop here to give a few concerts. The Requiem Mass for Paul Julien came off on Monday at the Matriz. It seems Admiral Riccardi is recalled to Italy and his successor is shortly expected in the *Conte Cavour*: the Italian station in the River Plate is to be strengthened. The assignees of the late Mr. Truebas notify his creditors to apply for the first dividend of 25 per cent. The subscription for the poor of Buenos Aires already exceeds \$12,000, and fresh amounts are coming in.

The Spanish Dramatic Co. give a benefit for the purpose. The total subscription will be very large, and attest the munificent liberality of the citizens.

Advices from Paris about our stall in the Exhibition are disheartening. Admiral Chaigneau, special commissary, has gone to the country, finding his post a snare, as nothing had arrived from Montevideo. Nevertheless some articles contributed by Mr. Richard Williams of Salto ought to have reached their destination.

An article has appeared in the *Tribuna* showing that the island of Gorriti is much more suited for the proposed Lazzaretto than Flores island. The matter, like the Lobos light, deserves immediate attention and unfortunately seems laid on the Government shelf. The Pomento Territorial publishes its report for the year ending April 4, 1867, showing a dividend of 13 per cent, and a great rise in the value of the stock. This Co. subscribed 100 guineas for the poor of B. Ayres. The police apprehended two notable thieves on board the *Tevere*, about to leave for B. Ayres. The health of the city continues excellent. To-night (Wednesday) the grand English tertulia comes off at the Aguada.

MAILS FROM PANAMA. REVOLUTION IN HAITI.

The *Panamá Star and Herald* says: we have received the *Kingston Gleaner*, of 25th March, from which we extract the following intelligence of the recent revolution in Haiti and the abdication of President Geffard. The *Gleaner* says, "The French steamer-of-war *D'Estaing*, Captain de Bonsejour, arrived at this port at noon on Friday, with His Excellency Fabre Geffard, ex-President of Haiti, and family on board. The acts of the Haitian people succeeding the revolution of the 22nd were such as to lead the President to decide on abdicating. On Wednesday morning, the 13th, President Geffard voluntarily resigned and published his act of abdication, and a Provisional Government was forthwith established consisting of the cabinet members and the Senate. The President having left the National Palace, and taken his family with him, embarked on board the French steamer *D'Estaing*, then in port. The Provisional Government immediately sent the Haitian steamer *Alexandre Piron* to St. Marc with a deputation to the revolutionary leaders, in order to arrive at an amicable understanding with the insurgents of St. Marc, and to inform them of the resignation of Geffard. The revolution reported in Port-au-Prince a fortnight ago, had been completely quelled by Geffard previous to the *enueite* of Sr. Marc. The assault on the National Palace took place at midnight of the 22d February. The President's bedroom was riddled with shots. As soon as the President's amnesty to the prisoners was published, and the insurgents set free, they lost no time in carrying the agitation and spirit of disaffection into St. Marc's, and on or about the 8th March, the people of that district took up arms and made General Nissage prisoner, but he was released on parole, that he would head them on the march to Port-au-Prince. As soon as President Geffard became aware that the position was untenable unless by the shedding of blood, he made up his mind to abdicate, as he was averse to any hostile proceedings; and he immediately called upon the Senate to meet on the 16th instant to elect a President. The act of abdication was unconditional, and was addressed to His Ministry and the principal members of the army. President Geffard dismissed his former Ministry, and named a new one, in the hope of meeting the popular wish, but it had no effect upon the people. The Ministry, in order to secure the popular voice, had called on six popular members to form a Privy Council, consisting of the following: General G. Paul; General Philippeaux; General Petion Faubert; Andre Germain; L. Duval; General Dufrene. Nissage is a colored man, and so is Petion Faubert, who accompanied Souloque on his landing at this port, and was on the Staff of President Geffard.

