

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

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

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

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

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established in this country at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river. Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracks or in

LA ESTRELLA ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Governments. CAPITAL 2,000,000 HUNDRED DOLLARS.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: President—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL, AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

DRAPERY, IRONMONGERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENERAL CAMP STORES.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout

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

DEPOSITO NORTE AMERICANO, MONTEVIDEO.

Union Washing Machines and Wringers. Ward's Patent Mangles, and all other Sewing Machines and Stoves.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

STATIONS AT PRESENT OPEN—BUENOS AYRES, BETHUN, BELGRANO, COLAN JOSE, MONTEVIDEO, SAN FERNANDO, ROSARIO, B. O. TIGRE.

LE BAS & RODRIGUEZ, MONTEVIDEO.

English Library, MONTEVIDEO. Successors to the late Messrs. French & Co., respectively.

BENJAMIN SAZOR & CO.

154 CALLE VICTORIA. Will sell on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, by order of Messrs. Hugo, Bunge, and Co.

JOHN THOMSON, SHIPBROKER.

SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGE. OFFICE—29 CALLE LA BARRACA DEL ROSARIO, 17, xp10

TEA—THE "STANDARD" MIXTURE

130 POUND. CHARLES TURBEAU, 71 CALLE PIEDAD, 184, xp122

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1868.

CIRCULATION 2500

No. 1861—SEVENTH YEAR.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Reserves Fund Jan. 1868 £1,600,000 do.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

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THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c. and \$116 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit.

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"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracks or in

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THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:— From Rosario, at 8 a.m.

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Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Desde el 8 de Marzo de 1868, el Servicio de los Trenes sera como sigue:—

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BANCO ITALIANO.

109—RECONQUISTA—115. La tasa de interes, desde la fecha hasta nueva resolusion, sera la siguiente:—

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GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

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

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EDWARD ROBINSON & CO.

CATTLE SALESMEN, LIVERPOOL. English, Irish, and Pure-bred Saxby Marino Rams; Short-horned Cattle, with pedigree or otherwise; All descriptions of Agricultural Implements;

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TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA. 11. Funcion de la temporada. VIERNES 17 DE ABRIL DE 1868. CRESPINO Y LA COMADRE

COLISEUM GRAN CONCIERTO A BENEFICIO DE LOS HERMANOS DEL COLEJO OPERADO POR EL EMINENTE ARTISTA L. M. GOTTSCALK.

The Pyrenees Company. Director: Dr. J. FORT, Tamer of Wild Beasts. THURSDAY, 17th APRIL, 1868.

With the Permission of the Competent Authority. Grand and varied Performance, to begin at 7 p.m. CALE LIBERTAD, No. 343, near the Plaza Parquo.

Metropolitan Exchange, 57, CALLE CORRIENTES, CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.

Great Success of MADAME HENRIETTE SEVIGNY, The Accomplished Parisian Artist. JOHN E. MICHELE, The Celebrated Nigger Dancer.

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— On account current, 7 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK. Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. On specie and currency, 6 per cent. per annum.

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.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY, 23-CALLE DEFENSA-23. The undersigned respectfully request Subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through them, to call and pay without further delay their Subscriptions ending during the year 1867, and also those payable in advance for the year 1868.

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 falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere." Cienzo.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO "STANDARD."

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO. Montevideo, April 15. Bolsa entirely deserted. Several transactions are reported in wool at fair average prices.

Exchange, 47; gold 9 to 10 prem. The proposal for prorogation of specie payments for another year will, it is said, meet with strong opposition in the Chambers; but it is generally thought the proposition will obtain the majority.

Weather very fine.

THE MONTEVIDEAN BANKS. The suspension of specie payments, like the suspension of the Habenas Corpus Act, is one of the most arbitrary measures a constitutional Government can resort to, and can only be justified by the most overpowering necessity.

