

Theatre Franco Argentin. BOUFFES PARISIENS. 2ème Représentation de l'Abonnement. Jeudi 2 Avril 1868. UN MARI A LA PORTE. LA AMOROSA. AIR DU DOMIN NOIR. MA BARQUE. LA CACHUCHA. LE PAPA BOURDON. LES ZOUAVES. DEUX CHIENS DE FAIENCE.

The Pyrenees Company. Director: DR. S. FORT, Tamer of Wild Beasts. THURSDAY, 26 APRIL, 1868. Great and varied Performance, to begin at 7 p.m.

Metropolitan Exchange, 87, CALLE CORRIENTES. GRAND CONCERT. Assisted by several of the most talented Artists, ENGLISH, GERMAN, and FRENCH.

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. The rate of interest until further notice will be—ALLOWS.

BUENOS AYRES ATHLETIC SPORTS. The Sports will take place on 21st May, 1868. The following will be the events (subject to alteration): 1. Running Height and Length Jump.

SAYER'S PALE BRANDY. SIX YEARS IN BOTTLE. 50 PER DOZEN—CASH ONLY. Sample Bottles may be obtained at the same rate. CHARLES TURBEAU, 77 Florida.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE—ALTERATION OF TIME-TABLE. On the 15th April, 1868, the Time-table will be changed, and Trains will run on and after that date in accordance with the Table, which will then be advertised.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STANDARD. TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44 PASSEO JULIO. SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 PER MONTH.

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 falsi animum, nil veri non audiamus." Cicerone. THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1868.

THE INTERVENTION IN SANTA FE. A lengthened private correspondence between General Mitre and Sr. Oroño, the late Governor of Santa Fé, has seen the public light in the columns of the Republic. It begins with a letter addressed by Mitre to Oroño, dated the 31st of January, on the occasion of Sr. Costa's appointment as National Commissioner to carry out the intervention.

In the letter, dated 7th Feb., which General Mitre writes in answer, he betrays at almost every line his spite and anger that the truth should thus audaciously be spoken to him; he attempts to justify his proceedings by

a sophistry which adds but little credit to his former reputation as a just magistrate or a conscientious patriot, and, after bringing a string of absurd charges against Sr. Oroño, ends by launching an anathema on his devoted head, because he considers the surprise manifested by Sr. Oroño as a personal insult.

Sr. Oroño in a long letter, dated 13th February, enters upon a minute review of all the charges laid against him, and triumphantly proves their utter futility. In replying to the accusation that his own Province had abandoned him, Sr. Oroño makes the following telling retort—"Without wishing to place myself on a par with you who are placed at the head of the civilising movement in the Republic, I see that you are little affected by the great and repeated resolutions, that throughout the period of your administration have caused so much blood to be spilt in the Republic. Rioja, Catamarca, Cordova, Salta, Tucuman, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan y Corrientes, each one of these names brings reminiscences of movements that had more than a local importance, and were expressive acts of resistance to your enlightened government. If the Province of Entre Rios has not risen against its own local government, it has been because the people and government coincide in their aversion to the policy of the general government. Buenos Ayres itself has not remained altogether indifferent to the insinuations of universal discontent."

In conclusion, Sr. Oroño alludes in a feeling manner to his long tried and assiduous devotion to the organisation and progress of his native province, which must naturally preclude his calmly witnessing the shipwreck of that province which had deserved the name of a "model province." To this Mitre answers on the 16th February, in a weak and unsatisfactory manner; and, whilst eluding the real question, reemits against Oroño for the little support given by him to Sr. Costa. He concludes by indicating generally the new instructions given to the latter, which abound in professions of interest in the welfare of the province, and hoping that with the help of the national intervention peace may be restored.