The Haytian man-of-war *Galatea*, which left on the 13th instant, for St. Marc, on her arrival, with the news that President Geffard had abdicated, was seized by the revolutionists, disarmed, the crew imprisoned, and the vessel moored under the guns of the fort. On the 15th instant, the insurgents made a public attempt to break into the Custom House and Treasury, but were not successful. In their endeavor to procure arms and ammunition from the arsenal, they were more successful, the magazine having been broken open by them and a large quantity of weapons and ammunition secured and carried away by the revolutionists. Things were quiet at Port-au-Prince but the residents are in a state of great

alarm, not knowing the moment when their houses, stores, &c., may be broken into and pillaged. The store-houses in possession of the Customs, are also at the mercy of the revolutionists, and the merchants are altogether without the means of protecting or removing their property. It was extremely dangerous to venture into the town of Port-au-Prince after dark; shots were said to be flying in all directions at night. On the 16th instant, at midday, two women were shot in the market place, and this is said to have taken place in a quarrel between two soldiers.

We are informed that a vessel of war will leave immediately for Port-au-Prince, to protect British interests there. Another attempt was made by the revolutionists to burn the Ice House at Port-au-Prince, but in this they were not successful. When the *Talisman* was leaving the harbor, a number of boats with passengers were seen making for her, but the captain being pressed for time, would not wait. By the arrival of the Packet, private advices have been received from Jaemel to the 19th inst. The election of President by the Senate, had taken place, Gen Nissage was elected, but he declined to accept the office until the whole of the country had approved of his election. Nissage is a general of division commanding St. Marc, and is said to be sincere in his deference to the popular wish. He is a favorite in St. Marc's and also in Port-au-Prince. He is about 50 or 60 years of age, of sufficient private means not to covet the office, and likely to further the interests of the country. He is represented to be a man of good breeding and probity. All was tranquil in Port-au-Prince, and in fact the whole country was reported as such.

THE SPANISH DESIGNS UPON CHILE. The *New York Herald* learns that the Spanish Government intends to seize the Island of Chiloe, there place a corps of ten thousand men, and renew the war with Chile, using also an iron-clad fleet to second its land forces. The Island of Chiloe lies at the southern extremity of Chile, divided from the mainland by the Gulf of Ancud. The island has a fine port—San Carlos—which the Spanish General-in-Chief will, no doubt, make his base of supply. At the same time a naval station is to be established near Montevideo, whence cruisers can pounce upon any vessels of war passing to Chile or Peru from the United States. And, by the way, it does not appear that Spain has asked the republic of Uruguay for its acquiescence in this matter.

This is doing things with a high hand, and is quite inconsistent with Spain's late declaration that it had no intention of territorial acquisition in America. Then it is to soothe its wounded honor that Spain, with empty treasury and borrowing money at high rates in the French and English markets, goes to all this expense and trouble. EDITOR'S TABLE. The new Chilean steamer from Liverpool to Valparaiso, is expected hourly in Montevideo. She will bring six days later news than the packet. Yesterday's speculation on the Bolsa in Bonds was for a fall, in the anticipation of bad news from Europe to-day. Two steamers arrived yesterday from Corrientes. They brought no news of importance. Terrible rains; much sickness, and midnight guerillas by the Paraguayans. Nothing else of note. On Tuesday, we hear, a very extraordinary accident occurred on the Western Railway. A gentleman who was the sole occupant of a first-class carriage, finding the fleas something terrible, pulled off his pantaloons, and in shaking them outside of the window, by some mishap they slipped from his hands and vanished; when he arrived at Moron two ladies attempted to enter the coach, and a fearful scene ensued, the guard locked the carriage and told the passengers not to go near it, as it was occupied by an eccentric Englishman: when they arrived at Chivilivo our countryman was hastened to the Juzgado: he explained the circumstance, and was allowed to move at once for the tailor's.

The Chilean steamer Peru, we notice, brought no less than 130 passengers from the West Coast; they were all bound for Europe; and we hear she picked up a few more in Montevideo. The news from Chile is not to say the most pleasant—the sister republic seems to entertain a very hostile feeling towards the Argentine provinces; 400 of the rebels were seized with open arms, and it is even said that recruiting is going on there still. The Brazilian transport Alice has come down from Corrientes and run quietly into the port of Montevideo, with the great Polidoro on board. Since Caxias took command we have lost sight of this dignitary, but it has caused much surprise that this chief of the staff should come down in so quiet and mysterious a manner. In Montevideo his arrival has caused quite a hubbub, and people ask what has he come down for? Some say he is go-

ing straight on to Rio Janeiro, whilst others hint that his mission is simply to purchase winter boots for the soldiers. Notwithstanding every precaution it has leaked out that the cholera is in the army and has carried off numbers. As a set off to this we are told that the cholera is now in the enemy's camp and committing fearful ravages. The probabilities are that both armies are suffering from the plague, and that no matter what precautions Caxias or Lopez take it will remain there all the winter. When summer sets in, this awful scourge will put an end to hostilities.

