



Theatre Franco Argentin

Dimanche, 2 Février, 1868. MESDAMES DE MONTENFRICHE

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— ALLIANCE. On account current, 6 per cent. per annum.

On special account, 8 per cent. per annum. A. MARI DELE POINT. JOSÉ B. SALA.

SAVINGS BANK. Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. On special account, 8 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 largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Crockery, Ironmongery, Stationery, Clothing, Rope, Tar, Candles, Paints, Oil, &c., &c., we beg to call their attention to the fact, that they will find our establishment the cheapest and best supplied with the newest goods, and at the lowest prices.

RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP ASSOCIATION. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE. The Steamship LA PLATA, 1,465 Tons.

GREEN, LEITCH, & CO. Brokers, 83 Regent-st. Banker, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. 6p. 1p. 12.

THE GREAT STATES LOTTERY. Containing Prizes of 625,000, 500,000, 375,000, 100,000, 75,000, 50,000, 40,000, 15,000, 10,000, 5,000, &c., &c.

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY. 225, BACULAY. (Between Chile and Independencia.)

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL. At Jenner Station (Great Southern Railway), will be opened on Sunday, 9th February.

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

AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44 PASEO JULIO. SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$50 PER MONTH.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil in aliis, sed in veri non andem dicere." Cress. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, Jan. 31, 5 P.M. Cholera continues in this city with unabated fury.

City of Limerick arrived this morning, and leaves this evening en route for London.

Wool—Saies have been made at 25 San Jose (B. O.)—Señor Don Angel Lois, the landlord of the San José Telegraph Office, was cruelly murdered yesterday, within a few squares of his house, near Pavon.

Colonia—Things wear a better appearance.

THE MEETING.

It is with instinctive scorn that we read of all that is to occur on Sunday at the political meeting in the plaza Monserrat.

The city of Buenos Ayres is we understand convened to nominate the great liberal candidate for the future Presidency, one paper says that all the railway peons will be there to carry everything before them, another that on the occasion a great and unanimous call for peace must be made, and peace and nothing but peace preached, the Nación goes a step further, and says that brickbats and bludgeons will be the order of the day.

As the subject has become the topic of the day it is forced upon us, we therefore offer a few remarks.

The clan, the brotherhood, and fraternity of the crudos merit our especial thanks for conveying this meeting, we trust that the assemblage will be numerous, that fifty thousand people will gather in the plaza. That this Republican levee will be the grandest ever held in Buenos Ayres.

We for our part implore of all our subscribers of every political persuasion to attend, the rich, the poor, the high and the low should be there.

Let the rabble of the town, the mob

of the city, the members of the clubs all swarm to Monserrat on Sunday, and once and for all let us have a Republican or Democratic array worthy of the city and sufficiently imposing in numbers to show the rulers of this land that the people are at last determined on a certain course.

There should be a platform erected for the accommodation of the speakers, and there should be seats specially supplied for the occasion. We propose that the platform be made in the form of a catafalque, and that plain pine coffins, which can, after the meeting be sent to the camp, be ranged around the Plaza in convenient rows, a few shrouds and winding-sheets might be tastefully hung from the Parasols. A pall, a bier, or an old hearse placed in the middle of the square might also be desirable; and small hand-bills, with the words "Memento mori," distributed amongst the crowd.

The news from the camp for the last few days is so heart breaking and appalling that we confess we have no courage to publish all the details sent us. The cholera in the camp is no longer to be regarded as an epidemic—it is as if it were a scrocco of death which is sweeping over the land, carrying all before it. Only in the early history of cholera, when at the latter end of last century it broke out on the banks of the Ganges and swept whole cities, towns, and villages before it, can we find a parallel for the awful calamity at present in the camp; the sick are too frequently happens, turned out into the camp to expire. Strike a line from the banks of the Salado, near Chascomus, to Chivilcoy, thence to Pergamino, and the foot-prints of the plague are met almost at every rancho and in some places the horses stumble over the corpses lying in the camp.

Little children, poor harmless little things, innocent of the sins which have drawn upon this country such terrible retribution, are found wandering about in the thistles or crouching at their once happy homes, over the corrupting remains of their unburied parents!!! We hear on good authority that at one puesto near the Leones there are twenty small children gathered; a kind neighbour sent a peon to care them—he lies dead in the house, and the poor helpless things, none are over seven years, are now left alone to die of hunger and want!!!

That such unheard of affliction should happen we can imagine, and even account for, owing to the peculiarities of camp life; but that, in the face of all this, not a single effort should be made by the rulers of the land, if not to cure the sick, at least to bury the dead, and save the poor orphans in the camp, passes our comprehension, and makes us doubt if the very bonds which hold society together are not snapped, and the whole civilization in the River Plate a hollow farce.

