

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 and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved and valued by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed under conditions established for such class of operations.

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

Fifth—Bills of lading are drawn and taken at Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fe, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM. January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 10 per cent.

For balances in our favor, 10 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 8 per cent.

Deposits on 15 days' notice, 6 per cent. Do. do. do. 30 days' notice, 5 per cent.

Fixed deposits from P. P. MAUA & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM. an. 1868.

The Argentine Fire Insurance Company. Established in this country, moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD DIRECTORS: Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong, Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong, Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Merchandize, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracks or in Deposits, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium are fixed according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses by Fire, arising from lightning made good. This Company, which Director the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and many of the most influential members of the and many of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible solidity and confidence to the insured.

The undesignated Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with the same liberality, without recourse to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this country, and other details from 11 to 13 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, General Agent of the Company.

ROLDOLD CASATI & Co., 130 CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO. Ship Chandlers, Glass and Hardware Dealers. Steamers and Steamers furnished on the Lowest Terms.

BARTHOLEMEW PARODY, MERCHANT TAILOR. Has always on hand a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHES, FANCY PATTERNS.

MELTONS, FRENCH & ENGLISH CLOTHS, READY-MADE CLOTHES, FANCY PATTERNS, SCARVES AND SHIRTINGS.

B. PARODY, 338 CALLE RIVADAVIA. ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, CALLE ADUANAS, ROSARIO. Iron and Brass Castings. Smiths' Work in General. ROSS & TOMBS.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO. MESSRS. SPRUNCK & Co. respectively advise the Foreign Residents in the River Plate their receipt of consignments of the various Literatures, comprising many valuable editions of the best English Authors. Always on hand a large stock of the best French and British Stationery.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS. The best and most improved of Aperitifs, combining an agreeable taste with mildest of action. May be taken with the greatest advantage at any hour of the day. Sold in small bottles, with instructions, by Charles Seymour, Bolsa Salones, Montevideo.

DEAFNESS. ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness. 49 Rue d'Angouleme, St. Honoré a Paris. Consisting of small voice conductors placed in the ear so as to imperceptibly place the colour in the flesh, without the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.

Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying to the Inventor, pl. 14, Rue d'Angouleme, St. Honoré, Paris. Prices by which the pair in silver, 20 francs the pair in silver gilt.

Wholesale and Retail Agents—W. CHANWELL, 30 Rivadavia. RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

STATIONS AT PRESENT OPEN—BUENOS AYRES, RETIRO, CORDOBA, BELGRANO, SAN JOSE, OLIVOS, SAN ISIDRO, MONTEVIDEO, SAN FERNANDO, ROSARIO, TIGRE.

Tariff of Charges for Telegrams.—Ten Words, exclusive of Advertisements, 50¢; 20¢; 30¢; 40¢; 50¢; 60¢; 70¢; 80¢; 90¢; 100¢; 110¢; 120¢; 130¢; 140¢; 150¢; 160¢; 170¢; 180¢; 190¢; 200¢.

The ANTI RIVER PLATE NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868. CIRCULATION 2500

No. 1819—SEVENTH YEAR.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,600,000 do. Reserve Fund Jan. 1868. £130,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing checks of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days' notice of withdrawal—in the case of which the rate of interest is fixed by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Exchange—issued on the following places: London, Hamburg, Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario & Cordoba.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. Buenos Ayres, March 2, 1867.

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

On do. do. for 30 days fixed, 7 per cent. On do. do. for subjects to 30 days' notice of withdrawal, 7 per cent.

On debit balances in account current, 12 per cent. On both currencies, 12 per cent. J. H. GREEN, MANAGER.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIDELITY PREMIUM. Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Legislatures.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS. DIRECTORS: Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong.

MANAGER—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO. Inspector-General—Dr. Guillermo Schindler. Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, Altos.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property. The Company is solely and exclusively responsible for the amount of the premium which may be suffered by insured parties.

The Insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten years, in cases where the insured is in advance, in cases where the insurance is effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 5 to 10 years, the premium in advance of 6 years premium, entitles the insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium; or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to the term of the insured to the reimbursement of two years' premium; with a further abatement of 10 per cent. on the premium corresponding to the term of eight years; and of the amount of eight years' premiums—less 10 per cent.

The Company furnishes guarantees of the highest character, from the fact of being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed premium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic; and also from the circumstance of its large capital.

All the Company's funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank. Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Offices. ENGLISH TAILOR. 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

JUST RECEIVED. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Spring and Summer Goods, Men, Youths, and Boys.

A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing suitable for the Season. GEORGE ELLIS, 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

First-Class Coffee of all Kinds, and at Prices to suit Everybody's Means. Moka Coffee, Borbon Coffee, Yungas Coffee, Martinita Coffee, Brazilian Coffee of all Classes, Coffees, Coffee, Pare, Genuine, Unadulterated.

From all Quarters of the Globe, the most accomplished operators will find his taste entirely satisfied by this delightful beverage. It may be taken with equal efficacy by the Teetotaler as by the slaves of Bacchus.

To prevent the possibility of running short in our supply of this most refreshing and invigorating draught, we have arranged that each steamer from Europe will bring as a consignment, Indian Coffee, Whyan, Visior, Moka, Borbon, and Martinita, as likewise the Camosillo of the Antillas.

STEAM COFFEE ROASTER. This new and most ingenious apparatus, for the preparation of Coffee, may be seen in full operation at our Establishment, where similar ones are on sale.

No expense has been spared to render this Establishment the most complete in South America. Five Medals were Awarded at the London and Paris International Exhibitions for Coffees Toasted by this New Machine.

FRENCH AND SPANISH SUPERIOR CHOCOLATES. PRICES MODERATE. E. CHABRY & Co., 90 and 20 Chacabuco.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.—The undersigned, with this date until all Cash purchases of Coffee, and 10 per cent. on all Cash purchases over \$1000.00.

HENRY LOEDEL, 75 San Martin. THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL, BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCERY, IRON MONSIEUR, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENERAL CAMP STORES.

WILL BE FOUND AT THE H. BERNARDI, H. O. S. E., 64, 66, 68—CALLE PIEDAD—64, 66, 68, 100p, xp, 212.

MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public in Rosario. Hours of Consultation from three to five in the afternoon. 116 Calle de Comercio, Rosario.

PEYREDEU Y BRADLEY, Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais, Wine Brokers, 269 CALLE PERU, 91 xp 1010.

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

GERMAN BREWERY, Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wine and Produce Broker, 106—CALLE VENEZUELA—106.

Central Uruguay Railway. The undersigned have been appointed agents for the Central Uruguay Railway, in this city, by the Montevideo Directors, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise. Prospectus, etc. can be seen at this office, M. G. and E. T. MULLER, STANBORN Office, Buenos Ayres.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

Capital, £2,000,000. Income, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracks or in Deposits, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses by Fire arising from lightning made good. The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with the same liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this country, and other details from 11 to 13 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, General Agent of the Company.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-doing parties have deformed the city, and thereby rendered falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO, SECRETARY. Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867.

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

ESTABLISHED BRIT. 1824. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co.), Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares, Hanbury, & Lloyd), George Henry Barnett, Esq. (Glympton Park), William Fletcher, Esq. (Thomson, Bonn, & Co.), Right Hon. George Johnstone Gochan, M.P., Richard Hoare, Esq. (Hoare, Miller, & Co.), Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P., Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.

The Company insures against loss or damage by Fire in Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Stone Goods Deposited in the Custom-house, Floating Policies, extending to the Custom-house and all or any of the Private and Bonded Warehouses. The whole advantages which can possibly be completed by those desiring to effect Fire Insurances, may be resolved into the following:—

1st. Honor and liberality on the part of the Company, in whose hands they place their interest; and

2nd. The purchase of those advantages at a moderate rate.