We have received by the mail another pamphlet on Paraguay; it is published in English and very ably written. The descriptive chapters of the Paraguayan towns, and the succinct history of the country cannot fail to interest our readers here, and we purpose extracting those portions which avoid politics. But the book is written, by a master hand, no foreigner ever wrote it; the style is polished and perfect, and if it obtains a wide circulation must necessarily cause a very strong feeling in England in favor of Paraguay. It is evidently for this end that this pamphlet has been published. We give the following concluding paragraph that our readers may form an opinion of the book:—"It must be the wish of all who sympathize with the brave and the just in an unequal struggle that this 'free and freedom-loving state may 'conquer in this war. She will perish rather than give in, for the freedom of the mouth of the La Plata is essential to her commercial and political existence."

"Far dearer the grave or the prison Illum'd by one patriot's name, Than the trophies of all who have risen On liberty's ruin to fame." President Mitre has at last published his decree, reinstating Colonel Martinez in his post at the War-office. The Colonel has had rather up-hill work of it since he stepped into our friend Gelly Obes' shoes. Apropos of Gelly Obes, there is a capital story told of him. It seems that since President Mitre left Tuyuti, the 'cavalier' Minister of War has been plunging into unutterable woe. He finds the task of 'pulling with one oar' altogether too much for him, and every morning at daybreak he may be seen standing on the very spot which to this day bears the last footprints of President Mitre in Paraguay when he left for Rosario. It is, as it were, the Mount Horeb of the isolated Chief of the Staff. He pays a morning pilgrimage to this lonely spot, and, lost in contemplation, he looks around him and beholds nothing but desolation and death, and then sees in his mind's eye his old residence in Calle Bolivar, facing Lezama's office, carriages driving by, crowds passing up and down the streets, everything prosperous, and every one apparently contented and happy. "Look here upon this picture, and on this: None in Buenos Ayres would recognise him: his forehead wrinkled, his features deeply marked. If Gelly wears the sabertash and epaulettes of a Brigadier, none in this country have earned them harder, and not fifty Paraguayans would recompense Gelly Obes for the hardships, sufferings, and domestic loss this campaign has caused him.

There seems to have been an attempt at a practical joke, played by some lively Frenchmen at the Paris Exhibition, on our esteemed Argentine representative, Sr. Balcarce. It appears H.E. left on diplomatic business for London; when he returned to Paris he found that some parties had actually hauled down the Argentine arms at the stall in the Exhibition, and placed in lieu thereof the Paraguayan arms. Mr. Balcarce at once demanded the cause of this. The officers stated that they did not know the difference between the flags, but could not now make any change; of course, Mr. Balcarce was furious, and finding he could do nothing with the officials he applied to the French authorities, and at once caused the escutcheons to be changed. The remarks on the working of the Southern Railway, translated from the *Nacion*, have caused much remark. One party called on yesterday to say that the working expenses of the road instead of fifty are seventy per cent., and the deficit for the last year, which the Buenos Ayres Government is now called on to make good, is no less than £30,000 sterling. We possess no information as to these figures, but believe that the present high returns of traffic are mainly owing to the cholera panic, when thousands fled the city. The successors of Meeks and Kelsey are now monopolising the photographic business of the city. So perfect are their enamelled likenesses, they exceed everything of the kind in Buenos Ayres. We call attention to the likeness just taken of the Archbishop, now on exhibition at Pisoni's. It really merits an inspection as a triumph of art. The weather yesterday was so unfavorable, that we hardly think the great English races will take place to-day at Sutton's. As the storm comes from the south-east it is likely to last for some days, and the ground will be too wet for turf amusements. We hear of a splendid line of clipper

vessels being established between Liverpool and this port—the greatest attention paid to passenger accommodation, and passengers taken at reduced rates. We have no doubt the line will pay well, owing to the increased attention paid in England and Ireland to the River Plate. The agents of this new line in this city we understand are Diego Brown & Co. 164 Calle Piedad.

