

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The floor of this Bank having been removed... The following transactions are carried out in the Bank...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

Interest for Current Month... For balances in favor of Customers...

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company

Established in the City of Buenos Aires... Office: 118 CALLE PIEDAD

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, SIGHT DRAFTS

WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN... Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1867

LEOPOLD CASATI & CO., 130 CALLE 25

Ship Chandlery, Glass and Hardware Dealers... Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1867

BARTHOLOMEW PARODY, MERCHANT TAILOR

Has always on hand a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHES... 338 CALLE RIVADAVIA

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

Iron and Brass Castings... 338 CALLE RIVADAVIA

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO

Messrs. SPINCK & CO. respectively... 103 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO

TIME PROVES ALL THINGS

Many Articles, Preparations, and Compounds... 35, 104, 113, 114

CHLORO DYNE

No doubts are now entertained regarding its efficacy... 35, 104, 113, 114

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE M. CABRERA

Interrumpido de las diligencias que se despachan por esta Agencia... 257-CALLE LA PIEDAD-257

LA FAVORITA

Empresario: SAN RAMON Y CA... 257-CALLE LA PIEDAD-257

LA NACIONAL

Empresario: SMO. GUILLEMON... 257-CALLE LA PIEDAD-257

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES

Empresario: BALDOVINOS... 257-CALLE LA PIEDAD-257

ENRIQUE BENTHAM & CO., COMMISSION AGENTS

Wool and General Produce Brokers... 117-CALLE BOLIVAR-117

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 1795—SEVENTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1868. CIRCULATION 2500

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). 50-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-50. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling...

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). 50-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-50. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows...

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AUTHORIZED BY DECRET OF THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

ENGLISH TAILOR, 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. JUST RECEIVED, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Goods...

ITALIAN BANK. SHAREHOLDERS are requested to call at the Treasury from the 2nd Jan. to receive the quota of 9 per cent...

COFFEE C A C H GROUND. COFFEE C A C A C O F F E E C A C O G R A I N S. First-Class Coffee of all kinds...

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

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 105-CALLE VENEZUELA-105.

Central Uruguay Railway. The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city by the Montevideo Directors...

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES

Business Hours from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest...

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

RATES OF INTEREST. ALLOWS—To private depositors, 1 per cent per annum m/c. To private depositors, 4 per cent per annum do.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ASSURANCE COMPANY. BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON. CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

THE COMPANY insures against loss or Damage by Fire Private Dwelling-Houses, Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses...

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CAJA DE CREDITO

21 CALLE PIEDAD. Allowed on Deposits in Account Current—Gold or Paper, 6 per cent per annum. Do, 6 months, 9 do, do. Do, 12 months, 10 do, do.

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

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Includes stations like Buenos Ayres, Palermo, and Retiro.

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The Central Argentine Railway

On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows: From Rosario at 8 A.M. to Buenos Ayres at 10 P.M.

Ferrocarril del Oeste. Desde el 8 de Noviembre de 1867, hasta nueva disposicion, el Servicio de los Trenes sera como sigue:

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THE ITALIAN BANK, 109-111 CALLE RECONQUISTA. Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows: Accounts, gold, 6 per cent allowed. Accounts current, paper, 11 per cent charged.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 99 CALLE RECONQUISTA. FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The National steamer Paraguay will leave on the first of every month, at 12 o'clock noon, taking Cargo and Passengers. Cabin, \$3.00 m/c; Steerage, \$3.00 m/c.

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ARGENTINE BANK.

31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

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

On account current, 5 per cent. per annum.

On account of deposit, 4 per cent. per annum.

On account of savings, 3 per cent. per annum.

On account of currency, 2 per cent. per annum.