It will be found that all these are presented by this Company to the Public in an eminent degree. The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, may be confidently asserted, from the Constitution of the Board of Directors, from the character of its present Members, and from the qualifications which will be deemed indispensable in their successors, that the highest honor and liberality will be characterized all its operations.

It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Alliance, and the undersigned hold a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once any Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, or in other cases, and the undersigned hold a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once any Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, or in other cases, and the undersigned hold a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once any Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, or in other cases.

Any further information can be obtained on application to GLOVER DARBISHIRE & Co., 149, xp, 272.

CHARLES MULVANY begs to advise the public that he has opened the above "Sung" shop, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of his Customers. A large assortment of Liquors and Cigars of the choicest quality. 192, xp, 4.

WELLS & YOUNG'S WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 173—CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS—173.

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 44 and 46 Calle Aduanas, and 82 Calle Santa Fe, ROSARIO, 44, xp, 9.

EXCHANGE SALON, G. CHAS. SEYMOUR, 63 CALLE ZAVALLA (Bolsa Building), MONTEVIDEO.

The Choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail. Hot and Cold Lunch at all hours. 66 xp 3.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Natta, Wilkinson, & Co. are fully informed that Public that they have opened a General Camp Store in Mercedes, in conjunction with their old establishment in this city, and promise all who may favor them the utmost care and despatch. 56, xp, 4.

Steamers from the Tigre in connection with the Northern Railway. Trains will leave the Retiro for the following up-river steamers by the trains at 10 a.m.:—The Lujan, for Rosario and inter- Sundays and mediate ports, Thursdays. The Dolores, for Buenos Ayres, Sundays. For further information for fares, rates, &c., application to be made to the Retiro or 25 de Mayo Stations, or to A. MATTI & PIERRA, 36 Calle Cuyo.

Buenos Ayres, Boletaria Central, 117 Calle Lima, Plaza Constitucion \$3 \$4 \$5 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$9 \$10 \$11 \$12 \$13 \$14 \$15 \$16 \$17 \$18 \$19 \$20 \$21 \$22 \$23 \$24 \$25 \$26 \$27 \$28 \$29 \$30 \$31 \$32 \$33 \$34 \$35 \$36 \$37 \$38 \$39 \$40 \$41 \$42 \$43 \$44 \$45 \$46 \$47 \$48 \$49 \$50 \$51 \$52 \$53 \$54 \$55 \$56 \$57 \$58 \$59 \$60 \$61 \$62 \$63 \$64 \$65 \$66 \$67 \$68 \$69 \$70 \$71 \$72 \$73 \$74 \$75 \$76 \$77 \$78 \$79 \$80 \$81 \$82 \$83 \$84 \$85 \$86 \$87 \$88 \$89 \$90 \$91 \$92 \$93 \$94 \$95 \$96 \$97 \$98 \$99 \$100

NEW CAPE AND BILLIARD ROOMS. 113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

CHARLES MULVANY begs to advise the public that he has opened the above "Sung" shop, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of his Customers. A large assortment of Liquors and Cigars of the choicest quality. 192, xp, 4.

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THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Stations include Buenos Ayres, Retiro, Rosario, Cordoba, Montevideo, San Fernando, Rosario, Tigre.

Trains meet and cross each other at Tortugas. ROBERT OGILVIE, General Manager.

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

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Stations include Buenos Ayres, Retiro, Rosario, Cordoba, Montevideo, San Fernando, Rosario, Tigre.

On and after 15th of October, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:—

On and after 16th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Stations include Buenos Ayres, Retiro, Rosario, Cordoba, Montevideo, San Fernando, Rosario, Tigre.

On and after 16th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Stations include Buenos Ayres, Retiro, Rosario, Cordoba, Montevideo, San Fernando, Rosario, Tigre.

On and after 16th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Stations include Buenos Ayres, Retiro, Rosario, Cordoba, Montevideo, San Fernando, Rosario, Tigre.

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Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Stations include Buenos Ayres, Retiro, Rosario, Cordoba, Montevideo, San Fernando, Rosario, Tigre.

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On and after 16th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Stations include Buenos Ayres, Retiro, Rosario, Cordoba, Montevideo, San Fernando, Rosario, Tigre.

THE ITALIAN BANK, 109-115 CALLE BORGUINOTTO. Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows:—

Accounts, gold, 6 per cent. Allowed Accounts, paper, 5 per cent. charged. Accounts current, 10 per cent. charged.

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

M. GOMES DE OLIVEIRA, MANAGER. Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1867.

BANCO ITALIANO, 109-115 CALLE BORGUINOTTO. La tasa de interes, desde la fecha hasta nueva resolusion, sera la siguiente:—

Cuentas Corrientes—8 sobre 7 p.c. Metálico y Moneda Corriente—5 sobre 12 p.c. DEPOSITOS A PLAZO FIJO. Metálico y Moneda Corriente—segun los plazos. DESCUENTOS. Conventionalsegun los plazos y otras circunstancias. CAJA DE AHORROS.

Metálico Corriente 6 p.c. B. AYRES, ENERO 10, 1868. M. GOMEZ DE OLIVEIRA, Gerente.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE; SIGHT DRAFTS. Drafts at Sight, for Large or Small Amount, WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN, on the following places:—

LONDON. UNITED STATES. ANTWERP. PARIS. GENOA. NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND. WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN, Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

CAJA DE CREDITO, 21 CALLE PIEDAD. Allowed on Deposit in Account Current—Gold or Paper, 6 per cent. per annum. Do., 60 days, 8 do., do. Do., 6 months, 9 do., do. Do., 12 months, 10 do., do.

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market. The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable mortgages.

P. DE MONTREVEL, Manager. Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1867. STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 94 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

FOR BAHIA BLANCA ANTI-PATAGONES. The National steamer Rio de la Plata will leave on the first of every month, at 12 o'clock noon, taking Cargo and Passengers. Cabin, \$400 m.c.; Steerage, \$300 m.c.; Freight conventional.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The National steamer Rio de la Plata will leave on Saturdays, at 6 p.m., returning early on Saturday morning.

FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The British steamer Villa del Salto will leave on Tuesdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Wednesdays.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—National steamer Lucia—Receives Cargo and Passengers.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—National steamer Elena—Receives Cargo and Passengers.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—National steamer Elena—Receives Cargo and Passengers.

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TEATRO COLON THE MONTEVIDEAN REVOLUTION.

Grandioso baile de disfraces en los tres dias de Carnaval Domingo, Lunes y Martes 23, 24 y 25 Febrero 1868.

Theatre Franco Argentin BOULEVARD PARISIEN. Le Dimanche 23, Lundi 24 et Mardi 25 Fevrier 1868.

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

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

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 4.15 p.m., returning at dusk.

THOMAS McGRARY DIED TESTATE in January last. The next of kin are requested to communicate with J. Tabor Fox, Curator to the Estate, 15 Calle Victoria, Buenos Ayres, Feb. 19, 1868.

ARGENTINE BANK.—CONVOCACION.—At the General Assembly of Shareholders, held on the 25th of last September, it was resolved that instead of one General Meeting, with Dividend, per Annum, such Session be held twice in the year.

JOSE M. CULLEN, President. CHARLES GROGNET, Hon. Sec. Rosario, Feb. 19, 1868. 93, 5p, 17c

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STANDARD TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 41 PASEO JULIO.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 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 falli audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere.' SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD." LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO. February 21, 5 P.M.

The telegraph wires have been pulled down in several places between the city and Las Piedras, but have been put up with very quick despatch by the company's own staff.

