

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

50—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—50
Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Deposits of money in any currency, and of bills of exchange, payable at sight or on demand.

London and River Plate Bank (Limited), Buenos Ayres, March 2, 1867.

London and River Plate Bank (Limited), Buenos Ayres, Nov. 20, 1867.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM.

Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Governments. CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

MANAGER—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO. Inspected-General—Dr. Guillermo Schindler.

English Tailor, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT Spring and Summer Goods.

GEORGE ELLIS, 30—CALLE DEFENSA—30. Men, Youths, and Boys.

J. F. Van Oppen, 9 Calle Florida. Guinness's Celebrated Extra XXX Stout.

BAUDEINE! The most efficient medicine for Cholera.

ENRIQUE BENTHAM & CO., COMMISSION AGENTS. WOOL & GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker.

Central Uruguay Railway. The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city.

MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public in Rosario.

PEYREDRU & BRADLEY, Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais Wool Brokers.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c and \$100 received. These deposits will be entitled to interest if retained before the expiration of sixty days.

Deposits of money in any currency, and of bills of exchange, payable at sight or on demand.

London and River Plate Bank (Limited), Buenos Ayres, Nov. 20, 1867.

RATES OF INTEREST. ALLOWS—To private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum m/c.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 18th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:

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CAJA DE CREDITO, 21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current. Gold or Paper, 5 per cent. per annum.

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company. 1y-a3

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On and after 18th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:

The Central Argentine Railway.

On and after the 25th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:

From Rosario, at 8.55 A.M. to Buenos Ayres, at 10.55 A.M.

From Villa Nueva, at 7.20 A.M. to Buenos Ayres, at 9.20 A.M.

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THE ITALIAN BANK, 109—115 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows:—Accounts, 5 per cent. gold, 6 per cent. allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Gold, 5 per cent. Paper, 6 per cent. Bills and Pagures discounted at conventional terms.

Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1867. THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Insurance against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracks or in Depots.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

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ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 55 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

The rate of interest on deposits and loans will be—

On account current, 5 per cent. per annum.
Thirty days' notice, 6 per cent. per annum.
Sixty days' notice, 7 per cent. per annum.
Ninety days' notice, 8 per cent. per annum.

CHARGES.

On specie and currency, 12
Money advanced on current account.
Bills and Discounts according to conventional terms.

SAVINGS BANK.

Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency, 5 per cent. per annum.
A. MARCO DEL POSTO,
JOSE B. SALA,
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 1, 1868.

DISINFECTANTS.

DONDOGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTANT
POWDER is specially adapted for use in
Houses, Sick Rooms, Hospitals, Schools,
&c., and is recommended by the leading Sanitary
authorities.

M'DONOGALL'S PATENT CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAP (Free from Poison) for
Toilet Purposes, to Wash the Feet, to destroy
Insects that infest the Human Hair, and as a
Lotion for Cutaneous Diseases. Blisters, Fleas,
and all Insects destroyed by its use. For
Cleaning and Disinfecting Houses, Sick
Rooms, &c. For Washing Dogs, Treating them
from Insects, improving the Hair and caring
Scars and Mange.
To be had at
CRANWELL & MURRAY'S,
82, 7, p. 17, 66 Calle Recoleta.

EARLY CLOSING.

The Undersigned beg to inform their Friends
and the Public in general, that they will close
their respective places of business at 3 o'clock
p.m., on Saturday, the 13th inst., during
the Summer months, and during those of Winter
at 7 p.m.

THOMAS HOLMS,
ALEX. FULTON & CO.
GALBRAITH & HUNTER,
BARRY & WALKER.
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 1, 1868. 49, 1m, 110

AT THE METROPOLITAN EXCHANGE.

Constantly on hand First Qualities of Wines,
Liquors, and Cigars. Hot and Cold Lunch at all
hours. Private Supper Parties supplied at the
shortest notice.
T. D. FREELAND,
237, 1m, 93

WELLS & YOUNG'S

Wool Brokers
and
Commission Agents,
173-CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS-173.
113, xp-21

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STANDARDS

AGENCY OF MR. HERRING,
44 PASEO JULIO.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
\$50 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS
NOT EXCEEDING FIVE LINES,
INSERTED SIX TIMES FOR \$10.

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 fallit audiam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

AT THE METROPOLITAN EXCHANGE.

RESIGNATION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH!

It is with the deepest regret we announce the resignation of the Board of Health, which step on their parts was communicated to us at a late hour yesterday afternoon. This deplorable event has arisen from the attitude taken by the old Municipality, who have been reinstated in their woefully-abused authority, and have been allowed to undo all that an indignant community had accomplished to save themselves from perishing by the sheer official neglect of the reinstated Corporation. The most abject worshippers of legality and forms will scarcely venture to deny the preponderance of good which has resulted from the deposition, violent as it was, of the Municipal fumbler; or will anyone dare to refuse the highest praise, the most heartfelt gratitude to the several gentlemen of whom the Committee of Public Health—we may say of public safety—and the general body of parochial inspectors they appointed was composed. The public will never cease to be grateful to them, and will not fail to taste on the municipal body the horrible responsibility they have individually and collectively assumed.