Who talks to us in a moment so appalling of Presidential elections and meetings in a Plaza!!!

On your knees, Argentines and foreigners, for the Angel of Death has indeed spread his wings on the blast. The malediction of Heaven is on the land, and the pathetic wail from the starving, helpless little innocents in the camp will be heard high and above your speeches and your shouts for Mitre or Alsina.

Alas! we have no Xavier to go through our streets, with bell and cross to tell the people to fast and pray. Where is the Archbishop of Buenos Ayres? To the meeting, in God's name, Bishop Escalada. Go there with cross and bell, and there in pontificals kneel, and invite the assembled politicians to do likewise, and to implore of the Almighty mercy on this land.

Forward, Bartholomew Mitre, and kneel also in the plaza Monserrat, throw by your sword and your epaulettes and your cocked hat, kneel out in the centre of the plaza and with uplifted hands to heaven, pray that your afflicted country may be spared, and that the destroying angel, may be driven hence.

Kneel also Governor Alsina and implore mercy from the most high for your ruined decimated mourning province.

Oh! readers, the hour is an awful one. Ten, twenty, aye, fifty thousand, people have died in the camp, and ye know it not. The unburied corpses at the puestos and in the camp augment the plague. God grant that it may pass from amongst us; but the great and worst danger has only begun. It rests not with Mitre or Alsina, but with the Almighty to save us.

Where is religion in this epoch of human sorrow? Why have we not days of prayer and fasting set apart to implore mercy of the Almighty? Are then the ineffable mysteries of our religion forgotten, and have the politicians got their heel on the church so that we are even deprived of the unspeakable and indescribable consolation of public prayer in this new Golgotha of South America.

Let no man dare say that we have exaggerated the awful state of things, on the contrary, not to shock the feelings, we have only given half the picture. Avant, all hypocrisy and

deceit. The public meeting in Monserrat on Sunday should be turned to good account. Let us at last stumble on the right course, and if the Bishop plays his part, and Mitre and Alsina have the moral courage and the grandeur of soul to kneel before the assembled multitude, as did Nicholas of Russia in St Petersburg, when at most under similar circumstances, the meeting may, after all, be turned to good account, and the clemency of our Maker not invoked in vain.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday, at 10 a.m., the Annis's mails came ashore, and the letters were not delivered consequently until very late. As for newspapers, we should be obliged to keep our paper open until to-morrow had we to wait for them by this go-ahead French line.

ENGLAND.

The Fenian disturbances continue to be the order of the day. In Newcastle some sewers had been filled with nitro-glycerine, a highly inflammable substance, which, on exploding, caused the loss of five lives, among them a policeman, and wounded the High Sheriff and many others. In Glasgow, a mine was discovered 400 yards long, which ended at one of the largest gasometers of the town.

The latest advices about the Abyssinian expedition are contained in the following telegram, dated Suez, Dec. 10.—"The brigade forming the vanguard of the expedition had arrived at Senahe. The inhabitants show friendly dispositions, and offer provisions. Water abundant, and the climate favorable. The Scinde Division had arrived at Armesly Bay.

In the late Abyssinian debates in Parliament Mr. Rassam was strongly censured by several of the speakers. Sir William Coghlan, the Political Resident at Aden, has, however, written a letter in defence of Mr. Rassam against the attacks which have been made on that gentleman. He considers that Mr. Rassam has exhibited great tact and ability in his relations with Theodoros; and he defends him against the imputations that have been cast on his integrity by stating that the money which he received from the King was duly reported to his superiors, that it might be carried to the public account.

A new guard-house has been erected on board the Talbot floating powder magazine, off the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and yesterday strong guards of the military store corps, well armed were placed on board for its protection against any Fenian outrage. The placing of a permanent guard on board the Talbot involves the necessity of fire and lights for warmth, cooking, &c. Fires have hitherto been prohibited at all the Government powder magazines, and their introduction is regarded as a dangerous necessity; but every precaution will be resorted to obviate danger from explosion. The steps which have induced Government to protect the powder magazines with an armed guard have arisen out of an incident which took place on Sunday night at the Government powder magazine at Marchwood, Southampton. It appears that at eleven o'clock that night a coastguardman on duty on shore noticed a large number of suspicious looking men lurking about the magazine, and apparently in conversation about the War Department steam-vessel, Earl De Grey and Ripon, which was at the pier laden with 2,000 barrels of gunpowder, bound for the Purfleet powder magazine in the Thames. On the men taking to boats and making for the direction of the magazine, the coastguardman had the occurrence immediately reported to the captain superintendent, who ordered at his men and the crew of the Earl de Grey and Ripon out to guard the Government gunpowder. Additional watchmen and an extra guard were also placed on duty at the magazine, and the whole remained under arms all night. Extra night guards are to be placed on duty at the various magazines. The Royal Arsenal powder magazine is to be guarded in this way. On Wednesday the Woolwich Dockyard water police were augmented, and armed with cutlasses and revolvers, with instructions to be doubly vigilant in their duties on the river. In the afternoon a number of civilians, principally consisting of tradesmen of the town, were sworn in at the Woolwich Police-court, before the sitting magistrate, as special constables.

