

MAUVA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The offices of this Bank having been removed to the above mentioned building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is notified that the following transactions are carried on in this office...

MAUVA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONIES. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers 6 per cent. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY For balances in favor of Customers 10 per cent.

MAUVA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea...

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, SIGHT DRAFTS

WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN, on the following places: LONDON, UNITED STATES, ANTWERP, PARIS, GENOVA, AND ALL BRANCHES OF NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND.

ROSARIO CASATI & CO., 130 CALLE 25

DE AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO. Ship Charters, Steam and Hardware Dealers. Vessels and Stages furnished on the most liberal terms.

BARTHOLOMEW PARODY, MERCHANT TAILOR

READY-MADE CLOTHING. FANCY PATTERNS. TWEEDS AND FRENCH & ENGLISH CLOTHS. YOUTH'S KNICKERBOCKERS. SCARFS AND SHIRTINGS.

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

CALLE ADUANAL, ROSARIO. Iron and Brass Castings. Smiths' Work in General. ROSS & TOMBS.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO

MESSRS. SPRUNCK & CO. respectfully advise the Foreign Residents in the River Plate their receipt of a large and complete assortment of the best English works...

AT THE METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT

Constantly on hand a variety of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Hot and Cold Lunch at all hours. Private Supper Parties supplied at the shortest notice.

ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Dentures

49 Rue d'Angoulême, St. Honoré a Paris. Consisting of small voice conchoids so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, bringing the sound of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.

EARLY CLOSING

The Undersigned beg to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they will close their respective places of business at 6 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th inst., during the Summer months, and during those of Winter at 7 p.m.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

STATIONS AT PRESENT OPEN: BUENOS AYRES, RETIRO, COLONIA, BELGRANO, SAN JOSE, OLIVOS, MONTEVIDEO, SAN ISIDRO, ROSARIO, TIGRE.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at BARKY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97-CALLE DEFENSA-97.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consuquiaro de Frutos del Pais

Central Uruguay Railway. The undersigned has been appointed agent in this city, by the Montevideo Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise.

MARRICHO HEITZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public

Hours of Consultation from three to five in the afternoon. 111 Calle de Comercio, Rosario.

GEORGE GIBSON'S ENGLISH FONDA

Breakfast and Dinners, always Ready; Good Clean Beds; also good accommodation for Horses. Charges are most moderate.

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 1800—SEVENTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867. CIRCULATION 2500

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do. Reserve Fund Jan. 1867 £120,000 do.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice: On deposits in both currencies in account current, 5 per cent.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Authorized by decrees 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, for Men, Youths, and Boys.

GEORGE DEFFENS, 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39.

ITALIAN BANK. SHAREHOLDERS are requested to call at the Treasury on the 2nd Jan. to receive the quota of 9 per annum corresponding to the second half of 1867.

H G R O U N D. COFFEE ROASTED IN COFFEES.

First-Class Coffee of all Kinds, and at Prices to Suit Everybody's Means. Moka Coffee.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

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First-Class Coffee of all Kinds, and at Prices to Suit Everybody's Means. Moka Coffee.

CAJA DE CREDITO, 21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current—Gold Paper, 6 per cent. per annum. Do., 6 months, 5 do. Do., 12 months, 4 do.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. 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.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY

On and after 16th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows: Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Santiago, Valdivia, Temuco, Punta Arenas, Magallanes.

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The Central Argentine Railway.

On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows: From Rosario to Buenos Ayres, 8 A.M. From Buenos Ayres to Rosario, 8.55 A.M.

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Desde 8 de Noviembre de 1867, hasta nueva disposicion, el Servicio de los Trenes sera como sigue: Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Santiago, Valdivia, Temuco, Punta Arenas, Magallanes.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

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THE ITALIAN BANK, 109-115 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows: Accounts, 6 per cent. allowed. Accounts current, 6 per cent. charged. SAVINGS BANK, Gold, 6 per cent. Paper, 6 per cent. Bills and Pagares discounted at conventional terms.

BANCO ITALIANO.

109-RECONQUISTA-115. La tasa de interes, desde la fecha hasta nueva disposicion, sera la siguiente: CUENTAS CORRIENTES, Metalico y Moneda Corriente—Se abona 7 p. 100. DEPOSITOS A PLAZO FIJO, Metalico y Moneda Corriente—Se abona 7 p. 100.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000. LONDON. 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.

STAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 39 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—British steamer Pollux.—Receives Cargo and Passengers. FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—British steamer Castor.—Receives Cargo and Passengers.

STAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ, 41 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

FOR CORRIENTES, ITAPIRU, AND PORTS. Italian steamer Vasco de Gama.—Receives Cargo and Passengers. FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—British steamer Pollux.—Receives Cargo and Passengers.

STAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 39 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The steamer Tigre will leave on Tuesdays and Saturdays, returning on Mondays and Wednesdays. FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The steamer Tigre will leave on Tuesdays and Saturdays, returning on Mondays and Wednesdays.

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Theatre Franco Argentin
12mo. Du 1er. Abonnement.
Juevi, 30 Janvier, 1868.

MESDAMES DE MONTENFRICHE
Comedie Vaudeville en 3 Actes.
On commencera a 8 h. precis.

ARGENTINE BANK,
31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
The rate of interest until further notice will be—

On account current, 6 per cent. per annum.
Thirty days' notice (for the present), 7 " " "
Ninety days' notice, 8 " " "

SAVINGS BANK.
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency, 6 per cent. per annum.

