

MAUVA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

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

MAUVA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 10 per cent.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established in this City, issues moderate premiums on all kinds of marine risks. Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Drafts at Sight, Large or Small Amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN, LONDON

CASA DE CREDITO

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current—Gold or Paper, 6 per cent. per annum. Do, 90 days, 8 do. Do, 6 months, 7 do. Do, 12 months, 10 do.

BARTHOLOMEW PARODY, MERCHANT TAILOR

Has always on hand a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY PATTERNS, MELTONS, TWEEDS AND FRENCH & ENGLISH CLOTHS, READY-MADE YOUTHS' KNOCKBOCKERS, SCARFS AND SHIRTINGS.

ROSA RIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

CALLE ADONIS, ROSARIO. Iron and Brass Castings. Smiths' Work in General. ROSS & CO.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO

Messrs. SPRUNCK & CO. respectfully advise the Foreign Residents in the River Plate their receipt of a large and magnificent collection of valuable Literary Works, comprising many productions of the best English writers.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

STATIONS AT PRESENT OPEN—BUENOS AYRES, RETIRO, COLONIA, BELICANO, SAN JOSE, OLIVOS, MONTEVIDEO, SAN ISIDRO, ROSARIO, B. O., SAN FERNANDO, TIGRE

DEPOSITO NORTE AMERICANO, MONTEVIDEO

Union Washing Machines and Wringers. Ward's Patent Mangles. Kitchen Ranges and Stoves. Kerosene Lamps and Chimneys. Oysters, Lobsters, and Preserves in general.

LE BAS & RODRIGUEZ, MONTEVIDEO

English Books. Child's Play Books. English Music, Songs, and Engravings.

THE STANDARD AND RIVER PLATE NEWS. PER FRENCH MAIL. CIRCULATION 2500

No. 1858—SEVENTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1868.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do. Reserve Fund Jan. 1868 £1,450,000 do.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

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

LA ESTRELLA ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM. Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Assemblies. CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON. CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL, BEST ASSORTED STOCK

GROCERY, DRY GOODS, IRON MONGERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENERAL CAMP STORES, WILL BE FOUND AT THE HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 66, 68—CALLE PIEDAD—64, 66, 68.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout

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

DENTISTA ALEMÁN

EDUARDO OLTSMANN. 245-C A N G A L L O—245. Nueva habitación, esquina del Mercado de Atorja.

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MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D.

Consignatario de Frutos del País, Wool and Produce Broker, 10—CALLE VENEZUELA—10.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA

General Agent of the Company. 181. On and after 16th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:

Table with columns for DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS, and VAGNER DAYS. Lists train numbers and destinations like Montevideo, Rosario, and Bahía Blanca.

LA ADMINISTRACION

Steamers from the Tigre in connection with the Northern Railway. The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, affords perfect security to the Assured.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE Railway

On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:—Rosario, 8 A.M. Caceran, 10 6. Cañada Gomez, 11 6.

THE ARGENTINE RAILWAY

On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:—Rosario, 8 A.M. Caceran, 10 6. Cañada Gomez, 11 6. Tortugas, 12 6.

JOHN THOMSON, SHIPBROKER

SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES. OFFICE—20 CALLE DE LA BARRICA, ROSARIO.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de Frutos del País

Wool and Produce Broker, 10—CALLE VENEZUELA—10.

CENTRAL URUGUAY RAILWAY

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Ferro-Carril del Oeste

Desde el 8 de Marzo de 1868, el Servicio de los Trenes sera como sigue:—Rosario, 8 A.M. Caceran, 10 6. Cañada Gomez, 11 6.

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BANCO ITALIANO

109—RECONQUISTA—116. La tasa de interes, desde la fecha hasta nuestra resolución, será la siguiente:—Depositos a Plazo Fijo, 8 0/0. Con 90 días, 9 0/0. Con 6 meses, 10 0/0.

EDWARD ROBINSON & CO.