A private letter from General Mitre would lead to the supposition that General Osorio is not coming down to Curuzu, but will encamp in Corrientes, in front of the Tranquera Loreto, and await the return of President Mitre to open his campaign. As the cholera epidemic has, thank God, left this city, the special hospitals taken by Government will now be returned, since there are no longer any patients. We regret to notice the wooden building going up in the park of the British Hospital, it will be found too cold in winter and too hot in summer. It spoils the appearance of the Hospital in toto, and can only be regarded as a useless eye-sore which should be at once removed. The Provincial Government, we learn, has come to the rescue of our evening colleague, the *Pueblo*, which seems to have been on its last legs, and subscribed munificently for 200 copies.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL. COMMERCIAL.

Rio Janeiro, 6th May, 1867. Sovereigns the last sale; was at 108450 and the prices are firm or perhaps tending upwards. Brazilian 6 per cent. stock, is still quoted at 86 to 86 1/2 per cent. Carne seca the arrivals from the River Plate during this month have been only 2,961 qtls, and the stock from your ports to-day is 61,784 qtls. Quotations 18800 to 28600 per arroba. Bran, there is still a want of this article in the market. Flour, the stock to-day is 35,883 brls. in first hands and the market is firm. Quotations, Baltimore 248500 to 258 Chili 178500, Trieste 258. Coal, only some small lots offering for sale, Quotations are Cardiff 218 to 228500 Newcastle 198500. Liverpool &c. 158 to 178. Salt, there are few lots now on sale Quotations, 750 to 800 rs. per alqueire. Rum, small transactions, prices rule 763 in Store and 758 f. o. b. Sugar, prices unaltered, transactions limited. Quotations of Maceio (now in store) W. 48 to 48400; B. 38 to 38400 per arroba. Stock to-day 89907ags Pernambuco; 468 cases, 122 casks and 2,400 bags Bahia and Continguba; 3,388 bags Maceio. Coffee, stock 90,000 bags superior to good first. 1st regular. Rice, is quoted 148 to 188 per bag. Farinha de Mandioca, course 38 to 38300; Magé 68 to 98; Suruly 98 to 128 per bag. Pejajo, superior black 68 to 68500, White and colored 58 per bag. Maize, large new 48 to 48500, new small 58 to 58400 per bag. Toucinho, is selling at 98 to 128 per arroba. H. M. S. Dotterell arrived here on the 30th ult.

CABRAL. LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) May 14, 1867. The last Indian invasion touched the Arroyo Candalaria, about nine leagues from Rosario. The *Ferro-Carril* says bitterly 'that we are fortunate in still having nine leagues between the city and the savages.' The entire stock of Mr. Laprade's estancia was driven off on this occasion. It is probable that a cheap proposal to surround the city of Rosario with a deep ditch, would be entertained by the Government. Already the children are asking their parents if the Indians are to be seen from the 'azoteas.' In the meantime the *Nacional* is urging every Argentine to gird up his loins and march to exterminate the Paraguayans. The *Nacional* has logic on its side. By all means let us get hold of Paraguay as soon as possible, if it be only as a place of refuge, for, according to all appearance, the Indians will soon drive us from this country. I expect within a year to see our friend, Calcuca, President of the Central Railway Company, and Coliqueo, or Cristo Superintendent. A letter from La Paz speaks in glowing terms of the new Californian colony. The writer says, that for beauty of position and richness of soil, he has seen nothing to equal the colony in South America. I am expecting interesting communications from that quarter soon. Mr. Aguirre ought to have nearly finished the survey of the lands bought by the North Americans in the vicinity of the Pajaro Blanco, a superb tract, well wooded and watered. I understand that Dr. Hertz, the attending physician to the Cholera Hospital, intends to draw up a report of the cases that came under his care. This is as it should be. Every medical man who can throw some light on the mysterious disease that has spread such consternation in the Litoral, ought to make his experience known, in order that should the epidemic return we may be able to combat the enemy with a better knowledge of his strength, and with more powerful means at our disposal.