The town is quiet, but militarily occupied. The Plaza and all its approaches are well guarded—ten pieces of cannon being in position. Every battalion of national guards are doing duty night and day at all Government buildings.

The foreign troops, about five hundred strong, are guarding the Custom-house. The Government are looking up all the notables of the opposition, and upon the slightest implication are made short work of.

It is said that more than 350 men of the Blancos have been killed. The Government troops have suffered but little. Government forces are being collected within a few leagues of the town, so as to repel any organized attack of the Blancos, but this is not apprehended. Strong volunteer forces of Italians patrol the streets. Three or four volunteer companies of men speaking English, consisting chiefly of runaway sailors, are also enrolled. Confidence in the power of the Government is being rapidly restored.

The marching of the forces from Colonia and other parts has been countermanded. Ministerial changes have taken place as follows:— Don Hector Varela, Ministro de Gobierno y Relaciones Exteriores; Don J. C. Bustamante, Ministro de Guerra; Doctor Reguena, Ministro de Hacienda; Col. Rebollo, Gefo Politico of this Department.

This Ministry has taken every measure possible to secure the safety of their party. The body of General Flores has been embalmed, and is lying in the Church Matriz. The state funeral will not take place until a further notice comes from the Government.

All business houses, banks, &c., closed. Weather hot but fine. Nothing said about cholera.

THE MONTEVIDEAN REVOLUTION.

DEFEAT OF THE BLANCOS. TERRIBLE MASSACRES.

STATEMENTS BY SEVERAL EYE-WITNESSES. We supply our readers with full details of the stirring and sanguinary events that have been enacted in the sister city, as published by our colleague the "Tribuna," with important additions we have gleaned from the following gentlemen, Messrs Marcoanti, Linaui, Moll, Dr. Marsden and Son, Capt. Batty, Capt. May, and W. Hughes the leading Montevideo wool-broker who came up yesterday from Montevideo. On Wednesday, at about half-past two in the afternoon, our newly arrived friend, who had already taken his passage ticket to come up to Buenos Ayres that day, had gone down to the Telegraph Office, and on coming out he heard the report of firing. He rushed to the corner of Calle Colon, and meeting an acquaintance of his, an artillery officer, he was told that the Blancos had risen and had taken the Fort. At the same time a shot came whizzing by his head, and the ball lodged behind him on the wall, only a few inches from the line of his head. He then proceeded to Calle 25 de Mayo and heard that Flores had been shot dead in the streets and his corpse was lying on the pavement.

It would appear that General Flores on being informed that the Blancos headed by Berro had attacked the Fort, got into a carriage with Marques, Flangini, and his secretary, Errecart, but he had not gone three squares in the direction of the Cabildo when in the Calle del Rincon several men in disguise who had followed the coach attacked it resolutely and brought it to a standstill, having killed the coachman and one of the horses. The names of the assassins are—

- Two brothers Baraldo, one of whom was subsequently killed. Maximo Layna. Saturnino Brown. Antonio Hernandez. N. Canosa. Salvador Orisco. Cornelio Quintana.

They rushed to the door of the carriage, and stabbed the General with knives. Flores, on receiving the first two wounds, threw himself out of the carriage, and pulling out a revolver, endeavoured to defend himself heroically for a few minutes, but to no avail, and soon was left a corpse on the pavement. When the attack first began, he called out—"Miserable assassins! kill me, but spare my companions!" These were his only and his last words. Sr. Flangini was badly wounded, but Errecart and Marquez escaped with out any injury.

The corpse of General Flores was deposited in the house D. Quintin Correa. Two hours later a large concourse of people carried it to the Matriz Church.

At the same time that this was going on in the vicinity of General Flores' house, the revolutionists attacked simultaneously the Fort and the Cabildo. At both places they were repulsed, and as Berro, who came out armed with a spear and a revolver, was retreating down Calle Buenos Aires, he was discovered by some one, who shouted "There goes Berro!" and Segundo Flores, with Hector Varela, having stopped him, made him proceed to the Cabildo. Here the enraged populace would have taken justice into their own hands, but Hector Varela quieted them, and persuaded a great number of those who invaded the patio to withdraw.

Berro was then taken into the interior of the prison before the members of the Government assembled there; and Hector Varela then addressed him, and the following dialogue ensued:—

"Do you know me?" "I do not." "Does not your conscience cause you remorse for the crime you have committed?" "Do not inculcate me (answered Berro with perfect calm); they wanted to assassinate me, because I refused to go out into the streets."

This is atrocious, because the safe conduct that you had received the day before, from the very man you have just assassinated, would have permitted you to leave the country, if you had not been generous enough to warn him that it was intended to murder him.

Berro remained silent. One of those present struck him in the face. This caused some commotion, which having been calmed down, H. Varela proceeded.

"Have you any paper to give up to the Government?" "This (answered Berro, pulling out from his pocket a letter in General Flores' handwriting in which he declared himself Berro's protector). And Berro was the author of his murder."

Two hours later, and scarcely three from the beginning of the row, the leader of the revolution was taken out and shot, together with Barbot and three more of those who had attacked the fort.

At the first news of the movement Major Aldecoa took the command of the artillery, and, going to the plaza, occupied it without difficulty.

Major E. Olave, hearing that his battalion, "Florida," threatened disbandment, hurried to their quarters, and, by energetic conduct and fiery words, succeeded in restraining them.

A large number of Italians, putting on a red ribbon, hastened to offer their services to the Government, and about 1,000 of them formed part of an expeditionary force which was sent towards Las Piedras in pursuit of the defeated Blancos, who were overtaken in Tuduro, and completely cut to pieces. This force was commanded by General Caraballo. General Goyo Suarez, who had only arrived in Montevideo the night before, as soon as he heard what was going on, hurried at the head of sixty men to lend his support to the Constitutional Government, and took the command of the forces that remained to protect the city.

A great number of Blancos have fled; the rest are in hiding. Mariano Maza was arrested and taken to prison on Wednesday. Hector Varela, writing to his brother, says—

"When I saw him go into the Cabildo I was afraid that the people, remembering all the atrocities committed by this ruffian, would have torn him to pieces."

"A few moments afterwards the French and Italian Admirals, accompanied by the Secretary of the Spanish Legation, presented themselves at the Cabildo to intercede for Maza, and begged that he might be set at liberty, on condition of his at once leaving the country."

"It was a difficult moment. How could this great criminal be allowed to escape without raising the indignation of the people."

"The Government acceded to the request of the foreign agents."

"I then asked the French Admiral to give me time to beg that the people might respect Maza."

"It was granted—and I then returned to the President's office, and seizing Maza said to him—A son of Florencio Varela is going to guarantee your leaving this unhurt—and we took him out through an immense crowd, where nothing was heard save shouts of—

"Long live the Colorado party!" "Long live the generous son of the illustrious Varela!"

"I do not regret what I have done." The remains of General Flores were taken to the Cabildo Chapel on Thursday morning, where they were embalmed. Yesterday his funeral was to have taken place, the Government having decreed that it should be performed with all the honors and pomp due to the rank of the illustrious and unfortunate deceased.

The Provisional President has issued the following proclamation:—"To the People."

"Orientals; "The Liberator of the Oriental Republic, the illustrious citizen Don Venancio Flores, has fallen in the streets of Montevideo, cowardly murdered by the assassins whose hands were stained by the savage butchery of Quinteros."

"In the annals of our agitated history there is no example of so infamous or so barbarous a crime."

"The reaction of the Blancos has stained this day by an outrage without a name; but the people of the glorious tradition of Montevideo, while raising from the pavement the inanimate body of Venancio Flores, quelled the revolution that had been attempted to vindicate the crimes of a band of assassins."