CATTLE SALESMEN, LIVERPOOL. English, Irish, and Pure-Bred Saxony Marino Bams. Shorthorn Cattle, with pedigree or otherwise.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio Uruguay will leave on Saturday at 6 p.m., returning on Tuesday.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio de la Plata, Captain Magazzano, will leave on Monday at 6 p.m., returning early on Thursday morning.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. FAZ

FOR CORRIENTES, ITAPIRU, AND PORTS.—The Italian steamer Venozia will leave every alternate Wednesday, at 10 a.m., receiving Cargo and Passengers, for which she has excellent accommodations.

COMPANIA "SUD AMERICANA"

361 CALLE CUYO. Itinerario de los Vapores, desde 1° de Febrero, 1868:—PARA CORRIENTES Y ESCALAS. Cines y Extranjeros saldrán alternativamente todos los Jueves, regresando los Domingos.

NATIONAL STRAHER ESTRELLA

CAPT. EDWARD DAVIS. This steamer will leave the Tigre for Santa Fe, calling at Campana, Zarate, Haradero, San Pedro, Obligado, San Juan, San Nicolás, Rosario, San Lorenzo, Diamante, and Paraná, on EVERY SUNDAY, AT 11.45 A.M.

THE BRITISH STEAMER POLARIS

ROSA RIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. This steamer will leave the Tigre for Santa Fe, calling at Campana, Zarate, Haradero, San Pedro, Obligado, San Juan, San Nicolás, Rosario, San Lorenzo, Diamante, and Paraná, on EVERY SUNDAY, AT 11.45 A.M.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY

12 CALLE CUYO. Line between Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Paraná, Goya, Bella Vista, Corrientes, and Itapiru, the splendid and commodious steamers ROSA, ROSARIO, SUSAN BEIRNE, JAGUAHETE.

RIVER PLATE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

TARAQUAY AND GOYA. The magnificent new Twin Screw Steamers TARAQUAY AND GOYA, built expressly for the Corrientes route, will leave on EVERY ALTERNATE THURSDAY, carrying Cargo and Passengers for Corrientes and all intermediate ports.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

The Steamers of the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company (Limited) run monthly between Panama, Colon, San Francisco, Sydney, Melbourne, and Auckland, and are conducted by the Steamers of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, taking Passengers and Cargo for all ports in New Zealand, and for Sydney, Melbourne, and Auckland, containing full particulars may be obtained on application to the AGENTS:—LIVERPOOL: O. E. Hamilton, The Temple, Dale Street, GLASGOW: Aitken, Lillburn, & Co., 86 Buchanan Street, HULL: Messrs. G. & Co., 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Corrientes, April 2, 1868. Gentlemen, Tapir is being abandoned, as also Tuaytu and Tuyu-Cuc. Curupaity is to be the base of operations in future. The hospitals and depots are being smashed, preparatory to the move. The pontoons of Mr. Lamas have left the Paraná for the River Paraguay. Firing as usual from the shore batteries and Humaita. The roads keep aloof! Where the allies are about locating themselves the land is low, and should it be a wet winter they will have to move again. At the capture of Curupaity the works contained one small field piece, which the garrison took care of. It would seem the place had been virtually abandoned five months ago; and the works in the meantime had a battery, composed of forty sham guns made of the trunks of palm trees, covered with hides, mounted on old tumble-down cart-wheels, a garrison of some eighty men, the most of whom were fugitives made of straw. However, the spies of Gelly y Obes knew nothing of the palm-made guns or the straw-made soldiers; if they did, they kept it to themselves. During the week two large contingents have gone up to Curuzú. The river is going down fast. The Presidential action as usual. With respect, SINBAD.