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

For MONTEVIDEO, the English steamer Rio Parana, on Thursdays.

For SALTO and all the intermediate Ports, the English steamer Rio Parana, on Thursdays.

For MERCADERES, the Rio Parana to be shipped to the steamer Mini at 6 p.m.

For GUALEGUAY, the Rio Parana to be shipped to the steamer Guazu at 2 p.m.

For PARANA and SANTA FE, the steamer Tala, on Thursdays at 9 a.m. returning on Mondays.

For GUALEGUAY, the steamer Tala on Sunday to be shipped to the steamer Dolores returning on Mondays.

For PARANA and SANTA FE, the steamer Ybicuy, on Thursdays at 9.45 a.m., returning on Sundays.

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

For CORRIENTES and the intermediate Ports, the steamer Ciso, on Thursdays at 10 a.m.

For all particulars as to freight and passage money apply at the Agency of G. Matti and Co. 30 Cangallo.

N. B.—The public is reminded that those paying in paper money are charged 4 r. m. p. per piece, over the current price, on account of the fluctuating value of the paper.

No parcels taken on the day of sailing. 118 | xp 25.

ALEXANDER FULTON & Co., Respectfully call the attention of their Town and Country Customers to their large assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season.

FOR ROSARIO AND PORTS, Passengers and Cargo, the Oriental Steamer SOLIS. Captain ADOLFO FLORES.

COMMERCIAL SOCIETY. FEDERICO LIEFRINK & CO., GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSIONERS.

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

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.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU & CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

Conditions. First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. LA PLATA (new). ADA, OORDOVA, URUGUAY, LEDA.

SOCIEDAD COMERCIAL OFICINA CENTRAL BUENOS AIRES CALLE SAN MARTIN NUM. 87. FREDERIC LIEFRINK Y CA.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER ARE NOW SHOWING AN ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR.

GENERAL CAMP STORE, CHASCOMUS, (CORNER OF CALLE ANOHA AND SAN MARTIN). A. FULTON & CO.

AMMUNITION. Double Velocity Central Fire Caps, Full Wadings to prevent the leading of Gun, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c.

HOWARD'S ZIGZAG HARROWS. Gained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Newcastle, all the Prizes for Harrows in either of the last Ten Years.

Dr. P. Bourso, DENTIST, removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 LLE 23 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.

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

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

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds.

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

RANSUNES Y SIMS, ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH, 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDRES.

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

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the prices of PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1887. CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural purposes, &c.

Stationery, Books, Music, Printing Ink, &c. For Sale at every Druggist's in town. 70n13 | 25

Livery Stables and Commission Agents. The undersigned have most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Rosario and surrounding districts, that they have commenced business in the above line.

Petroleum, or Kerosene Lamps. TO DEALERS IN LAMPS, SPECIAL NOTICE. DIETZ & CO., 17 CARTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Corrugated Galvanized Sheets. Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price.

Frederick Braby & Co., Limited, FITZROY WORKS, BUSTON ROAD, LONDON. 52p, 1pw, m8

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN OSTEODON. PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862. GABRIEL'S PATENT OSTEODON is a most valuable and reliable remedy for the relief of toothache.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, &c.

R. HOE Y CIA., FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR, con uno y dos cilindros y formas giratorias.

ESTANCIA DEL ESPARILLAR. Se venden esta magnifica Estancia en fracciones a su totalidad, que se compone de 6 1/2 leguas cuadradas, sita en el partido de Rauchos.

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

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PEPSINE. MONSON'S PEPSE WINE. MONSON'S PEPSE TABLETS. MONSON'S PEPSE LOZENGES.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS. PEPSE WINE. This invaluable MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, WINE, and LOZENGE.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve Colors, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per Bottle.

DRUGS, &c. Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, &c.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. Is the great Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Biliary Affections.

COTTON GINS. BURGESS & KEY. Obtained the SILVER MEDAL for their Improved Emery's American Cotton Gins, at the Paris Exhibition.

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Protection from Fire. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES.

CONSUMPTION, Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power. DR. CHEVILL'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Respectfully directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens.

They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the world; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91 John Street, New York, and 27 Gracechurch Street, London.

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