When this last letter reached Oroño he had already delivered the reins of government into the hands of Sr. Aldao, named by the Legislative Chambers to be Provisional Governor; and, in bringing this correspondence to a close, Oroño, speaking with greater freedom from his changed position, but keeping within the bounds of respectful and polished language, points out forcibly the discrepancy between Mitre's professions and the events that are passing. If the former are proper and constitutional, the latter give them the lie in an eloquent manner, and in explanation for this remarkable fact Oroño charitably attributes to Mitre his being purposely kept in ignorance of the truth. Oroño concludes his very able reply by emphatically insisting on the manifest tendencies of Sr. Costa's proceedings, and ends with these words:—"I denounce, before you, the tendencies extraordinarily unconstitutional, which once carried into effect by the National Commissioner, will not permit you to repeat hereafter what you say in your letter—that neither the dignity of the National Government, nor the decorum of the Provincial authority, has been sacrificed."

One of our contemporaries, in a few brief comments on this remarkable correspondence, hints at the possibility that the motive of Oroño's imprisonment may be traced to the independent and outspoken manner in which he has addressed the Chief Magistrate of the State, and to the omity he has raised against himself in high quarters, but we, for our part, emphatically spurn the suggestion, and cling to the conviction that error of judgment, and not premeditated treason to the principles which have ever guided General Mitre's political life, have inveigled him into the tortuous path which, if it does not end in an impeachment, must inevitably lead to the loss of that prestige and influence to which he is entitled by his distinguished talents and eminent services in the cause of freedom and progress.

THE "STANDARD" ABROAD. NORTH OF IRELAND.

Bundoran—Donegal Bay—Ballyshannon—Belleek Potteries. Enniskillen, Feb. 15.

Before leaving Sligo, I went to see an old friend of Father Fahy's, the Very Rev. Mr. Goodman, Provincial of the Dominican Order in Ireland; he is an affable gentlemanly old man, and made many enquiries about B. Ayres and Father Fahy, with whom he told me he was a schoolfellow many years ago.

Having heard from Mr. Banfield that Mr. Crawford was residing at Ballyshannon, I resolved to pay him a visit, and a gentleman from Bundoran kindly gave me a seat on his car. The day was very sharp, as we doubled the fine headland of Benbulbin, and the scenery most picturesque. My fellow-traveller, Major Sanderson, proved a very agreeable man of the world, one who had seen some military

service, and travelled something in the south of Spain. We passed the fine demesne of Sir R. Knox Gore, another descendant of Cromwell's troops, and then through the village of Grange. A little further on we came to an old churchyard with one of those beautiful ancient stone crosses so peculiar to Ireland; near it was a round tower, the only one I have yet seen in a state of decay. Our road lay along the bleak coast of the Atlantic, but there were habitations at short intervals; my companion informed me we were now entering on 'the Mile line' of Lord Palmerston's property. When Cromwell 'settled' this part of Ireland, he allowed no Irish to remain within a mile of the coast, but parcelled out the lands to his followers. Lord Palmerston made great improvements hereabout; he planted dwarf pines along the coast, built a sea-bathing village and harbor of refuge, and provided national schools for the tenants' children, besides giving a house and twelve acres of land, for ever, to the parish priest.

On reaching Tullingham my companion (who was brother-in-law to Lord Portarlington) hospitably detained me for lunch: he knew Mr. Crawford, and told me he resided in Bundoran, but was at present in London. Bundoran is a straggling sea-village, over two miles long, skirting the coast of Donegal Bay; the ridge of Benbulbin has a fine effect, seen from the seashore. I found most of the hotels closed, but Mrs. Hamilton keeps a good house always open, and I was the only guest during my stay.

Next morning I went to see Mrs. Crawford, who lives in a handsome cottage commanding fine views both towards sea and land: she was very glad to see me and said I was the first person from B. Ayres that she saw since her return. We talked for half-an-hour over Liver Plate matters and Mrs. C's friends there, and I promised to call to see Mr. Crawford again if possible, as he expects to be home this month.

The same evening I took the rail to Ballyshannon, the chief town of Donegal County. Saddy's hotel is very comfortable, and the landlord most obliging. The town has about 4,000 inhabitants, and is built on both sides of the River Erne, two miles from the Bay of Donegal: there is a stout bridge of 14 arches, and the river is very rapid.