HAVING REASON FOR BELIEVING
that there are many persons in Rosario and the vicinity who are not aware that we have the

RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP ASSOCIATION.
LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE.
The Steamship LA PLATA, 1,005 Tons

PRIZES: FRANCIS 62,000—OF THE GREAT STATES LOTTERY,
containing Prizes of 625,000, 500,000, 375,000,

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY,
225-TACUARY-233,
[Between Chile and Independencia.]

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STANDARD
TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING,
44 PASEO JULIO.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The Standard.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Montevideo, Jan. 29, 9 A.M.
The Annis arrived this morning, and brings the following:—

Dublin, Dec. 26, 1857.—Tranquility reigns throughout the whole country.

London, Dec. 29.—Inflammable materials have been sent in letters addressed to various members of the Government.

Birmingham, Dec. 24.—The Fenians have projected an attack upon all the armories in England.

This city wears a gloomy appearance—and no wonder—as people seem to be awaiting for "what comes next."

That cholera is worse here, in proportion, than it ever has been in Buenos Ayres there can be no denial.

Several well-known foreigners have died, amongst whom is poor Sanders, the pilot of the Astronomical Line, who succumbed on Sunday night.

In the outside towns—Palermo, Carmelo, Colonia, Rosario, San José, Sta. Lucia, and Canelones, "the poisonous atmosphere" seems to have slackened in intensity, as the last day or two no new cases have occurred.

There is talk of the port being opened, subject to quarantine regulations.

The Annis will not leave until to-morrow. Coaling.

Political news unimportant. Fenian excitement continues.

London auction of wool over. Prices down.

In Antwerp prices the same. Coarse wools neglected. Cotton falling.

Hide better. Tallow, 45s.

London, Dec. 27.—Hides without alteration, but firm. Wool rather unsteady.

The end of the year being close to hand, very little business done.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

The rate of Exchange is a simple enough matter to deal with practically, but the theory of the rise and fall of Exchange is intricate, on account of the incidental questions it involves.

The main object in discussing a question of this kind, is to fix upon some guiding principle and weed it of secondary considerations.

The first rule or principle acknowledged, since political economy has existed, is, that the rate of exchange is regulated by the supply of money.

When money is plentiful exchange is low. Thus a low rate of exchange is to the banker an unerring test, that there is a redundancy of money, metallic or paper, and therefore he contracts, or should contract, his issues.

With this simple rule in view, we watch the rate of exchange, merely as an effect, a sign, like the rise and fall of a barometer.

In applying the rule to actual circumstances, the question offers itself for consideration in Buenos Ayres, in three distinct points of view:—Firstly, in regard to the permanent tendency, which has existed for the last five or six years, towards lower rates of exchange; secondly, the still lower rates comparatively, which have ruled during the last twelve or eighteen months; and, finally, the unusually low rates ruling at the present moment, contrary to all precedent, at this season.

We must not forget that a redundancy of money is only a relative expression, and since the trade of the country has been depressed by the cause we have mentioned, much less money capital is sufficient for its wants, compared with two years ago, and the surplus gold has, in the natural course of affairs, been gradually exported.

That money should still have remained plentiful is simply a bad sign; particularly when, as now, it is coupled with a rise in the rate of interest, on loans on certain classes of securities, clearly showing that there is no legitimate trade demand, the absence of which creates a relative redundancy of money—when, on the other hand, there is a want of confidence in borrowers for specie purposes. But, because money was relatively abundant, the rate of exchange has continued low.

Lastly, to these causes already in operation is now added the collapse of the export trade, partly occasioned by a fall in prices in Europe, and also by the non-arrival of the wool, and the fatal stoppage of the saladeros, owing to the visitation of the cholera in the city and in the country districts.

Without entering into details familiar to everyone, we can simply say that this collapse is sufficient to account for the rates of exchange not being higher than they were; but it is not quite sufficient to account for the fact that they should be absolutely lower.

The stagnation and stupor induced by the abnormal state of affairs might certainly diminish still further a legitimate demand for money, and affect the exchange, but there is probably some other cause in operation.

Notwithstanding that certain securities are now discounted at rates varying from 2 to 4 per cent., there is no actual scarcity of money, no positive monetary crisis. Money is still relatively redundant, either in the shape of coin or paper issues of some kind. As gold still continues to be shipped, the probability is that the redundancy is in paper, and it may be a question for the consideration of the Provincial Bank whether, in the face of the long ruling low rates of exchange, its large issue of specie notes has been altogether prudent; and it is also a ques-

tion whether the contraction of the issue would now be possible without producing a monetary crisis. In such circumstances, the exchange would then rise in accordance with our principle; but the indication of the barometer would be precisely one of those exceptional cases we have referred to, when the rise would not be a sign of increased activity, not a sign of fair weather, but if we are allowed the simile, of wind, or a "raising of the wind."

From time to time we have adduced various other causes for the low rates of exchange, such as the cessation of public works, the withdrawal of invested capital, and over-importation and competition. But we are not un- mindful that some of these causes are temporary; that over-importation, for example, is in these times of rapid communication with Europe promptly rectified by the receipt of account sales; and, as for the withdrawal of capital, its first effect might be to raise rather than lower the rate of exchange, by diminishing the supply of money. It is only the active and profitable employment of capital which can permanently raise the rate of exchange, and that must depend on one fundamental condition, namely, the balance of productions over consumption and expenditure.