THE IMPENDING DEFICIT.

It is rather a happy circumstance that in this country no man ever bothers his head about the payment of the National Debt. By a seductive system, purely South American, there is a procrastinated method of payment, called amortization, which pays off by degrees, so arithmetically arranged, that neither the country nor the public feel the payments. So long as there is money in the Treasury, of course this plan works well, but let the slightest squeeze come on, and the amortization plan goes to the wall, and with it the bonds and credit of the country. We believe we are not open to contradiction, when we say that the talents and abilities of Argentine statesmen seem to be more occupied in the way to increase the debt than to pay it off; but all this must now undergo a change. The foreign Exchange market has assumed its supremacy. Everything in the River Plate must bow to the rate of Exchange. Our exports, to get them all up, will hardly pay the freight on the cargoes imported into the Plate. In a commercial point of view, the matter is one of the highest importance, but, in a political light, matters have touched the goal, and President Mitre and his Ministers have to study how they will make both ends meet, even for the expiring half-year of his administration.

There is an excusable superficiality in the hope expressed by President Mitre when entering office in 1862, that before his administrative period, the rents of the Custom-house would be doubled. The rent of Buenos Ayres then was not quite three millions patacons, and the rent of the Argentine Confederation, some two millions patacons, making in all five millions of patacons, whilst to-day, judging the Customs returns by the little "Siglo Almanac," they are far over ten millions of patacons, and, at the rate we were going on, would doubtless touch that desirable point, one million patacons per month. But we have entered a bleak year, and the Argentine Ministers have yet to learn the sad extremities consequent on over-trading, over-taxation, and over-expenditure. What we ask President Mitre, has become of all the money paid in at the Custom-house during his reign? Is the country one iota richer, although South the Customs receipts are doubled. Have we wharves, or docks, or ports, or monuments, or ships, or even guns, to show for all this money? No; it has all sunk in the grand political vortex. The country has nothing to show for these stupendous revenues, and from our experience, and what we have seen of the general administration of affairs, we must say that were the Custom-house of Buenos Ayres to yield two millions per month, there would be found mouths for it all. Extravagance is not the word to apply to this subject; the system can only be termed "the sponge." It absorbs everything; but all this is now at an end, and our public men must turn over a new leaf. The Custom-house of Buenos Ayres in 1868 will probably not give five millions rental, and we can prove this. In the export market the duties are 25 per cent. less, and the valuations fully 40 per cent. under. In the import market it is impossible to suppose that our imports this year can keep par with those of last. There is not even deposit-room in the city for the goods. But even supposing that the imports should keep up, the reduced value of the goods must strike millions from the revenue. It was a notorious fact last year that merchants were paying duties to the Custom-house infinitely higher than the price of the article in the market. Immense quantities of those goods despatched and sold by the importing-house, are now to be found on the shelves of most of the tendaros in town. They must all be sold at a loss; and our Minister of Hacienda should bear in mind that this year one of the greatest aids to the Custom-house is wanting, namely, the auctioneer. There are no more dry goods trade sales, and it would be the height of folly to attempt them, unless, as in Montevideo, the auctioneers sold without guarantee. The study for President Mitre is not how to increase the revenue, but rather to diminish his expenditure. For the size of it, Buenos Ayres flogs the world in taxation and spending money; but there is an end to all this now, and Government expenses must be reduced. The question is to what extent will this economy be carried. Shall it be limited to the salaries of the Custom-house clerks? or shall it be 'bona fide' and begin at the root of all, the cocked-hat or War Department? When a nation is sincere in its attempt to retrench its expenditure, there is not much sophistry required to convince the public. Thus we have an example, and a very noble example, in the U. States, where, not satisfied with reducing the expenditure of Government, the Legislature grapsed with the difficulty and actually curtailed the expenses and extravagances of the public. The aggregate imports and exports of the United States have, from Jan. 1st, 1867, to November 1st, 1867, fallen sixty-three millions patacons, under those of 1866, and this little item is worth knowing, to many of our merchants who have been slow to believe that the tariff in the United States could be attributed as the chief and primary cause of the general prostration of trade in Europe. The producing powers of this country have never yet been properly developed, although the River Plate for the year 1867 takes precedence of every other country in the world for the quantity of its wool staple, and the number of its hides, still we are the worst off among all the other wool-growing countries on the globe; and at the rate we are going on, each day become more embarrassed. Without any other view, save that of increasing or maintaining the revenue, President Mitre must see that the people must turn to agriculture; there is no other alternative left. The sheep business, instead of being allowed to increase, augment, or extend, must be curtailed, and the soil tilled for grain crops. During the working of this change the Government and the Revenue must suffer. This country is entering on a completely new phase: the days for immense Customs Revenues are passed, and the Argentine rulers, whoever they may be, will learn that the days for soldier-playing are also passed. The country requires peace, and the very soundest political economy, to pull through the bleak year of 1868. The Australia wool crop for 1867 is estimated at 120,000lbs. Do. River Plate, do., 125,000lbs.