"Citizens, "Although we have to weep for the loss of a precious life, and shed tears over a grave for ever dear to us, I have the satisfaction to announce to the people that the revolution has been put down instantaneously, and the reign of the constitutional authorities has not for a moment been stopped or ceased to exist."

"But this is not sufficient. "It behoves those who in these momentous times do not wish to expose themselves to be treacherously murdered, or see their daughters and wives violated by the apostles of barbarism, in short the people, en masse, ought to hasten around the first authority of the country, and lend assistance in support of order and public tranquillity."

"PEDRO VARELA." The terror among the Blanco party cannot be described. Nobody who is at all known to sympathize with them is allowed to leave openly Montevideo. An English gentleman, well known to commercial circles in Buenos Ayres, left on the first intelligence of the row; but when he reached there, finding things far different from what he had expected, he landed at the Custom-house, which was in possession of troops that had been disembarked from the foreign men-of-war. He then placed himself under the protection of the American flag, and went on board the United States' gunboat Wasp. As the Edward Everett was leaving port on her way to Buenos Ayres on Thursday, Captain Kirk-

land, commanding the Wasp, and senior officer of the American squadron in Montevideo, signalled the Edward Everett to come to, and then put on board of her our terrified friend, overruling the captain's objection to take passengers after the Custom-house visit had left.

Mr. McColl, notwithstanding his late severe attack of illness, was seen rushing about the streets of Montevideo on the first alarm, and lending the weight of his moral influence in favor of the constitutional authorities.

All the diplomatic and consular foreign agents' houses were protected by marines of their respective nations, who were lauded as soon as the row began. The Americans were the first ashore, and a sergeant's guard was also sent to the house of Mr. John Gowland, who was the only one among private individuals who enjoyed this privilege.

The revolution may be considered at an end, as far as Montevideo is concerned, but the state of the camp is not positively known, and reports say that the Blancos have a large force at Las Piedras and San José.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Mr. — arrived yesterday in the Rio Uruguay, having left Montevideo at 10 minutes past 6 on the previous evening. He was stopping during the revolution at the Hotel Americano, and in his own words gives what he saw:—

"I was walking between one and two o'clock on Wednesday in the Calle 25 de Mayo, when I met a carriage with some gentlemen in it. Hardly had it passed when I heard some shots. I turned back to inquire the cause. I saw people rushing hither and thither in the most terrible fright, and when I arrived at the corner of the street, a man rushed by stating 'They have killed Flores; he is lying dead on the sidewalk;' and on the other side of the street I saw a man with a drawn cutlass in his hand apparently very frightened, and it seems that that morning about a dozen cutlasses had been bought near the Custom-house. The coachman was shot in the head; he was a black man and refused to stop; the horses ran away; one was shot in the head and fell dead about two cuadras further on; the blood could be traced along the street. I never before witnessed such excitement; in the twinkling of an eye every house and shop was shut. Determined to see what was going on, I walked through the town; the first thing next I saw was a commo-looking man carried on a shutter shot in the street; then the shots at the Fort became each moment more distinct."

Military men were galloping through the streets in every direction; I also noticed a number who were not military men running about. I heard shots in the plaza, and now soldiers and armed citizens marching in good military order, in bodies of from twelve to twenty, I met in every street. The history of the escape of the Minister who rode in the carriage with Flores is as follows:—When Flores was assassinated, they dragged this Minister out; he had two shots in his sleeve, and a stab in the side; when pulled out of the coach to be despatched, he fell upon a heap of sand, rolled over, and tumbled into a cellar, where he lay for dead. I returned to the hotel in the afternoon, where the greatest excitement reigned, as it was feared that, if the Blancos got the upper hand, the city would be sacked in the night. Before dinner the news arrived that Berro was shot. My son went to the Custom-house and saw the foreign troops in possession, everything quiet down there, and no fighting. I heard shots every now and then all night long from the plaza direction, and, from what I could learn, they were catching the Blancos and shooting them. The Government hold full possession of the town, and, in fact, never lost it, having well mounted cannon at the corners of the plaza, patrols marching all about the town that night. I noticed that the chief arm amongst the citizens was the double-barrelled gun."

The next morning things looked quiet in the town, save that military were seen everywhere. Some few shops were opened. Out in the direction of Paso Molino shots were heard, and guns from the fort were fired every 15 minutes. There were no half-mast flags on the shipping, as Flores was not in any public capacity when murdered. The day passed off very quietly, the chief novelty being 150 French marines marching up the town to the Plaza. The Bolsa was deserted, and the telegraph office closed, over 20 people waiting to send messages. I heard of a terrible butchery out near the Union—some hundred and odd Blancos caught, and all killed then and there. When I left on Thursday evening the place was quiet, and the general feeling that the worst had passed. The most energetic measures were still being taken, but many of the respectable Blancos viewed the butchery with such horror that they joined the Colorados. Owing to the departure of the troops for the camp, I hear the French took the Plaza, as the city was so exposed."

I am only one month in the much-talked-of River Plate, and in that

short period have witnessed the horrors of the cholera and two South American revolutions.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH. ARRIVAL OF THE YAGUARETE.

The above steamer arrived in Buenos Ayres yesterday afternoon. Shortly before she left Corrientes, the Pinto had arrived from Itapiru bringing important news.

It appears that on the morning of Monday last a squadron of Argentine cavalry went out from the camp at Tuyu-Cuc to reconnoitre according to daily duty. The squadron was surprised by a Paraguayan ambuscade. The cavalry being unable to support the attack, two battalions of the 9th regiment of the line under Commanders Pippo, Giribone and Calvete went to their assistance. The Paraguayans were however in force and the Argentine infantry were badly treated. The 9th regiment was cut to pieces and Commander Giribone killed and Calvete wounded. Subsequently Colonel Mansilla with the 12th regiment of the line came up to aid their comrades, and finally the Paraguayans retreated with trifling loss before the fire of the Argentine artillery.

At the moment of the Yaguarete's departure, nothing certain was known of the fate of Colonel Mansilla. Another steamer was on the point of sailing with official dispatches for the Government. The Yaguarete brought only one letter.

The general opinion among the commercial public at Itapiru was still that some grand attack on Humaita was contemplated by the Allies within the next few days. It was reported that the garrisons of Tuyu and Itapiru were to be withdrawn to Tuyu-Cuc and Tuyi. The Brazilians have sent 4,000 men to Tuyi. The ordinary regulations for the supplies of the troops from Itapiru have, in the meantime, been countermanded, which confirms the opinion that some change of position is meditated.

The above details are more or less the rumors brought by the Yaguarete, and they await confirmation by the official despatches, which should arrive to-day.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday we had five steamers from Montevideo, bringing up details of the sanguinary drama, the most afflicting it has ever been our duty to publish. Aside from the voluminous particulars supplied by the Tribuna we have received a viva voce statement from two Englishmen who came up in the Edward Everett. Let us hope that at last the drop scene has fallen, and that the blood which for the last few days has dyed the streets of Montevideo, may fertilize a soil where as yet the tree of liberty has to take root.

Last night the great National Club meeting was to have come off. We despatched a special reporter to attend and report proceedings and kept our columns open until an advanced hour, but ultimately had to go to press without the report. Many persons yesterday anticipated a row, but we have full confidence in the good sense of the people. Owing however to the melancholy state of things in Rosario and Montevideo it might be just as well that these political meetings should be stopped.

The Edward Everett will leave tomorrow for Paysandu—she starts at 10 a.m. This is a good opportunity for those who want to go up the Uruguay.