The Times on Monday, announced as follows in its city article:—"Mr. Wm. Hadfield, the proprietor of the Brazil and River Plate Mail leaves London for Buenos Ayres, by the City of Limerick steamer, with the view of organising an emigration movement to Brazil and the River Plate, in conjunction with Messrs. T. M. Mackay and Son, of London, the experienced shipping firm, who are said to have sent upwards of 150,000 people to Australia during the last 16 years, without the loss of a single passenger, except from natural causes." The City of Limerick left London on Tuesday, on her second voyage, with a fair number of first-class passengers and a good cargo

will have early consideration in Congress. A resolution has been offered in the Senate declaring strict neutrality in the war pending between Britain and Abyssinia. General Hancock has arrived at New Orleans, and assumed the command of the Fifth Military District. He has issued an order declaring freedom of speech, right of trial by jury, and that the Habeas Corpus Act must be preserved. Military tribunals will take precedence of the civil courts only when the latter neglect their duty or abuse their power. The Alabama Convention has rejected an ordinance prohibiting marriages between whites and blacks.

Jefferson Davis's trial postponed to March. General Hancock in New Orleans re-established civil tribunals. Negro riots in Alabama. The people of the United States are bearing in mind the bitter lessons of their great civil war. With regard to the recent purchase of the West India Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, President Johnson, in his Message to Congress, represents that the necessity of possessing some foothold between Europe and the North American coasts was clearly demonstrated in the great struggle with the Southern Confederacy, when the West Indies formed the rendezvous of blockade runners, while the United States steam vessels, which were watching them, could only coal up in their own distant harbours. "With the possession of a good and convenient port and harbour in the West Indies," argues Mr. Johnson, "neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offence from any transatlantic enemy." The object of the United States, therefore, has been to acquire war ports as a protection against European enemies, and in St. Thomas and St. John they have certainly succeeded in gaining what they desired.

MEXICO. Afflicting news from Vera Cruz. Matamoros half destroyed by hurricane. Another revolution in Hayti. BRAZIL. Exchange 17d., sovereigns 14s.400. Great noise about the war. Three months more and 30,000 men will be sent to Caxias to finish the war. The whole country cries out for the termination of the campaign. Small pox terrible in Pernambuco. In Maranhon commercial crisis, failure of the house of Novaes, Rocha, and Santos. Crops good. Excitement in Rio about private conditions of last loan made to Brazil by Rothschild.

LATEST TELEGRAMS. Bad news from Poland. Great excitement in Vienna about reforms. Fenian meetings in London prohibited. Political excitement in Paris. Dublin, 26th.—Everything quiet.

ROSARIO. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT] Jan. 30, 1868. Gentlemen, I see by the "Standard" of Tuesday, that my letters of the 25th and 26th did not come to hand on Monday. I account for it in this manner—the Corrientes boat left before her time, so that the letter of the 24th and 25th was held over; and the Lujan arriving late on Sunday, did not leave until Monday. You will thus have received a dozen pages of correspondence on Tuesday morning, besides my Tuesday's letter.

Nothing of much note has occurred since my last of the 28th. Sundry alarms of course, and lots of rumours. The most serious of the latter is that the Government of Entre Rios has protested against the intervention, and threatens active measures to sustain the revolutionists. I have tried to get a copy of the paper that is said to contain it, but in vain. I cannot help thinking the whole thing was got up here. An uprising at this moment in Entre Rios would certainly be a signal for an universal revolt in the provinces, with the exception of Santiago; but what would be the result? The National Government, aided by Buenos Ayres, never was so powerful as at this moment—that is it never had command of such powerful elements. Entre Rios would be completely isolated if not attacked—she would not be allowed to give assistance to the other provinces, and the national forces, with Rosario for a base of operations, would be infinitely more advantageous position than General Mitre had in the war of Pavon. We must also take into consideration that opinion has changed to a considerable extent in the interior. It is not so easy now to get up revolutions supported by large bodies of men.

With all the vaunted popularity of Saa, Videla, and Varela, there was not a moment in which their destruction was doubtful. They could not resist a little army of a couple of thousand disciplined men. The gaucha element is still unfortunately too lively; but instead of changing the destinies of Republics as formerly, it is now nothing more than a montonera element.

