

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills of exchange on London, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and other places, are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Managers.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who prefer depositing cheques or transferable securities, against which they may draw as established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to return at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills of exchange on London, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and other places, are discounted on conventional terms.

Sixth—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who prefer depositing cheques or transferable securities, against which they may draw as established for such class of operations.

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868.

No. 1832—SEVENTH YEAR.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000 sterling. Reserve Fund Jan. 1868, £1,450,000 do.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM. Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments.

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

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandises, and Goods in the Custom-house or in Bonded Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

ROSAFO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE. CALLE ADRIANA, ROSARIO. Iron and Brass Castings. Smiths' Work in General.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED). STATIONS AT PRESENT OPEN—BUENOS AYRES, BELGRANO, COLONIA, SAN ISIDRO, MONTEVIDEO, ROSARIO, B. O., FIGRE.

THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL, AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCERY, IRON MONGERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND GENERAL CAMP STORES.

NOTICE.—E. Carlson, Public Notary, offers his services as the English Notary, and all sorts of legal business.

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 \$1.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

THE QUEEN'S 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, Merchandises, and Goods in the Custom-house or in Bonded Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

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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 11 A.M.

From Villa Nueva, at 7 A.M. to Buenos Ayres, at 10 A.M.

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THE ITALIAN BANK, 108-116 CALLE RECONQUISTA. Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows:— Accounts, gold, 7 per cent. allowed.

BUENOS AYRES, JAN. 1, 1868. BANCOS ITALIANO. 108-116 CALLE RECONQUISTA-116. La tasa de interes, desde la fecha hasta nueva resolucion, sera la siguiente:— CUENTAS CORRIENTES.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO. FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio Uruguay will leave on Thursday at 6 p.m., and on Sundays at 8 a.m., returning on Wednesdays and Sundays.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RIESO, 99 CALLE RECONQUISTA. FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Villa del Salto, Captain Magno, will leave on Monday at 6 p.m., returning on Saturday at 10 a.m.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ, ROSARIO, 225 CALLE CUYO. FOR CORRIENTES, ITAPIRU, AND PORTS.—The steamer Masos 19 will leave on Monday at 6 p.m., returning on Saturday at 10 a.m.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The steamer Lucia will leave on Monday at 6 p.m., returning on Saturday at 10 a.m.

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GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after 15th of October, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:— From Buenos Ayres, at 8 A.M. to Montevideo, at 11 A.M.

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NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after 16th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:— From Buenos Ayres, at 8 A.M. to Montevideo, at 11 A.M.

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ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON. CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARKY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—CALLE DEFENSA—97.

GERMAN BUREAU. Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais, 105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105.

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

STEAMERS WITH THE TIGRE IN CONNECTION WITH THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. Trains will leave the Retiro for the following up-river destinations with the trains at 10 a.m.:— The Lujan, for Rosario and interior; Sundays and Thursdays.

NEW CAFE AND BILLIARD ROOMS. 113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. CHARLES MULVANY begs to advise the Public that he has opened the above "Snugs," where every attention will be paid to the comfort of his Customers.

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Commission Agents, 44 and 46 Calle Aduana, and 80 and 82 Calle Santa Fe.

EXCHANGE SALOON. CHAS. SEYMOUR, 63 CALLE ZAVALLA (Holsa Building), MONTEVIDEO.

BOCA, Barracas, and Ensenada Railway.

From and after Sunday, September 15, inclusive, the Trains will run as follows:— From Buenos Ayres, at 8 A.M. to Montevideo, at 11 A.M.

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TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA. Primera Funcion de la Temporada. Pava el Miércoles 11 de Marzo de 1868. RIGOLETTO.

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—ALLOWS.

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB.

An Omnibus will leave the Plaza 25 de Mayo (corner of Colon Theatre) for the Cricket Ground, Palermo, every Friday, at 4.45 p.m., returning at dusk.

THE "STANDARD" MIXTURE.

For Cash Only. CHARLES TURMEAU, 77 CALLE PIEDAD.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY.

We, the undersigned, respectfully request all subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through us to call and pay without further delay.

THE STATE OF THE RIVER PLATE.

The Second Edition of this important work, issued in London on the 1st of January last, contains, in addition to matter of the First Edition, a Map of the Argentine and Uruguay Republics, and three chapters on "Circumstances of Colonization."

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. When an insertion is intended for the name and address of the writer, no necessity for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Business checked by the roughness of the weather. Wool sales made at 27 to 27 1/2.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

It is now more than a fortnight since we received the brilliant news of the passing of Humaita by the Brazilian fleet.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

The non arrival of the steamer on Sunday from the upper river gave rise to a good deal of disappointment which was not compensated by the advice that came to hand yesterday.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

On the 1st of March, at one a.m., soon after the moon set, a tremendous cannonade of eight hours duration commenced in the Paraguay river.

THE BRITISH GUNBOAT LINNET.

At this moment the British gunboat Linnet must be anchored abreast of Curuzú, within sight of the Paraguayan fortress.

THE RIVER STILL REMAINS HIGH.

The river still remains high, favoring the Allies; and, as our correspondent cautions, remarks, there are

indications of Lopez being hard pressed, and of his having all his available means of resistance shut up in Humaita, where he will wait the hazard of the die; or, perhaps, before the die is thrown, he will personally evacuate the fortress; but whether he will direct his steps is yet a mystery; as contrary to general opinion, we understand it to be doubtful if he have laid up for himself treasures in Europe.

Judging from all accounts, including those sent to us by Sinbad, at the last moment, the end is not yet. There is no doubt that the Paraguayans are making a determined, we may say, a savage and unreasoning resistance.

The Tribuna correspondent persists in his prophecies that the war will continue. He thinks General Lopez capable of burping to ashes the last village in Paraguay before yielding.

Lopez lately sent a flag of truce to the Brazilian Commander, but not as the Allies might have first supposed, to offer terms of peace or surrender, but coolly to receive dispatches for the diplomatic agents at Asunción; provided in spite of the Brazilian ironclads in the Paraguay, his communications are still open with the capital.

He has a port in the Chaco where he still draws his supplies; and as long as Humaita holds out he will do so, until the Chaco is formally occupied by the allies.

It is scarcely credible that, with the gigantic force at the disposal of the Brazilians, they will allow Lopez to slip through their ranks, either into the Chaco or beyond the Tebicuary; but, all we can say is, that the latest news from the seat-of-war is not so favorable as we could have wished to the prospects of an early termination of the struggle.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Itapiru, March 4, 1868.

Gentlemen— On the 1st of March, at one a.m., soon after the moon set, a tremendous cannonade of eight hours duration commenced in the Paraguay river, a little way above Curupaty. The firing surpassed any other since the war began. Here the roar was awful, shells and hollow shot were seen to explode in rapid succession during the long interval. The reports are said to have been heard at Empedrado, twelve leagues below Corrientes.

On the 3rd, at two a.m., another cannonade was begun at Curuzú, which was kept up with spirit for the space of an hour and a half. The rumours here and at Tuyuty respecting the firing are, that, in the first instance, a fleet composed of forty canoes filled with picked men, all robust swimmers, had simultaneously boarded the Silvado and Colorado, the two uppermost ironclads, but were repulsed with great slaughter, or scalded to death.

Another version is that the enemy got formal possession of the two iron-clads by introducing hand-grenades in the port-holes of the turret, killing the commander and a large part of the crew of the Silvado, and that the prolonged cannonade was caused by retaking the vessels. The firing of the 3rd was at Curupaty, essaying to prevent the going up of two gunboats who had attempted the passage; that they had effected their object, yet were maltreated somewhat. You must use your own discretion about believing these stories; I have been too often deluded by the like reports, made by men in high stations, to state them as facts.

All I can affirm is, that in both cases there was a continuous roar of heavy guns for the time being, and a profuse display of shells and explosive shot; but it is plausible, from the lengthened cannonade, that something serious must have occurred. The hundredth part of the firing was more than enough to have crushed to atoms forty canoes and all that appertained to them. Up to the present moment no move whatever has been made from the encampments of Tuyuty or Tuyucú. The day for the march is often named, and is as often postponed, till "mañana." Here many of the denizens are in bodily fear of being momentarily attacked by the Paraguayans.