Some infuriated individuals were on the 'qui vive' yesterday for news from Humaita, as it appears the rumor is current again that the fleet has attacked, chain cut, and place taken. The saladero question seems to be at last definitely settled. Mr. Botet, our next door neighbor, in the Calle Larga, has been named inspector of the saladeros, at a salary, which we suppose, will be about five thousand dollars per month. All the saladeros are now authorized to commence working on the Lopez system. Some troops of cattle came in yesterday, and in a few days we may look forward to the busy season again at the Riachuelo.

The old historic bridge of Barricans has at last fallen in, corruption triumphed over the old planks, and the whole concern has tumbled down. Could the old planks but speak what tales would they not disclose! To meet the requirements of the travelling public an imprudent bridge has been run up, so as to let the grass carts get into town. The new iron bridge however will be a great improvement. The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Siglo states that Mr. Green, of the River Plate Bank, offered to lend the National Government whatever money it required, provided he got the loan guaranteed by the province of Buenos Ayres. This celebrated correspondent gives some amusing particulars respecting the visit of the Governor to the President.

Wanted at once an English Doctor for the town of Salto, in this province; two of the most influential native escancieros have called on us to try and get a Doctor for that country district. The market is now filled with delicious fruit of every name, the pears of Montevideo which are very cheap this year, stand first on the list.

It is really extraordinary the money which the street fruit vendors make, some of them one hundred paper dollars per day. The immense importation of Montevideo pears affords good freights to the steamers.

News from Rosario was received yesterday to the effect that Governor Oroño and his Ministers had at last left Rosario for Santo Fé, to resume power, this would indicate that things there are beginning to look better.

The police of Rosario arrested on Wednesday, a foreigner, named Henry B. Wilk, charged with some swindling transactions in Cordova, forged checks on the banking house of Otero & Co. The police of Rosario seem to be remarkably active at present having also caught a certain party who fled Buenos Ayres having run away with \$16,000 m/c.

The English gunboat Linnet leaves to-day for Paraguay. We forgot to inform our readers of the well merited promotion of Capt. Michel, formerly of the Doterel.

We hear that the National Government has called Gen. Conesa to town, we know not the reason of this summons, as the General by last advices is busy paying the people for the horses he took up on his march. We regret to hear of another terrible Indian invasion in Rio Cuarto, as yet we have no details, but one of our colleagues state that they swept everything.

The Dacotah (one of Tait's steamers), Capt. — has arrived all right at Valparaiso, and sailed again for Peru.

It seems we were premature in stating that the Queen had made Mr. Thornton a Baronet, and K.C.B. We certainly took it from some English papers, but the 'Times,' speaking of the new Minister to Washington, says Mr. Thornton.

As there will be no water throwing allowed this Carnival in Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rosario, people can walk the streets on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. Masks will be the chief amusement. We hear of several mask balls at private houses. At the Progreso and Plata of course the usual masked splendor, but the Colon and French theatres will be the great rendezvous of fun.

Some poetic effusions in the Tribuna respecting the much abused Dr. Elizalde are attracting great notice; they are fathered on Rufino Varela, who has some poetic pretensions. The latest novelty going is the forged railway tickets; we hear that there are thousands in circulation, and that until exhausted or new ones struck off, the Western Railway must suffer the imposition.

The Proveedor for Corrientes leaves to-morrow. She takes up special despatches for Marshal Caxias. The Brazilian Minister here ought to add to one of his despatches to the wonderful Brazilian Napoleon of the day—Exchange on Rio 53!!!—The ordinary rate of exchange here on Rio is 29 or 30.

Shortly the American steam laundry will be opened to the public. We hear great things about this new establishment, and doubt not it will be well supported; the speed with which clothes are washed, dried and ironed can be imagined when a visitor whilst smoking a paper cigar in one of the waiting rooms can have his entire apparel turned out new, and even at a most moderate charge.

A stupid sexton in Montevideo, posted up a notice outside one of the cemeteries the other day, stating "that here only can be buried the corpses living in the neighborhood."

To-day is the birthday of the immortal Washington. Filled to the brim as our columns are with revolutions, fights, &c., we have no room to make our customary salute to the memory of this great man. Better as it is—the times are too terribly out of joint to do justice to so noble a subject.

THE GRAND BURST UP. Cordova, Feb. 6, 1868. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen.

In your paper of January 19th I see an article under the heading of "Grand Burst Up"—a statement of Prof. Loom's, that a volcanic irruption under the sea may at any moment let water enough into the central fires of the earth to blow it to pieces.

Such an idea of the winding up of the mundane ball may be very pleasant for imaginative minds, such as those of poets and philosophers, but is certainly not very pleasant for the contemplation of nervous old ladies. For the benefit of the latter, I will state some reasons why I think the Professor is at fault, and that we need have no fear of his grand steam boiler explosion, which, like a second confusion of Babel, would not only scatter the human family through the earth but through the entire universe.

The crust of the earth, if I am not mistaken, is generally supposed to be about twenty eight miles in thickness. Now, when we take into consideration the size of the earth—24,000 miles in circumference, it becomes at once evident that it is but an immense ball of fire, with but a very thin crust of cooled matter around it; and the question at once presents itself to the mind, Why does not the whole crush

in at once? We answer, for the simplest reason in the world—its shape. If it was square, or oblong, or any other shape but round, it would all fall in at once. But we all know that an arch is the strongest form of architecture, and that the more weight is put upon it the stronger it is. So the earth's crust being an arch or circle, the immense power of attraction only acts as a weight to bind it together, and make it perfectly solid.

Now, a volcano under the sea, which would let in a great quantity of water upon the central fires of the earth would only let the water upon the outside of that molten mass, where by the intense heat it would be instantaneously converted into steam, and would rise to the surface, making an opening in the crust, like that of a bubble passing out of an apple dumpling while boiling in the pot. (Apple dumplings I have not seen one in South America—"Would that I were a boy again.")

The steam in passing to the surface forces out portions of the crust, which fall back again, more or less in the same place, closing up the opening. Thus mountains are formed. As the earth, like the cholera, (if we may judge by the destruction of Senacharib's army) has been passing from a state of violent agitation to one of more quiet and repose, there is reason to believe that such volcanic openings have been formed under the sea not once or twice but thousands of times, and that in fact all the mountains and mountain ranges on the earth's surface have been formed in that way. The water of the ocean is now continually leaking through the earth's crust, more or less; but the vapours which it forms there find vent in the many volcanoes scattered over the globe, or in earthquakes, which usually occur under the ocean or near its borders. I believe there are only three remarkable earthquakes on record which have taken place far in the interior of the continents—Mendoza, New Madrid, and Arrarat; and the latter may more properly be said to be the falling of a portion of the mountain rather than a real earthquake.

This volcanic action, although often very destructive to human life, is also necessary for its preservation. Were it not for the vapors which the volcanoes pour into the air, and which by the action of wind currents are carried to all parts of the globe, the air would soon become so charged that it would not be adapted to the lungs of human beings. When the earth has become so cooled that the volcanoes no longer send forth these vapors, man cannot live on the earth. But this need give us no alarm, because the heat which now reaches the surface is about one-seventh of a degree, and according to calculations made by distinguished geologists of the time required for cooling to reduce this to a half of its present heat, or one-thirty-fourth of a degree, would be 100,000,000,000 years—quite a small eternity.