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The day before yesterday the train was followed by about 200 Gauchos. The conductors and passengers became alarmed. But they were expecting dispatches, which were thrown out of the car by some friend. On possessing themselves of the packet, the troop made off. Mr. Patrio Cullen returned from Santa Fé. It appears the illegal Government refuses to submit Mr. Cullen has been ordered not to interfere in future. Mr. Moreno is reinstated as Gefe Político, but he will retire in a few days, for he is not popular.

The Capital has, of course, disappeared. The language it used in its late numbers was of such a seditious and outrageous character, that Messrs. Carrasco and Lagos naturally had some fears of their skins on the entry of the National troops. Turn about is fair play. The Ferio Carril is now 'cock of the walk,' and may crow as loud as it pleases.

The Government in Rosario has addressed a note to the functionary in Santa Fé, ordering him to deliver over the authority to D. Tiburcio Aldao. The town is looking lively again, and loading and discharging is going on with activity. There are now upwards of fifty sea-going vessels in the port.

An Englishman was murdered on board the new steamer Buenos Ayres by the Italian mate. The murderer is not taken. You remember the murder of Mr. Horn? His partner, Mr. Schultz, has just come to an untimely end. Mr. Schultz was superintending the German Colony near Cañada de Gomez. The cholera entered the Colony and carried off half of them. Schultz was very active day and night in tending the sick. At last, when he was almost alone, and the medicines exhausted, he was taken with the premonitory symptoms. Despairing of saving his life, he placed a pistol to his mouth and killed himself.

One of the Americans from the Californian Colony is down here. He has informed the Secretary of the Immigration Commission that the crops have been excellent, and the people are happy and contented. The 35 families that left California in August or September, are coming by Cape Horn, and ought to have arrived by this time. The Welsh under Mr. Davies, are just alongside the Americans, and are an important accession of strength to the Colony. The National officer at San Javier, has made himself conspicuous in favor of the revolutionists. Were it not for the good rifles of the colonists, the Indians would already have attacked them. Mr. Costa ought to attend to this. The American and Welsh colonies established with so much difficulty at San Javier, ought to be thoroughly protected until there shall be a sufficient number to protect themselves. However I suppose your old correspondent, Mr. Perkins, will urge this matter.

The National troops look very well. They are camped in the plaza until the cartel is thoroughly cleaned to receive them. The troops are the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th of the line, and 500 cavalry, with 12 pieces of artillery. The cavalry, the 3rd and 4th of the line, and 4 pieces of cannon have been sent to Gen. Conesa. I am, Gentlemen, Your obt. servant, CARCARANA.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The French mails were delivered at the General Post Office yesterday at 10 o'clock. The Montevideo mails were ashore at 6 a.m.

We received yesterday mails from the Uruguay. Paysandu is half deserted, and in Galeguaychu the population 'en masse' fled the town, and the people are living under tents on the banks of an arroyo hard by. The Destroying Angel seems to be stalking over the once happy Province of Entre Rios.

Advices from San Nicolas are as terrible as from the estancias. The deaths there daily are now only to be equalled by the mortality in Chivilcoy. As usual, no doctors, no medicines, no relief—not even carpenters to make coffins for the dead! Verily, the bonds which held Society together appear to be sundered.

It is with pleasure we announce to our readers that Mr. Posadas, the Postmaster-General, is about to initiate a reform in his office, in the shape of having, on days when the European mails arrive, a special despatch office for local letters—that is to say, for the

Montevideo, Rosario, and riverine mails. To effect this, he proposes removing his own private quarters for the new department. This will be a most decided improvement; and we congratulate Mr. Posadas on the proposed reform.

The steamer Guazu starts to-day for Fray Bentos and Guealeguaychu. Thanks to our friend Mr. Risso, we are enabled to send papers to our subscribers up there.

We call the attention of our subscribers to a very splendid picture of the port of Buenos Ayres, a bird's eye view of the city now at our office—it is really the best effort of the kind we have seen. We believe the ever obliging Mr. Loedel has a few on sale.

Our colleague, the "Porvenir," published on Thursday a rather well written article in English on the right of foreigners to vote. The writer handles his subject in a masterly manner, and we fully coincide with his views on the subject, but such is the present unhappy state of things in this country that it is a privilege to be exempt from political influence of any kind.

The letters from the camp yesterday are or the same melancholy tenour. Out at the Fortin deaths 40 per day. Peran's camp swept clean; San Antonio de Areco 20 deaths a day. The only doctor in the North who does his duty is Dr. Priestly of the Capilla. All the letters from the North speak in the very highest terms of this excellent man.