THE LAST FEAT OF THE ALLIES. WOODEN GUNS AND A GARRISON OF STRAW. PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. We have been favored with the following translation of an extract from a private letter written by an officer in the allied camp, which contains some curious details:— Tuaycué, March 24th. You will have heard of the wonderful events of the last two days. On the 19th or 20th Casitas went to Curupaity—i. e., to the fleet, and from there he sent an order to those left in charge that a general demonstration should be made over the whole of the Paraguayan lines. On the morning of the 21st this was done. The Brazilians and Argentines advanced on this side of the quadrilateral, whilst the forces in Tuyuti did likewise on their side. The two armies of resistance on this side were the Angles and the Espinillos. The Brazilians advancing on the latter made a most imposing display of fireworks, which was pretty well replied to by the enemy: on the niggers went, sending shot, shell, and congrue rockets with a right good will, taking in their turn a seemingly well sustained cannonading and musketry from the Paraguayans. This lasted for some time, the Brazilians gaining ground, and triumph appeared rather imminent, when, in the midst of the great hubbub, just as the dark-skinned imperialists had almost reached the trenches, and when every moment we expected to hear the shouts of victory from the assaults, suddenly the sound of retreat. At the same time the 1st corps marched forward towards the angle where is placed the Mangrullo alto, and an advanced redoubt was speedily taken: on they went, led by Don Emilio, and the angle opened fire from two small 4-pounders, which were so badly directed that only one spent ball took effect, killing an ensign of the 4th on the spot. I was with this detachment, and we reached to within a couple of hundred yards of the angle when we found an 'estero' in front; here we halted and had plenty of time to study the movements and position of our foes, who could be plainly seen as they appeared to be very few defenders and still fewer pieces of artillery, which seemed to be play things. Whilst halting here the General sent to ask leave to attack, as it was easy to take the place, but this not being in that day's role this permission was denied. During our permanence there a guerrilla came out, which was fallen upon by our cavalry, killing of the enemy, according to the 'parte oficial' passed by Cañete to the General (in my hearing) between forty and twenty. When the bugle sounded a general retreat, we slowly and disgustingly presented our tails to the enemy, which doubtless appeared to them as the most certain sign of their movements, and modes of firing they were pretty well frightened, and they had good reason to be, for they few in number and our appearance was imposing in the extreme swarming like wasps.

Very important. THE WAR IN PARAGUAY. NORTH AMERICAN MEDIATION. DEPARTURE OF U.S. WASP FOR BUENOS AIRES. A report is current in well-informed circles that the United States Minister in Rio Janeiro, Gen. Webb, has actively revived the question of the mediation in the Paraguayan war; but whether from recent positive instructions from his Government, or only acting upon his general instructions is not known. It is further added that the Brazilian Government has assured Gen. Webb, that the war would be over within a short time to which the latter has replied that unless the war was brought to a conclusion in three months, which expire at the termination of the present month, the U.S. Government would feel itself bound to assume a decided course.

THE INDEMNITY BILL. MEETING OF MERCHANTS. GOMEZ-LUZBEL. Montevideo, April 2, 1868. The question that most preoccupies the political world at this moment is that raised by the bill now before the Chambers, by which it is proposed to sanction all the acts of General Flores Dictatorship from the 20th February, 1865, to the 15th February, 1868. As the present Chambers were elected in virtue of orders emanating from that dictatorship, and owe their existence to its decrees, it would seem absurd that they should enter into a discussion of the validity of those very decrees; and the real guiding motive of the framers of the measure can only be to introduce an element of discord, and by declaring that all the actual constitutional authorities have a vicious origin, pave the way to a second dictatorship. The Tribuna, in discussing the subject, denounces the Chambers as a power to discuss, much less sanction, such a measure; and that, as a testimonial of gratitude to the memory of General Flores, it is not necessary to enter into an analysis of the character or of all his dictatorial acts, but that the Assembly can meet the necessities of the case by merely voting—That the Dictator Flores is entitled to be declared as having deserved well of his country. The question is undoubtedly a difficult and intricate one, and becomes more so from the attempt to make it a stalking horse for party purposes.

Private accounts from Montevideo seem to fear a monetary crisis in that city. The press, or the portion of it in favor of the banks, tells us that the monetary crisis exists and has existed, and it is the fault of the crisis and not of the managers that the banks had to stop specie payments. No one of course listens to that stuff, but every one fears that specie payments will not be resumed at the appointed date. To pay in gold the banks will have to call in all their outstanding bills, and so much serious pressure, it is doubtful if more than two or three out of the seven could attempt to pay in specie. The blunder being once committed by authorizing the suspension there seems to be no help for it but to go on both until times improve and the place rights itself. Fortunately the matter is in a small compass, and confined to the precincts of Montevideo itself, where everyone is indebted to the banks, where everyone holds their paper and knows the convenience of it even if there be misgiving as to its value.