You insinuate that Itapiru is to be evacuated. This is not feasible, as military and commissariat stores are accumulating in a manner heretofore unknown.

Yesterday a Paraguayan flag of truce, bringing despatches from the three foreign diplomatic agents in Asunción, arrived at headquarters. Nothing is known respecting the object of the messengers' mission. The afternoon of the same day we were visited by a violent pampero that caused a heavy sea to roll over submerged ground; several boats were capsized, and loaded chatas sunk, among others, one freighted with eighty oxen belonging to Mr. Lanus. Ship and cargo became a total loss. The chata went down in deep water, when not abreast was rescued. Hides were seen flying before the wind like feathers. Shanties and tents were blown down, causing much confusion. An hour previous to the gale the thermometer stood at 98. In four hours afterwards the same instrument in the same position indicated 79.

The creciento is now at a standstill; the river remains very high, so much so, that steamers and river craft cross the bañado at any point, and come close to the shore, which facilitates much the landing of merchandise.

Last evening the Brazilian gunboat, Enrique Martius, came in quite near the village, embarked during the night a cargo of military stores, and was off for the Paraguay river this morning before sunrise.

The Brazilian hospitals and the cemetery are eighty yards asunder, both are located close to the water's edge; in the intervening space is the beach, where goods and necessaries for the army are landed. From early morn till dark the place is thronged with carts, oxen, pack mules, and their drivers, soldiers, and every class of 'canaille' in abundance, all exceedingly wicked; among the number may be seen two noted 'chevaliers d'industrie,' one of whom, I am sorry to say is an Englishman.

The hospitals are well attended to. At the cemetery every species of abomination meets the eye, as well as the olfactory senses. As for the Argentine burial place, there is not a vestige of it to be seen; that part of it which is not under water has been appropriated by the agents of the pro-ceedor, Mr. Bravo, as a landing place for hay. The frail memorials erected in memory of the dead have been used for firewood; "the little billocks, where sprouted the rank grass evergreen," trampled and made level ground; in the meantime, those who die are interred anywhere.

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The cholera is prevailing to some extent among the sutlers and boatmen. There are occasionally cases of it at the Brazilian hospitals; at the Argentine hospitals there has been no cases of it of late. All accounts agree that the health of the army was never in a more satisfactory state than now.

Since the mad attempt was foiled of boarding the ironclads, the Paraguayans have become quite mannerly; they no longer keep the encampments in an uproar; no firing made by them has been heard since the 3d. This lull gives the ingenious Gelly y Obes full leisure to obtain valuable information from spies and deserters that daily arrive at headquarters. It would be well for the consummate skilful General in this respect to imitate Lopez, and instead of gravely listening to false tales, and making pets of the rascals who tell them to send well-paid confidential emissaries whose information might be relied upon. This, unfortunately for the Allied cause, has never been done, always placing dependence upon the idle stories, that the meanest soldier in the army knows to be untrue. It is the prevalent belief that the days of the rule of Lopez are drawing to a close. Indeed, at the present moment, there is every indication of it; whatever available element he possesses, all have been concentrated at Humaita, to little purpose. In the meantime, Lopez takes good care to be somewhere else, very sick, or pretending to be so.

Gentlemen, with respect, SINBAD.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

The non arrival of the steamer on Sunday from the upper river gave rise to a good deal of disappointment which was not compensated by the advice that came to hand yesterday and which in reality amount to nothing. Sinbad's letter which we publish elsewhere is always to the same old tune—terrible bombardment and speculations more or less correct on what may happen, but no report of any new movement. In a letter from one of our correspondents, dated Itapiru 6th March, we find the following:—"You must not be led away with the notion that Lopez is vanquished. It is not so. Since 8 a.m. the deep tones of the Whitworth gun are too plainly audible; a small remittance of wounded just come in report the enemy in force at the advanced lines."

From Montevideo we hear that the decree appointing Sr. Bustamante Minister of Finance had been well received by the public, and lead to a falling off in the premium on gold, the last operations on Saturday being quoted at from 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. It is confidently expected that on the 1st of June the Banks will be made to resume specie payments. The steamer Western Chief which had gone aground on the English bank has been got off. Fortunato Flores after ineffectually appealing to the Government for leave to land, was removed to H.B.M.S. Narcisus, which is to convey him back to Rio de Janeiro.

From Rio Janeiro we hear that new contingents were on their way to the seat of war in Paraguay. The Brazilian transports Itapiru, San Paulo, and Arino have on board 1300 men. The transport Isabel arrived in Montevideo on Friday last with 160 recruits.

Several murders and other excesses are reported to have been committed in the Pantanos near Montevideo which are attributed to the Blanco party.

From Santa Fé the latest news are far from reassuring. A boletín published by the Nación yesterday contains a decree of the National Commissioner Sr. Costa, by which attributing to himself the powers of the pro-

vincial Government, he convokes the people to elect the electors for Governor on the 22nd of the present month. His reason for taking this step is the apparent desire of the present provisional government to prolong indefinitely its existence. Since however the majority of the legislative body the true fountain of power in a constitutional country seems to sanction knowingly the line of conduct adopted by the provincial executive, and since Governor Aldao has been recognised by Mr. Costa himself, as the constitutional authority, we doubt whether he and his party will stand by meekly and see their rights infringed upon. Mr. Costa's proceedings smack too much of electioneering intrigues to obtain credit for impartiality, and may eventually lead to a renewal of a fratricidal civil strife.

On the same day that the above decree was promulgated Sr. Cabal arrived at Santa Fé, and according to the Nación a large assemblage met him on his landing, who received him with every demonstration of joy and cries of long live the new governor of the Province, in reply which Sr. Cabal is reported to have proposed a cheer to the National Government, and proclaimed Sr. Elizalde as the candidate for the Presidency.

The Spanish Opera Company left Buenos Ayres for Montevideo on Thursday last, and were to have made their 'debut' there on Saturday. The Zarzuela's disappearance will be a loss to the theatre-going public. It was reported that the new management of Colon Theatre, Ferrari & Co., who seem to have superseded the unfortunate Perrone & Co., asked Mr. Conde, the empresario of the Spanish troupe, \$25,000 rent for each night's representation. Ferrari & Co. deny the report, and state the contract made by Mr. Perrone with the Spaniards was so ridiculously disadvantageous it could not be continued. The contract expired on the 1st inst. Whatever may be the real state of the case, the musical public are now left to the catering of Ferrari & Co., whoever Ferrari & Co. may be. The troupe, the names of which have been published, appears to consist of the old company, less Madame Briol and her husband, the clever director of the orchestra. For Madame Briol we have Madame Lablache as prima donna, and M. Lablache for Nicolas as director. The company, we believe, will commence to-morrow, with the "Rigoletto." We are promised the "Africaine," and we shall be curious to see the display of the scenic painter's and machinist's abilities in Act 3, where the stage represents the deck of a ship at sea, the act winding up with the ship heeling over on the rocks. The public appetite is greedy for operatic music after so long a fast. We hope Messrs. Ferrari & Co. will not disappoint our expectations.

We shall be glad to receive an announcement of the next concert given by our friends the German singing Academy at the Coliseum, or of the first concert of the season of the philharmonic society. So furnished is the public that if Mr. Phillips would announce a selection of the newest and most admired nigger music he might be sure of a bumper.

The thermometer in our office yesterday stood at 86. On Sunday it must have been much higher. But the grade of heat shown on the face of the thermometer gives no idea of the oppressive weather experienced during the last two autumnal days.

"Tres meses de invierno y nueve meses de inferno," is as applicable to Buenos Ayres as to Madrid.

On Sunday night we saw, it is to be supposed, the last of the Carnival of 1868, with the exception of one or two nights more in the middle of Lent. The final spirit was unusually gay. The masked balls at the theatres were crowded; and owing to the splendour of the night, the streets were filled with pleasure-seekers. The windows and balconies of the private houses in the principal thoroughfares were literally, as Tennyson expresses it, "gardens of girls." There was much music and an amazing display of light in the native apartments, which latter circumstance the philosopher would look upon as a healthy sign of material and moral progress. This brilliant impromptu get up of the city was pleasing to the senses after so long a spell of dismal nights and of abandoned streets, where darkness was only visible near an apothecary's shop.