QUARANTINE.

We think the time has now arrived formally to protest against the rigid quarantine regulations in Montevideo. We can fairly excuse the authorities of that or any other city for adopting even the widest measures on the outbreak of a fearful epidemic which baffles science in regard both to cause and treatment. But it is precisely in such cases that Governments and the public in general are more or less on a par with the professors of the empirical art of medicine, and we must be all allowed to judge the questions by common experience and common sense. Were the results less heart-rending, less terrible, there would be something almost ludicrous in the variety of causes, from the river water to the rotten fish, to which the prevalence of cholera has been ascribed. There is not the slightest doubt that all and everyone of the evils, from bad drainage to the casual accumulations of filth at Itapiru, are so many predisposing causes, intensifying the disease when once germinated; but the germs, if even latent and harmless until the conditions are favourable for them to take root, are borne in the atmosphere, no one knows from whence, no one knows how. They have been considered by some to be animalcules, and by others fungi, but all agree on the probability of their existence in the air from time immemorial. When once germinated the disease spreads with a mysterious impartiality in crowded cities, or in the sparsely inhabited pampa, where there is water or no water, where there is drainage or no drainage, where there is filth or cleanliness, in the bowels of the poor or the palaces of the wealthy. No one will now deny this, as the experience of the progress of the pestilence in this country places the fact beyond cavil. All that can be said in favour of rigid quarantine regulations is, that in the clothes or bedding of passengers the germs of the disease may be imported. But if the germs are equally borne in the wind, which cannot be excluded, it is simply to magnify the sphere of evil created by an epidemic, uselessly to paralyse the business of life by cutting off communication, and closing the ports of a seaboard; for, if this were necessary, we should equally have to draw sanitary cordons around every inland village, which would be absurd and impracticable.

From all accounts, the cholera is now as severe in Montevideo and in other departments of the Banda Oriental as it is on this side of the river. The quarantine regulations of the Montevideo authorities are proved to be worse than useless. We trust they will at once be relaxed.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
[Special Telegram.]
Rosario, Thursday, Jan. 15,
Ten A.M.
Centro-Argentine Railway in the hands of the insurgents. Three locomotives out, and nothing known of their fate. Gauchos compelling the workmen, by holding loaded carbines to their heads, to show them how to tear up the rails. Rails torn up at Carcarafia Bridge, as at Rollan Bridge. Chasque arrives with rumours of a revolution in Cordoba. Intention of the revolutionists to leave the city to fight Paunero's troops. No news of General Martinez, who ought to have been here four days ago. Town has the quiet of expectation and uncertainty. Nightly meeting of the Consular body at the residence of the Brazilian Consul's house, Mauá Bank. Renewed satisfaction of the foreigners at having three gunboats. Strange to say, things have remained here in *statu quo* for the last few days. Of the National Commissioners, we know nothing, except that he addressed on the 10th a very dignified and at the same time sharp note to Colonel Pacifico Rodriguez, in which he calls upon the revolutionists to lay down their arms, or if not they shall be treated as rebels. This note opened the eyes of the rebels, and on the other side, the arrival of Paunero's army at Villa Nueva, has removed the last hope that the movement would be accepted by the National Government. They talk a great deal yet, and still hope that Urquiza will not allow them to be dispersed; but I fancy there is considerable despondency in their ranks. However they appear very confident. Mr. Paz wrote a letter to Mr. Ogilvie, the manager of the railroad, to induce him to stop an express train to be sent for the troops, and on the authority of the medical and consular bodies. It is superfluous to say that the moment the English Consul found out the veritable meaning of the request in question, he declined having anything to do with it. The train that Mr. Paz alludes to did get off at a quarter to eleven, half an hour before the official order was

THE STANDARD ABROAD

Paris XV. 1867.
Pere la Chaise
Yesterday the mail closed for Brazil and B. Ayres, and I sent you a batch of correspondence with hasty notes of my first impression of Paris after an absence of twelve years. Just as I concluded, M. Palliere came in and invited us to go and see the new promenade of Chaumont and the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. Leaving Montmartre on the right we passed through the faubourgs and droye into the beautiful grounds of Chaumont. The place was formerly an old quarry and has been converted, as with an enchanter's wand, into a charming variety of lakes, islands, slopes, caverns &c., there is an imitation of the Sybil's temple of Tivoli on a rock more than 100 feet high with winding walks leading up to it, there is also a waterfall of equal height that falls into a cave of fretted stalactites; all is artificial, except the water. Pere la Chaise is deservedly reckoned the grandest necropolis in the world; it is not so large as Glasnevin, near Dublin, but contains about a million tombs. We saw the resting-places of many poets, statesmen, and soldiers renowned in French history, but the one spot that is hallowed more than all others is the grave of Abelard and Heloise. Seven centuries have come and gone since the ceremonies of the tomb have closed on all that was earthly of those devoted and ill-fated lovers; seven centuries since the corpse of Heloise opened its arms to