We received a private note from Rio yesterday enclosing a long article on the war and its wind up. Sovereigns, \$14c.400, exchange 17d. on London; the exchange market in Rio presents a very serious study, and is the true barometer as to the present deplorable state of Brazil.

We received our exchanges from Montevideo yesterday. The whole of the press of the sister city is loud in condemning the resolution of the Government to close up all communication by land between the capital and the country, and insists upon its being at once rescinded. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine a more pernicious and unwise measure—one not only perfectly inefficacious to the end in view but calculated to aggravate the very evils it is intended to remedy. Not only must it engender unfounded panic in the rural districts, but by cutting them off from obtaining medicines or medical assistance from the Capital, must occasion, in many cases, fatal consequences. That people coming into the capital should be subjected to a quarantine, though unreasonable, is, to a certain extent, intelligible; but it is beyond our comprehension to discover what possible advantage the capital can derive from preventing the departure of diligences and passengers for the camp. And, considering, on the other hand, the very serious prejudice that commerce must suffer therefrom in addition to the absurdity—we might almost say crime—of persevering in this obnoxious measure.

Cholera continues in the sister city, and there are very general complaints of the scarcity of doctors. From Mercedes and Fray Bentos latest advices gave the cholera as on the decrease. A great number of cases had occurred at Paysandu, and the inhabitants were leaving 'en masse,' under the influence of an uncontrollable panic.

On the 25th inst. the following transports: San Jose, Presidente, and Galgo, were to sail from Rio with upwards of one thousand recruits for the army in Paraguay. The steam-packet Guara had entered the port of Rio with 688 recruits from the Northern Provinces. The Duchess of Braganza, in view of the critical condition of Brazilian finances, has resigned a fifth part of her allowance for the year 1868.

The Brazilian corvette Rio Janeiro was wrecked off the point of Espalmanaca with the loss of six of its crew.

The list of passengers arrived by the Annis for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres published by the Montevideo papers give the numbers at upwards of 120. Splendid business that line is doing—yet so slow.

The meeting of the Oriental Chambers of Senators and Deputies is to take place on the 15th, and a decree of Flores convokes the Senators and Representatives for the beginning of next month to present their respective powers.

The Bonifes Parisiens gave on Thursday for the first time Mesdames de Montenfriche. M. D'Hote, St. Aubin and Dubois showed as usual much artistic merit in the interpretation of their parts, but the piece on the whole was received coldly; it has neither anything enticingly naughty or peculiarly clever to recommend it.

We shall have in the course of a day or two a few copies of Bates, Hendy & Co.'s Hand-book and Diary for India on sale, and on arrival shall give a review. We understand that the book is in great demand in other parts of the World.

The La Plata on Monday will take a number of passengers. She made the run home last trip in 28 days.

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An Englishman was murdered on board the new steamer Buenos Ayres by the Italian mate. The murderer is not taken. You remember the murder of Mr. Horn? His partner, Mr. Schultz, has just come to an untimely end. Mr. Schultz was superintending the German Colony near Cañada de Gomez. The cholera entered the Colony and carried off half of them. Schultz was very active day and night in tending the sick. At last, when he was almost alone, and the medicines exhausted, he was taken with the premonitory symptoms. Despairing of saving his life, he placed a pistol to his mouth and killed himself.

One of the Americans from the Californian Colony is down here. He has informed the Secretary of the Immigration Commission that the crops have been excellent, and the people are happy and contented. The 35 families that left California in August or September, are coming by Cape Horn, and ought to have arrived by this time. The Welsh under Mr. Davies, are just alongside the Americans, and are an important accession of strength to the Colony. The National officer at San Javier, has made himself conspicuous in favor of the revolutionists. Were it not for the good rifles of the colonists, the Indians would already have attacked them. Mr. Costa ought to attend to this. The American and Welsh colonies established with so much difficulty at San Javier, ought to be thoroughly protected until there shall be a sufficient number to protect themselves. However I suppose your old correspondent, Mr. Perkins, will urge this matter.

The National troops look very well. They are camped in the plaza until the cartel is thoroughly cleaned to receive them. The troops are the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th of the line, and 500 cavalry, with 12 pieces of artillery. The cavalry, the 3rd and 4th of the line, and 4 pieces of cannon have been sent to Gen. Conesa. I am, Gentlemen, Your obt. servant, CARCARANA.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The French mails were delivered at the General Post Office yesterday at 10 o'clock. The Montevideo mails were ashore at 6 a.m.

We received yesterday mails from the Uruguay. Paysandu is half deserted, and in Guealeguaychu the population 'en masse' fled the town, and the people are living under tents on the banks of an arroyo hard by. The Destroying Angel seems to be stalking over the once happy Province of Entre Rios.