The father of the late Dr. Gomez, Editor of the "Nacional," has come to Buenos Ayres in the hopes of obtaining Government aid in the education of his third and only remaining son. Sr. Gomez's second son died lately in the army. He held the rank of captain. Dr. Gomez, the Editor of the "Nacional," had also seen military service. We think this is a case that deserves a favourable consideration from the Government.

In our quotations of flour in our last number we are told we have understated the price, which is to-day \$56 per arroba. The wheat crop in Patagonia, we understand, is also likely to be much under the average. The causes of this are the want of labour and the ravages of the locusts.

We hear of many complaints of the service of the Northern Railway on

Sunday last. Crowds of excursionists to the Tigre did not arrive in town until midnight, and people were kicking their heels at Belgrano for hours waiting for the train. In justice to the managers, we must mention that the disturbance in the traffic arose from an accident which occurred to the S.20 train from the Tigre. The train ran over two bullocks, at some distance north of Belgrano, and some of the carriages which were thrown off the line were so jammed that it was impossible to clear the line in a shorter time than the railway workmen accomplished the task. It was remarked that neither the newly arrived manager, Mr. Crabtree, nor Mr. Mortimer, were visible. We must, however, remember it was the Sabbath Day.

The Café Chantant, in Calle Cuyo, near the old Hotel du Louvre, to which we alluded a few days ago, is to be opened to the public this evening. The enterprising proprietors of this institution, which is a novelty in Buenos Ayres, have endeavoured, as much as possible, to follow the practice that has met with so much success in the principal capitals of Europe, and have secured the services of some very good French artists. They have fitted up, at one end of the room, a small stage upon which the singers will make their appearance, and give, during the evening, a choice selection of airs, duos, trios, and comic songs. We were present two nights ago at a rehearsal of the inaugurating programme, in company with a well-known amateur, and a large wine importer, and we carried away a most favourable impression, both of the performance and of the liquor that was served to us. We hope to see this institution flourish if properly conducted, as we have no doubt it will, judging from the character and standing of its owners.

Our colleague the Republica has the following:—"The Provincial Government has authorised the contractor of the Euseucada Railway to begin the works of construction and installation of the building which is destined to form the central station at that place. It is, therefore, to be hoped that before long this railway will be completed as far as the point to which on granting the concession it was agreed that the line should extend."

Lieut.-Colonel Miguel Martinez de Hoz has been promoted to the rank of Colonel, and appointed to be second in command of the Army of the North.

The torrents of rain that fell late yesterday afternoon came opportunely to relieve the surcharged atmosphere, which until 4 p.m. had become perfectly unbearable. The rain will no doubt be productive of much good, more particularly in being instrumental to remove any lingering latent germ of the dreadful epidemic.

We received yesterday, too late for publication, a letter from our new correspondent "Caracaria," from Rosario, dated the previous day. It treats at some length about the split between the National Commissioner and the local authorities with reference to the approaching election for Governor of the Province, and brings out prominently the fact that Mr. Costa's mission is much more subservient to electioneering purposes than to the restoration of tranquillity to that afflicted province. Caracaria's letter will appear in full to-morrow.

PAMPA AND PRAIRIE FARMING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Rosario, March 5.

You have been made acquainted, by my numerous articles on the subject, with my ideas as to the importance of agricultural over pastoral pursuits in this country. I have never doubted the manifest destiny of the region bordering the great Plata of becoming one of the principal granaries of the world, and that sheep and cattle farming will become merely an accessory business. Every year that passes over our heads brings fresh proof of the correctness of this opinion, which, doubtless, is entertained by many besides myself. The full consummation of this production would work such a change in the 'physique' as well as 'moral' of the Republic, that it behoves all our public men to keep this subject well in view, and never to forget for a single moment that while the pastoral business depopulates the land, keeps it at a stationary value, perpetuates the Gaucho element, and prevents any attempt to ameliorate or civilize it, and disseminates an already scanty population over vast tracts of land, making the social regeneration of the people impossible—agriculture, on the other hand, fills up the land, increases its value, instils habits of industry in the masses, and by conglomerating them in groups, makes their education and civilization hopefully possible. The real wealth of the country, its inexhaustible and fertile lands, would then be developed—railroads and sailing vessels would be brought into unbounded requisition—roads and bridges would be the rule, and not the exception, as now. Good government would be applicable to a peaceful industrious community, which is entirely thrown away on a wild, ignorant, nomadic population whose very habits of life continually urge it to throw off as irksome bonds, respect and obedience to the laws.

Only as an adjunct to agriculture

can pastoral pursuits bring prosperity and stability to a country. California remained a degraded, unpopulated region for three hundred years, with her millions of cattle running over her boundless plains; and even her very good fields would have been inadequate to regenerate her, had not agriculture come to her aid to make her what she is.

Nature has provided this country with all the requisites for a great agricultural region, add with few or none for cattle-breeding. The soil, the seasons, the climate, all indicate the true destiny of this country, which in no part of it do we come across a single natural blade of grass adapted to the proper breeding or rearing of cattle or sheep; all must be artificial.

And how admirably are the regions for different productions distributed! Wheat and corn and potatoes, the staples of food, in the region alongside the great rivers; wine and fruit in the region of the Andes; sugar, cotton, tobacco, and rice in the Northern region about to be opened up by the Great Central Railway; and timber alongside of the Bermejo and the Paraguay.

This rather lengthy preamble, to use a legal phrase, is only a kind of preface, my dear Standard, to a letter which I must request you to publish, that I have received from Mr. Leesmith, who, after examining minutely the region of the Plata down as far as Patagonia, took a trip to the Provinces of the Northern continent, in order to form a correct opinion on the relative advantages of the two countries.

To those estancieros who are directing their attention to agriculture—and they are increasing in number every year—Mr. Leesmith's letter will be highly interesting, as it is well known that a great similarity exists between the two regions, this country possessing advantages over the prairies in general richness of soil and superior climate.

Here is the letter:—

The Western Prairies, 1867. Mr. Michael B. Sullivan, the largest prairie farmer in the States, has about 40,000 acres in his new farm, which he has just entered upon, having last year sold his improved farm of Broadlands, containing 27,000.

His present place is fourteen miles from Chatsworth, the nearest railway station, and sixteen from Loda, on the Illinois Central Railroad. Being anxious to see something of prairie farming I obtained a letter to Mr. Sullivan, and stayed at his place three or four days, and I will now endeavor to give you a few particulars which may be useful in South America. The dollars and cents, at the time I write, are nearly of the same value as the Bolivian in use in Santa Fé; at any rate near enough for comparison of results in the two countries.

I found the land-rolling-prairie covered with high coarse grass, not fit as yet for fine sheep, but, still with many more tender varieties in it than the new camps of Santa Fé or Buenos Ayres. Timber being scarce and high for fencing purposes, much attention has of late years been directed to making permanent hedges. The Osage Orange is the favorite, making a good fence in about four years; but I think that the Sina-Sina is equal, if not superior to it. I found some eighty miles of it growing, and looking very well. A narrow sward or "land," of some twelve feet wide, is ploughed and ready, for about 230 miles, to receive the plants, and when the whole of the fencing on the farm is finished there will be about 600 miles of hedge! This, at the highest rate, is calculated to cost 20 cents per rod, or 6 dollars 40 cents per mile, plants included. I told Mr. Sullivan of a fencing company which had taken a railway contract of 600 miles at 1 dollar 50 cents, and he said they would make a fortune by it.

The staple crop on this place is Indian corn. The land is broken up by a breaking plough (which I shall describe afterwards), and a horse-drill follows this, which deposits and covers up the seed in rows about three and a-half feet apart, and two to three feet between each plant. After this, it is not touched until harvest, when, according to season, land, &c., a crop of from twelve to thirty bushels per acre is gathered. This is termed a "sod crop," and, of course, is never expected to be very good. Corn, when I was there, was worth from 40 to 50 cents per bushel on the ground. The small farmers send their corn to the Chicago market by rail, or sell it to their wealthier neighbors; and most of the latter find it pays much better to use it for wintering stock than sending it to market. Mr. Sullivan, who has sometimes fattened in winter as many as 2000 head of stock, which he sends to market in early spring, estimates the value of corn this year, when used for feeding, at 75 cents per bushel, and under that price would not sell a peck of his.