That balance is in this country now seriously affected, partly by the war, by general political causes, and private extravagance, and partly by the decline in the value or quantity of the principal exchangeable commodities.

These causes are more or less enduring, and in looking to the future they outweigh all other minor considerations. A lingering pestilence, or the decline in value abroad, of any of our staples, we cannot altogether control, much as they affect the balance of trade, a matter of vastly more importance to us than to rich trading countries like England or Holland, which have various resources for compensating the difference between their imports over exports. But by peace and retrenchment we can diminish consumption to the level of production, so as not to literally to scree away foreign capital by giving it no sustenance, nothing to work upon.

Meantime Exchange may fluctuate as influenced by a slight movement, in the wool market, or by increased tightness in the money market owing to absolute deficiency in the circulating medium, but for months to come we confess we see no hope of permanent improvement in the rates of exchange as a healthy indication of activity in business.

THE STATE OF THE CAMP.

That there is a curse upon this country is the general impression in the camp, and that the woes of the people are simply attributable to the sins of their rulers, is also a favourite dogma; placed as we are in constant connection with the camp, we see and hear more of what is going on than most people in Buenos Ayres, and candidly we must confess that the awful tales recounted in our office, would if compiled, form a chapter of horrors which might challenge the darkest pages in history for a counter part.

But a few weeks past we called the attention of the Government to the necessity of sending a special commission to each partido in the South, for the sole purpose of having the dead buried and the closed up ranchos along the Salado opened and purified; as usual there were too many matters of political importance pending to attend to such subjects. President Mitre came back, a new Cabinet was formed, Governor Oroño was calling out for help, things in town were at sixes and sevens, and the result, of course, was: Nothing whatever done for the camp.

To-day the awful farce is enacted in this country—two Governments in this city, both fighting for superiority, abusing each other, and filling the papers with long personal attacks, whilst the unfortunate people in the camp are dying, not by hundreds, but by thousands. No help can be afforded. No assistance rendered. Mitre is President and cannot be bothered about such things. Alsina is Governor, and is so set upon by a pack of politicians, that even to get any sanitary improvement in the town where he resides, he is impotent. To the grave then with you all sheepfarmers and estanciaeros, for there is no hand in the country raised to save you. Let it not be supposed that we exaggerate in this matter; we speak but the truth. If news came to town to-day that half the people in the camp were dead and buried, the leading articles in the Tribuna and Nacion next morning would be about Elizalde and Alsina, the rival candidates for the Presidency.

Callous to every sentiment of humanity, deaf to every appeal to the heart, the politicians of Buenos Ayres fight over the accursed spoils of office, whilst the whole population is dying off by thousands.

Oh! there is a rottenness in the state of things in this country which mocks definition; public men have their hearts in the wrong place, if they have any hearts at all. Political depravity sits like a nightmare on the

land, and shuffling duplicity grins over the graves of twenty thousand cholera victims. If there is a rover in the Provinces, if some tectum-totum governor is capsize, men, and money, and generals, and commissioners are despatched—intervention is the motto—but for the sick and dying in the camp there is no intervention; with the grave there is no intervention. Had the National Government sent out to the country towns as many bottles of chlorodyne as it has marched men into Rosario; had Governor Alsina dispatched doctors and grave-diggers to the partidos, instead of Gonesa and National Guards to San Nicolas, how many lives might have been saved, how much human sorrow spared!!!

A respected farmer from Leones arrived in town yesterday. He states that since last Tuesday, on the estancia in the Saladas the mortality has been so awful, that for leagues and leagues not a living soul is to be seen: the ranchos are closed, dead men, dead women, dead children, lying around about and within, at every habitation. On Tuesday, the first day of the epidemic, he and five of his puesteros were busy carrying the sick home from the camp on corral gates, giving all relief possible, and burying the dead; but it was too much, and of the five poor fellows who helped him in this noble work, not one has survived! All, all, dead! and he himself stricken down, and now barely convalescent. On the adjoining estancia similar mortality. Our informant, poor fellow, fled with his little family to place them in this city.

Previous to leaving he called on the Judge and implored of him to send out hands to bury the dead, and to protect the poor infant children at some of the puestos; and even out of his own pocket offered to pay to the Judge the hire of the men. All useless; no men to be had. The Irish clergyman who had been sent for to afford the last sad rites, had to turn grave-digger, and proceed from puesto to puesto with a spade on his shoulder to dig the graves for his unfortunate parishioners.

Readers all this within a few leagues of this city, all this within five minutes communication by telegraph! What a hollow mockery our railways, and our telegraphs when human beings are dying off by hundreds, and little children starving over the corpses of their unfeeling parents!!!

Our brain reels, at the contemplation of such unheard of woe, and with uplifted hands to heaven we ask is this a civilized country!!! Shall we proceed, shall we recount to our readers the scenes which that priest witnessed of dead mothers lying in the bed with their living children—No—impossible. It is too much for the human heart, we fling down our pen in despair.

Great God! has it come to this, that the whole population in the country must be swept away because the rulers are impotent? To-day, Canon Fabey, accompanied by some unfortunate sheep farmers, waits on Governor Alsina. God grant that this awful tale of woe may wring from him some help for the hundreds of poor orphans now starving in the camp!