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Here again we find the press of San Juan guilty of gross neglect in remaining silent or not urging in the strongest terms upon the Government the dire necessity of rigid measures, and of stringently enforcing reforms. Public journals are the guardians of the public health in such cases, and no excuse can be valid for so flagrant a breach of trust. I regret to say that the "Zonda," as a rule, rarely publishes any matter of general or local interest beyond the official documents emanating from the Government House, and for which a subsidy is paid to the editor. It is, in a word, the most useless of journals, and decidedly a euphemism to call it a newspaper.

I presume you are aware that our treaty of commerce, transit, &c., next the sister Republic, Chile, ceases next month. This will, of course, turn the tide of imports for consumption in these provinces towards Buenos Ayres, but it will, at the same time, seriously inconvenience merchants and others in the Andino districts. In anticipation of the event large invoices of goods are being brought over by the San Juan and Mendoza merchants, which will, doubtless, supply our wants during winter, but next spring you may expect to see your streets crowded with provincials in search of merchandise, and the banks forfeited with unknown provincial paper. The import duties in Chile are not quite so high as in this country, but when the goods come to be charged with both, as after April next will be the case, it is quite clear that our exports to Chile, if our shippers will purchase in Chile. I believe Chile will suffer more by the cessation of the treaty than ourselves, although Señor Perez's Government were most violent and impatient for its expiration, and opposed to a continuance or renewal. Our Government, of course, have imposed rather heavy export duties on produce going to Chile; but, as fat cattle, and, to a small extent, soap, &c., and a few others of our products, are essentially necessary to our neighbors, they must still continue to buy from us, but at a very different price, if an exporter of fat cattle from here has to pay a heavy export tax on leaving this territory, in addition to the import one in Chile, he must naturally ask a higher price in proportion, and hence the consumer has to pay for the political pique of Sor. Perez and Co., of Santiago. As there is no article of absolute necessity which we require from Chile, we are not in the same position, and consequently have the advantage over our neighbors. However, if the treaty be not renewed we shall have no end of smuggling going on, and the numerous passages of the Cordillera, almost impossible to be guarded by our custom-house authorities, will tend to defraud the national exchequer to do small amount in a year. I consequently trust that the new Government will make overtures to Chile, and renew the commercial treaty which has so long and favorably existed with this country. Of course, the various Chilean consuls have been notified by their own Government to withdraw and close their respective consulates on the 1st April.

Owing to the existence of cholera in San Juan the Chilean authorities have imposed the strictest quarantine on all persons entering from here. I am told that on the principal roads entering Chile an armed guard is stationed, and a most searching examination conducted by a medical commission previous to discharge from the 40 days quarantine imposed. It is thus rather a disagreeable journey to make just now, and having this in view I intend entering by some contraband road, as I propose making a short visit to Chile within a few days.

Mendoza is now almost on a par with Cordoba and Rosario as to banks. In addition to the pioneer establishment of the Messrs. Gonzales and Co., we have another recently opened by Messrs. Correas and Casas; but unfortunately Sor. Correas only lived a few weeks after the inauguration of his bank. It is still carried on by the surviving partner. We are also about to have a new joint stock concern, to be called the Bank of Cuyo, under the management, as I have been informed, of Don Regulo Martinez, late deputy to Congress for San Juan. The capital is, however, small, but all subscribed by individuals in these provinces. This latter fact is, in my opinion, of great importance, and a signal point of view, as being composed of all classes and shades of opinion having their own money invested in a public concern, it will induce them to think twice before plotting or carrying out a revolution, which might jeopardise their property.