Advices from San Nicolas are as terrible as from the estancias. The deaths there daily are now only to be equalled by the mortality in Chivilcoy. As usual, no doctors, no medicines, no relief—not even carpenters to make coffins for the dead! Verily, the bonds which held Society together appear to be sundered.

It is with pleasure we announce to our readers that Mr. Posadas, the Postmaster-General, is about to initiate a reform in his office, in the shape of having, on days when the European mails arrive, a special despatch office for local letters—that is to say, for the

Yesterday we received a visit from the President of the Club Libertad to inform us that the much talked of open air meeting convened to proclaim the Club's Candidate to the Presidency will take place on Sunday 2nd Feb. in the Plaza Monserrat at noon, and has kindly expressed a hope that we would attend. If we go it will be with a prayer book in our hands—we hear a moan from fifty thousand cholera victims in the camp. The Flaunsted will be the next Liverpool steamer due here on the 14th inst. She is one of the fastest of the Astronomical Line.

DR. WHITE ON CHOLERA.

To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen. I in common with other men scientific and unscientific am completely in the dark with regard to the causes, proximate or remote, of the development of Cholera; nor should I have troubled you with any remarks upon the subject, had it not been for one or two letters containing what I think both erroneous and dangerous doctrines with regard to its prevention or cure, and which medical men, actuated either by the etiquette of their profession or prevented by the laboriousness of their duties, refuse to discuss in the columns of a newspaper.

A correspondent of yours, in yesterday's edition, backed by the name of Professor Herapath asserts the power of Chlorine to arrest the propagation of this disease, another recommends severe horse-exercise, a third the free use of a potent liquor, for the same purpose.

The age for Panaceas unfortunately is not extinct; we have only to turn to public advertisements to be aware that men still profess the "Elixir vitae." This in my estimation is mainly due to the backward state of Medical Science, which, in comparison with its sisters, lags behind in point of exactness and the requirements of the age. I doubt whether the science of Therapeutics is one whit more advanced now than in the age of Hippocrates; in whose time, a pestilence raging in Athens similar to the fearful epidemic now afflicting Buenos Ayres, he devoted himself to the relief of suffering and at last succeeded in delivering his country from its ravages, and was rewarded with a golden crown besides other substantial benefits.

Have we no rivals of Hippocrates amongst us? Where then the civic virtue that decrees the crown? Empiricism and quackery flourish; and if medical science, when applied to, gives but ambiguous replies, it is but natural that mankind should seek relief from its ills by methods un sanctioned by the faculty and frequently the offspring of gross ignorance or duplicity.

Who remembers not the age of "Brandy and Salt?" of the Herbal Book? With regard to the action of Chlorine in the case of Cholera. If Cholera be the result of or mainly induced by the impurity of the air arising from decomposed animal or vegetable matter, then undoubtedly Chlorine, by robbing the sulphuretted Hydrogen of its Hydrogen, would render such air innocuous. But this only touches the question of the presence of Sulphuretted Hydrogen!

Would Chlorine destroy the germs of life floating in the dust of the air? But who states that Cholera is the result of the presence of Sulphuretted Hydrogen? If such were the case, why did Cholera, in face of all the decomposition that has taken place since the creation of the world, leave it to the middle of the 19th century to make its appearance? The action of Chlorine on the respiratory organs of the human frame is most distressing, and its use requires the greatest possible caution. Such a generation of it as your correspondent suggests would be found injurious to the health, and entail much deterioration of property. An arrangement with a pipette suspended by wire-work over a basin shaded by an outside lamp-glass, the basin to be filled with Chloride of Lime and water, and the pipette with common sulphuric acid, would ensure a constant supply of acid, in drops, at regular intervals. But if the object be to rob the air of its poisonous qualities, why not use a freshly-burnt charcoal, a by-far cleaner, safer, and more effectual disinfectant than Chlorine or any other in use at present. Freshly-burnt charcoal performs the same office as chlorine but by a different method. Freshly-slacked lime (whose beneficial action in this matter, I somewhat doubt, notwithstanding the sanitary-commission fines) certainly absorbs the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, and being of a porous nature, probably acts as charcoal upon other noxious gases.