We must not be unjust, however, in our strictures. Perhaps, neither the Governor nor the President are aware of the awful affliction in the camp, too surpassing to be described. The ruler who can turn a deaf ear to such suffering should be dragged before the public—held up to the scorn of contemporaries and to the execration of posterity.

THE SANTA FE REVOLUTION.

GENERAL WIND-UP.
OROÑO REINSTATED.

Rosario, Jan. 28, 1868.
Revolution all over; Chacabuco arrived at 7 p.m. last evening, with Governor Oroño and emigrants; landed at once; bells ringing, crackers firing, grand flare up.

Dr. E. Perez, Chief of Police.
National troops left Saladero; came up to town; cholera had amongst them.

The rebels have started off in a south-westerly direction.
Colonel Nelson attacked by cholera; sent in to Dr. Hinchinson.

Conesa, with 750 men, expected here to-day. He is at Las Piedras with four pieces of artillery.
Colonel Olmedo, with a respectable force at the orders of the legitimate Government, on the northern frontier. Shops all open in town, business stirring, and things beginning to look better.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

IMPENDING FIGHT IN THE CHACO.
Corrientes, Jan. 26, 1868.

Four steamers arrived up; one steam-transport wearing French flag. Immense sickness in the army. Corrientes comparatively safe.

Clerk of Post-office caught stealing letters—arrested.
Inexorable agent of Nacion insists on Mattos paying his subscription; says it is hard case, but must pay up.

EDITOR'S TABLE.
The Annis arrived in Montevideo yesterday morning early, but will not be up before to-morrow. We publish the latest news from Europe by telegraph in another part.

All the accounts we receive from the sister city give a deplorable picture of the state of things there—cholera raging—the streets deserted, and the bolsa an empty wilderness. It is reported that that lawless lout, Fortunato Flores, had eloped into jail all the doctors in Montevideo, because twenty of his soldiers had been carried off by cholera.

We would recommend to our worthy colleague, the Courier del Plata, the necessity of studying our language, since it has kindly undertaken the task of reviewing daily our leading articles. In its review yesterday it completely transfigures our meaning in the few lines dedicated to the Standard. With this exception, we are happy to note a marked improvement in the editing of this paper. In its number of yesterday it published a very sensible article on the dangerous practice of playing with water and eggs at Carnival time, which it justly remarks ought to be confined to niggers and mulattoes.

From Cordova our correspondent announces the total and final disappearance of cholera from that city. He says however that it is very bad on the other side of the Sierra and seems extending to the Upper Provinces. Dr. Luque who has lost a sister and other members of his family by cholera, has also been very sick but was now completely recovered and is ready to continue his useful exertions. No political news of consequence.

Sr. Sarmiento the liberal candidate for the Presidency, has been elected Senator to Congress for his native province of San Juan by unanimity of votes. It is a highly flattering testimonial which shows the estimation he is held in by his own fellow-provincianos, and the more valuable from the fact of its having been conferred unolicited. It does honor to the province as well as to the man. We suppose that we shall soon have the pleasure of seeing Sr. Sarmiento once more among us, as we hear on good authority that he is shortly expected in this city. He was to have left New York via England towards the end of December last.

Tourlourou in his interesting letter published in the Tribuna says that on the 21st at dawn in an orange grove occupied by the cavalry under the orders of Porto Alegre a packet of printed circulars, was found addressed to all the principal officers of the Argentine army announcing the death of President Mitre. The circular is reproduced in 'extenso' by one of our contemporaries, but we have only had time to glance at it. It is a clumsy production calling upon the Argentines on account of the death of Mitre to separate from the Brazilians and help the Paraguayans to drive them from Paraguayan and Argentine soil. Tourlourou is puzzled to know where this absurd document could have been printed, but we hear from a reliable channel that it came out of a Montevidean printing establishment.

The new Bank Directory has named as its President, Sr. Don Mariano Acosta, a choice which is universally applauded. Sr. Acosta has played a distinguished part in the history of this country, and filled with great credit the post of Prime Minister of this Province during the Administration of Sr. Saavedra.

For to-morrow our friend, Mr. Billingham announces the sale of a magnificent collection of camelia plants from Messrs. Verschaffel's establishment in Grand, Belgium.

From Mendoza we are sorry to hear that cholera had already appeared in that salubrious city and carried off several victims. The Legislature had authorised the Government to contract a loan of 15,000 Bolivian dollars to meet the emergencies of the case.

In Chile considerable alarm existed on the subject of cholera, when it was known that it had reached the provinces of Cuyo.

The Stonewall, Japanese ironclad man-of-war, has arrived in Valparaiso after a passage of 36 days from Montevideo.

Sr. Mansilla, manager of the Commercial Bank of Cordova, called on us yesterday respecting a statement of our Rosario correspondent affecting the value of Sr. Cabal's bank, and denies that his notes are at a discount here or elsewhere, on the contrary at Rosario, Cordova, Corrientes where there have been runs on the bank, every facility was offered to depositors and to the holders of bills of said bank,

and all paid instantaneously, although according to the rules of said bank several days notice for large sums were required.

The Provincial Government has refused to accept the resignation of the Electoral College of the Municipality, and convened it to meet again to-day for the purpose of electing the new Municipal Board, reminding it that the minority is by law authorised to use coercive measures to ensure the presence of absentees, and appealing to the patriotism of its members to save the situation in its present abnormal circumstances.