Our globe is not to be destroyed, either by collision with comets or bursting up. Such is not God's plan. He tells us that it shall wax old like a garment. The earth is still in its youth—just verging into maturity, and if it must wax old there is no fear of its sudden demise, at least for many millions of years yet to come. I do not by any means say that it will not meet with changes. Innumerable changes have already taken place, which have turned it upside down and inside out, and these changes are not yet entirely at an end, but these changes, however sudden and extensive they may be, are only necessary for its gradual development. I say that the earth is still in its youth—its decay may be a process still slower than its formation, and although its atmosphere may not be adapted to our lungs, still it may be adapted to another and perhaps a still higher order of beings. Man could not live on the earth during the ages when the megatherium and other monsters abounded because the atmosphere was then adapted to their existence and not to his. Now is his age. This also will pass, but he may be restored to the earth in a spiritual state when he may enjoy its beauties and its productions free from any alloy of pain.

Yours, &c., N. E.

HOME TRUTHS PLAINLY TOLD. [Second Paper.]

Recently the second suspension of specie payments in a neighbouring Republic has been decreed, and this catastrophe may seem to many to increase the difficulties of monetary legislation. But this is not really the case. It is simply an evidence that our neighbors have made a speculative attempt at banking legislation, but reckoning without the host, and demonstrates the primary necessity in a monetary system of an absolutely convertible medium, and of a banking law in connexion with legal tender issues, somewhat analogous to that which regulates the Bank of England practice, and of strict supervision and restriction over private banks of issue, the absence of which has been the mainspring and occasion of the excesses of the Montevideo Bank practice, and the partial collapse of the system; and it further demonstrates



that no monetary system can be stable that hinges on a political execution. A definitive and efficient law in this department of economy is much needed for the resurrection of our languishing industry.

The firm position of the Provincial Bank, resulting from its very able management during the past year, presents a favorable opportunity for putting on a firm basis those conditions which are attached to it in a tentative form [the Exchange-office], and it must be noted with emphasis that it is the opinion of those who are the best judges in these matters, that the necessity for this is imminent.

The financial position of the country has become most critical. Her industry has sunk to the lowest grade; in fact, is of the very lowest standing. The country is actually sucked dry. Industrial development dare not show its head; it meets with no encouragement, no sufficient facilities. There is not that direct and efficient protection afforded to property and improvement of property and its products, which is essential.

On the other hand, speculation finds facilities, if at usurious interest, and monopolises and renders unfruitful the limited means which would otherwise be available, and should be employed in developing the substantial wealth, the productive capabilities of the country. The balance of trade—production and consumption has been for years heavily against this country, and this year, consequent on the fall of its value in the European market, and the decline of the export trade to the United States, it will be more heavily against her than ever. The limits of sufferance have been long past, and utter prostration is imminent. It is no half measures that will remedy this—no single act of legislation, however good in itself, that will suffice to work the much-needed change, and restore sound conditions; but, it is beyond question, that the basis of our monetary system must, as a primary step, be made firm and legitimate, and that means must be provided to rest on it, and a territorial bank stretch from it, to found that which constitutes prosperity to any and every nation, and without which no nation can have credit or progress, viz., production and industry.

Political and party ends must not stand in the way of this; the purely political element must abdicate the arbitrary position it has heretofore held, and must not put in practice expedients which are hollow mockeries, leading the country to perdition, while the sole end gained is that one small clique of party men holds office to the exclusion of others, only to have the tables turned on them by the very means which they, in their turn, had used.

I repeat, let party politicians surrender to the country, to the great composite body of those who represent its commercial industry and economic interests, that which is essentially necessary to it, and not of political parties striving who shall rule, and, in many cases, who shall make the country its catspaw.

MEANDERINGS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

(A. D. 1867).

No. 13.—THE STATUE AT LUJAN. In the year 1630, or thereabouts, when the kingdom of Portugal acknowledged allegiance to the crown of Spain, it appears, that some Portuguese, who had settled in Sumampa, were distressed by religious privations, in the fact of their being forty leagues from any chapel in which they could hear mass. It is probable that such of my readers as may have travelled by diligence from Cordova to Santiago del Estero, may be aware that Sumampa is situated in the Sierras of Santiago, about twelve leagues South-East of the post house at Caravajal, the latter being five leagues south where the diligence road crosses the Rio Dulce at Saladillo. The Sumampaites, therefore determined to erect in their locale a chapel to be dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

With this object in view a letter was written to some friend in Rio de Janeiro, requesting that he should forward a statue of the virgin equal in size, as well as in like attitude and position as she is represented in the Immaculate Conception. To this a reply was made by sending two statues—probably to obviate the inconvenience of one being possibly broken on the way. Each was packed up in a separate case, so as to prevent their being injured by collision, for the images were made of terra cotta or some equally friable material.

Arrived in Buenos Ayres, they were forwarded in a bullock cart for the overland voyage through Cordova to Sumampa. On the first day they came to the Estancia of Don Rosendo Oramas, five leagues farther on from Buenos Ayres, than where stands the present town of Lujan. So at least says the "Historia Veridica del Origen, Fundacion, y Progreso del Santuario de la Purisima Concepcion de Lujan." And it is no business of mine to doubt it, although we know

that in the present time bullock carts rarely travel from fifty to sixty miles per day—the distance from Buenos Ayres to Lujan by the old bullock cart road. At the estancia of Oramas, however, the sacred packages were stopped for the night. Early next morning the bullocks were yoked to the carts for the object of continuing the journey. But all their united force of pulling, continued for an hour or two, could not make the wheels turn round. This created much amazement amongst those standing by, and the wonder was increased by a knowledge of the fact that the contents of the cart were of such light weight, the images not being more than twelve to sixteen inches in height, and, of course, in corresponding proportions. However, one of the cases was taken out, but it produced no effect, the wheels still remaining fixed. Then the other was put on the ground, yet still the drawing of the bullocks was unavailing. After this the package that had been taken out first was again put in, the other being left on the ground, when the bullocks, urged on, turned the wheels with the greatest facility. This was considered as a Divine manifestation in favour of the statue in question being left at Lujan, and there it remains to the present day.

In a short time there was a chapel erected to shelter and honour it, a little negro boy, not more than eight years old, called Manuel—a native of Angola, of extraordinary candid and simple manners—being appointed to watch over and have lights constantly burning before it. This he did for many years; indeed, until he arrived at a patriarchal old age, with unflinching devotion; and during that time many miraculous cures were recorded of sick persons who made a pilgrimage to the miraculous statue.

The death of Rosendo Oramas—on whose estancia stood the first chapel erected to the Virgin—resulted in much neglect to the image as well as to the building, although Manuel still continued the devoted servant of both. It was he that attended to their cleaning and ornamentation, as well as sought for candles to have always burning before the holy statue. So frequent were the miracles effected by coming here with faith, that pilgrims flocked to it in untold numbers from far and near. What turned out to be the great obstacle to their devotion was the fact of no accommodation to be had in the neighbourhood; so, to remedy this necessity, as well as to afford conveniences for the increasing devotion to the Virgin, which was now becoming more palpable in connexion with Buenos Ayres, city, a new step was taken. This was effected by a lady named Doña Ana de Matos—widow of the Sergeant Major Don Marcos de Segueyra—who asked from the parochial curate (at the time) of Buenos Ayres Cathedral, Master Juan Oramas—now heir to the estancia on which the Virgin's chapel stood—that he would allow the statue to be removed to her house, which was only four to five squares from where stands the existing sanctuary.

The request was granted without much difficulty, for the master was under an impression that the many visitors to the Virgin's image occasionally made too free, by stealing his cattle from the estancia. On his consent being given, the widow gave him a present of more than two hundred hard dollars. The holy statue was brought to her house and put into a neatly-furnished room, with the intention of soon building a chapel for its better accommodation. But on the succeeding morning the widow discovered that the statue was not in the place where she had left it on the previous night. This caused her no small uneasiness. Every room in the house was searched for the precious image, but in vain. Then she proceeded to chapel of Oramas, a distance of nearly five leagues, and there, in its former site, stood the statue! She brought it back a second time, and a second time it returned to its old home without any visible human intervention!