On account of exchange, 1 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 5 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 10 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 15 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 20 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 25 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 30 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 35 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 40 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 45 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 50 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 55 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 60 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 65 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 70 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 75 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 80 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 85 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 90 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 95 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 100 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 105 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 110 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 115 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 120 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 125 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 130 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 135 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 140 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 145 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 150 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 155 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 160 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 165 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 170 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 175 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 180 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 185 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 190 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 195 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 200 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 205 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 210 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 215 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 220 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 225 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 230 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 235 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 240 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 245 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 250 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 255 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 260 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 265 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 270 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 275 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 280 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 285 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 290 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 295 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 300 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 305 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 310 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 315 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 320 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 325 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 330 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 335 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 340 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 345 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 350 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 355 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 360 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 365 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 370 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 375 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 380 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 385 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 390 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 395 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 400 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 405 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 410 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 415 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 420 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 425 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 430 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 435 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 440 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 445 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 450 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 455 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 460 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 465 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 470 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 475 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 480 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 485 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 490 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 495 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 500 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 505 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 510 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 515 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 520 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 525 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 530 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 535 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 540 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 545 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 550 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 555 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 560 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 565 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 570 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 575 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 580 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 585 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 590 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 595 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 600 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 605 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 610 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 615 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 620 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 625 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 630 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 635 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 640 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 645 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 650 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 655 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 660 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 665 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 670 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 675 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 680 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 685 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 690 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 695 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 700 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 705 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 710 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 715 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 720 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 725 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 730 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 735 per cent. per annum.

On account of profits, 740 per cent. per annum.

On account of losses, 745 per cent. per annum.

On account of expenses, 750 per cent. per annum.

On account of interest, 755 per cent. per annum.

On account of dividends, 760 per cent. per annum.

At twenty minutes past four the coffin was brought out and surrounded by the corps diplomatique as principal mourners, was placed in the hearse. The procession then formed as follows: THE HEARSE. A company of artillery with arms fixed. Ammunition coach with the Rev. Mr. Goodfellow. Six mourning coaches with the Corps Diplomatique. The National Government's coach. The Provincial Government's coach. The General's Coach. The Carriages of the Foreign Ministers. Private Carriages about 50.

The cortege then proceeded by Calle Libertad, round the west side of Plaza Parque, following Calle Tallabiano to Calle Rivadavia, along which it proceeded until it stopped at the gate of the burial ground. The coffin was lowered by the most intimate friends of the deceased, and the procession formed in the same order as before, proceeded to the chapel—where the Rev. Mr. Goodfellow read several appropriate extracts from the Holy Scriptures, and the corpse being then taken to a neighboring vault, he concluded reading the funeral service, after which a volley was fired.

Mr. Noel, the distinguished decano of the Corps Diplomatique, then stepped forward, and, in French, spoke the following words: "Gentlemen, "A voice more eloquent than mine has undertaken to give an outline of what was Gen. Asboth, and I am afraid to weaken the impression you are about to receive by being first in endeavoring to speak of an existence so active, so praiseworthy, and so devoted to its own fixed purposes. But I cannot allow this grave to be closed without addressing to him whose mortal remains are about to descend into a last farewell, in the name of the Diplomatic Corps. We have not unfortunately been allowed to appreciate this man to the full and entire extent of his worth. Having almost all of us arrived in this country after him, we have only seen him stretched on a bed of sorrow, bearing with that resignation, which you all have admired, sufferings that science was impotent in allaying. Notwithstanding the obstacles due to this sad illness, which necessarily prevented our relations with General Asboth from being as intimate and as frequent as we could have wished, and as he himself was anxious for, our intercourse with him has however enabled us to appreciate the loyalty of his character, his high-mindedness, and the pleasing amenity of his manners. It was almost enough to see him, it was at least sufficient to converse a few moments with him to discover all the chivalrous and generous traits of his noble character. It is therefore with grief, equal to yours, that we have witnessed the last moments of our unfortunate colleague. During the lengthened struggle that he has endured against a disease that was devouring him, he has at least had the consolation to receive from all parts continual proofs of the most heartfelt sympathy. He endured ours from the very beginning, and he showed us more than once how gratefully he felt it. We had hoped as you, Gentlemen, must undoubtedly have hoped, seeing him momentarily improving and resuming an appearance of strength due to his wiry constitution, that he might have been spared for some happier days. Vain illusion! Death had thrown its shadow over him long before it finally struck him.