There are few things in Ireland of greater interest, and less generally known, than the Botanic gardens of Glasnevin; for picturesque situation, neatness of arrangement they are said to be unsurpassed in Europe. I spent a whole day wandering through the grounds and inspecting the thousands of beautiful plants from every part of the Globe, most of which are kept in hot houses: of these there are no fewer than ten, two of which rise to a great height to admit the tropical wonders of Brazil, the Spice Islands, and India. I saw only three or four plants from Buenos Ayres, the finest being the "Bignonia Tweediana" or Tweedy's trumpet-flower. I asked for the "flowering aloe" but could not find any. The collection of Australian, N. Zealand and Cape plants was varied and numerous. The gardens are now opened to the public, and I saw

about ladies and gentlemen walking about the Mensure-gardens. Music is certainly a leading feature in the Irish character and I attended two concerts last week, both of which were crowded with a fashionable audience. An amateur choral society gave a selection of sacred music at the Ancient Concert rooms: the hall is very much like our Coliseum, but has also a gallery, and holds some 700 persons. The performers comprised about 100 ladies and gentlemen, who rendered pieces from Mozart, Spohr, and Mendelssohn with great taste, but Rossini's Stabat Mater in English sounded strangely on my ear. The next night I went to the Exhibition palace, where two military bands gave a promenade concert: the ball, which is 600 feet long, was well lighted, and about 1000 persons attended; and the place is now used as a Winter-garden, containing numbers of fine ferns, shrubs, &c. I saw a camelia-tree all covered with flowers. There are also aviaries, fountains, and statuary, besides a picture-gallery. The building is admirably suited for promenade concerts and these are now given every Saturday night. In the picture gallery is a collection of scenes from the Crimean and Indian campaigns illustrating the various heroes who gained the Victoria Cross. There is also a fine portrait of Pio Nono. The hall devoted to statuary is about 200 feet long and contains copies of ancient Roman art.

The Custom-house of Dublin is one of the finest public buildings in Europe; it was probably built with anticipations that Irish commerce would grow in the same proportion as that of England, and the premises are much too large for the trade of Dublin. Part of the stately edifice is now ceded to stamp-officers, tax-gatherers, &c. The docks are small and well-built; sometimes you see a vessel from France and Spain with wines: most of the trade is with Liverpool or other English ports. The sugar-trade was large up to very recent years; it has now completely died out and the sugar lofts are given up to grain, of which I saw a large quantity with the name of Barry and Norton [Mr. Barry is brother to Mr. M. Barry of your city]. I descended into the wine and spirit vaults, which extend for a great distance underground: in one vault I saw £600,000 sterling of sheries. There are diked gas-lights all through the passages, and it struck me that there was little caution against the risk of fire.

On Monday Mr. Robert Angier invited me to go hunt with the Santry harriers. We drove out to his country house, the Lays, a beautiful place built by his great-grandfather, some 9 miles from Dublin. The Angier family are famous for keeping fine horses, and my friend mounted me on his own horse, a splendid animal worth 300 guineas. Need I say that he ran away with me, and all but killed me: he stopped at a place called Robinstown, I was determined to follow the hunt, and I did so, but on a jaunting-car, for the rest of that eventful day—I shall never go with the Santry Harriers again, if I can help it.

Shrove Tuesday was accompanied with the usual amusements before lent. We had pancakes and rings in lent, dancing, singing &c. Since Lent began the people seem to indulge in no manner of social festivity, not even a staid dinner-party. The Lord Mayor gave a dinner to 900 gentlemen on Shrove Tuesday, but I was not among the invited altho' my name was put on his 'strangers' book. Yesterday I received a very complimentary letter from his Excellency Mr. Riestra's secretary [Sr. Delgado] saying that Mr. Riestra had looked for me in London and wished to show me every attention in return for the valuable services rendered by the "Standard" both at home and abroad to his country. I have also an invitation from Mr. Dobbins of Waterford [formerly of San Pedro], but I am thinking of starting at once for the United States.

EDITOR'S TABLE. His Excellency the Governor arrived last night by the Southern Railway.

THE STANDARD ABROAD. RAMBLINGS IN IRELAND. Dublin Botanic gardens—Ancient Concert—Exhibition winter-palace—Custom-house docks and vaults—The Santry harriers—Shrove Tuesday night.