receives that of Abelard, and still the tomb is daily decorated with wreaths of immortelles and fresh plucked flowers; this shows how much of romance and of refined sentiment pervades the mind of French people, for you will hardly see as many tributes of affection hung around the monument of Napoleon as here on the moss-grown shrine of death and abiding love. The tomb of Beranger claims a passing notice, as well as the magnificent monument of the Princess Demidoff. Not far off is that of a famous Marshal of France who once suppressed a revolution by turning the fire-engines on the rioters. I observed among the English names that of a son of Lord Cochrane (who served so long in the Chilean navy), also that of Count D'Alton, one of the numerous French generals of Irish extraction: there were near these, the tombs of sundry Polish refugees. At that of Alfred de Musset I saw the weeping-willow bough littered from the Paraná by Sr. Azeasubi, in obedience to the lines of the epitaph—
Mes chers amis, quand je mourrai,
Plantez un saule au cimetière
J'aime son feuillage epuré
La pleureur m'en est donnee et chere,
Et son ombre m'en sera legiee
A la terre où je dormirai.

There were hundreds of people walking through the various avenues of cypress, many of them with flowers or garlands to lay on the resting-place of some lost, but forgotten friend. The demeanor of all was reverential and an air of sanctity seemed to fill the atmosphere. How different from the unclean and un-christian Recoleta of Buenos Ayres! Some funerals arrived as we were about to depart, among them was that of a drummer-boy, accompanied by his battalion, and I remarked also a number of gentlemen wearing the decoration of the Legion of Honor. Verily in France they honor the dead as becomes a great and civilized nation. Everyone uncovered as a hearse passed, and this custom (which also prevails in Ireland) might be advantageously imitated in South America. This morning Nov. 25 having taken farewell of my travelling-companion, Don Pedro Varela, I left Paris by first train: the country was veiled with a hoar frost and as we reached Rouen it began to snow; it was the first time I had seen snow in ten years. I arrived at Dieppe at 3 p.m. and paid a visit to Dr. Moriarity, whom I had known here fifteen years ago. I mention that I had intended coming by the Dover route, but was vexed in the office of that Co. [Boulevard des Italiens] by the clerk refusing to take a Bolivian double and saying that he had been "done" before with these imitation ounces; he declared that it was made of platinum, but another money changer said it was good gold of remarkably pure quality. The Hotel Royal at Dieppe beats those of Madrid for charges; it has, as I have learned too late, been immortalized by *Punch* for this feature. By the morning steamer I leave for Newhaven, and shall reach London to-morrow night.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Mr. Thomas Olden, of preserved meat notoriety, has written to a contemporary on the watersupply question. He is of opinion that the river water is highly charged with carbonic acid, derived from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter. In times of cholera he considers that the atmosphere is also charged with carbonic acid, which is absorbed by our albiges. He proposes to avoid both the river and albigie water by sinking a number of wells communicating one with the other at a great depth, and only open to the air at one or two points where the water is drawn, or where, as he further proposes, it is to be pumped up into a high tower as a reservoir, and supplied to the city by pipes and a main conduit of masonry, as at Rio Janeiro. He is of opinion that the well water in the neighborhood of the Plaza Lorea is equal to the Rio water. We call the attention of the Government to the high claims for a pension of the widow and children of Dr. Crosbie of Chascoans. Dr. Crosbie perished in the discharge of his duty, attending the poor of the town. From what we can gather from the surviving neighbors of that afflicted district, the labors of the deceased doctor were superhuman. He passed sixteen days and sixteen nights without being able to take off his clothes, so incessant and constant were his visits. Men who act their part so well have some claim on the public. We see the Government give a pension to the family of Dr. Fust for his services at San Nicolas, and yet were they at all to be compared to those of Dr. Crosbie. We trust Governor Alsina will view this matter in the proper light and use his influence to have the doctors children educated at the expense of the State, and a decent pension allowed to his afflicted widow. The state of things in the country seems to be going from bad to worse. Even on some of the first estancias there are no remedies to be had; the apothecaries in the little towns are all done up, and no help to be had save from town. We heard yesterday of a native family having sent into town