After encountering all the fatigues and all the dangers of a great war, and having his body covered with glorious wounds, General Asboth had acquired a right to days of rest. But he was offered, and had accepted, the honor of representing abroad that country of adoption for which he had so abundantly shed his blood, and he has shown himself an intrepid soldier even in this new career. At no price has he consented to abandon the post confided to him. He has seen his strength wasting away, and has not allowed his devotion to his new duties to waver for a single instant. "May God spare others the sufferings which it has pleased Him to inflict on me," were his words to me a few days ago when I shook hands with him almost for the last time. It is under the influence of such feelings that he has breathed his last amid the most excruciating sufferings, and up to the end he has preserved the same courage and the same resignation. Conscious of the approach of death, which he had often braved on the field of battle, without fear or boasting, he expired in a religious frame of mind, watched by faithful friends, surrounded by universal and well-deserved consideration, and leaving behind amongst those who have known him an undying memento. I give thee this assurance, noble and excellent Asboth, in the name of thy colleagues, and convey to thee eternal valediction."

The distinguished Prime Minister of the Republic, Dr. Rawson, then addressed the large concourse of mourners that surrounded the coffin, and, in eloquent terms, made a masterly review of the military and political life of the deceased. His poetical comparisons and touching mention of the high principles which have guided the life of General Asboth were fully felt by the numerous audience. The Prime Minister was succeeded by Dr. E. Lopez, who spoke of his knowledge of the General, acquired from a personal acquaintance as his nearest neighbour. It was hoped that Mr. Hector F. Varela would have said a few words, as the representative of the Republic of Uruguay, to which General Asboth was also accredited, but the hour was too far advanced, and this pleasure was denied to the mourners.

The Diplomatic Corps went to present their respects to President Mitre on Tuesday at his official residence. H. E. M. Noel as decano made an appropriate speech, congratulating the General on his safe return, to which General Mitre replied in a few but eloquent words of thanks. Messrs. Schult and Melian have opened a subscription to defray the expenses of establishing a bi-weekly postal communication with Montevideo by the steam launch Cholo. In her first trip from hence on Tuesday last she however was not successful, as she was driven back to this port by a storm she encountered midway.

In reference to our short article in yesterday's paper on the improvement of trade we must be allowed to correct two errors; for 'Provincial Bank' read 'Provincial Bank' and 'read' read 'read'. For 'guarantees attached to the payers,' read 'paper.' We may add that from statistics since received, the quantity of wool arrived in carts at the Plaza Constitución, from June to December, 1867, is 1,000,000 arrobes, adding the quantity arrived per rail, the amount would date be about two millions of arrobes.

Our contemporary, the Republica, accuses the Southern Railway Company of conveying the corpses of cholera victims in the public carriages. We have been at the trouble of informing ourselves on this subject, and we find that separate covered wagons are appropriated to the purpose named, and that the special trains lately employed on the Southern line have been for the convenience of medical men going to and from the city. We may mention that in many instances the company have given the use of their telegraph gratis to the friends of cholera patients.

We have seen a letter from Mr. John Hannah, Estancia Negrete, dated 20th inst., at which date we are happy to say he was in perfect health, and a letter has been received from him dated 21st inst. Mr. Hannah desires us to correct the obituary notice of his nephew, which should have been written, Mr. Thomas Edmund Parker Hannah, native of Liverpool. Mr. Edmund Hannah (such is the genuine spelling of the family) was 26 years of age. He died on the night of the 14th inst., and was buried next morning at the estancia, between the graves of Mr. Hannah Senior's brother and Dr. Sheridan.

DEATH OF U. S. MINISTER. GOVERNMENT DECREE. Department of the Interior, Jan. 22, 1868. To the Consul of the United States. Your communication, dated to-day, has been received, in which you are pleased to invite the National Government to attend the funeral of H. E. the Minister Resident of the United States, Major-General Alexander Asboth, whose demise took place in this city yesterday. Consequent upon this, I have the satisfaction to enclose to you a certified copy of the resolution issued by the President, decreeing that funeral honors shall be paid to the distinguished deceased, and beg, at the same time, to express to you the profound feeling of regret with which the Argentine Government associates itself to the sorrow that will be felt by the noble American nation for so lamentable a loss. God preserve you. G. RAWSON. Department of the Interior, Jan. 22, 1868. The Consul of the U.S. having officially announced the demise of H. E. General Asboth, Minister Resident of the United States, which took place yesterday, and the Government of the Republic being anxious to express the sense of its regret at so painful a loss, and by associating itself to the manifestations of mourning, honor the memory of the Representative of the noble American nation decrees— 1. The National flag in all the batteries, vessels of war, and public buildings, shall be hoisted half-mast all day. 2. One of the Ministers of the National Government shall, in its name, accompany the funeral as far as the Cemetery, as well as the Inspector-General of Arms and the Staff of the garrison. 3. From the time the funeral leaves the house until the coffin is lowered into the grave, a gun will be fired every quarter of an hour, and a volley shall also be fired over the grave by the guard of honor. 4. A company of artillery, with mourning on its bugles, shall form the guard of honor. 5. Let this be communicated to whom it concerns, published, and inserted in the "National Register." MITRE, G. RAWSON.