The cost of the above sod ploughing is 3 to 3 1/2 dollars per acre, drilling and seed say 50 cents more; so that a crop of 15 bushels, at 40 cents, leaves about 1 dollar per acre profit, and pays the cost of breaking the land, always the most expensive item in prairie farming.

The following spring the land is ploughed deeper, cross ploughed once and harrowed, drilled at about the

same distances as before, and cleaned, and the rows earthed up (with ploughs for the purpose) about three times whilst growing. A crop will this time be got of from 35 to 60 bushels, and occasionally more, per acre. After three or four years under corn the land is generally laid down in grass—"timothy," red or white clover, Italian rye, &c. A great favorite is the Kentucky blue grass, and some use this exclusively, especially in the warmer portions of the State.

To return to the breaking up of the natural prairie. When wheat is sown the land is broken up in the spring, left till autumn, when it is harrowed once and the wheat sown generally broadcast though sometimes in drills. The seed is better sown a little thick, and if too much plant appear it can be run over by a wide harrow. This first crop will probably be from 8 to 12 bushels per acre; but it is not such a good crop as Indian corn, the roots of the latter loosening the soil; besides wheat being a much more precarious crop in dry seasons, a fair first crop of linseed is also sometimes obtained on the sod, same culture as wheat.

The breaking plough is a beautiful implement with very fine lines, and turns a sod of from 12 to 30 inches in width. Those used by Sullivants make an 18 inch furrow, and with four horses abreast do one and a half to two acres a day. There are hilts for the ploughman to adjust the plough at turning, and a hand-beam by which he lifts the share out of the ground at the turns. When he has got it straight, he sets the plough the required depth and jumps on and drives till he comes to the end of the furrow again. There is a furrow and land-wheel in front. It is generally set according to the thickness of the sod,—from one and a half to three inches, the arm being not to go underneath the roots of the sod, but to cut them about the middle, and by this means they are much sooner killed by the sun, frost, &c. With a little alteration a farming plough I saw the other day at Howard's would do the work well in the Plata. A man follows the plough and drives a very perfect drill which drops and covers the seed.

The cultivation and earthing up ploughs which are used the second year, have all seats on springs, and in a hot sun the driver can sit under a sunshade, and get through far more work than walking. In fact to save labour such is the perfection the system is carried to that from January to December not a hand on the farm need walk at any of the work.

There is a large ditching plough used for the small ditches alongside wire fencing—3/4 ft. at top, 1 at bottom, and 3 deep. This is made by going over the ground four times with ten yoke of oxen (five in each string), and five men. About three miles per day is done. The same work, though slower, is more economical with a horse power which is on wheels anchored, say 50 to 60 yards ahead of the plough. A boy drives a couple of horses round till the plough, guided by a man, reaches the power; the anchor is then lifted up, the power run on the required distance, and again commences winding up. This will do about half a mile, and with a good man three quarters per day.

A movable post driver on wheels, on the same principle as a pile-driver, is also used. With one horse one boy and a man 100 posts per day can be driven three feet deep; 150 to 200 I was told with a clever hand. With the above appliances wire fencing ought to cost much less here than it does in the Plata.

All ploughs, cultivators, &c., are preferred of fine polished steel, as like the Plata pampas, there is not gravel or sand sufficient to scour and keep unclogged common iron.

The store cattle are bought in Missouri, Kansas, and other outside parts, at a cost last year of about 50 dollars per head, wintered on Indian corn and natural prairie grass or hay, and make 80 to 90 dollars in the spring at Chicago, for the eastern markets. Seven or eight mowing machines were slashing down the prairie grass when I was there, horse haymaker and rake following. The hay is stacked in the open camp in very plain stacks of 50 to 100 tons each. Estimated cost two dollars per ton.

Fine sheep do not do well on new prairie, but rough strong breeds thrive. Pigs require shade, and until the peach groves get up do not pay. Cotton tree, poplar, maple, &c., are favorite shade trees of rapid growth. The Chinese sugar grass, or sorghum, is a favorite crop. An acre ought to give in average years 80 gallons of syrup (much like treacle), which at 75 cents per gallon leaves a profit per acre of from 15 to 20 dollars. There are sorghum mills all over the country. Beet, and sugar manufactured from it, same as in France, is also attracting much attention, and promises to pay very well.

Men's wages here are one dollar per day, and living; that is, they are not allowed beef and bread, but tea, coffee, sugar, &c., and a good house to live in. The best of them do not do more than half as much as a good Yorkshire laborer; and still, with prices lower for grain produced than

n the Plate, farmers make fortunes here. They economise in man's labor by proper implements. I feel certain that quite as much ought to be made with you; but no tillage can be properly carried on with the wretched implements that are mostly introduced from the Eastern States, where a totally different thing is of course required to what is right on the prairie or pampa. Old Mr. Coffin lately made a trip to the West, and I hope he will introduce the implements used on the prairies into Buenos Ayres.

I have roughly thrown these observations together from my notes, and I hope you will be able to understand the different points of the system. I shall always be glad to hear of anything bearing on agriculture in the Plate, as I feel certain it is the "coming country" in that line.

J. LEESMITH. Such is Mr. Leesmith's letter, and I think our farmers are under an obligation to him for his careful and comprehensive observations. I have already given some copies of it to countrymen of ours in this province, who will undoubtedly avail themselves of the valuable information the letter contains, and through the medium of your columns I now present it for the general good.

With one or two observations I will close this long communication. The bushel of corn contains 56 lbs. of shelled grain, and the bushel of wheat is 60 lbs. I do not agree with Mr. Leesmith when he says that the 'sina sina' is equal to the 'osage orange' for hedges. I consider the latter are very much superior. It is of quicker growth, thick set, and denser foliage. Still I believe we have in the upper provinces very good substitutes for the 'osage orange.' A shrub that in San Juan and Rioja is called 'garrabato' (not the tree that is known by that name here) would make one of the most impervious hedges in the world. The thorns are complicated, in the shape of a fleur-de-lis, and the animals are so afraid of it that they cannot get to approach it.

Truly yours, W. PERKINS.

EXTRACT OF MEAT.

We have had occasion to visit the estancia of the Estrella, belonging to Sr. D. Luis Chapeaurouge, in the Partido of S. Andres de Giles, a very fine establishment. At the time of our visit a new galpon was being roofed, where the owner is fixing up an apparatus for manufacturing 'extract of meat.' Mr. Chapeaurouge has been busy this summer in manufacturing this article by way of experiment, and having obtained satisfactory results, is preparing to work on a larger scale.

We tried some broth made in our presence by dissolving a spoonful of the extract in a cup of boiling water, and found it excellent. It is a pity that its high price excludes it from serving for family consumption, and makes it an article of an 'apothecary shop' as food for invalids in their convalescence, but, at the same time, it is natural that the price cannot be lowered until means are discovered to obtain a larger amount of it from each animal. We were informed that only from one-half to two ounces of extract could be got from a big 'capon.'

The Prussian army has been able to perform with ease forced marches during a fortnight on account of being provided with this article, and according to the 'Standard,' the English Government has lately contracted with the Fray Bentos establishment for large supplies of it for the Abyssinian expedition. Why does not our Government or Brazil make the trial with a few hundred or thousand pounds by way of experiment?

An expedition into the interior of Paraguay ought to be supplied with so valuable an article: each soldier with a jar of 1 lb. weight, and a few biscuits, would be able, in case of necessity, employing only the time necessary for warming a little water, to be supplied with a cup of nutritious food, which he could repeat at least six or eight times.

In the drug-store of Toledo y Moine, 15 Piedad, and in the Botica Imperial, corner of Florida and Cuyo, we believe this extract can be obtained.—'Telegrafo Maritimo.'

AUSTRIAN POLITICS.

Vienna, Feb. 4th. The "Debatte" of to-day asserts that the English Government is endeavoring to determine Austria, France, Russia, and Italy to suspend the transport of Cretan refugees to Greece on board vessels belonging to those countries.