On Thursday morning Mr. Saddy accompanied me to the ruins of Asseroe abbey, about a mile from the town. The site was formerly a part of Tyrconnell, the territory of the O'Donnells, and the country people still expect to see an O'Donnell return some day from Spain, land in the adjacent bay of Killbegs, and recover his family possessions. Under the ruined convent-wall a mill has been constructed, and hard by is a cave where the priest said Mass in the penal times: the holy-water font is a rock, always full of water and never overflowing, probably fed by the dripping of the cavern. In the graveyard is the tomb of one of the Abbots, still perfect. Cromwell confiscated the fishery of the stream, where the monks used to place their nets, so that when a fish was caught a bell in the convent was rung to give notice.

The day had cleared up, when mine host got ready his car to drive me to the Belleek Potteries. A mile from town we passed a large factory, intended for flax-spinning, which was abandoned when all but finished, a couple of years ago: it is a fine building of cast stone, now fast going to ruin. We drove through Conolly's demesne, and alighted near the house to walk through the grounds near the river; this place is also abandoned, the owner being over head and ears in debt. It is said that Mr. Conolly got through two millions sterling in ten years, including heavy losses in Confederate Bonds. The house has a grand view of the River Erne, which foams and plunges below. The fishery was sold by Conolly's creditors for £45,000 sterling.

I have seen nothing in Ireland that interested me so much as the Belleek Potteries. They were begun by Mr. M'Birnie, of Dublin, some seven years ago, and proved at first a loss, but are now paying well, and give employment to 150 hands. The manufacture closely resembles porcelain and comprises every kind of household chinaware, chimney ornaments, and several bijoux of the fine arts. The raw material is a kind of flint, called felt-spar, found in the neighboring hills. The varieties of elaboration are done mostly by boys and girls, who exhibit great talent in the work. The Parian ware, statuary, &c., are done by a gentleman named Donbar, who gave up the Church to devote himself to his passion for such works; anything so delicate or beautiful as the groups framed by his fingers can hardly be imagined. In the other departments I saw them turning out toilet articles, plates, &c. for Guinness, the Marquis of Conyngham, and other Irish noblemen, besides thousands of 'insulators' for telegraph-wires. They also make transparent pictures of porcelain, called 'lichophanes,' of which I bought a beautiful one for ten shillings. The arms of the establishment are "The Harp, Tower, and Wolf-Dog of Ireland"—as you will see by the by the enclosed slip.

EDITOR'S TABLE. According to the latest published documents on the Santa Fé difficulty Sor Costa before leaving Rosario requested General Conesa to reinstate Sor Lamas in his place of Gefé Politico of Rosario, and to see his authority respected, for which purpose in case of resistance he is authorized to employ the National forces on the frontier.

The war and the Presidential elections are interesting topics, but the state wheels cannot go without oil. The great questions of the day are tallow and salted hides, and it is a subject of vital importance to ascertain how far our exports of those articles are likely to fall off this year. We do not pretend at present to make any estimate, but we can give a very exact statement in regard to the quantity of hides shipped and contracted for up to the 25th March. In the rivers Uruguay and Parana, up to that date, the amount of salted hides shipped, loading, and contracted for, and for which vessels were engaged was—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. In B. Ayres hides shipped... 103,596 Do. loading and contracted for... 122,794 In Montevideo, shipped... 45,000 Do. loading... 13,000 Do. contracted for... 40,000 Total... 733,252

These figures may be relied upon, as we have before us the names of the vessels, as well as of the shippers of each parcel. Montevideo, as might be expected, shows so far a very great diminution in exports of hides. And on both sides of the river, even if the saladeros work as late as it is supposed they will, we may anticipate a very short killing, which will unfavorably affect exchange, and the local demand for manufactured goods.