The Ancients, as every child knows divided the elements into fire, water, earth, air; upon which of these shall we fix as the destroying angel? Not fire; for who ever heard of a Plutonian theory of cholera? But what of a Neptunian? What of a Humous, or rather Pulverine? What of an Aerial? Not so far as

regards the impurities dwelling in the atmosphere chemically, but those mechanically suspended, or, its changes of constitution, as in the case of Ozone? which latter would, no doubt, include the subtle agencies about which so little is known, and yet which influence our daily life to a degree of which we are perhaps little aware. I firmly believe they will be pursuing a course leading nearer to the solution of the question than by merely laboring to invent one oppressive and destructive smell to hide another; as is the case with most of the so-called disinfectants. In the dust they will find little cellular germs, similar in appearance to the spores of the Fungi, which will set up fermentation in certain vegetable infusions, particularly those containing milk, sugar, &c. In the water will be discovered sure indications of the presence of life and death of the lowest order. How constantly we inhale this dust and water!

Respirators made of charcoal in the one case, and a temperature of 130° applied to all water used, in the other, would altogether rid us of these (as I believe) fruitful sources of internal disarrangement. To discuss questions of this nature, which involve our very being, and which may probably lead, as in similar cases, to the elucidation of a part, if not of the whole truth, I take to be especially in a city where there is but little literary inter-communication—the province of the journalist. Once more to quote Hippocrates. During the prevalence of the pestilence before alluded to, although by his own account he cured but seventeen patients out of forty-two, yet, in every case, he openly declared the measures he had taken: in fact, his skill was mainly obtained by studying the public tablets on which were registered the symptoms of the diseases in vogue, and the remedies by which they were cured.

If our own medical men would imitate Hippocrates in this particular, as they do in devotion, skill, and learning, and enlighten the public at such a time, and on such a subject as the present, by accounts of successful treatment, there would be no need of the above.

J. P. WHITE.

THANK GOD, we are now beginning to breathe a little more freely. For the past week cholera has been gradually disappearing from among us, and there are now very few cases in the hospital, and those of a mild type. At the Scotch Church three have been buried, and one in the new Protestant Cemetery, which has now been fenced in. At the Estancia Esparfillar it has been something fearful; we believe 48 have been buried, so that out of a population of about 110 people nearly half have perished. But the saddest event was the death of Mrs. Reid, who was on a visit at the estancia of her relatives in Cañuelas. The deepest sympathy is felt all around for Mr. Reid on his sad bereavement, and the trying circumstances in which he has been placed. If any consolation can be derived from the fact, that of universal sympathy and regret, it is abundantly to be found in this melancholy case, for Mrs. Reid was a lady highly esteemed by all who ever had the pleasure of meeting her, or who enjoyed her acquaintance: of an extremely kind disposition, most pleasing manners; and, above all, of a truly Christian spirit.

Our excellent Juez de Paz, and other members of the Municipality, Messrs. King and Falletti, deserve well of the community for their noble exertions and unbounded generosity on this doleful occasion. The consequence is apparent, no scandal has been committed, and everything has been done decently and in order. It would be wrong not to mention the name of a gentleman who has gone about in a quiet and unostentatious manner, doing good, as if by stealth; always ready to allay excitement and dispel alarm; always ready at his post, and working hard, and yet no one could suppose but that it was an ordinary duty he was doing. Such a man is a true hero, and such is Mr. Bell. Several young Scotchmen also were active and fearless, during the dreadful visitation, visiting and tending the sick and dying, and even digging graves, though little accustomed to handle the spade.

Very little business doing as yet, though there are indications of a revival in trade. Several of the run-aways have returned, finding themselves as safe, if not safer, here than in the camp, where some things have been done that call for the severest censure.

Since Saturday last the weather has undergone a decided change for the better. For the last month the thermometer has been ranging about 86 in the shade, and now it keeps about 70 and 72. The atmosphere seems and feels purer and more agreeable. Let us hope and pray that the Omnipotent will say unto the destroying

angel—"It is enough, put up thy sword into its sheath," and that when His judgments are in the earth, the people will learn righteousness.

CHASCOMUS, Jan 30.

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I remain, gentlemen, Yours respectfully, G. D.

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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 \$31 TO \$48 EACH (PARIS PRICE).

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 GARIBALDIAN, \$480 TO \$540 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR WROUGHT BORDERED, \$850 TO \$900 PER DOZEN. AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF PURE LINEN AND WOOLLEN 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 LEIBFRÄUMLICH. COHEN & JOSEPH, 204 CHACABUQUO, SOLE AGENTS FOR BUENOS AYRES.

MUSIC AND LANGUAGE—Lessons in Music, on the Organ and Harmonium, and in the German Language. Any one interested may apply at 159 Calle Lorea, upstairs.

WELLS & YOUNG, WOOL BROKERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, 173-CALLE DE LAS MEDIANAS-173.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS. The best and most improved of Aperitifs, combining an agreeable taste with mildness of action. May be taken with like advantage at any hour of the day.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Natta, Wilkinson, & Co., respectfully inform the Public that they have opened a branch of their business in conjunction with their old establishment in this city, and promise all who may favor them with their patronage that their orders will receive the utmost care and dispatch.