The American flagship Guerriere will we understand, shortly leave for South Africa. We believe the Cape of Good Hope.

Rear Admiral Davis we hear has despatched a gunboat to Rosario, to look after American interests up there.

Another wreck in the River Plate. Yesterday news arrived in town that the American barque Annie M. Palmer, from New York, had run aground near Point Indio. The active and intelligent American Consul Judge Hollister at once telegraphed to Rear Admiral Davis to send a gunboat to her assistance.

We must not omit to mention that Doctor Thayer, an American physician went out the other day by special train to attend Dr. Gorostiaga, he will leave on Saturday by special train to bring his distinguished patient into town.

From a subscriber near Leones we learn that during the awful mortality out there last week, a peon was sent by the Alcalde to bury an English puestero, sacked the dead mans house stripped the corpse of its clothes, and committed other barbarities. The fellow was afterwards found lying drunk in the camp, and these are the ruffians the authorities employ in an hour so awful. Whata crying shame.

Official returns give the number of deaths in the city and province of Buenos Ayres since the reappearance of cholera in December last at 20,000, which we believe must be under the mark.

With reference to a notice in another column in which Canon Piñero announces his intention of refunding all subscriptions already paid for the Asilo de Viudas, which it was intended to establish in Cordova, we are informed that Sr. Dña. M. Piñero de Garzon and her brother Don Juan Piñero, who were the founders of the above institution, and distinguished by their high social position, were among the first to fall victims to the cholera in Cordova.

We are told, says the Tribuna that Dr. Emilio Agrelo is to be appointed Juez de la instancia en lo Civil, in lieu of Dr. Langenbeim who has been raised to a seat in the supreme court.

The splendid new steamer La Plata, Captain Hairby, will sail for Liverpool on Monday next, Feb. 3. She is one of the fastest sailing boats that cross the Atlantic, and has splendid accommodation on board. She takes home a great number of passengers and a heavy remittance of gold.

The Bourgoine, belonging to the Messageries Imperiales, sails for Marseilles and Genoa on Saturday, Feb. 1 and will take a mail for Montevideo.

The Uruguay is also advertised to sail for Montevideo on Saturday 1st, for passengers and mails only.

The Bouffes Parisiens give to night for the first time the much applauded vanderiville in three acts. Mesdames de Montenfliche, Kieffer, Genetier, Bruck and Raymond, will perform the female parts.

IMPORTANT FROM ROSARIO.
A BATCH OF REBEL DOCUMENTS.
PROVINCIAL BUNKUM.

(FROM OUR NEW CORRESPONDENT.)
I have just had the pleasure of paying a visit to your old correspondent, who is very comfortably ensconced, under the English flag, in the house of our excellent and indefatigable consul, Mr. Hutchinson. He tells me that he is a bad hand at writing on political subjects, and that he would rather wait until restored tranquillity will enable him to write on subjects more congenial to his character; so that *nolens volens* I shall have to saddle myself with the honour of being the Standard correspondent until these troubles pass over, or resolve themselves into a permanent trouble, in which latter case it strikes me the best thing I and my countrymen can do will be to "make streaks," as the Yankee says, for home. But I have faith in the affairs of the Litoral yet. I can hardly think that this beautiful country will be handed over to the gaucho element, notwithstanding its being headed by such distinguished patriots as Messrs. Paz, Nelson and Rodriguez.

You may possibly have received the Capital of the 22nd, which contains the proclamations of the three worthies above mentioned. As these proclamations are curious in their way, and may serve as specimens of gaucho literature, touched up by some master-hand, I think the Standard ought to give these immortality in its columns. I, therefore, take the trouble of translating them, not in an elegant manner as your old correspondent, "W.P.," would have done, but as well as I am able. The first is by our distinguished friend Patricio, who has

suddenly acquired an extraordinary eloquence. Here it is:—
The Commander-General of the Department of Rosario.

Comrades! I am nothing more than a soldier accustomed to shed his blood on the field of battle, defending the flag that the Iris of Liberty delivered to Argentines on the fields of Monte Caseros; I am not a politician habituated to the discussion of political questions with men who, if they have no knowledge of the science of truth to which I have paid the homage of a lifetime, know at least how to sprinkle over loyal hearts the sweet venom of that elegance which modulates itself to our ear—that sugared perfidy that easily turns our head, should we not keep ourselves in perpetual guard against its cozening.

One of these men is Dr. Pico. I wrote down his name in this solemn moment, in order that it shall pass to posterity and to coming centuries as the emblem of the most odious felony.

Companions! you know it; this representative of the Argentine Government appealed in a fatal hour to my sentiments of honor—to my feelings as a patriot and a man sensible to the cries of fraternal blood, which he pretended to fear to shed; at the moment when our triumph was already secured, not only by the humiliation of the despot, but without having cost a tear, much less a drop of blood.

The advocate of the oppressor of Santa Fé knew full well that the fall of Oroño was simply a family feast—a feast of the Santafecino family—at which the only guest wanting was the Cain of his race. He knew very well that the man whom he protects had already finished his period through a despotism that Rosas himself would envy; and that abdicating his dictatorship amidst the universal execration of the people, he would not have had one vote in his favour in his pretension of reassuming the reins of power which he had abdicated by his own decree, and which he could not have held one hour longer.