The Austrian Red-book was laid to-day before the delegations. It contains 153 documents, which are preceded by statement of the position of the Empire. Referring to German affairs, the statement says:—

"Austria entertains, since the Treaty of Prague, the same peaceful and friendly sentiments towards Prussia and Italy as towards the other Powers. Though Austria's loss of her position in Germany did not imply the extinction of her sympathies towards her former Federal allies, she nevertheless would not side with Prussia in the Luxemburg difficulty. On the other hand, she would not attempt to profit

by a war between France and Prussia, and the Imperial Government therefore took care to prevent the Emperor Napoleon and the French statesmen from expecting the co-operation of Austria in a conflict with Prussia. Impartial and neutral, Austria's attitude must have greatly contributed towards the preservation of peace. In any further proffer of its good services the Imperial Government was compelled to act with the greatest prudence, as it desired neither to exercise any pressure upon Prussia to induce her to sacrifice German national interests, nor did it wish to lay itself open to the suspicion of confirming Prussia in her resistance with the view of bringing about a conflict."

With regard to the relations between Prussia and the German States the Red-book says:—

"Without departing from the standpoint of the Treaty of Prague, the Imperial Government did not allow itself to be arrested in the pursuit of its peaceful occupations by the new state of things which had been brought about through the treaties of alliance between Prussia and South Germany, nor did the Government of the Emperor think it necessary to enter a decided protest against this state of things on the ground of its formal rights. On the contrary, it looked upon the treaties relative to the re-organisation of the South German armies and the parliamentary representation of the States of the Zollverein with no other feelings than well wishes, and reserve although those treaties limited in important respects the rights of the South German States to act independently, and subordinated their decisions to those of the Prussian Government. The Emperor's Government has regarded from an equally conciliatory point of view the question of North Schleswig, in regard to which the Treaty of Prague, in the 5th article, bears traces of the mediation of France. The provision of the treaty referred to has not yet been carried out. Lastly, there is one fact which cannot be overlooked—namely, that while under the impression of the danger of an European war, many a serious glance was directed both from Berlin and Munich towards Austria. The intimations which were received respecting a new alliance were too vague, and too exclusively favouring the interest of one side for Austria to sacrifice for it the freedom of action she obtained in exchange for the rights and duties cancelled at the termination of the era which closed with the dissolution of the German Confederation."

With regard to the relations of Austria towards Italy and the Roman question, the Red Book says:—

"As Austria has attached great value to the maintenance of friendly relations with Italy the latter has shown herself equally well disposed towards Austria. The withdrawal of the French army of occupation from Rome aroused dormant passions and manifested the full danger of the conflict between the Italian claims to unity and the interests of Catholicity. The most open declarations were made to the Pope of the impossibility of Austria's affording the Holy See any material support. The dispatch of Austrian corvettes to Civita Vecchia in November 1866, for the protection of Austrian subjects, was at first regarded by France as a sign of mistrust. Mutual declarations which followed between Austria and France removed all doubts of the latter's firm determination to insist upon the execution of the September Convention. The apprehensions of Roman diplomatists induced Austria in March 1867 to request information from the French Government respecting the then threatening eventualities in connection with the Roman question. At that time the extent of the danger was doubted in Paris."

The Red Book then recapitulates the events of September last in connection with the invasion of the Papal territory, and concludes as follows:—

"The Imperial Government, appreciating the just desire of France to lessen her responsibility, by submitting the Roman question to the united consideration of all the European Powers, accepted not only the invitation to a conference without any distinct programme, but also a proposal proceeding from another quarter for preliminary conference of the five Great Powers. The Austrian Government awaits the realisation of this proposal."

THE PROGRESS OF TELEGRAPHY IN THE YEAR 1867.

The events connected with the extension of telegraphic communication in 1866 were the most memorable ever recorded in its history, for in that year not only was a complete cable, uniting the Old World and the New, successfully submerged, but another, which was considered irretrievably lost by the general public, was recovered from the depths of the Atlantic. It might have been expected that the marvellous success achieved by those who by indomitable perseverance and scientific skill established such valuable agencies of correspondence between England and America would have prompted others to initiate enterprises of a similar character in other directions, but the commercial

depression of last year acted detrimentally on the advancement of telegraphy, as it did on almost every speculative scheme. Still, some of the facts connected with its history and progress during the year 1867 are peculiar and interesting. The first prominent occurrence was the repairing of the Atlantic cable of 1866, which had been broken some two miles from the Bay of Heart's Content. It appears that when the shore end of the cable referred to was being laid the Great Eastern, from which it was paid out, was in a fog, and it was laid in a shallower part of the ocean than was originally intended by the engineers. It was found that an iceberg, which had grounded in 27 fathoms, was the cause of the accident, and the cable was repaired in the marvellously short space of 48 hours, under the supervision of Sir Henry Clifford, C.E.

The same rope broke again in July about 87 miles from Newfoundland. Thirteen miles of it were picked up by the ship Chilton, under the direction of Sir Samuel Canning, and laid in a deeper channel than that in which it had formerly been deposited.

This was the first case of what may be called ordinary repair to the Atlantic lines, as contradistinguished from picking up and splicing, and the promptitude with which it was effected afforded another proof of Sir Samuel Canning's ability and skill. It may be here remarked that not the slightest interruption has yet occurred in the cable of 1865. A cable has been laid between Havannah and Key West, Florida, and a second line between Key West and Punta Rossa. The first is sheathed in iron, and weighs 2-15 tons to the nautical mile. The route of it is across strong and variable currents, and over about 1,000 fathoms. A curious miscalculation took place while this line was being constructed. Owing to the phenomenon of under currents, the cable assumed a direction over the stern, as if the current was continuing to go west—as it actually did during the first twenty miles—when it was really going east. The result of this miscalculation was that the supply of materials ran short, and the line had to be completed with part of the Key West and Punta Rossa wire, and the latter finished with a portion of what was intended for a Red Sea cable. The whole length of the section is 120 miles, and on the Havannah coast the shore end runs into 450, and on the Key West into 136 fathoms. The shallowness of the bed on which a great portion of the Key West and Punta Rossa line lies exposes the gutta-percha covering to a severe test in the tropics. Some of it is laid on mud banks where the normal temperature is between 80 and 90 degrees, and it has no outer "servicing" to preserve it from rust. We may here add that during the progress of the expeditions in which these lines were established considerable loss of life took place among the staff which superintended its construction.

A line has been laid from Placentia to Lloyd's Cove, Sydney, and touches at the French island of St. Pierre. Unlike the Atlantic cable, this is sheathed in iron wires and weighs 2-25 tons per nautical mile generally, and 11 tons per nautical mile at the shore end. The whole length of the section is 301 nautical miles, and every indication has been given that its general insulation is perfect. The South Foreland and La Panna, in Belgium have been also united by a line of telegraph which contains four conductors, two of them consisting of recovered portions of the Cromer and Emden cable. The La Panna line is 47 miles in length, and the wire is covered with asphalt and an outer "servicing." In Persia a special loop line from Khabaken to Teheran and another from Teheran to Bushire have been erected. These are, however, of no very great importance as alternative lines, for which they are intended, between Bagdad and Bushire, for the line between Bagdad and Bassorah is working well, and that between Bassorah and Bushire has never been interrupted. Considering, however, the Russian position, the line between Teheran and Bushire is not without its value. For the purposes of the Abyssinian Expedition Major Champain, R.E., has taken out materials and a staff for the construction of a semi-permanent line from Annesley Bay to the final head-quarters. This will consist of copper wire, and the insulators will be attached to the bamboo supports. For flying telegraphs 40 miles of Hooper's wires, without iron covering, have been supplied.

This peculiar species of wire resists the power of the sun better, it is said, than any other, and by experiments performed in England it was proved that artillery might pass over it without doing it any material injury. Great improvements have been made—certainly not before they were urgently demanded—in the staff which directs the working of telegraphs in India. Some of the members of it have visited England and received instructions from the most experienced engineers in London, and the staff has been recruited by the addition of some skilled electricians from Europe. The use of old instruments has been superseded, so that we may shortly expect that the ridiculous mangle of words

which are sometimes seen in messages from the east will be no longer allowed to occur. Thirty miles of wire have been sent out to Turkey, which are to form a line across the Bosphorus, and a similar quantity has been transmitted to Brazil. At home little has been done, owing to the suspense created by the proposed scheme of the Government to take the telegraphs under their own control. Considerable advance has, however, been made in the construction of telegraphic instruments. The details regarding these are, as may be expected, almost entirely technical, but we may observe that during the past year some very successful essays have been made to convert mechanical power into electricity.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE ARREST OF MR. TRAIN.