Dublin, March 2nd, 1868. There are few things in Ireland of greater interest, and less generally known, than the Botanic gardens of Glasnevin; for picturesque situation, neatness of arrangement they are said to be unsurpassed in Europe. I spent a whole day wandering through the grounds and inspecting the thousands of beautiful plants from every part of the Globe, most of which are kept in hot houses: of these there are no fewer than ten, two of which rise to a great height to admit the tropical wonders of Brazil, the Spice Islands, and India. I saw only three or four plants from Buenos Ayres, the finest being the "Bignonia Tweediana" or Tweedy's trumpet-flower. I asked for the "flowering aloe" but could not find any. The collection of Australian, N. Zealand and Cape plants was varied and numerous. The gardens are now opened to the public, and I saw

The names of the parties who convoke the meeting is a guarantee that something will be done in the premises—Messrs. Casares, Cambaceres, Baudrix, Balcarce, Demarshi, Solé, Banje, Matti, Coghlan, Jager, Fusoni, and Rivera. We read, in a correspondence addressed from hence to the 'Tribuna' of Montevideo, that on the 1st of May a new daily morning paper will appear here, called 'La Patria.' It will support the Sarmiento candidature, and be autonomista. It will advocate for an honorable peace. Its principal editor will be a student of this University, assisted by the well-known pens of some of our most distinguished public writers.

We have to thank Mr. T. Taylor, the Hon. Secretary of the Guleaguaychu English Racing Club for a programme and correct card of the races, to take place on the 1st of next month, with two tickets for the Grand Stand, of which we trust we shall be able to avail ourselves, as the meeting promises to be most successful, to judge from the large number of entries, among which we notice some first-rate horses, as well as from the long array of familiar English names we see on the committee list. The meeting is under the immediate patronage of the Rajah of Entre Rios, and, in compliment to him, the programme and card are exclusively in Spanish. It must have cost our friends some trouble to find the proper translation for some technical words, and many of our sportsmen will find it difficult to recognise in 'Jicara do Otoño'—Autumn Cup. Anyhow, we wish all success to our Entre Riano friends, and sincerely commend their friendworthy activity in perpetuating in these distant regions the glories of the English turf.

Sr. Guimaraens, manager of the Italian Bank, Montevideo, publishes in the "Siglo" a stiff rejoinder to Baron Mauá's article, and defends his bank against the charge of an inflated currency. He proposes to name committees to inspect all the banks. Mr. Jones of the River Plate Bank he proposes on almost every committee, which proves the very high financial reputation of our countryman.

Sr. Errecart, one of the parties who was in a coach with General Flores when the General was murdered, was in our office yesterday; his 'viva voce' description of the tragedy was terrible. Mr. Errecart left last night for Montevideo; he is at present private Secretary of President Batlle.

Yesterday we heard of the sale of the Barraca at the corner of Calle Larga facing the Riachuelo, for the round sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars. The sale is one of importance. The purchaser is one of our most successful Irish merchants in this city.

The new chapel at the French Convent in Calle Estados Unidos is now nearly finished; it will be one of the finest private chapels in this city. We hear that the nomination of the new prioress has come out from France and that the lady named is one of the Sisters long here. This French Convent is the best girl school in this city, but the charges are felt by parents and guardians to be very high.

Our worthy colleague the Republica makes a very absurd charge against the engine drivers of the Southern Railway, blaming their letting off the steam on the cattle along the line. Perhaps our colleague would prefer that the track should be covered with animals, since the only way to keep them off is the noise and shriek of the steam, which, without in the least injuring them, frightens them away. The custom, besides, is one universally adopted, and this is the first time we hear it complained of.

The Governor was expected to return to town by the last train of the Southern Railway yesterday evening. It is said that one of the objects of his trip was the deposition of the Juez de Paz of Rancho, who has made himself so obnoxious to the residents of that partido that a pound-robin addressed to the Government praying for his removal was readily signed by all the most respectable foreign and native estates in the neighbourhood. We have not heard who succeeds Sr. Faramian as Juez de Paz.