THE STANDARD ABROAD

written. The General commanding the National forces has, at his disposition, two locomotives, and about 20 cars and waggons. On the 12th Mr. Paz wrote again to Mr. Ogilvie, expressing great displeasure at the departure of the train the night before, telling him that as no "commission" would go out he might start the train. In the meantime, however, parties had been sent out, and had broken up the road in various places, and we understand that the revolutionists hold the bridge at Carcarafia, with the determination of disputing the passage of the National troops. There are few men in the town, as most of them are stationed along the line. What I fear is, that if Colonel Wilson and Colonel Pacifico leave the town, we shall be at the mercy of the blackguards that remain skulking about. The presence of her Majesty's gunboats, Spider and Dotorel, serves as a great assurance to all of us; and your correspondent feels that he is only echoing the general desire that at least one gunboat be stationed at Rosario, at least until the time of the Presidential election in June. We have no news of any of the trains that went out. The last one is probably detained by the revolutionists. It took out spare rails and men to repair the road, but undoubtedly they were not permitted to do so. The Consuls, with Dr. Hutchinson at their head, hold nightly meetings at the Mauá Bank, the residence of Mr. Barker, the Brazilian Vice-Consul. It was proposed that they should take charge of the town, while the revolutionists went out to impede the march of the National troops; but as this was with the condition of not delivering up the town to Mr. Oroño's party during their absence, of course the proposition was declined. Every moment we are expecting news of a conflict, and the town is as still as death, as the only noise is caused by the funeral cars every hour or so.

VERY LATEST.

Jan. 16.
Last night the English Consul wrote a note to Mr. Paz, insisting on permission to send out a train, accompanied by one or two officers, for the protection of the road, and holding him responsible for damages done to English property. Mr. Paz consented, and a train goes out this morning. It is probable that Mr. Hutchinson will accompany it. The commander of the English gunboat Dotorel, Captain Scott, is among those who went out some days ago, and we know nothing of him. It was mooted as to whether the commander of the Spider should send out a party of marines; but I believe this will not be done. The revolutionists took two of Gen. Martinez's officers, at Guardia de la Esquina. They have liberated them, but on condition of not returning to the army. We do not know exactly where the national troops are, but I believe part of them are at Cañada de Gomez. The revolutionists hold the bridge at Carcarafia. The great body of the latter are encamped about three leagues from town. There are about 200 infantry in the town, and Colonel Nelson is charged with keeping order. Of Mr. Oroño and the forces at San Nicolas we know nothing. There is a rumour that General Mitre has passed down. There has been no troops down from Santa Fé yet. No news as yet in town. Cholera diminishing.

THE STANDARD ABROAD

Paris XV. 1867.
Pere la Chaise
Yesterday the mail closed for Brazil and B. Ayres, and I sent you a batch of correspondence with hasty notes of my first impression of Paris after an absence of twelve years. Just as I concluded, M. Palliere came in and invited us to go and see the new promenade of Chaumont and the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. Leaving Montmartre on the right we passed through the faubourgs and droye into the beautiful grounds of Chaumont. The place was formerly an old quarry and has been converted, as with an enchanter's wand, into a charming variety of lakes, islands, slopes, caverns &c., there is an imitation of the Sybil's temple of Tivoli on a rock more than 100 feet high with winding walks leading up to it, there is also a waterfall of equal height that falls into a cave of fretted stalactites; all is artificial, except the water. Pere la Chaise is deservedly reckoned the grandest necropolis in the world; it is not so large as Glasnevin, near Dublin, but contains about a million tombs. We saw the resting-places of many poets, statesmen, and soldiers renowned in French history, but the one spot that is hallowed more than all others is the grave of Abelard and Heloise. Seven centuries have come and gone since the ceremonies of the tomb have closed on all that was earthly of those devoted and ill-fated lovers; seven centuries since the corpse of Heloise opened its arms to

receives that of Abelard, and still the tomb is daily decorated with wreaths of immortelles and fresh plucked flowers; this shows how much of romance and of refined sentiment pervades the mind of French people, for you will hardly see as many tributes of affection hung around the monument of Napoleon as here on the moss-grown shrine of death and abiding love. The tomb of Beranger claims a passing notice, as well as the magnificent monument of the Princess Demidoff. Not far off is that of a famous Marshal of France who once suppressed a revolution by turning the fire-engines on the rioters. I observed among the English names that of a son of Lord Cochrane (who served so long in the Chilean navy), also that of Count D'Alton, one of the numerous French generals of Irish extraction: there were near these, the tombs of sundry Polish refugees. At that of Alfred de Musset I saw the weeping-willow bough littered from the Paraná by Sr. Azeasubi, in obedience to the lines of the epitaph—
Mes chers amis, quand je mourrai,
Plantez un saule au cimetière
J'aime son feuillage epuré
La pleureur m'en est donnee et chere,
Et son ombre m'en sera legiee
A la terre où je dormirai.