Dr. Pico, fellow-citizens, knew all this very well; but with the desire of re-establishing the fallen functionary, he asked me and my colleagues to permit him to disembark a National force in order to guarantee the liberty of suffrage on the 23rd. I refused, because I feared a trick; and I was more firm in my refusal from knowing how ridiculous it would be to allow liberty of suffrage to a candidate who could only take to the poll three or four brothers-in-law to vote against a whole people.

country an incense worthy of her free sons.

I salute you with enthusiasm and love in the splendid hour of your trial, in which you are accompanied by your Commander and friend.

Now, the only fault I have to find with this warrior production is, that it contains no points of exclamation.

Why, if Colonel Nelson had ever seen the bill of a citizens company, he would have remarked lines infinitely inferior to his, followed by a dozen strokes of admiration!

The next on the list is the proclamation of our good friend, Mr. Paz. Not that it was much required after the fiery appeals of Colonels Rodriguez and Nelson, but it would not do for the Gef Politico to allow himself to be outdone by his colleagues.

Here it is:—The Gef Politico of Rosario to the Inhabitants of the Province. Fellow-Citizens—(By-the-bye, he forgets that a considerable number of the inhabitants of the Province are foreigners, and consequently, not his fellow-citizens; but it is strange how glory obscures a man.)

After the sacred oath that called down God for a witness, taken only to deceive honorable gentlemen and the simple people, the agents of the National Government present themselves, intimating to us conditions unworthy of our honor, and outrageous to our rights, and to accord to our lives under the shameful existence of slavery.

We, Santafecinos, have just been deprived of our noble rights, that are recognized by the great Constitution of May, written with the scarlet of our veins, spilt on the fields of Monte Caseros.

But we will spill all the blood that is left to us before accepting, with folded arms, the opprobrious existence which is offered to us—to us citizens, who carried on the points of our lances to Buenos Ayres the Lures of Liberty, that dashed the tyrant to the other side of the ocean.

To arms, fellow-citizens! God protects generous causes, and will give, as in other cases, the victory to the people who prefer the martyr's crown to the dishonourable life of slaves.

You know that at the supreme moment I have never flattered at the patriotic rendezvous.

ported from Buenos Ayres by Mr. W. F. Coppinger, a gentleman of long standing and experience in the rearing of sheep both in Australia and the Argentine Republic, and who has undertaken a mission to Chile for the purpose of enlivening to initiate a new branch of trade between the two countries, and to induce an improvement in the present absurd system of sheep-farming here.

After seeing his magnificent animals, it is hard to realize the fact that the unfortunate objects generally found in Chile are entitled to be considered sheep at all—much less that the difference between them is attributable only to breeding.

The sheep of this country produce on the average from 1 1/2 to 3 lbs. of wool, which at the present market price of 12 cts. per lb., shows a result for each animal of from 18 to 33 cts.; while the fleece of one of those imported by Mr. Coppinger, and exhibited in the Bolsa (fair sample of the rest) weighed 32 lbs., worth in England 18 6d per lb.

This is not the first occasion on which sheep of high breed and value have been brought into Chile, but the ill-success hitherto attendant on their introduction has prejudiced the native farmers against them—a prejudice that we imagine will take a great deal of trouble to overthrow—but which result we regard rather as a proof of ignorance in management than of defect in the stock, an ignorance that may be imagined when we state that we have been informed on good authority a cross has been attempted by more than one "breeder" of sheep with goats, a mongrel being produced that may be better imagined than described.

When the perpetration of such a piece of absurdity as this is considered, the difficulty may be conceived of effecting a radical change in the present system in vogue in Chile. The result of previous importations of pure sheep has invariably been that more care has been taken with them than with the ordinary stock of the country, which therefore positively suffered a depreciation by the admixture; whereas, had the owners possessed better experience, the opposite effect would have been obtained.

We regret to confess our disbelief in the utility of the present importation, and in the efforts of Mr. Coppinger to bring about a more reasonable state of things, if the animals be dispersed, as formerly has happened, among all the bumpkins of the country, for them to misuse and ruin by their ignorance and carelessness. The only reasonable hope of any benefit being derived from them that we can see, is in the government purchasing them for the School of Agriculture, and placing them in the charge of an official not only competent to manage them, but willing and anxious to do all in his power for the furtherance of so important an industry as sheep breeding to the country. Unless this be done, we have the very slenderest expectation of the importation being of any value; but on the other hand, if proper steps be taken, there is no reason why Chile should not within a few years count another article of export fully as important as copper or wheat, and her commercial prosperity be thus established on a yet broader and surer basis."

THE SCOTCH PAESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, at Joppeter Street (at Southern Railway), will be opened on Sunday, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of collecting for the same. A collection will be made in aid of the Fund. THE COMMITTEE.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. MAILS FOR MONTEVIDEO, RIO, BAIIA, ERINAMBUO, ST. VINCENT, GIBRALTAR, MATSILLAS, and GENOA will be carried by the steamer "Bourgeois," on the 1st prox. Correspondence being received at this Office up to two o'clock on said day, and at the Branch Office, Calle 25 de Mayo, up to half-past twelve.

F. HANSEN, Sec. Buenos Ayres, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE FOREMOST MEDICINE OF THE AGE. No public medicine has ever received such praise from the highest quarters as "Bristol's Sarsaparilla."

ON CHANGE. January 29, 1868. Onices, \$100 Sovereigns, 25 Patavinos, 125

SHEEP FARMING IN CHILE. There was only one sale of National bonds today—5,000 for the end of March, at 5 1/2; for cash nothing.