Great complaints are made in that neighbourhood of the impossibility of keeping good horses, as, unless shut up in the corral during the whole night, they stand every chance of being stolen. Mr. Reid of Esparillares, who was robbed some months ago of a most valuable manada of half-bred mares and colts, upwards of forty in number, out of a potrero, has never been able to trace one of them, notwithstanding having advertised in the columns of the "Standard," and offered a handsome reward. And the matter is the more strange from their being mostly all marked with the well known mark of two crossed flags. Surely, the camp authorities must, to a certain point, be responsible for this deplorable state of things.

The rural industry of our southern camps feels every day more the absolute necessity for the construction of bridges over the Salado river. The principal points where this want is most felt is at Paso del Billar, La Postera and El Venado. We are informed that at this moment on the other side of the Paso del Billar,

where there is a floating bridge belonging to Sr. Alzaga to which we had to refer in connection with the exorbitant tolls charged—more than 400 'carretas' are waiting their turn to be taken across. The great delay to which they are subjected is on account of the numerous flocks of 'capones' and sheep accumulated there, waiting for passage, and which cannot bear being detained. What we say with regard to the necessity of bridges over the Salado is equally applicable to the rivers Samborombon, Camarones and Quequen. We shall be happy to furnish with valuable topographical and other information any party anxious to enter upon an undertaking of this kind.

An Irishman in the Partido de Ajo is anxious to dispose of his stock, comprising amongst others from 4000 to 5000 fine mestiza sheep, as well as of his interest in two leagues and a half of camp, with brick puestos; he has left full particulars at this office.

Tourlourou, in his latest published letter, charges Marques de Caxias with having attempted to open negotiations for bribing the Humaita garrison to surrender for 200,000 patacones.

We are credibly informed that our able and distinguished neighbor Dr. Quintana, has been entrusted with conducting the impeachment of Gen. Mitre, which is to be brought forward in the approaching meeting of Congress. Dr. Quintana is hard at work reading up this knotty question.

A long and ably written leader of our influential colleague, the Tribuna of yesterday headed "Reminiscencias" has produced a profound sensation in our political circles, as many people are disposed to read in its lines the first serious indication of the policy of secession into which the country seems inevitably drifting. The author, whose name can be no mystery to anyone draws in broad lines a comparison between the state of things now and nine years ago and between Urquiza then and Mitre now to the disparagement of the latter to whom the writer prophesies that the course he is adopting must end in the loss of his prestige and the hatred of Buenos Ayres.

Sr. Gonzalez, our ex-Minister of Finance, has returned from Cordova, where he went on a mission to definitively arrange all matters connected with the Central Argentine Railway, with relation to the cession of lands, &c.

The Halley, of the Astronomical Line, from Liverpool with dates to the 15th March, is hourly expected in Montevideo.

To-night Gottschalk's performance will attract a numerous and select crowd to the Coliseum; those who have been fortunate enough to hear him already are sure to go, and those who have not will surely not lose the opportunity which may never perhaps be offered again to them of hearing the greatest performer on the piano of our generation. The proceeds of the concert have been generously destined by Mr. Gottschalk to swell the fund for the relief of orphans by the cholera.

URUGUAY REPUBLIC. Montevideo, April 14, 1868.

There is not much of political news to communicate, Parliament has been in recess, owing to the Holy Week and Easter holidays. On its re-assembling, one of the first measures it will be called upon to discuss, is the bill relative to the sanction of all the acts of the Dictatorship; and it seems now that the difficulties presented by this knotty question will be bridged over by a compromise. Public opinion seems to back a majority of the Chamber, who propose the passing of a vote of thanks to the late General Flores, and subsequently repealing individually all the acts that go beyond the pale of constitutional precepts.

The destitution of Don Maximo Porez from his post as Gefé Politico of Mercedes and the appointment in his stead of Don Francisco Albini, a highly respected resident native of that Department, has given universal satisfaction—and both Colorados and Blancos are unanimous in praising the Government for the removal from power of a man who has so grossly abused it—a measure which has been adopted irrespective of party ties.