It was reported in Montevideo, on the strength of a telegram from this city, that Humaita was already in the hands of the allies, and there is nothing more probable than this should be the case, but what is to come next? The Paraguayans in Buenos Ayres do not seem to doubt that Lopez is at the Tebicuari, and, being there, that Caxias will have to begin all over again. How he has got there, with his heavy artillery, has been partially explained to us. We say partially, as we do not see yet how he managed to cross the Paraguay into the Chaco, when the distance between Humaita and Pilar is only six leagues, and only three between the former place and Tayi, where the Brazilian ironclads are known to be, and are said to be constantly cruising. But, under the cover of the new wooden guns of Humaita, he has probably slipped his Whitworth's and heavy pieces in rafts to the Chaco side, and posted them along through the islands to somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Tebicuari, on the opposite coast. The six leagues between Humaita and Pilar is the only firm ground on the coast till we arrive at Villeta, not far from Asuncion. Eight to ten leagues north and south of the Tebicuari is pure swamp, and at present doubly impassable from the flooding of the river. To get at Lopez by land the allies would have to drive through this swamp or go twenty leagues inland. Both operations would be a question of time, and there is no knowing what may happen in the interval. But commanding the river, we presume, after the fall of the fortress of Humaita, they can embark troops and land at any point they may choose. But, with this apparent easy operation before them, what is the meaning of the grand expedition into the interior, headed by Caxias in person, which we still hear of?

The chances of the Presidential elections are thus summed up in the "Tribuna," which paper gives the estimated number of votes in each province for the different candidates: 36 for Sarmiento and Alsina; 32 for Elizalde; 20 for Urquiza; lost votes, 18. And if Urquiza's votes are given to Elizalde, he has 52. This calculation is more or less the same as was given some time ago by our Rosario correspondent, "Carraña."

Mr. Hector Varela has been offered the editorship of an evening paper; but it is most probable that he will resume his former post at the head of the "Tribuna." This has long been spoken of, and would probably result in new electioneering tactics, on the part of that active and energetic contemporary, whose columns are already purged of some of the more objectionable personalities we have been so long accustomed to.

Governor Aldao is expected shortly in this city, and far from having resigned his post at the head of the Government of Santa Fé, he intends in that capacity to establish a process in the Supreme Court to ascertain the validity and legality of the acts of the National Government and their Commissioner, Mr. Costa, in that province.

Our well-informed contemporary the Republic, of yesterday, says that five days ago the wife of an Italian gave birth to a child of abnormal appearance: its two legs are placed more forward than usual, so as to allow for the action of a third leg placed somewhat further back. The head, which is of enormous size, has no vestige of hair, whilst the chest and abdomen are very hairy. One hand has six fingers, and

the other five. It is difficult to know to what sex it belongs, since the peculiarities that characterize both sexes are equally apparent. If this is not a hoax of our friend Bernheim, we hope he will tell us where this monstrous phenomenon is to be seen.

The authorship of the pamphlet 'Candidaturas Presidenciales' is now popularly attributed to a gentleman who formerly had the direction of a school in Calle Bolivar.

Among the passengers arrived from London by the Anis on Sunday last was Mr. William Barnard, the agent of the Anglo-Argentine Company lately formed in London for carrying on smelting and mining operations at Hilario. Mr. Barnard, who has already resided for more than a year in Hilario, will proceed next week to San Juan, and is shortly to be followed by a staff of employés from England. We salute this gentleman on his return to the River Plate, and hope that he may contribute efficaciously to the success of the new company, and thereby give new impulse to the mining industry of this Republic.

We have to assure the artistic world that there has risen amongst us a genius of a high order, a painter of landscape and cattle, figures and still-life. The artist's name is Epaminondas Ciano. Only a few years ago, like many other ancient and modern genius of the kind, he was a common house painter in the streets of Buenos Ayres, and at that time a mere lad. By accident he was sent into the camp to the Estancia of some native estanciero who took an interest in his welfare. There face to face with nature, and not certainly in her most attractive garb, young Ciano became so absorbed in the inspirations of his genius that he could dedicate himself to no other pursuit. He commenced with sketching the estancia house, the cattle, and gauchos with horse and lasso, á la Palliere; and last year several of his productions were seen and purchased by amateurs. This year he has on exhibition at Messrs. Corti, Francischelli, corner of Cangallo and Florida, a more complete collection of his works. We recommend our readers to pay a visit to the establishment named and judge for themselves the merits of the rising artist. At the same place is a stuffed stag to be raffled for; some native naturalists consider it so valuable a specimen they recommend its purchase for the museum.