We extract the following interesting remarks on sheep breeding from the Valparaiso and West Coast Mail of the 3rd inst. Our readers will observe that wool in Chile has a far better price than here being quoted at 12 cent the lb, that is 12s the arroba for common wool.

COMPANIA "S U D A M E R I C A N A." Liniario de los Vapores, desde 1° de Febrero, 1868.

PARA CORRIENTES Y ESCALAS. Cinc y Emeralda saldrán alternativamente todos los Jueves, regresando los Domingos.

SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMBOAT CO. For Montevideo—Passengers only. The National Steamer Uruguay will leave on Saturday, the 1st prox. at 10 o'clock.

THE OLD N. Just Landed, and Ready for Sale, 181,0p,30

FOR BENJAMIN NAZAR & Co.—Por orden del Sr. vice consul de Prusia y con licencia del Sr. Consul de Bremen como representante de los asegurados.

CUSTOM-HOUSE DEPOSIT—A "Deposito Particular" has been established (by authority) in the Baranca San Martin, Calles Lor. a. and Potosi.

FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT The fine Clipper BRIG FLORA will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 29th JANUARY.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORY OF THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY. Buenos Ayres, January 24, 1868.

AVISO A LOS ESTANCIEROS.—En la Calle de Buenos Aires, No. 245, se hacen Tachos de todas dimensiones, con puercas para los estancieros, en remolque, a la granel.

ON S A L E Blood, Wolfe & Co's Extra Stout. Guinness, &c's Pale Ale.

COCINERA ESTRANJERA.—Se necesita una que sepa su oficio y tenga buenas recomendaciones para el servicio de dos señores en la casa de la calle de Piedras.

BARATILLO DE MUEBLES. Se vende una cantidad de muebles de todas clases nuevos y de uso, por cambio de negocio, hay a mas cristales, loza, lamparas, rejisteros de estufa y otros muchos objetos de primera calidad.

WELLS & YOUNG'S WOL BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 173-CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS-173.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS. The best and most improved of Appetizers, combining an agreeable taste with mildness of action.

EXCHANGE SALOON. G. CHAS. SEYMOUR, 63 CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS (Building).

IN RE BRUCE & FEELY. The undersigned, being duly and legally authorized to collect and receive all the Amounts owing to the Bank of Bruce & Feely.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any Person who can give certain information of the whereabouts of GAITANO PELLEGRINI.

AGREEMENT.—The undersigned, being duly and legally authorized to collect and receive all the Amounts owing to the Bank of Bruce & Feely.

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

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FOR PABLO ESCALANTE.—De una hermosa quinta en San José de Flores a 3 cuadras de la Estacion al Norte frente a la Calle del Hospital.

BOARD AND LODGING IN RIO DE JANEIRO.—Single Gentlemen, or Families, can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in the House of a Private Family, living in Rua do Marquez d'Abrantes, on the road to Botafogo.

SOMETHING NEW IN ROSARIO, 108 CALLE SANTA FE. SAIL-MAKERS' LOFT.—Repairs supplied with New Sails, Old Sails Revised, &c.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AIRES. The Directors, having resolved to withdraw all Notes of this Establishment for Five Thousand and Four Hundred Dollars, bearing date August 1, 1857.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE. Any Person having Claims against the late MAJOR-GENERAL ANSBOTH, Minister of the United States, will have the kindness to present their Claims to the Consulate within TEN Days from date hereof.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Just Received, at LOEDEL'S, Ladies' Work Boxes, completely filled—Ladies' Card Cases, in Ivory, Pearl, and Tortoise Shell; ditto in Morocco and Russia.

CAMPUS TO BE LET.—To be let, for a term of years less than ten, in Loozon, Partido de Mercedes, the Run of Two Flocks of Sheep. Application to be made to TOROZO HERMANOS.

TO LET, Furnished Rooms. Apply at 82 Calle Parque. 175,0p,30

TO LET, a detached House, with five Rooms, and the run of a Quinto, adjoining to Birch Cottage, lately occupied by Mr. Weston, situate in Calle San Jacinto, No. 309.

TO LET, a beautiful Quinta known as "El Paraíso," with 12 Rooms extensive Out-Offices, and a well half a square of Land.

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SHIRTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE LARGEST, MOST IMPORTANT, AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF SOUTH AMERICA.

TWO OR THREE THOUSAND DOZEN OF SHIRTS, OF ALL MAKES, SHAPES, QUALITIES, AND SIZES, FROM \$34 TO \$48 EACH (PARIS PRICE).

FINE MATERIAL, LINEN FRONT, LATEST FASHION, \$360 DOZEN. SUPERIOR CLASS, \$450 TO \$550 PER DOZEN.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY BORDERED, \$650 PER DOZEN. CRIMEAN SHIRTS, NEWEST PARIS CUT, \$340 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR ALL-WOOL GARIBOLDIAN, \$480 TO \$540 PER DOZEN. SUPERIOR WROUGHT BORDERED, \$850 TO \$900 PER DOZEN.

AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF PURE LINEN AND WOOLEN SHIRTS TO SUIT INDIVIDUALS OF ALL AGES, SEXES, TASTES, AND PROPORTIONS.

NOT LESS THAN HALF-A-DOZEN SOLD. THE ESTABLISHMENT IS OPEN FROM SIX A.M. TO EIGHT P.M.