In the absence, however, of any stirring political news, public opinion is entirely engrossed by the vexed topic of the resumption of specie payment by our Banks. The question which is warmly debated by the press and in private circles, seems to divide opinions according to the interest of parties concerned. The able and luminous article of Baron Mauá on the subject, has produced very marked impression; and, notwithstanding the desire of Government not to prorogue beyond the 31st May, proximo, the decree suspending specie payments, as shown by the declaration of the Finance Minister before the Committee of Finances of the House of Representatives, it is the general conviction that some door will be found by which the situation will be saved with advantage for the common interests not only of this Republic, but of the River Plate regions in general.

On this subject the 'Tribuna' of yesterday says:—"To-day a petition has gone round for signature on the Bolsa, requesting the Government not to prorogue the Curso Forzoso, and offering to supply, on the part of the signatories, the funds, in the shape of a loan, to enable it to repay what it may owe to any of the Montevidean Banks."

Notwithstanding the anxiety felt on this subject in commercial circles, the general situation of the country must, under the circumstances, be looked upon with satisfaction, as proved by the fact that the Custom-house produced during the past month of March more than 400,000 dollars.

The Municipal elections have been postponed on account of the fusion of the two electoral clubs, representing different factions of the Colorado party, which is in a fair way of being finally arranged, and which will ensure the formation of a list, that by uniting all the votes of the Colorado party will have a quiet walk over.

The announced departure to-morrow, by the Annis, of H.B.M.'s worthy representative, Mr. Lettsom, is generally felt as a loss to our society. The 'Tribuna' of to-day says, in regard to this—"We regret to be obliged to bid farewell to Mr. Lettsom, the honorable Minister of her Britannic Majesty, near this Government. During his long residence among us, Mr. Lettsom has captivated the sympathy of natives and foreigners by his amiable character and the high merits of his genius. In his triple quality as a diplomatist, as a savant, and as a gentleman, Mr. Lettsom has deserved the esteem and regard of this country, which had been accustomed to consider him as naturalized to it and one of its brightest ornaments. Mr. Lettsom's return to Europe is the more to be regretted as he bids us a final farewell. We trust, however, that his residence there may be useful to our country, and that this much esteemed gentleman will be able to render to it the justice it deserves. We wish a happy voyage to Mr. Lettsom, assuring him that the remembrance of his residence here will ever be preserved with gratitude, both by the Oriental people and by Englishmen established among us."

Mr. W. H. Chapman has presented to Government a project for organising a company of firemen to work a steam fire engine capable of throwing 400 gallons of water per minute at a height of 240 feet, and which is expected to be able, therefore, to put out a fire instantaneously.

The Holy Week Church ceremonies went off splendidly, and were numerously attended. Brazilian reinforcements for the seat of war continue to arrive and pass up. The Itapicuri arrived on Thursday last with 400 recruits on board, and several more are on their way from Rio.

NURSERY RHYMES. THE M. V. B. Not how the paper's lent, But how the paper's spent. 'Twas they who made the mess; Let them now seek redress! For who can be so bold As pay again in gold. S. K.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. (From the Republica.)

We wish to mention just what the Constitution prescribes for the election of President and Vice-President of the Republic, in order that the public may the better know the courses which remain to be followed to arrive at the proper end of the coming election.

Article 81 says—"The election of President and Vice-President of the nation is done in the following manner:—The capital and each of the provinces shall name electors equal to double the number of deputies and senators, whom they shall send to Congress with the powers and under the same forms as required for the election of deputies. Neither deputies, senators, or those employed by the Federal Government are eligible."

The preceding article was fulfilled on the 12th inst., and thus the provinces have elected—Buenos Ayres, 28; Santa Fé, 8; Cordova, 16; Catamarca, 10; Corrientes, 12; Entre Rios, 8; Jujui, 8; Mendoza, 10; La Rioja, 8; Salta, 10; Santiago, 12; San Juan, 8; San Luis, 8; Tucuman, 10; total, 156.