The approaching Presidential election is now the all absorbing topic, and the claims of rival candidates are being hotly discussed. There is no doubt whatever as to the result, as far as these provinces are concerned, of the Sarmiento candidature. He is unanimously proclaimed here by all the clubs, and with him is Dr. Adolfo Alsina as Vice-President. A few short weeks will determine the vexed question, and I sincerely trust it may be the advent of peace for this unhappy country. The unanimous opinion here seems to be that Sarmiento only, of all the candidates, is the true harbinger of peace, progress, and prosperity. If we may judge from his energetic rule in San Juan, there can be little doubt but that he is just now precisely the man we want, and the election of any other candidate, I am persuaded, will only bring us fresh troubles. The great recommendation Sarmiento has is his thorough knowledge of the interior and the people over whom he may be called upon to rule, his just and clear appreciation of their great character and difficult-to-be-classed specimen of the 'genus homo,' the gaucho, montonero, caudillo, or whatever you choose to call him. Also he has recently seen the world, and studied the progress of

civilization beyond the estuary of the Plata. My letter has already assumed fearful proportions, so I shall conclude, promising to keep you posted up as to the result of the Presidential election in these parts, and other matters of general interest. Yours most truly, TUPUNGATO.

INTRINSIC VALUE OF SHEEP. March 27, 1868. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, We have read here, in the Banda Oriental, with much interest, your remarks upon the fancy value of sheep and lands, as well as those upon the intrinsic value of sheep by 'Bucoia.' It is a true and a dismal fact, that sheep business is now at a discount; yet it is not near as bad as painted in these two last-mentioned articles—at least on this side of the Plata. Good or excellent land here may be rented at about 700 patacons per acre, or at about a dollar Buenos Ayres currency per head. Such land is always well watered, and being high affords a good deal of shelter for sheep in bad weather, and generally a good increase is obtained. Sheep, six or seven fleeces of which give an arroba of wool, including the autumn lands, must be good sheep, and their wool worth more than \$25 per arroba. For wool of this kind, raised here, 3 1/2 patacons was offered; cattle and wool, not of the first class, was sold in Montevideo at 30 reals, or about \$7.8 B. A. currency. Even with such a price, a man, besides paying his expenses, secures a reasonable interest for his capital out of the increase. And these prices are the lowest we have had for the last twelve years.

It won't do now for an estanciaero to live in town or to take the 'gentleman shepherd.' Let him take care of his sheep, and the sheep will take care of him," was said in your paper, and a greater truth has never been told. Racing, hunting, and drinking ale, brandy, and gin by the barrel, let alone the champagne, won't improve the sheep. Let the master's eye be upon them: let them be classified, and by means of proper rains, their wool will be soon worth more, and even some dollars will remain over after the expenses are paid.

It is quite a pity that so many young men come out here who never understand, nor take care of their business. If they lose money, it is owing, in a great measure, to their own fault, although they throw the blame upon the land and the sheep business. By talking in this manner, they dishonor many, in whose hands the business would have thrived, and thrives yet. We need not yet live upon beef and yerba alone. We may still eat a few potatoes and cabbages, that we have planted ourselves. We may yet buy a couple of pounds of coffee or tea, and ourselves a glass of Carajon or French wine to drink with our sheep business, which will improve, not by lamentation, but by putting our own shoulder to the wheel to the great improvement at the same time of our health and our spirits. A SHEEPOWNER, B. O.

RIO NEGRO, PATAGONIA. We have been favored with a visit from some English gentlemen from Patagonia, arrived last week in the steamer Patagonia, after a voyage of 18 days. They give a sad account of the ravages committed by the locusts which have left the camps bare of all grass. They had not visited the Welsh Colony on the Obupat, which is one hundred miles inland from Carmen, the capital of Patagonia. Some families lately come down do not give very flourishing accounts of it—and complain of the great want of rain for carrying out agricultural pursuits. Since the advent of Messrs. Fraser, Gibb, and Kincaid, who have gone to settle there and bought land, the price of the latter has greatly risen. The landowners now think they can ask any price they like. We, therefore, advise emigrants to bear this in mind before they purchase. Our informants complain of the absence of district. The camps at Bahía Blanca are, as a rule, better than those near to Carmen; but in the former district the Indians are troublesome, and settlers are obliged to fence and ditch in their ranchos. A commandante came in the steamer to raise a troop of cavalry to guard the frontier. The wheat crops in Patagonia have suffered fearfully from the ravages of the locusts. All accounts agree in representing the climate as far superior to that of Buenos Ayres. The summers are pleasant, and the winter good or even fine. The Rio Negro is picturesque, but and anything known in these parts. The sheep-raising and crop growing lands are from three to four leagues on each bank of the river. The Patagonians brought a full cargo of wool and wheat, and 36 passengers.