The New York Tribune, in a late number, says:—"As we anticipated the whole George Francis Train business has turned out to be an advertisement. Mr. Train has been released, as everybody supposed he would be, as soon as the British Government discovered what sort of a person he was. England is not going to wantonly interfere with American citizens who respect her laws. The New York Times waiting further explanations, observes:—"The latest despatches about the Train affair at Queenstown speak only of his detention, and of the search made for arms, &c., among his baggage. This looks as if he has not been arrested or imprisoned after all. A good deal of fine congressional and other oratory is likely to be spoiled, if this should turn out to be the whole of the affair."

According to the New York Herald, "It is the duty of the Government to inquire at once into the facts connected with the collaring and hauling off to gaol of such a prominent patriot and distinguished citizen. Congress should immediately take up the case. It will be far better than legislating to destroy the Government and give political and social supremacy to the negro over the white man. Above all, Secretary Seward should not suffer this outrage to pass unnoticed. Let him write no long letters on the subject, which nobody will read, but bring the matter to an issue by immediately arresting Charles Dickens and holding him as a hostage for the captured Train. Here is a direct road out of the difficulty. Dickens and Train are both great talkers, each has an immense idea of his own importance, and each wears a profusion of seals, rings, pins, and chains. They would be an excellent set-off, one for the other. As the greater nation of the two we can afford to be the more generous, and therefore we do not propose that Dickens shall be imprisoned, even though Train be kept under lock and key. The hostage may go through with his readings and make as much money as he can, only giving his parole not to leave the United States until Train's return, safe and sound, with his flowing locks unshorn. If Seward will at once arrest Dickens in the name of the American Republic we shall speedily bring England to her senses, and satisfy the Fenians on both sides of the Atlantic."

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

According to the "Corriere Mercantile," the number of Italian emigrants for South America has increased considerably within the last few years. A large number of German emigrants have just embarked at Havre on board the steamer Bernard de St. Pierre for Buenos Ayres. Their shouts of joy on leaving were so loud that the crew were almost unable to hear the orders given.

Mr. Bancroft, representative of the United States at Berlin, has received instructions from his Government to open negotiations with Prussia for a new treaty, maritime and commercial. Letters from Berlin state that the secret object of it is to facilitate to Prussia the means of augmenting her naval forces with the briefest delay.

A Dublin paper announces that the Prince of Wales is to visit Ireland in April next, to be present at the Punchestown races.

Mgr. Dupanloup has sent to the Papal Nuncio a sum of 100,000 francs collected in his diocese as Peter's-pence. The Bishop of Orleans had forwarded to Rome a similar sum about six months back.

The Buller Correspondence announces that the Pope has refused to make the Archbishop of Paris a cardinal; but, by way of compensation, proposes to bestow the hat on the Abbé Bonaparte, one of the sons of the Prince de Canino.

The mysterious velvet hat and sword blessed by the Pope for the prince "who best deserved of the church in 1867," have been conferred upon Napoleon III.

The London correspondent of a Scotch paper states that Mr. Tennyson is to have £2,000 for twelve poems in "Good Words."

A correspondent of the Waterford Citizen says that some of the 48th Regiment in garrison at Lisieux Castle got into the Duke of Devonshire's cellars a few days ago and carried off 150 or 200 bottles of prime brandy and fine old whiskey.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Inventors of potent engines of destruction—the Armstrongs, the Whitneys, the Dahlgrens—are immortalized. Surely Dr. Bristol, whose preparation has saved more lives than at least a dozen battles, deserves, at least, as high a niche in the Temple of Fame as they. When calm, phlegmatic observers like Horace Greeley, and eminent physicians in all parts of the country, come forward voluntarily and characterize BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA as "well-nigh miraculous," the veriest sceptic cannot dismiss such testimony with a "Poh! poh! I don't believe it!" For thirty-five years has this greatest of modern medicines been gaining such victories over scrofulous, cancerous, and eruptive disorders, rheumatism, &c., &c., as the world had never believed possible. Its march has been over the graves of a hundred counterfeits and imitations, and is still upward and onward.

ON 'CHANGE.

March 9, 1868. Ounces \$100 Sovereigns 123 Patacons 25

Nothing done in National Bonds; no buyers. Sellers are not willing to sacrifice their Bonds at the prices offered.

Business generally continues active. Almaceneros are doing a loud business. Importers of dry goods have been selling largely at fair prices.

Exchange flat; drawers at 45 and 50. Not much doing. The bulk of Exchange already passed.

Sovereigns are still worth 4 rs prem. Discounts active. Good first-class paper easily done.

Monday is generally a dull day on the Bole, and the attendance of merchants was not large. Much disappointment was expressed at the indefinite nature of the news from the seat of war. No transactions of any importance took place in the Plaza in wools or produce, owing to the state of the weather.

DEATHS.

On the 27th January, in the Partido Chivilcoy, Mr. Joseph Sims, aged 26 years.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 594 CALLE RECONQUISTA. Oriental steamer Charras, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 304 CALLE CUYO. The steamer Rio de la Plata, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. American steamer Edward Everett, on Thursday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. National steamer Victoria, on Friday, at 10 a.m., for La Victoria. From the Railway Station, Retiro.

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JOSE T. GUIDO PUBLIC TRANSLATOR. 183 CALLE CHACABUCCO. 61,6p,m8

BUENOS AYRES. A Splendid View of this City, Photographed in Paris from the large Lithographic View, considered the best ever taken. Five Hundred Copies just received at Lode's, and offered at 50 rs. each.—75 SAN MARTIN. 51,6p,m7

GRAND EXHIBITION AT THE METROPOLITAN EXCHANGE. To be Seen, for a few days only, entrance gratis the great Paraguayan Lions, Male and Female. The Male has a very curious history attached to his career, which will be explained by his Keeper.—87 CALLE CORRIENTES. 47,6p,m7

NEW GOODS AT LOEDEL'S. One Case of Rodgers & Sons' Penknives. One do Rodgers & Perry's Razors and Stropps. One do Rodgers & Toulmin & Gales' Dressing Cases. Three do Smith's and Penny's Memoranda Books, of all sizes; many new patterns. Two do Playing Cards—Moguls and High-landers. One do Smith's and Penny's Pocket Books. One do Meerschaum Pipes, Warranted. Three do Photograph Albums, Patent Bindings. Four do Instantaneous of all kinds. Three do Stationery Cases and Writing Desks. One do Tourists' Cases and Ladies' Desks. Two do Travelling Bags for Ladies and Gentlemen, with best fittings, a few are mounted with Sterling Silver containing Dress Boxes, Cash Books, Invoice Books, Writing Boxes, Letter and Invoice Clips, Pen Racks, Pen Brushes, Penholders, and Paper Weights. Six do Hyde's Prize Medal Jet Black Writing Ink. Two do Hyde's No. 1 Prize Medal and Bann of England Sealing Wax. Four do Atkinson's Extracts and Cologne Water. Three do Cleaver's and Rimmel's Soaps. The Stock of Blank Books, Paper, and Envelopes of all kinds, is also just now very well assorted, and intending purchasers will do well to call and judge for themselves. 75 SAN MARTIN (nearly opposite the Bole). 62,15p,m7

IF J. B. B. will call at this Office he may hear something in answer to his Advertisement of last week, headed to Surveyors, Architects, &c. 64,6p,m7

ON SALE, American Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Hay Forks with 2, 3, and 4 Prongs, Fencing Wire, Hoop Iron.—255 CALLE DEFENSA. 35,6p,m8

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TO BE SOLD OR RENTED, in the Partido of Salto, One League of first-class Land, with a good Brick Estancia, situated on the banks of the Rio Uruguay, Monte and Corral, and from about 10,000 to 12,000 first-class Matiza Sheep, 15 tame Horses, and 100 Head of Cattle. For further particulars apply to James Bell, Estancia de Partido de Salto, or at 259 CALLE DEFENSA. 33,6p,m8