There were hundreds of people walking through the various avenues of cypress, many of them with flowers or garlands to lay on the resting-place of some lost, but forgotten friend. The demeanor of all was reverential and an air of sanctity seemed to fill the atmosphere. How different from the unclean and un-christian Recoleta of Buenos Ayres! Some funerals arrived as we were about to depart, among them was that of a drummer-boy, accompanied by his battalion, and I remarked also a number of gentlemen wearing the decoration of the Legion of Honor. Verily in France they honor the dead as becomes a great and civilized nation. Everyone uncovered as a hearse passed, and this custom (which also prevails in Ireland) might be advantageously imitated in South America. This morning Nov. 25 having taken farewell of my travelling-companion, Don Pedro Varela, I left Paris by first train: the country was veiled with a hoar frost and as we reached Rouen it began to snow; it was the first time I had seen snow in ten years. I arrived at Dieppe at 3 p.m. and paid a visit to Dr. Moriarity, whom I had known here fifteen years ago. I mention that I had intended coming by the Dover route, but was vexed in the office of that Co. [Boulevard des Italiens] by the clerk refusing to take a Bolivian double and saying that he had been "done" before with these imitation ounces; he declared that it was made of platinum, but another money changer said it was good gold of remarkably pure quality. The Hotel Royal at Dieppe beats those of Madrid for charges; it has, as I have learned too late, been immortalized by *Punch* for this feature. By the morning steamer I leave for Newhaven, and shall reach London to-morrow night.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Mr. Thomas Olden, of preserved meat notoriety, has written to a contemporary on the watersupply question. He is of opinion that the river water is highly charged with carbonic acid, derived from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter. In times of cholera he considers that the atmosphere is also charged with carbonic acid, which is absorbed by our albiges. He proposes to avoid both the river and albigie water by sinking a number of wells communicating one with the other at a great depth, and only open to the air at one or two points where the water is drawn, or where, as he further proposes, it is to be pumped up into a high tower as a reservoir, and supplied to the city by pipes and a main conduit of masonry, as at Rio Janeiro. He is of opinion that the well water in the neighborhood of the Plaza Lorea is equal to the Rio water. We call the attention of the Government to the high claims for a pension of the widow and children of Dr. Crosbie of Chascoans. Dr. Crosbie perished in the discharge of his duty, attending the poor of the town. From what we can gather from the surviving neighbors of that afflicted district, the labors of the deceased doctor were superhuman. He passed sixteen days and sixteen nights without being able to take off his clothes, so incessant and constant were his visits. Men who act their part so well have some claim on the public. We see the Government give a pension to the family of Dr. Fust for his services at San Nicolas, and yet were they at all to be compared to those of Dr. Crosbie. We trust Governor Alsina will view this matter in the proper light and use his influence to have the doctors children educated at the expense of the State, and a decent pension allowed to his afflicted widow. The state of things in the country seems to be going from bad to worse. Even on some of the first estancias there are no remedies to be had; the apothecaries in the little towns are all done up, and no help to be had save from town. We heard yesterday of a native family having sent into town

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AMUSING DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

THE WAR IN THE RIVER PLATE.
House of Commons, Friday,
December 6.
Mr. Maguire asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what was the exact condition of the hostilities in the River Plate, and whether, during the last twelve months, he had obtained any further documents calculated to throw light upon the apparently interminable hostilities in the Plate, or when there might be any chance of peace.

Lord Stanley said that he knew nothing further, and was unable to give any information as to the probable termination of the prolonged hostilities in the Plate. Sir S. Northcote understood that the hostilities referred to were in Brazil, and not in the Plate. The Earl of Mayo thought that the war in Paraguay was the war referred to. Paraguay had declared war against Entre Rios and Brazil. Buenos Ayres, the great emporium of River Plate trade, formed an alliance with Entre Rios and Brazil, and the three powers, in order to keep the rivers open and prevent Paraguay from cutting off their communication, had carried on the war which now, in the interests of humanity, it was hoped would terminate; furthermore, he would remark that, owing to excessive droughts even the beds of the rivers in those countries were dried up, one of the motives for the struggle has been removed. The alliance against Paraguay has been so powerful that the ruler of that country, with all his men, has been shut up, for the last two years, in a fortified town, said to be defended by experienced English and French sappers. Owing to the numbers of his countrymen settled in those countries, and the mooted departure for Buenos Ayres of all the tenantry on an estate adjoining his, he preserved a very great interest in the welfare and success of the River Plate,

and fully concurred with his noble friend, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that it was impossible to give any information as to the probable termination of the River Plate war, particularly when no such war existed. The River Plate is in the enjoyment of peace; the war, too, is being waged thousands of leagues in the very heart of South America, and almost as near to London as Buenos Ayres, which is the capital of the Plate. Mr. Maguire thought the House was entitled to escape the geographical blunders of the Foreign-office. The public time ought to be more valuable than to be squandered in disputes as to the name of a war which has already become a byword in Europe. Perhaps if the secrets of the Foreign-office were disclosed it would transpire that her Majesty's Government was in possession of information of the very highest grade. It was notorious that the cyclone in the West Indies had been felt elsewhere, and he (Mr. Maguire) had heard that along the banks of the Amazon immense losses had been caused. Lord Stanley confessed that as far as he understood all parties were getting weary of the war, but he was not aware that at present there were the slightest prospects of peace. The few additional papers in his possession would be laid on the table on the meeting of the House in February. The subject then dropped.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE LATE DR. LESLIE.