HIDES. 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 to 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, loaded, and contracted for, and for which vessels were engaged was... 408,892 In B. Ayres hides shipped... 103,596 Do. loading and contracted for... 122,784 Do. loading... 45,000 Do. contracted for... 13,000 Do. contracted for... 40,000 Total... 733,262

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.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED PER NEWTON. Messrs. J. E. Bowker, J. E. Harris, —Alinson, T. Faulkes, G. Pedlar, W. Ridge, W. Jackson, G. Fairbairn, J. White, A. O'Keefe, A. Magini, W. Jarman, A. M'Allister, M. V. Ribeiro, D. Ignacio Fernando, A. Rocket, A. E. Pouget, Agustín José, H. Bowring, J. Harvie, A. Holmgren, Mrs. A. Holmgren, Mary Farrell.

Reading Club of Rosario. The inauguration of the Rosario Reading Club, may now be considered an accomplished fact; for its installation meeting was held on the night of Monday last, the 30th ult., when a goodly attendance of members, with several ladies, was present. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. Knight. He stated the original cause as urging to the formation of this institution to be the written request of several workmen and other employes in the Centro Argentine Railway to have a place for the existence of their evenings in. As soon as the president of the Club had become known to the inhabitants of Rosario, as it did chiefly through the active canvassing of their Secretary, Mr. Haaddock, a sensible increase was given to the list of subscribers by the North American, English, and other foreign residents, as well as by many natives. The latter, of which on the understanding that Spanish books and newspapers were to be admitted. Presents of books, he said, had been already made by Mr. Wheelwright, Rev. Mr. Carter, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Bullard, Mr. Barron, and others. Connected with the institution it was intended to establish a lending library, as well as hereafter to have papers read, and perhaps lectures delivered. Part of the entertainment was to be a Glee Club, which had only been a short time in formation but whose first performances they would sing to-night (applause). The President then asked a few of those sitting around him to shape them with a few remarks in the form of a speech. To this no one responded except Doctor Hutchison, who rose and expressed his gratification at seeing such a numerous meeting on the first night of their opening. He had only heard a few hours previously of this being the installation night, and he was therefore not prepared to make a speech. But he was very glad to have it in his power to congratulate them on the happy name they had adopted for their young enterprise, which he hoped to be the precursor of a flourishing educational institute. The term of 'Reading Club' was gone on to, because in his opinion a very important point of general education. That is to say the reading which induces thinking—from whence results action—one of the great bases of our social, moral, and intellectual progress. He was informed that some persons had proposed to give to their Club the title of 'Philosophical Society,' and he was glad, for two different reasons, they rejected the proposal. First because he was sorry to say that he knew of some Literary and Philosophical Societies that ought to be called so, and second because such a big name would frighten the working man from having any confidence in it. He then spoke of the creation of Mechanic Institutes by Dr. Birkbeck in England, in which noble work the assistance of Lord Brougham was energetically given—these institutes, that were intended by their founder 'to make the man a better mechanic, and the mechanic a better man.' He likewise entered into details about the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society (not one of the shams) which originated the Naturalists Field Club—spoke of the private readings now so generally throughout England, and concluded by wishing the Glee Club and the Rosario Reading Clubs well as offering his services to promote it by every way that he could (Applause).

After a few sirs on the piano, played by Mr. Bull, the President, Mr. Knight read Tennyson's beautiful poem 'Enoch Arden.' Then we had glee, followed by comic songs—the proceedings of the evening winding up with 'God save the Queen.'

The Rosario Reading Club has now more than a hundred and fifty members, including several from the camp. The members of the Glee Club are Messrs. Knight, Saade, Greenwood, James, Knigth, Hillcock, Bull (pianist), Oldham and Laurie.