BOARD AND LODGING REQUIRED.—Wanted, by a respectable Man and Wife, and a little child three years of age, Board and Lodging in a quiet family, north of the Plaza; as it is for a permanent, strictly moderate terms are necessary. Address L. J. A., 75 Piedad. 23,6p,m8

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—That well-known and old-established Business, the Boca Iron Works, comprising one five-roomed House, Fitting and Carpenter's Shop, Office, Out-buildings, &c., together with a complete assortment of implements necessary to carry on the business. Also, a Six-Years' Lease of one Square of Land, with option of renewal at the expiration of the term. There is a creek connected with the river suitable for the building, repairing, and refitting of ships, which will be a great advantage to the present possessor some years ago. For particulars apply to Willington, M'Lachlan & Co., Register and General Agency Office, 60 Calle 25 de Mayo. 3,6p,m8

DONOVAN & BENTHAM, WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS, 117 CALLE BOLIVAR. 168,1m,P22

M. S. KING & CO., CHANCEROS, 168 CALLE DEFENSA. How much pleasure in informing his numerous Friends and the Public that he has purchased the Gasateria of Sr. Plot, where he will receive for Slaughter Fat Capons on Wednesdays. For terms apply to the English Store, Chanceros, or in Buenos Ayres to Gonzalez, Pezo, & Co., 125 Potosi. 4,1m,P4

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between Santillan & Donovan is dissolved by mutual consent from this date. F. DONOVAN. 1,3p,m4

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH CLERK'S PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION. NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting will be held on the 9th inst., at 8 p.m., in the British Library, to receive the Committee's Report for the half year ending 29th of February. Members are requested to attend. BY ORDER. 1,3p,m4

POCKET-BOOK LOST.—Lost, on the 4th Inst., between Parque Sudicia and Almagro, a Pocket-Book, containing a Draft on Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., Montevideo, in the amount of 1000 rs. (Payment of which is stopped), a General Receipt, about Six Hundred Dollars Currency, and a number of Documents, of no value except to the owner. The finder, upon delivery of the above to T. B. Hill, 50 CALLE DEFENSA, will be paid a Liberty to keep all the money, and will receive an additional reward of \$300 mpc. 46,6p,m7

CREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Reductions in Fares and Mailage. From the 5th of March, 1868, until further notice, a Reduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the present tariff on all Wheat or Shelled Maize, in every case where the quantity sent exceeds 50 fanegas. Maize in the Cob will be charged as Second-class, instead of First-class as heretofore, in all cases where the quantity sent exceeds 40 fanegas. THE ADMINISTRATION. 17, 1m, m3

CAPTAINS AND CONSIGNEES in want of Maritime Insurance, &c., can apply to Messrs. Willington, M'Lachlan, & Co., Register and General Agency Office, 60 Calle 25 de Mayo. 7,6p,m7

PARTNERS WANTED.—Wanted, a Person who can command a Moderate Capital, as Partner, sleeping or otherwise, in a well-established and profitable business. The business is daily receipts over \$2000. For particulars apply to Messrs. Willington, M'Lachlan, & Co., General Agency and Register Office, 60 Calle 25 de Mayo. 6,6p,m7

UN PROFESOR DE MUSIQUE ALLEMANDE desire donner quelques leçons de Piano, de Violon, de Violoncelle, de Trompe, de Saxophone, de Clarinette, de Flute, de Basson, de Cornet, de Trombe, de Batterie, de Orgue, de Harmonium, de Piano, de Guitare, de Mandoline, de Violin, de Contrebasse, de Basson, de Clarinette, de Flute, de Basson, de Cornet, de Trombe, de Batterie, de Orgue, de Harmonium, de Piano, de Guitare, de Mandoline, de Violin, de Contrebasse, de Basson, de Clarinette, de Flute, de Basson, de Cornet, de Trombe, de Batterie, de Orgue, de Harmonium, de Piano, de Guitare, de Mandoline, de Violin, de Contrebasse, de Basson, de Clarinette, de Flute, de Basson, de Cornet, de Trombe, de Batterie, de Orgue, de Harmonium, de Piano, de Guitare, de Mandoline, de Violin, de Contrebasse, de Basson, de Clarinette, de Flute, de Basson, de Cornet, de Trombe, de Batterie, de Orgue, de

SHIPPING LIST OF A. LENNYEU

47-CALLE CANGALLO-47.

FOR HAVRE.

STE-ADRESSE-French ship, 3/3 L.L.I., 590 tons, Bupl Master, Consignees Messrs. P. Ladocet & Co.

EUGENE MARIE-French ship, 3/3 L.L.I., 524 tons, Durand Master, Consignee Mr. Marco del

JAMONT-French steamer, classed 2,500 tons, David Master, Consignees Messrs. C. Aubrin & Co.

HAMBERG-French ship, 3/3 L.L.I., 576 tons, Griller Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemann & Heydecker.

HAMBURG-French steamer, classed 1,427 tons, Pateau Master, Consignee Mr. F. A. B. L.

AFRICAIN-French ship, 3/3 L.L.I., 344 tons, Boullenger Master, Consignees Messrs. Louton & Leiza.

VILLE DE TOULOUSE-French ship, classed 502 tons, Labouille Master, Consignees Messrs. Mullmann & Co.

TROIS SEIGNS-French ship, 5/6 L.L.I., 381 tons, Mill Master, consigned to order.

LISE AMELIE-French ship, 5/6 L.L.I., 423 tons, Vitor Master, consigned to order.

HISSETE ET PECOLLE-French ship, 5/6 L.L.I., 491 tons, Silvestre Master, consigned to order.

SAINTE LOUIS-French ship, 5/6 L.L.I., 456 tons, Cordouan Master, consigned to order.

CHARLES EDOUARD-French steamer, 3/3 L.L.I., 294 tons, Bonnetard Master, consigned to order.

ERNEST-French steamer, 3/3 L.L.I., 297 tons, Meunier Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

VALPARAISO-French ship, 5/6 L.L.I., 750 tons, Buduchan Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemann & Heydecker.

ANGELICA-French ship, 3/3 L.L.I., 546 tons, Fremont Master, Consignees Messrs. P. Ladocet & Co.

TARN-French steamer, L.C.I., 451 tons, Tard Master, Consignees Messrs. M. P. & J. Dusoud.

PRESIDENT OURSE-French steamer, 3/3 L.L.I., 308 tons, Guinaud Master, consigned to order.

ALBANDIE DELPHINE-French steamer, 5/6 L.L.I., 412 tons, Olivier Master, consigned to order.

ALBIE-French steamer, 3/3 L.L.I., 312 tons, Robin Master.

ALBERT-French steamer, 5/6 A.L.I., 330 tons, Lavigne Master, Consignees Messrs. A. Dussaud fils.

ST. PIERRE-French steamer, 1,400 tons, Dubart Master, Consignees Messrs. Apesteguay Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

LOUIS JULIA-French steamer, 5/6 A.L.I., 187 tons, Nicolle Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

UNION-French steamer, 5/6 L.L.I., 282 tons, Arnaud Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

YVES-French ship, 3/3 L.L.I., 537 tons, Allaud Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

FOR ANTWERP.

MAGNA CLARA-French steamer, A.L., 495 tons, Bernard Hartigan Master.

PHILISAXE-Norwegian ship, 5/6 L.L.I., 403 tons, H. Larsen Master, Consignees Messrs. J. Lassalle & Sons.

STAGHOS-French ship, A.L., 241 tons, Smith Master, consigned to order.

HELIOS-French steamer, 5/6 L.L.I., 357 tons, Carl Mathiesen Master, Consignees Messrs. J. Lassalle & Sons.

THAMES-French steamer, 5/6 L.L.I., 426 tons, Reed Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

MARIANA-French steamer, 3/3 L.L.I., 487 tons, Giacomo Marana Master, Consignee Mr. Migones.

FOR BORDEAUX.

PVIDAL-French ship, 5/6 L.L.I., 501 tons, Lalande Master, Consignees Messrs. J. Lalval, lol & Sons.

POR TOMAS AYRES

GRAN REMATE

En un casa calle de Victoria 91. Do 14 a 16 leguas de campo en la Provincia de Cordova, perteneciente a la Sociedad de los Sres. Cortes, Funes y Ca., situados en parajes centrales, dos de ellas, inmediatas a las principales estaciones del Gran Ferrocarril Central Argentino.