The following is a translation of the letter of condolence addressed by the President of the Board of Health to Dr. Leslie's brother:—
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 14, 1868.
William Leslie, Esq.,
The Board of Health has received with profound regret, the sad announcement of the death of Dr. John Leslie. Endowed with a high soul and noble heart, he never for one moment shrunk from the dangers of the epidemic, and the Board which had appointed him as one of its doctors, has been able to appreciate both Dr. Leslie's disinterestedness, since he never would accept the salary attached to that appointment, as well as the truly fatherly interest which he displayed in the behalf of the poor, to whose abode he carried the aid of science in the bitter moments of misfortune. The loss of Dr. Leslie, a true soldier of charity, has caused a painful sensation to the whole community of Buenos Ayres, and whilst the Board of Health cannot pretend to echo those feelings, it charges me to convey to you the expression of its heartfelt sorrow at the death of Dr. Leslie, who has fallen a victim to his love of science, and to his own philanthropic and generous sentiments. The Board, knowing that the widow of Dr. Leslie is absent at present from Buenos Ayres, is anxious that, whenever her sorrowing heart may have somewhat recovered from the afflicting shock that awaits her, you may be pleased to become the echo of the mournful feelings entertained by the Board of Public Health. I beg you to accept, Sir, the assurances of my consideration and regard.
HECTOR F. VARELA.

IMPORTANT FROM QUILMES.

January 12, 1868.
A master bricklayer, neighbour in front of my house, went to work yesterday morning at the new burial ground, for which he contracted. Some twenty squares farther off, Don A. Lopez, the poor fellow (tenant of Mr. John Davidson of Santo Domingo), took sick, and in two hours after was conducted along, with two more, to the spot where he had been laying the bricks, just like a brick. The case is indeed terrible.

Up to this time, I can assure you, that no one had turned down so near to my dwelling. Farther off many friends, &c., have been clasped by the arms of eternity, and are going off like the twinkling of a bed post. The commission named to attend to the sick are assiduous in their attendance, and every measure for quick assistance is taken.—Excuse haste, and command very truly, yours, &c.,
BERNARD.

MEETING OF THE BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

(Continued.)
Mr. Spencer Herapath said that with regard to economy, referred to by the former speaker, all expenses were embraced in the general expenses of management and recognised as such by the Government. Now he did sincerely hope that no unwise economy would be carried out by this company. Looking to their own interest and to that of the Government, they should be careful to have good management, and maintain the working stock of the line in the highest state of efficiency. (Hear.) With regard to the local committee, seeing that what might be called diplomacy was no longer required, it was probably no longer needed. He had himself greater confidence in the heads of departments than in any local board. Their employes should be well paid when efficient, and nothing could be more detrimental to the prospects of their concern than a cheeseparing po-

LEBIGH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, prepared by Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Limited, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED). STATIONS AT PRESENT OPEN: BUENOS AYRES, RETIRO, COLONIA, BELGRANO, SAN JUAN, OLIVOS, MONTEVIDEO, SAN ISIDRO, ROSARIO, SAN FERNANDO, TRIGRE.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the River Plate...

FRAUD AND FORGERY COMBINED. THE CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. The Unfortunate who have discovered a Spurious Preparation of the celebrated 'RADWAY'S READY RELIEF'...

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

SHIPPING LIST OF A. LENNYEUX SHIPBROKER, 47-CALLE CANGALLO-47. FOR HAVRE. ABD-EL-KADER—French ship, 3/3 L.L. 1, 800 tons, Dumanoir Master, Consignees Messrs. P. Ladvocat & Co.

ANGORA GOATS—ANGORA GOATS. The Best and most improved of Apetizers, combining an agreeable taste with mildness of action.

CHAMPAM. CALLENDER & COMPANY, ENGLISH WAREHOUSEMEN, 210 CALLE MISIONES, 160 CALLE SARANDI, MONTEVIDEO.

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

CHARLES FLOWER respectfully informs the British Public that he has removed from 231 Calle Parana to 123 Calle Suipacha, between Calle Uruguay and Calle Mendoza.

DRUGS, &c. Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Blood Purifiers, etc.

FOR BORNEO. MARIÉ MAGDELINE—French barque, 6/6 A.L. 1, 348 tons, Bacon Master.

NOTICE—Messrs. Natta, Wilkinson, & Co., respectfully inform the Public that they have opened a General Camp Store in Mercedes.

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST. 170-CALLE CUYO-170. Feet are treated in again introducing him (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres.

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

TELESCOPE.—Wanted a good Second-Hand Telescope or Camera with address (giving price) to 'Standard' Office.