EDMOND DUMAS, 107 CALLE PERU-BUENOS AYRES-CALLE PERU 107, BETWEEN POTOSI AND VICTORIA, NEXT THE CORNER OF POTOSI AND PERU.

NOW LANDING, EX FRERE AND CERES, A CHOICE LOT OF HUGO CANTOR'S RHINE WINES,

CONSISTING OF SPARKLING AND STILL, HOCK AND MOSELLE, RUDERSHEIMER AND LEIBFRAUMILCH.

COHEN & JOSEPH, 20 1/2 CHACABUO, SOLE AGENTS FOR BUENOS AYRES.

TO BE RENTED, in the Partido of the Lomas de Zamora, a Suite de Estancia, well adapted for filling or grazing, being part of the estate of Don Juan Manuel de Alencar, with wire fencing and ditch; watered by two permanent streams, one of which is the Riachuelo.

GRANDE E IMPORTANTE REMATE. De todos los campos de la Sociedad Rural Argentina Por orden de la Comision Liquidadora.

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Various small notices and advertisements on the right margin, including mentions of 'CAMP TO RENT', 'CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS', and 'SOLE AGENTS FOR BUENOS AYRES'.

SHIPPING LIST OF A. LENNYEUX

47-CALLE CANGALLO-47. FOR HAYRE. STE-ADRESSE-French ship, 3/3 L.L.I., 500 tons, Bunde Master, Consignees Messrs. P. Laderet & Co.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES. The Bank of Maua & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations...

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

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NAMES OF STEAMERS: CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, [Corner of Defensa and Potosi] ALEXANDER FULTON & Co. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS, ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.

LA VERDADERA. M.S. BAGLEY. An assortment of the following marks, in Pints and Quarts, Ind. Cognac, V.M. Younger & Co., and Bass, always on hand.

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

The London Journal. Contains Original and Domestic News by the first Authors of the day-Short Tales-Poems-Educational and Social Essays-Descriptions of the most remarkable Places in the World...

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

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

Protection from Fire. PATENT FIRE-RESISTING MATCHES, WAX TIGHTS, AND COOK LIGHTS.

Saddles and Harness. GEORGE SMITH, 151-STRAND, LONDON-151.

TO GENTLEMEN. WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL-WOOL TWEEDS, LIGHT VESTINGS, DRILLS, AND SILK JACKETS.

KEAN & SOAMES, Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, and Commission Merchants.

DILIGENCE TO AND FROM CARMEN DE ARCO. IMPORTANT NOTICE. The undersigned, in compliance with the Honorable Consuegro, begs to inform his numerous Friends and Patrons...

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 has caused certain parties to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds...

FRAUD AND FORGERY COMBINED. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. The Undersigned, having discovered a Spurious Preparation of the kind known as "RADWAY'S READY RELIEF" in this market...

CHOLERA, DIARRHEA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, CONSUMPTION, COUGH, ASTHMA, CRAMP, AGUE, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. This invaluable Remedy produces a quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the bowels...

CHLORODYNE. We take the opportunity to inform the Public that we have opened a General Dispensary in this flourishing town, where every article for Family Use may be had at the same price and quality as sold in Buenos Ayres...

DOUGLASS' PATENT DISINFECTING POWDER. It removes the Smell from Drains, Cesspools, Water Closets, &c. It is intended for Domestic as well as Public Use.

DOUGLASS' PATENT DISINFECTING SOAP. Agreeable to use, and very efficacious in removing the Smell from Drains, Cesspools, &c.

AL COMERCIO. Participacion que con esta fecha hemos abierto en esta ciudad un comercio de importacion y exportacion de mercaderias...

2,000 PESOS. Por este infimo precio se vende un piano cuadrangular de caoba moderno de buena voz, con un rico teclado y un medio marco...

LA FAVORICIDA. Para Lobos, Jueves y Domingos, regresa Viernes y Lunas; y Domingos, regresa Jueves y Lunas.

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

DRUGS, &c. Pharmaceutical Preparations, Patent Medicines, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Drops, Ointments, &c.

RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar. Is superior to any other Toilet Vinegar, and is a powerful disinfectant and a useful antiseptic remedy...

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS. G. L. DE SAN & E. DIETZ, Commission Merchants, Brussels, Belgium.

MANILA ROPE. Span and Made by Machinery. WIRE ROPE. Of Steel and Iron Wire, for Ships and Mines.

MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. Steam Engines, Horizontal, Fixed Engines, Threshing Machinery, Sawing Machinery, Corn Mills, &c.

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S ORGANIC MEDICINE. THE BAUDINE. A prompt and efficient Remedy for ASIATIC CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA.

SILVER MEDAL. PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867. Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, and Diarrhoea according to the latest and best practice of Dr. VICTOR BAUD.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the prices of PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1867. CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO. Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural purposes, &c.

THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD, AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

J. & F. HOWARD, BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD. Have long devoted attention to the Manufacture of IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE DIASTATIZED IRON FOR STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. THE above is in the shape of Sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1833. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. The Great Purifier of the Blood, IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR USE DURING SPRING AND SUMMER.

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

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

BY ROYAL COMMAND. JOSEPH GILLOTTS' CELEBRATED STEEL PENS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

COCKTAILS, AND GIN. On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at the "EXCHANGE," 63 CALLE ZAVALE, (Bolsa Building), MONTREVIDE.