It was understood by many persons that Mr. Perkins was to have delivered the opening address, and consequently some disappointment, was felt at his absence. Amongst others by your obedient servant, ROLDAN.

LATEST FROM MENDOZA. IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEWS. SARMIENTO CANDIDATE FOR CUO. Mendoza, March 10, 1868. To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen, A dearth of interesting news has been the cause of my long silence, and on resuming my correspondence with you I regret to say its theme must be one of which you have already had a sufficient in your city. I allude to the prevailing epidemic cholera, now reaping an abundant harvest in the Northern provinces. Our neighbors of San Juan are, I am told, in the midst of their troubles, and a perfect panic reigns in that unfortunate town. Almost every family possessing the means has left its immediate vicinity, and thousands are fast crowding every bathing place and 'hacienda' for leagues around. I fear this is the most fatal move they could possibly have made, and in sight of the example so fatally illustrated in Cordoba such a step. But they seem to be so overcome with fear, and the panic is so complete, that no reason or counsel will be listened to or heeded by the fugitives. Of course the Government have wisely out of all communication with our pestilential neighbors, and hence we are in ignorance of the exact state of affairs; but from indirect information smuggled into this town I am enabled to glean sufficient to convey to you more or less the truth, which the Zonda (published in San Juan) takes good care to conceal—rather pervert—for any allusion made in its columns up to the present as to the prevailing epidemic has been of so doubtful a character that you must not look upon it as authentic. What the object of such a course can be I am at a loss to fathom, as any amount of reticence on their part will not avail of the population. By last accounts the number of deaths daily reached thirty-seven, which, in so small a population, more than equals in proportion the mortality in your city during the worst days of the plague. As yet, however, the majority of fatal cases have occurred amongst the lower classes, and people of irregular and abandoned habits in living and by-gone; on the Sundays and Mondays I am told a fearful increase is noted, owing doubtless to the free indulgence of the working classes in their accustomed debaucheries, as also to the unrestrained consumption of fruit. At the risk of being set down as egotistical, I must say that I believe our freedom from the plague here is almost entirely due to the precautionary

measures adopted by our Government, and so ably seconded and carried out by the Sanitary Committee.

I am glad to say that up to the present we have had no case of cholera in this town, and I fervently hope we shall not be visited by so unwelcome a guest. For a long time past a strict quarantine has been established on the Rosario road, some thirty leagues from here, where the Mesagerias are obliged to stop and pass eight to fifteen days, being thoroughly fumigated before entering the city, and then only allowed to pass through without stopping, merely setting down passengers and taking up others for San Juan. I believe, however, that the epidemic was introduced into San Juan, not from here, or by persons en route through this town, but from San Luis and Comoba direct. The sanitary regulations in San Juan were so faulty in the beginning that I believe persons actually in a dying state were allowed to enter from the towns already mentioned.

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BANCO ITALIANO. BALANCE DEL MES DE MARZO DE 1868.

Table with columns: ACTIVO, PASIVO. Lists various financial items and their values.

ON 'CHANGE. April 6, 1868. National Bonds fell sensibly to-day...

April 6, 1868. Exchange on London, 49 1/2 to 49 1/4; on France, 6 1/8 to 6 5/8...

April 6, 1868. Exchange on London, 49 1/2 to 49 1/4; on France, 6 1/8 to 6 5/8...

April 8, 1868. National Bonds dull, although the amortisation took place to-day...

April 8, 1868. The following is a list of the Bonds amortised by the Government...

April 8, 1868. Exchange rather on London at 48 1/2 to 48 3/4; on France, 6 1/4 to 6 1/2...

April 8, 1868. At the Estancia San Guillermo, Gualeguay, on the 14th inst., the wife of Francis Mackenzie Ogilvy, of a daughter...

April 8, 1868. On the 18th inst., at Montevideo, Mrs. Wm. Chapman, of a daughter...

April 4, at 485 Calle Peru, Mrs. Janet Miller Noble, aged 64 years, a native of Glasgow...

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Table with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, BRITISH, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE. Lists ships and their details.

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