The widow being almost disconsolate the unwillingness of the statue to remain with her, and, moreover, afraid of some chastisement if she attempted to force it a third time, came to the conclusion to appeal to the secular and ecclesiastical authority of Buenos Ayres. The fame of the image of Our Lady of Lujan, through her many miracles, had become an engrossing subject of interest in that city. Therefore, the widow's narration, as soon as told, was at once believed by the high authorities to whom she came for aid. At the time of which we write, the Bishop of the diocese was the most Rev. Don Francisco Cristobal de la Mancha Velasco, and the Governor of the Province was Señor Don Andres de Robles. These two dignitaries, with their official "posse comitatus," agreed to go in company, for the purpose of making "insurance doubly sure," and to bring the image, with all her appliances to the residence of the widow, Ana de Matos. For to this place the faithful of Buenos Ayres city could, with much greater ease, make their pilgrimages, in consequence of its being, as already stated, five leagues nearer to the Capital than its former site.

Many people of elevated rank accompanied the high official gathering, whilst a large concourse of the "plebes" went by another road—all bound for the Estancia of Oramas.

(To be continued.)

ON 'CHANGE. February 21, 1868.

Table with exchange rates for various items like Onnces, Sovereigns, Patrons, National Bonds, etc.

THE TOWNS OF PARAGUAY STUNNED THE BROKERS, at first it was thought to be a small surprise, and that the Paraguayans got the worst, but very soon it leaked out that the affair was of a most serious nature.

ARRIVALS IN PORT TO-DAY. British steamer Rio Uruguay, from Montevideo. American steamer Edward Everett, from Montevideo. National steamer Proceedor, from Montevideo. Dutch brig. British steamer Inguareta, from Itapira. Oriental schooner Lagie, from Liverpool. British steamer Stagg, from Itapira.

DEATH. On the 18th February, at the Polvaderas, Partido Saladillo, Alexander Burnett, aged 36 years. The deceased was a native of Inverness, Scotland, and for many years a resident in this country.

BERNARD KILLED. DIED ON THE 20th JANUARY, 1868. The Relatives and Friends of the above Deceased are requested by his Widow to attend at High Mass, to Pray for the Eternal Rest of his Soul, to be celebrated at 5 o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday, 29th Inst, in the Mercet Church.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & HISSO, 993 CALLE RECONQUISTA. Oriental steamer Rio Plata, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & POLBY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. National steamer Estrella, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Itapira, and ports.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 303 CALLE CUYO. The steamer Rio Uruguay, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Parana, and Santa Fe. From the Railway Station, Retiro.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 87 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. American steamer Edward Everett, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Paysandú.

NATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA, on Sunday, at 11:45 a.m., from the Tigre, for Rosario, Parana, Santa Fe, and intermediate ports. From the Railway Station, Retiro, at 10 a.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMBOAT CO., 302 CALLE CUYO. The steamer Proceedor, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports. The steamer Parana, on Tuesday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.

NOTICE.—I beg to advise the Public that I still continue the business of Wool and Produce Broker, and have accepted as Partner Mr. Henry B. Bentham. The firm will sign Donovan & Bentham. Office, 117 Calle Bolivar. F. DONOVAN, Buenos Ayres, Feb. 21, 1868. 165,6p,F22

DONOVAN & BENTHAM, WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS, 117 CALLE BOLIVAR. 165,6p,F22

MILNERS' WIFFLETREES FOR ONE, TWO, AND THREE HORSES. FORK, HOE, PICK, AND AXE HANDLES. HAND AND POWER CORN-SHELLERS. BEST STEEL PRUNING SHEARS. BILLY HOOKS. HAY FORKS. FLY TRAPS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COOKING STOVES. FARMERS' BOILERS. FIRE GRATES. ALL TOOLS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co., 83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda, BUENOS AYRES. WAREHOUSE OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. LUMBER YARD.

MILNERS' PATENT HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, CHESTS, DOORS, AND STRONG-ROOMS. The Strongest, Best, and Cheapest Safeguards in the World against Fire and Theft.

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB. LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE. THE WORLD. The above Match will be played at the Palermo Ground on Carnival Monday, February 22nd, at 3 o'clock.

AUCTION SALE BY MARIANO BILLAGHURST. At the Paseo Julio, in front of Mr. Lecutter's Timber Yard, by order of Madison E. Hollister, Esq., United States Consul.

SPARKING HOCK, Johanneberger, best quality. SPARKLING MOSELLE. Nonpareil, Muscatel. S.A.P.E.R.E.S., for S.S.S. du Marquis de Lursaculac.

STEAMERS FOR LIVERPOOL, ANTWERP, LISBON, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE. Two of the following Screw Steamers are intended to be despatched with Cargo and Passengers each month, from Buenos Ayres for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Liverpool, and Antwerp (calling at Montevideo).

SS. FLAMSTEED, 1395 TONS REGISTER, CAPTAIN KIDD. The above Steamer will be despatched for Antwerp via Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, calling at the Palermo and Salto, on Friday, 28th FEBRUARY.

BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA. NOTICE. For the information of the Public notice is hereby given that the False \$1000 Notes, now in circulation, may be distinguished as follows:

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Captain of the American steamer Zenobia, gives notice that any debts whatever contracted in her name, except under his written order.

LAMBEAU HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, 105 CALLE CUYO. The Proprietor of this well-known Establishment has the honor to inform his Country Friends that in consequence of the stagnation of business, he has made a temporary reduction of prices, to meet the decreased financial resources of individuals.

THIS celebrated Printing is now on Exhibition at St. Francis's Store, Calle Cangallo, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 10 in the Evening. On Exhibition for Four Days only. Price of Admission, 5/10.

FREIGHT FOR HAMBURG. Captain Mohr, of the Prussian Bark Courier, 3/3 1/2, now lying in Port for Antwerp, will take Cargo for Hamburg, signing Through Bills of Lading, and engaging himself to forward the Goods from Antwerp to Hamburg by Steam Ship to the Green, Le Rossignol & Co., 24, 21m,F7

THE THOROUGH-BRED ENGLISH SIRE WHIRLWIND. Will serve 40 Mares by Subscription, besides those of his Owners, for the Coming Season, at Thirty Bolivian Dollars each. Mare's kept included.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, having sold to Mr. Robert White the Hotel (Alemo) situated at 72 Calle Mexico, all the Credits thereunto—up to date—are requested to present their respective claims for payment within three days from date. The Debtors to the Establishment are likewise requested to settle their accounts within the same period.

Bass Ale, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE. AND BARCLAY AND PERKINS' LONDON STOUT. THE CASINO. ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPAKET CO. The Royal Mail Steam Packet "Arao," J. Bruce, Comander, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro on Wednesday, February 26, 1868. At Rio de Janeiro the Arao will meet with and will transfer to one of the following Ports, viz., Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Vert Island), London, and Southampton.

NOTICE. I am hereby given that all the shares of the Company heretofore held by Thomas H. King from the South American Navigation and Marine Railway Co. of New York, have been duly and formally received, and that the same are now in the possession of the undersigned, and will be held by him as trustee for the same.

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WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, Ironers and Washwomen. Permanent employment and good wages. Apply at the American Steam Laundry, 1 square from the Retiro Railway Station, or address G., this office. 165,6p,F18

WANTED, a Female Cook. Apply at the Hotel, 16 San Martin. 127,6p,F18



SHIPPING LIST OF A. LENNYUEUX, SHIPROKER, 47-CALLE CANGALLO-47.