THE IMPENDING DEFICIT. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, I read with attention your vigorous article of the 18th inst., on the impending deficit, and have much pleasure in sending you a few remarks in support of the principles which you advocate, at the same time touching sharply some few practical points which are lightly dwelt on in your article.

In the course of my financial letters and works on the industry and social condition of the country, I have pointed out evils and anomalies springing out of its unsound position. An unrepresented currency, a disproportion in favor of imports over exports, of 25 per cent., the staple products of the country (wool and sheep), ruling at the lowest comparative value; the one (sheep) badly cared for, badly bred and diseased; the other (wool), unsound and bad-conditioned, as a consequence. I also have demonstrated, with force, that no country can rise to durable prosperity without agriculture. An unrepresented currency is one of the penalties a nation pays for senseless intestine wars, and the rapacity of chieftain rulers, a penalty that but too often two or more generations pay for the crimes of blood and rapine, a previous one has committed. The disproportion of value between imports and exports, in favor of the former, is a consequence of slovenly industry and low-class products, coupled with extravagant habits in the population. This country has been able to "hold its way" heretofore in the face of these evils, because the amount, representing the difference between imports and exports, has for the most part remained in the country, and this it is which has sustained and made acceptable, at conventional values the unrepresented currency, inasmuch as it has served as a medium under abnormal conditions; and this fact has given rise to misconceptions as to its true nature and influence, misconceptions which will be dearly paid for sooner or later.

The difference between the money value of imports and exports, cited as having remained in the country, has been employed in the purchase of property in it. The large real estate properties held by foreigners, substantially represent this difference; and the money employed in the acquisition and development of these properties, has furnished the ready cash for the extravagance of the population, while the income from duties on excessive imports, has in part supplied the means for the extravagances of many Governments. It must have been evident to the reflecting that these unsound, and, in a certain sense, transition, or transfer conditions, could not last indefinitely, that the lightly got would be dissipated, and that in the inevitable depreciation of values, which became essentially fictitious (land and sheep), there would be a large deficit in incomes, private and public, and that collapse would be the consequence, 'crisis necessities,' or superinduced change.

The absence of means will 'por la fuerza,' curtail expenditure, Governmental and individual; and it is under this pressure that politico-economic reforms must be introduced, and a politico social revolution effected, as also an industrial one, the inevitable necessity for which I have long prognosticated. The rulers of this country, in the presence of collapse, and the necessity for entering on a new course, must not lose sight of the fact, that a new element, and one of immense social and politico-economic power and value to the country, has been radiated in it; that this element has become truly an "estate," which cannot be ignored without infinite prejudice to the body politic, and that it is incumbent on them (our rulers) to seek earnestly and indefatigably its co-operation.

The amalgamation of this radiated element, or "estate," into the social and politico-economic system, is a necessity and a work of the highest order, one which will determine the progress and future greatness of these countries. Have our statesmen the genius to see, or the courage to grasp, the opportunity which actual circumstances present? As regards the change, which, it is admitted, must inevitably take place in the conducting of our industry, I must take exception to your proposition, that the pastoral must be curtailed and the agricultural made supreme. We cannot restore healthy commerce and induce sound financial conditions, until the quality and value of our products are raised; that is the key-stone; and I put it as an unconvertible proposition, that we cannot improve our stock and their products, unless in connexion with agriculture, and that no agriculture can be durable or safe while it lasted, unless in connexion with animal production. In the case of sheep, not wool alone, but carcase and wool; and of cattle, not of lute and grass alone, but also of well-fed beef, attainable