The Buenos Ayres Station—Plaza del Sud—of the Southern Railway has undergone a favorable transformation. The deposits are completed, and the patios are all newly paved. One very great improvement is that the tramway is now carried close up to the platform, so that the passengers, in true European style, have only to step out of one train into the other.

A grand network of telegraph lines is quietly surrounding us. We observe our active friend Mr. Furze mounted on dizzy heights and impossible places, directing the grand junction of the railway lines of telegraph. The upshot of it is, we expect, to have daily telegrams from our correspondents at Chascomus, Chivilcoy, and intermediate points. In connexion with the subject we may mention that Mr. Altman will soon open the Telegraph Casino, next door to the Electric Telegraph Office, and there is therefore every convenience at hand for orders being promptly attended to.

Mr. Thomas Ayres, 91 Calle Victoria, announced for sale by auction, on Monday last, four valuable estancia lots in the Province of Cordova. We regret to hear that none of them found purchasers, and the lots are now withdrawn.

We regret to announce that our promising colleague, the *Zorvenir Argentino*, has ceased to exist. The editors, in taking their leave the day before yesterday, say that material difficulties oblige them to suspend temporarily their publication of this paper.

Two despatch boats of the Brazilian squadron, the Lindoya and 11 de Junio, are reported to have forced the passage of Humaita, and, crossing the chain *sin necesidad*, have joined the ironclads above Humaita. Their having come out scathless from the fiery ordeal is a proof either of the tact of those entrusted with the expedition or of its small risk.

The *Nacion*, having stated that Dr. Avellaneda had corrected the proofs of the pamphlet 'Candidaturas Presidenciales,' the *Nacion* authoritatively denies the statement, and adds, that this gentleman, having declared himself a decided partisan of Sarmiento's, cannot possibly adhere to any other combination.

On next Sunday we are promised a balloon ascension. M. Baraille, a distinguished French aeronaut, has arrived with his grand balloon, the "Zephyr," which has been exhibited in the principal cities of France. It is probable that the Municipality will contract for a series of ascensions during the May festivals.

The *Republica* mentions that the impresario Strakosh has offered Mr. Gottschalk \$2,500 per month as honorarium for a professional tour in England and the United States. Mr. Gottschalk has not yet accepted the brilliant offer, being like all the rest of the world, who are caught like

moths in the flame, when they fall thoroughly into the attractions of Buenos Ayres. There are loud cries for the march from "Tannhauser," and that from "Faust," arranged by Mr. Gottschalk for twelve pianofortes, and said to have a stupendous effect. For our part, with Cherubini, who thought two flutes worse than one, we think one piano, with Gottschalk to play upon it, is far better than twelve or fifty. The effect of instruments of the *timbre*, or, as Professor Tyndall teaches us to follow the Germans, and say *clang*—is very slightly increased by multiplication; excepting of course, only when instead of ten pretty fingers we have one hundred and twenty rattling away for our amusement.

In regard to the Presidential election, we think we can inform our readers that the fusionist scheme, Urquiza-Alsina, is likely in a few days to rise from the region of rumour and uncertainty into an acknowledged fact. It is also whispered that, with the above combination in the National Government, General Mitre would be Governor of Buenos Ayres. Queerer things than that have happened in this country.

PARAGUAYAN ENTRENCHMENTS.

I have been to the Angulo, have examined the lines at Espemillo, and scaled the formidable redoubt of Curupaity. To properly describe these famous forts, with their labyrinths of ditches, breastworks, magazines, defenses, camps, would fill volumes. I calculate there must be more than twenty leagues of dykes! The powder magazines are excellently well made, lined with oak inside, whilst the exterior is ball proof.