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS. G. L. DE SAN & EM. DIEZ, Commission Merchants, Brussels, Belgium.

FOR THE CONTINENT. J. B. V. N. de—French barque, 3/3 L.L. 1, 234 tons, Mollo Master, Consignee Mr. F. Cabrau.

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix.

ADVERTISEMENT. The undersigned, consignees of produce, fearing that in view of the unfavorable news brought by the latest packet, the price of the produce...

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO RIO JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, & BUENOS AYRES. CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF MONTEVIDEO, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM. A Sixpenny Bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 Yards of Ribbon in 10 Minutes.

MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. Steam Engines, Horizontal, Fixed Engines, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS! The long-established and well-known Photographic Saloon of Charles Roeber, 91 Calle San Martin, between Calle Cangallo and Cuyo, Buenos Ayres.

BRANDY, WHISKY, AND GIN. COCKTAILS. On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers, AT THE 'EXCHANGE', 53 CALLE ZAVALA, (Bolsa Building), MONTEVIDEO.

DR. RUBIN'S CONCENTRATED ALCOHOLIC CAMPHORATED DROPS. According to the experience of this distinguished and humane Physician, nothing yet discovered or invented surpasses Concentrated Camphorated Alcohol Drops, in cases of Cholera or Anomalous Diseases.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Tail & Co., Brokers A. Howden & Co. RIO JANEIRO, Consignees Messrs. Machado & Wilmet. MONTEVIDEO, Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Broker J. R. Schwartz. BUENOS AYRES, Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Brokers Woodgate Bros.

PURE, SWEET, GOD LIVER OIL. The most celebrated Chemists and Physicians of all Countries, in recommending the whole extracted from the Livers of Cod Fish, as being the best remedy that science has yet discovered for the cure of the diseases that affect the THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S ORGANIC MEDICINES. THE BAUDEINE, A prompt and most efficient Remedy for ASIATIC CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

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

SPANISH WINES. Superior Montillado, Duff Gordon. Table Sherry, Duff Gordon. Do. F. Heald. Do. Penmarin & Co.

FRANCIS WINES. Chateau Larose, Bordeaux. Saint Julien, do. do. Star Charet, do. do. Haut Sautern, do. do. Chateau Ligon, do. do. Do. Margaux, do. do. Do. Lafo, do. do.

IMPERIAL PETROLEUM, IN PATENT TIN CANS. BRILLIANCY, SECURITY, ECONOMY, THE CHEAPEST. The undersigned beg to inform the public that they have received direct from the proprietors, Messrs. LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK, a shipment of the above celebrated Petroleum Oil.

SCROFULA AND RHEUMATISM. The great difficulty heretofore has been to procure an article reliable as to purity. The demand in Europe and America, exceeding by many thousands of gallons the entire production of all Cod Fisheries, in consequence of which unprincipled persons have flooded the markets with Lard Oil, Cotton Seed Oil, Lined Oil, &c., imposing it upon the public as being pure.

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

BRANDIES. J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other famous brands to be had.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, CONSUMPTION, COUGH, ASTHMA, CRAMP AGUE, DYSENTERY, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

NON-EXPLOSIVE. It is pure white in color, has scarcely any smell and is clean and pleasant to handle. It has a much greater density or heaviness of body than ordinary petroleum, a large part of which latter passes off in gas, the Imperial Petroleum being pure oil will therefore, in fact, almost BURN 25 PER CENT. LONGER than other petroleum.

CHOLERA. PRESERVATIVE OF LIFE—THE 'MORSON CURE'. During the Cholera in India, England, &c., Chlorodyne proved to be the most efficacious remedy in this disease.

MORSON'S PEPINE WINE, LOZENGES, AND GLOBULES. The popular remedy for weak digestion. In Bottles and Boxes from 2s.

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA. THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD. It is the very best and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all disease arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood or from excessive use of mercury.

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPOR SUD AMERICANA. Itinerario de los Vapores, desde Enero 15, 1892. Para Corrientes y Escuelas.

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ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, [Corner of Defensa and Potosi] ALEXANDER FULTON & Co. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS, ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61. WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL-WOOL TWEEDS, LIGHT VESTINGS, DRILLS, AND SILK JACKETS, SUITABLE FOR THE COMING SEASON.

DOUGLASS' PATENT DISINFECTING POWDER.—It removes the Smell from Drains, Cesspools, Water Closets, &c. It is intended for the use of most doctors who have treated Cholera patients, more especially in India, and who have all agreed that the Chlorodyne is the remedy.

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Agents, General Grocers, &c. 116 Calle Aduana, and 56 Calle Uruguay, and Calle Rioja, C. O. S. A.

THE METROPOLITAN EXCHANGE.—The Proprietor begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he will open the above Saloon to-day, 31st inst., when all that is necessary for the inner men may be obtained at 27 Calle Corrientes. T. D. FREELAND. 34, xp. 25