EXCHANGE SALOON, 83 CALLE DE LA VICTORIA (Building). The Choice Brands of Wines and Liquors constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail. Hot and Cold Lunch at all hours.

MR. FORREST (Relating to the late Dr. Robert Liddell)—The above-named Gentleman is respectfully requested to communicate to the Address of Captain John S. Johnston, of the British Vessel "Midlothian," who has received a communication referring to the above.—Address: Captain Johnston, care of Consignee, E. Ashworth and Co., Calle Piedra.

THE BUSINESS, carried on by the Undersigned, as Shippers and Custom-house Despatchers, was, THIS DAY, DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent. Debts due to or by the Firm will be Settled by Mr. Hindley.

CACHES AND BRADLEY, January 18, 1868. BERNARDO CACHES, THOMAS BRADLEY.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS (w/c) "REWARD"—The above Reward will be given to any Person who can give certain information of the whereabouts of GAETANO PIETRO REGAZZOLI, of Milan, who resided in this city in the years 1865 and 1866—Apply at 186 Calle Piedra.

CHASCOMUS, GEORGE GIBSON'S ENGLISH FONDA, Near Mr. King's Store. Breakfast and Dinner, always Ready; Good Clean Beds; also good accommodation for Horses. Charges are most moderate.

JEWELL'S SOAP WORKS, ROSARIO, (Near Central Argentine Railway Station). NOTICE.—Estanceros and Camp Settlers, having Rough and Melted Grease to dispose of, will find the best market at the above address.

FOR SALE, Two First-class Revolvers—An Adams' Patent Self-Acting—in good order, with Fittings complete. Also two fine Saddle Bags, the property of a Gentleman leaving the country.—Apply, between 11 and 4, at No. 72 Calle Mejico.

FOR BALBIN Y FLOWES GRANDE E IMPORTANTE REMATE. De todos los campos de la Sociedad Rural Argentina Por orden de la Comision Liquidadora El Juéves 28 y Sábado 29 de Febrero de 1868, a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se venden los 107 lotes en que se han subdividido estos inmensos y valiosos campos, como se demuestran los planos. Van a rematarse al mejor precio, los lotes, sin reserva de ningun tipo, con preferencia a ningun accionista, y si solo al mejor postor.

Se venden con la obligacion de entregarse mensualmente los noventa pesos por cuenta del comprador, desiendo pagarse la tercera parte al contado en el escritorio de la Comision calle de Rivadavia No 199, otra tercera parte a los tres meses luego de adjudicacion, y la cuarta parte a los tres meses de los seis meses del día de la dicha venta, pudiendo efectuarse el pago bien sea con acciones de la Sociedad ó en moneda corriente.

Sobre un negocio de la magnitud é importancia de éste nada hay que decir que esté al alcance de todo estanciero, ó especulador en tierras: los campos son inmejorables por sus buenos pastos y aguas permanentes; al tractacioneros en suertes de estancia, la comica han tenido presente ponerlos de estancia hasta el alcance de los estancieros de mediana fortuna, puesto que estos podran hacerse dueños de una gran reserva de ningun tipo, con preferencia a ningun accionista, y si solo al mejor postor.

La venta tendra lugar en casa del rematador de Peró No 199, pudiendo ocurrir por planes a la misma casa, ó bien al escritorio de los Srs. de la Comision calle de Rivadavia No 199. Los rematadores, BALBIN Y FLOWES 12-m 312

WANTED, a Nurse, for 2 Children. Apply at 101 San Martin.

WANTED, an English Family, within six leagues of the city of Rosario, 1500 to 2000 head of Cattle, or 6000 Sheep, on level; the land is well watered, and the pasture the best in the Province. For particulars apply to Keen & Somes, 76, 78, and 80 Calle Aduna, Rosario. 70, 1m 315

WANTED, a young Man, who speaks and writes English and Spanish, and has some knowledge of Book-keeping. Apply at 35 Calle Julio. 182, 3p 330

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GENERAL POST-OFFICE, BAHIA. MAILS FOR ROSARIO, BUENOS AYRES, VICTORIA, GIBALTAI, MARSEILLES, AND GENOA will be Despatched per S. BOURGOGNE, on the 1st Feb. Correspondence being received at the Office up to twelve o'clock noon on said day, and at the Branch Office, Calle 26 de Mayo, up to Half-past Twelve. F. P. HANSEN, Sec. Buenos Ayres, Jan. 25, 1868.

SHIPPING LIST OF A. LENNYEUX

STE-ADRESSE-French ship, 3 1/2 L.L., 200 tons, Burt Master, Consignees Messrs. P. Lacroix & Co.

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