The Angulo, after Curupaity, the largest outwork, is somewhat detached from the chief line by a series of bogs and marshes. Amongst these rises a large table land in that peculiar mathematical figure which gives it name. The base is surrounded by a gaping fosse surmounted by heavy guns, capable of maintaining a garrison of a thousand men.

Curupaity is more formidable by far. The abatis, large dyke, parapet, and yawning trench lined with sharp-pointed posts, strongly embedded in the bottom and sides, render the position almost inaccessible.

The trenches of Tuyuti are worse than those above mentioned, inasmuch as the wily garrison, having dammed up the adjoining ponds, can at any moment let loose the torrent and flood the whole place.

Lopez's late headquarters consists of a couple of miserable huts. Adjoining is the apartment of his brave mistress, whilst a little to the rear is the telegraph office and quarters of the guard. The Paraguayans, determined to prove that they are not yet vanquished, fell the other day on a Brazilian advance, killing several, and putting the rest to precipitate flight. Since then the Brazilians have not advanced a step, and the Paraguayans are left in sole possession of the field, whence Humaita is only a stone's throw.—*Tribuna*.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, March 30, 1868. To the Editors of the "Standard." Gentlemen,

I hope you can afford me as much space in your valued journal, as will admit of my expressing, through its medium, my fervent thanks in a public manner, to these friends who rendered me such inestimable service upon the occasion of the deplorable conflagration that consumed the premises of my neighbors, Messrs P. Borolli and Co. My attention was too much engrossed to record at the time the names of all those to whom I am so deeply indebted, but I have reason to remember particularly M. M. Piaggio, Petty, Croker, Keegan, Clarke, James Easton, J. G. Morton, Collis, Verran, Bech, Newbould, E. M. Lewis (U.S.S. Waspy), Jubidich, and Becher, and but for their timely aid, and the precautions used by them, my dwelling must have been injured beyond repair, and my furniture and personal effects destroyed.

The obliging conduct of several French officers assisted us most materially, for when they observed that our party could no longer peel the flames, which had already peeled the plaster off our wall in immense slabs, burnt cornices and architraves off the floors and windows, the rails of some of the balconies, and had ignited in several places the upper part of some of the window-frames, and then it was that M. Kiese (Lieutenant de Vaisseau), directed his pompiers to continue saturating that part of our house that was most imminently threatened, so as to counteract the effects of the immense volumes of uncontrollable, lambent flame that belched forth from sixteen windows with appalling intensity.

From the moment that the fire was discovered, until it had attained the terrible proportions referred to above, the interval was not as great as the time it has taken me to write the preceding lines; during this short space an immense crowd had assembled, and a neighbor had his place completely emptied by the rabble, and is to-day a ruined man. It is to Dr. Fleury and Mr. Offer I owe it that my dwelling was not sacked by some zealots, who would persist in breaking open our closed doors; however, as soon as the Chief of Police and his Commissaries had arrived at the scene, all disorder was immediately suppressed and guarded against.

I abstain from attempting to portray the dreadful effects of the terrible disaster that has befallen the sufferers in this visitation, or the horror that pervaded the vicinity when it was known that a large quantity of gunpowder was stored in an adjoining warehouse. Neither will I give a description of the gallant manner in which the powder was removed, in the face of impending danger, nor recount the sad calamity which attended it, but I leave the melancholy task to an abler pen than that of

Your obedient servant, ARTIUR J. TOWERS. LAND AND STOCK. Montevideo, March 30, 1868. To the Editors of the "Standard." Gentlemen,

As I am looking out for an estancia upon advantageous terms in the Banda Oriental, I should be very much obliged if you would furnish me with particulars of the land which has been offered for eight years, rent free, on condition the tenant buys the stock even at a low valuation. This remark appeared under the sanction of your editorial pen in the "Weekly Standard" of March 11, and I hasten into Montevideo to await your reply. Yours,

ARTHUR MAXWELL. [The information Mr. Maxwell refers to was received from a very reliable source, and even authenticated by documentary evidence in the shape of orders from estancieros and incipient contracts. We are not justified in naming our authority. We can only refer Mr. Arthur Maxwell to Mercedes and to English sources of information to be had in that place. We regret that our reply should not be so complete as Mr. Maxwell might desire, and that our previous information was the cause of his overburdening himself in his journey to Montevideo. As the subject is of interest we will endeavour to find out our informant.—Eds. STANDARD.]