El Lote No. 2 de corriente, a las 12 en punto del dia se rematará a la mejor oferta y dinero de contado, 4 suertes de estancia, cuyo pormenor es como sigue.

Lote No. 1. Departamento de San Juan, Pedania del Arroyito con 2 leguas, 312 cuadras y 7654 vrs. cuadradas de superficie, campo de primera calidad con 2 lagunas que estan marcadas en el plano.

Lote No. 2. Departamento de San Juan, Pedania del Tio en el paraje denominado Plujunta, con su superficie de 3 leguas, 1989 cuadras y 16000 vrs. cuadradas, el campo es arroyado de Norte a Sur por la hermosa cañada conocida por Plujunta.

Lote No. 3. Departamento Union, Pedania del Saladillo, a 7 leguas al Sud de la poblacion, y 1 legua de la costa del rio Tercero, tiene de superficie 4 leguas, 219 cuadras, 19,500 vrs. cuadradas distante de la estacion Roldan 8 leguas al Norte, campos inmejorables por tener granuñia y sevadilla en abundancia.

Lote No. 4. Departamento Union, Pedania del Frailo Muerto distante 2 leguas y 1/2 de la Villa de este mismo nombre y 1/2 mas de mona de la Villa del Sauce, tiene de superficie 4 leguas y 61 vrs. cuadradas, estando comprendidos en este lote los puntos conocidos por el Baño de la Villa de la Salud, 2 campos superiores para hacienda vacana teniendo una parte del campo mucho pasto tierno, la agua se alcanza de 2 a 6 vrs. en todas partes del campo.

Nota.-Se preve que este remate es en Buenos Ayres el Lunes 30 del corriente Marzo en casa del rematador, como asi mismo se previene a los interesados que por pormenor y demas condiciones pueden obtenerse en casa del rematador, Victoria 91.

Joint-Stock Company for the CONSTRUCTION AND WORKING OF THE FLORES AND GAUNA ROADS, with Government Privilege for the Collection of Tolls for Twenty Years.

CAPITAL-\$4,000,000 Currency, In 800 Shares, of \$5,000 each, payable in Four Installments.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORY.-President, Don Antonio Terrero; Vice-President, Don Juan P. Terrazona; Treasurer, Don Juan P. Boyd; Secretary, Don Melchor G. Romo; Council, Sr. Don Juan P. Terrazona, Sr. Don Salvador Negrotto, Sr. Don Juan P. Terrazona, Sr. Don N. Mortimer.

The Subscription List is now open, and application for Shares can be made to Mr. J. H. MISTERS, the Secretary, at the Bolsa, from whom Prospectuses and all information may be obtained.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. GEORGE CURLING AND COMPANY, Wholesale Druggists, CULUM STREET, LONDON, Execute Indentures for all Descriptions of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmacopoeia Preparations, Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil in Bottles, Capsules of Capsica, Camellia Oil and Cod Liver Oil, Lozenges, Confectionery, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments and Trusses, Medical Glass, and all Articles required by CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND SURGEONS.

POR FEDERICO J. MIRO-Judicial-El Domingo 10 de Marzo, deun gran terreno calle Piedra con Junin y Andes, 16 1/2 vrs. frente por 63 y fondo con martillo por 1000 pesos, memoria la "Nacion," "Tribuna" y el martillero Maipú 107.

BERGANTIN GOLETA "HOLADES" A DRIANUS

Precedente de Amparo y cargamento general via ecilly y Lisboa con destino a Montevideo y Buenos Ayres actualmente en este puerto.-Se avisa a los Sres. consignatarios de carga tanto aqui como en Buenos Ayres, que desde el dia diez de este mes la fecha para las que no hayan presentado sus facturas se procederá conforme a derecho.

Las facturas deben presentarse en el escritorio del Sr. D. Juan R. Szwarcz corredor maritimo calle Misiones No. 103.

O. W. WILDMER-Consignatario ex officio para el Puerto de Montevideo, 37 1/2 m. 30

200,000 DOLLARS REWARD

To Hotel, Keepers, Casino, and Private Families. For Sale, 25,000 Dozen Fine Glass Tumblers, Punch and Wine. Send your servant with \$35, and receive for us the best of the Dozen Glass Tumblers, an ornament for the Dining Table. Come and see the assortment, from \$30 upwards. Come in time.-75 PIEDAD. 30 1m m3

MR. PHAIR will be obliged by Theodore HALL, Esq., calling on him at his convenience, 25 de Mayo. 16 6p m3

TEA. TEA. TEA. Just Arrived Direct from China. MESSRS. LEAN & SONS have received a Large and Splendid Lot of the Very Best and Finest Congou high-toned Breakfast Tea, the First of the Season, which they offer to the Public Wholesale and Retail, at 75, 76, and 80 Calle Aduana, Rosario, Santa Fe. 2 xp m3

GEORGE R. GEPPE

GENERAL AGENT FOR COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 2 RUA DE S. PEDRO (FIRST FLOOR), RIO DE JANEIRO. 259, xp, 630

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 two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who do not keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

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The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Maua & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

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The Bank of Maua & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Maua & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUA & CO., M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.

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LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.-CITY OF LIMEKICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

AGENTS.-London.....-Managing Owners, Messrs. Titit & Co., a Limited, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Rio Janeiro.....-Consignees Messrs. Machado & Wilmut, 107, Rua do Ouvidor, Rio Janeiro.

Buenos Ayres.....-Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., Brokers J. R. Schwartz, Buenos Ayres.-Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., Brokers Woodgate Bros.

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From London, 14th: Ostend, 16th; Falmouth, 18th.

From Buenos Ayres, 1st: Montevideo, 3rd; Rio Janeiro, 10th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London. Passengers, Parcels, and Specie for England will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

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Passage-money to London, £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, 500 Pata. Freight on Specie one-half per cent. payable here.

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The CITY OF BRUSSELS will sail from London on 14th March, under the new arrangement. For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to WOODGATE BROTHERS, 42 Calle San Martin. 110, xp, 103

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, [Corner of Defensa and Potosi] ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.

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REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, AND Page's Balance Horse Rakes.

AT 66-CALLE MORENO-66. 38, xp, 66

TO GENTLEMEN.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL-WOOL TWEEDS, LIGHT VESTINGS, DRILLS, AND SILK JACKETS, SUITABLE FOR THE COMING SEASON.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER, DRAPERS, TAILORS, AND CLOTHIERS, 49 AND 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 AND 51.

NOW LANDING, EX FRERE AND CERES A CHOICE LOT OF HUGO CANTOR'S RHINE WINES, CONSISTING OF SPARKLING AND STILL, HOEK AND MOSELLE, RUDERSHEIMER AND LEIBFRÄUMLICH. COHEN & JOSEPH, 20 1/2 CHACABUCO, SOLE AGENTS FOR BUENOS AYRES. 108, xp, 113

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.

BRISTOL'S (VEGETABLE) SUGAR-COATED FIELD GLASSES.-BURROV. BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES. Finest Quality, especially Mounted to stand Close; £3 10s. 6d., 26 6d., and 28. 8s. Power in Proportion to Price. Extremely Light, 2 1/2 lbs., £14 14s., £16 10s., and £18 18s. The Large Glass, at £18 18s. (6 by 5 inches), is one of the most powerful yet made. THE SCOPES, ASTROID, BAROMETERS OPTICAL GLASSES, &c.

Address, with Remittance:-W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

CAUTION. BURROW'S GLASSES bear their Name and Address 15, 22s.

Saddles and Harness.

GEORGE SMITH, 151-STRAND, LONDON.-151, Next Door to Somerset House, London, England. Manufactures every description of Saddles and Harness, &c., &c., suitable for all parts of South America, of the Best Quality, and at very Moderate Charges. All Sorts of Spanish and Mexican Bits, Spurs, Bridle and Spur Furniture. 26p 1/2, ja23

PILLS, The Great Cure for all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to keep in any Climate. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, "Bristol's Sarsaparilla," in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most delicate sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two 'great remedies,' maladies that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable disappear quickly and permanently. They are the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to in all cases of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Headache, Dropsy, and Piles.

LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, NEWYORK

THE STANDARD

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