FOR HAVRE. STE-ADRESSE-French ship, 3 1/2 L.L.I., 590 tons, Burel Master, Consignees Messrs. P. L...

FOR MARSEILLES. LOUIS JULIA-French ship, 5 1/2 L.L.I., 187 tons, Nicole Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

FOR ANTWERP. MAGNA CHARTA-British barque, A.L., 495 tons, Bernard Hariguis Master.

FOR BORDEAUX. PIVIDAL-French ship, 3 1/2 L.L.I., 501 tons, Ladano Master, Consignees Messrs. J. Llavall...

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICOTT & CO. 148 MAYPU AND 33 RECONQUISTA.

SPANISH WINES. Superior Montilla... Duff Gordon. Table Sherry... Duff Gordon.

FRENCH WINES. Chateau Laroze... James Violet & Co. Saint Julien... do.

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

CHAMPAGNE. In flats and quarts of the well-known marks La Perle and Cluquet.

BUELOS AYRES. 33 CALLE RECONQUISTA, 48 CALLE MAYPU, IN MONTEVIDEO.

JUST RECEIVED, EX HAYTI. Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, all sizes. Fancy Linseys and Dress Goods.

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

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE. Sr. Don Jorge Cantilo, COMMISSIONER.

ENRIQUE BENTHAM & CO., COMMISSION AGENTS. 117-CALLE BOLIVAR-117.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUJ AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally left and appreciated in the two great empires of the River Plate...

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

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

AGENTS. LONDON... Managing Owners, Messrs. Tait & Co. ANTWERP... Consignee E. L. Isenhardt.

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

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS, AT THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.



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

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

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.

COHEN & JOSEPH, 204 CHACABUQUO, SOLE AGENTS FOR BUENOS AYRES.

BRISTOL'S (VEGETABLE) SUGAR-COATED FIELD GLASSES-BURRO.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES. Extremely Light, £10 10s., £14 14s., £18 18s., and £18 18s.

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

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the system of blood purifiers.

ENRIQUE BENTHAM & CO., COMMISSION AGENTS. 117-CALLE BOLIVAR-117.

FOR BALBYN Y PLOVES GRANDE E IMPORTANTE REMATE

De todos los campos de la Sociedad Rural Argentina por el concurso de los Licitadores...

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...

MADAME FAHNEST. Pupils of the celebrated Prof. Professors Litz and Matzold, lately arrived from Europe...

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

COCKTAILS. On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers. At the 'CASA DE LA PAIX' (Bolsa Building), MONTEVIDEO.

CHOLERA. PRESERVATION IS BETTER THAN CURE. During the Cholera in India, England, &c., Chlorodyne proved to be the most efficacious remedy...

BRANDY, WHISKY, AND GIN. On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers. At the 'CASA DE LA PAIX' (Bolsa Building), MONTEVIDEO.

AGENTS. LONDON... Managing Owners, Messrs. Tait & Co. ANTWERP... Consignee E. L. Isenhardt.

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FRANCY GOODS, AT LOEDEL'S CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Just Received, LOEDEL'S Ladies' Work Boxes, completely filled - Ladies' Card Cases, in Ivory, Pearl, and Tortoise Shell; Caskets, in Morocco and Russia Leather - Portemonnaies, a beautiful assortment, many richly engraved, and mounted in Sterling Silver - Ladies' and Gent's Writing Desks, in Mahogany, also in Morocco and Russia Leather, fitted with Cutlery, &c.

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

CAUTION - No Air Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear the above Stamp with either 'Ellwood & Sons' or the seller's name in the Shield.

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

GARNOCK, BIBBY & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS, LIVERPOOL. MANILA ROPE, Spun and Made by Machinery.

WIRE ROPE, Of Steel and Iron Wire, for Ships and Mines. CORDAGE AND BOLT ROPE, Of Best Russian and Italian Hemp.

SHIPHANDLERS, ENGINEERS, and NAVAL STORES. Price Lists will be forwarded regularly, at request.

MARSHALL, SONS, & CO. (LIMITED) BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Vertical Steam Engines, Horizontal Steam Engines, Threshing Machinery, Sawing Machinery, Corn Mills, Oil Mills.

Pumping and Irrigating Machinery. Awarded, within the last three years, Twenty-five Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals, with numerous other Money Prizes, including First Prize for the best Threshing Machine, Doncaster, 1865.

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

THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF TORROBA BROTHERS. Has just received a Large Assortment of FIRST-CLASS SHERRY AND PORT WINE, GUINNESS EXTRA PORTWINE, AND COGNAC.

MERCEDES. THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF TORROBA BROTHERS. Has just received a Large Assortment of FIRST-CLASS SHERRY AND PORT WINE, GUINNESS EXTRA PORTWINE, AND COGNAC.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 71-BELGRANO-71. (Over the 'Standard' Office). Photographs on Porcelain, latest out, from \$50.

NEW REGISTRY OFFICE AND GENERAL AGENCY. The undersigned beg respectfully to acquaint the Estancieros, Merchants, Private Families, and Railway Companies in 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, Uparita.

METROPOLITAN EXCHANGE, 57-CORRIENTES. Constantly on hand, Choice Qualities of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, Hot and Cold Lunch at all hours; Private Supper Parties supplied at the shortest notice, with an addition of Young Lady Waiters to serve the Tables.

TO BE SOLD, IN THE CITY OF PARANA, PROVINCIA OF ENTRE RIOS, a beautiful and spacious house, situated in a square and a half from the Plaza 1 de Mayo.

THE BUENOS AYREAN NEW REGISTRY OFFICE. Messrs. Willington, McLachlan, & Co. beg to intimate that they have got situations open for the following: - Medineros, Puesteros, Cooks, Peons, Ditchers, Railway Navvies, and Domestic Servants.

TO ALL IN SEARCH OF EMPLOYMENT. THE BUENOS AYREAN NEW REGISTRY OFFICE. Messrs. Willington, McLachlan, & Co. beg to intimate that they have got situations open for the following: - Medineros, Puesteros, Cooks, Peons, Ditchers, Railway Navvies, and Domestic Servants.

CHIVILCOY - We take the opportunity of informing our Friends and the Public that we have opened a General Camp Store in this flourishing town, where every article for Family Use may be had at the same price and quality as sold in Buenos Ayres.

STANDARD AGENTS, CHIVILCOY. This exquisite Perfume is prepared and bottled from Bloomer's Tropical Flowers, surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, while its influence on the skin is most refreshing, imparting a delightful buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath.

BY ROYAL COMMAND STEEL PEN MAKING TO THE QUEEN. JOSEPH GILLOTT, VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Respectfully directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will insure Universal Preference.

FLORIDA WATER. This exquisite Perfume is prepared and bottled from Bloomer's Tropical Flowers, surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, while its influence on the skin is most refreshing, imparting a delightful buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath.

DEBILITY, AND HYPERTHIA. It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very little of Florida Water for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delivery of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUN BURN, PIMPLES, AND BRICKLES.

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water it makes the best tooth-paste, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

CONTEMPERITS. Beware of Imitations. Look for the name of Murray and Lanman on the bottle, wrapper, and ornamental label. Prepared only by MURRAY & LANMAN, Wholesale Druggists, 191 & 73 War. New York.

F. Sprunck & Co. 103-CALLE ZAVALLA-103. Agents for the 'Standard', have consented on hand, Pianos of Hoyon, Wolff & Co., Paris. Do of Edward Westmeyer, Berlin. Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin. Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig.

MUSIC of all classes. Stationery in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Swedish. A large assortment of Engraving and Photography, and Maps. English songs and sacred music. Books for Children, &c.

For sale in every drugstore in town 70 1/2