EXPORT OF LIVE CAPONES.

The idea which, as we lately mentioned Messrs. Le Bas & Hughes are now endeavoring to carry out, is thus alluded to in the *Brazil and River Plate Mail*:

"We are glad to notice that the preservation of meat is still occupying the attention of scientific men as a question of foremost interest and consequence. In a lecture recently delivered by Dr. Letheby, before the members of the Social Science Association, this eminent chemist dealt with this subject in a manner well calculated to impress the community at large with a due sense of its grave importance. 'The preservation of meat,' he remarked, 'would enable nations to provide against want, and so to equalise distribution that the excess of one country might supply the deficiency of another; whereas, in the absence or neglect of some simple, effective, and inexpensive process of so doing thousands and thousands of tons of wholesome meat are annually destroyed.'"

"As is always the case when this immense meat resources of the River Plate naturally arrested the attention of the lecturer, who stated that in South America alone 2,000,000 bullocks were slaughtered every year for their bones, hides, and fat only. This is the truth, but not the whole truth. In addition to the horned cattle killed in the saladeros of Rio Grande and of the Argentine and Oriental Republics, millions of sheep are also boiled down or otherwise disposed of, the flesh of which is at present practically without value as an article of commercial exchange. Indeed, so numerous have these animals become in the River Plate that we have it on the authority of our Buenos Ayres correspondent that flocks of good sheep are unable to find purchasers at a price so incredibly low as 2s. 8d. to 3s. per head. And yet, notwithstanding the activity of our trading relations with that part of the world, notwithstanding that several lines of fast sailing steamers are constantly running to and fro between Southampton, Liverpool, and London and the cities of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, but a very small quantity of preserved meat comes to these shores or is brought into consumption in England or the other countries of Europe. Doubtless, one chief cause of this is to be ascribed to popular prejudice against the meat when it reaches the home markets, arising in a great degree from its frequently repulsive appearance, and also from the mode in which the cattle are fed and killed; but whatever be the reason the fact remains that hundreds of thousands are literally starving for the food so plentifully wasted on the other side of the Atlantic.

"We fear that no skill—however it may triumph in preserving in the flesh all its elements of nutrition and in securing its arrival here in a sound and wholesome condition—will ever succeed in removing the social obstacles to its extensive consumption amongst

SHIPPING LIST OF A. LENNEUX, SUPERIOR...

FOR MARSEILLES. VAUBAN—French ship, 3/3 L.L.I., 557 tons, Allard Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

FOR ANTERWERP. GOLDEN SHEAF—British brig, A.1., 225 tons, T. Gannon Master, Consignee Messrs. Fossum Brothers.

FOR BORDEAUX. J. B. V. No. 1—French barque, 3/3 A.1., 227 tons, Brown Master, Consignee Mr. Cabran.

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GEORGE R. GEPF, GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT...

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SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU & CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES.

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

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

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every month.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes to open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

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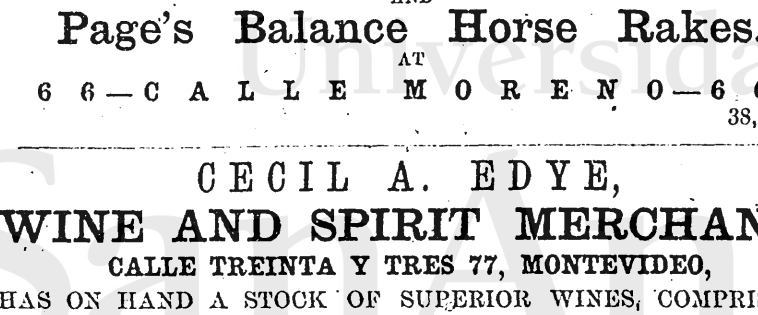
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