through the combination of the pastoral and agricultural, and facilitated through the growing of grain. I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly, GUALEGUAY. TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF CHOLERA. We have before us a private letter from this late thriving locality dated Jan. 8th., from which we extract the following:— Gualeguay is deserted for the last six days, the inhabitants have been clearing out for the country in a continual stream, which if now stopped is not on account of returning confidence, but because the human spring has run dry. Asiatic cholera is unmistakably among us in all its genuine virulence, nevertheless when taken in time it is not so bad as generally represented; of the many cases yesterday, but five deaths. The panic is awful: the doctors have laboured day and night and are indefatigable in their attendance on the sick. The hospital is admirably managed, and reflects the greatest credit on the physicians, but the people display the greatest reluctance to go to the hospital when attacked, and in some cases prefer taking their chance of getting better adopting whatever remedies may be administered to them. Amongst the victims is the daughter of our worthy friend Hugh McDougal, this young lady was carried off in a couple of hours sickness, notwithstanding the united efforts of science and care. Since the commencement I have been endeavoring by word and example to keep up the spirits of the people, not that I am insensible of the awful nature of the disease.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. To the Editors of "The Standard." Gentlemen, Having read in different newspapers about the station Altamirano, represented by the chief, Dn. Benito Vitalevi, that he is praised as a most active station-master, allow me to say, in reply, that scandalous abuses are committed at this station. Three times it has happened to me that the peones employed by the said chief have opened boxes of gin and bitters, besides other articles. The last time I received a consignment of one box of pure Holland gin, with 15 large bottles, and one box of bitters, with 12 large bottles. I only received from the railway two bottles of gin and five bottles of bitters. The peones must have some instrument to open the bottles above and fill them with the stuff that is generally in the boxes. Trusting you will publish this in your valuable paper, I am, yours respectfully, A VICTIM.

AMERICAN ITEMS. The Senate has confirmed Horace Greeley as Minister to Austria, as successor to Mr. Motley. Mr. Greeley will decline the mission. General Grant has issued an order to reduce all branches of the army to the 'minimum' standard, and to muster out of service all officers not of the regular army. This is done to reduce expenditure. The regular army now numbers 56,815 men, but this is considered too large for times of peace, and an effort will be made in Congress to reduce it to 40,000. General Grant's annual report shows that the army suffers severely from desertions. During the past year, out of the 56,815 men, there were no less than 13,191. The Surgeon-General's report shows that during the civil war cold steel played but little part. In three years there were reported on the Federal side only 242 bayonet wounds and 105 sabre cuts. Gunpowder does the work, and modern artillery and long range rifles give little chance for bayonet or cavalry charges. The Land-office report shows that, during the last fiscal year, seven million acres of the public lands were disposed of. There are, including the Russian acquisition, 1,400,000 acres remaining in possession of the Government. In the United States 37,000 miles of completed railways are in operation, and 17,800 miles more are in course of construction. Several of the Southern States have for some time had agents in Europe, chiefly in Germany, to induce immigration, so that their stock of white labourers may be increased. A shipment of German immigrants is announced as having arrived at Charleston. As a general rule, European agriculturists who arrive in America prefer the West to the South. The Government homestead law in the former section, which gives settlers land merely for cultivating it, is a great encouragement. The South is in too sad a condition to be attractive to foreigners. Even its own people who are dissatisfied want to leave it. They have been going to Brazil; more lately to Jamaica; and now a despatch from Demerara announces the arrival of 180 of them in British Guiana. The following official statement of the export of gold from New York since 1st of Jan., 1867, shows that specie at last is beginning to remain in the States. The statement is highly important;

THE SANTA FE REVOLUTION. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written about the Rosario revolution, we see nothing whatever new in it; each mail brings us news of a row or a revolution in some part or other of the Republic, and in fact if we may express an opinion we should say that we are surprised Rosario has remained so long quiet. There is a very strong resemblance between the Luengo row in Cordova, when the war minister was nabbed, and the Rosario row of which we now treat. Luengo displayed more activity and showed a bolder front, but the Rosario affair seems at most to have been but an electrifying flash in the pan, to have been got up for a certain purpose, and to have signally failed. No man or rather no fellow as yet thoroughly understands the Santa Fe squabble, it is pretty much like the Schleswig Holstein question for Britishers which to this day has resisted all the talent and genius of our statesmen. Oroño, the legal Governor