These electors meet on June 12th to comply with the following disposition:—"The electors, being assembled in the capital of the nation, and in that of their respective provinces four months before the expiration of the Vice-President's term of office, they shall proceed to elect the President and Vice-President of the Republic by written votes."

"Duplicate lists shall be made out of the candidates for President and for Vice-President, with the number of votes each may have obtained. The lists shall be signed by the electors and forwarded sealed and stamped, one of each class to the President of the Provincial Legislature, and in the capital to the President of the Municipality, in whose registers they must remain deposited and sealed, and the two remaining to the President of the Senate."

Article 82. "The President of the Senate having collected all the lists, opens them in presence of both Chambers. Four members of Congress, drawn by lot, with the secretaries, shall at once proceed to the scrutiny of the votes, and announce the number in favor of each candidate. Those who obtain the greatest number of votes shall be immediately declared as President and Vice."

That is to say, that we shall not be quite done with these elections until the end of July, the time required to fulfil all the acts of the electors. If, after all this, no candidate obtains a majority of seventy-nine votes, other proceedings must be entered on, as provided for by—

Article 83. "Should no candidate obtain an absolute majority of votes, Congress shall choose between the two that have obtained the largest number of votes. If the first majority should have fallen to several, the Congress shall elect from among them; if the first majority falls to one, and the second to two or more, Congress shall elect from among those who may have obtained the first and second majorities."

The election shall be made by an absolute plurality of votes given nominally. Should no absolute majority result on the first voting, this must be repeated and reduced to those who have obtained the greatest number of votes. If there be a tie the voting must be taken again, and if the same result is repeated the President of the Senate shall have the casting vote. No scrutiny or rectification of the election is lawful unless there are present at least three-quarters of the whole Congress.

Article 85. "The elections for President and Vice-President shall be concluded in one sitting, and the result of the electoral acts at once given to the public through the press."

THE ARNO'S MAILS. ITALY.

The Chambers will resume business in a few days and we are likely to have a more than ordinary amount of angry controversy on other questions besides those of domestic and financial arrangements. Gen. Lamarmora and the ex-Minister of Public Works, Jacini, are both engaged on pamphlets respecting the foreign relations of the country, and the relative interest and ties connecting Italy with Prussia or France. Jacini previously distinguished himself as a writer by a very remarkable work on the Roman question which appeared in the spring of 1863, and in which there was most clearly sketched out the precise arrangement for the settlement of that question which eighteen months later took the whole world by surprise in the form of the September Convention. It is not at all improbable that Jacini, who has been familiar with many of the earlier and less known stages of the Italian policy towards Prussia, will communicate some curious details. Nothing can be more absurd than the outcry made in the semi-official organs of the French Government, and again repeated in the French legislative body, about Italy having contracted close relations with Prussia unknown to and at variance with the interests of France. It is quite true that the real foundations or the connection between the leading men of Prussia and Italy were laid by Baron Ricasoli during a journey made by him through Prussia in 1862. But the actual alliance in the more definite form of a positive agreement between the Italian and Prussian Governments was first really formed by Count Pasolini when, on a special mission to Paris in 1864, there formed with the complete knowledge and unqualified approval of the Emperor of the French, who at that time did not regard with such apprehension the aggrandisement of Prussia, believing that it might even be made to contribute to the territorial aggrandisement of France. It was only after the course taken by events in the seven day's campaign of 1866 proved to Napoleon III that his hopes were not likely to be realised that he began to view with much less favour the closer union between Prussia and Italy which had been brought about under his own immediate sanction during the Pasolini mission.

BELGIUM. Baron de Budberg, the Russian Ambassador, who has just returned to Paris from St. Petersburg, narrowly escaped assassination in the refreshment room of the Verriers station in Belgium. While at the table Baron de Meyendorff, son of a celebrated Russian diplomatist, came up to him and said, "Bon jour, Baron." "What are you here?" replied Baron de Budberg, who evidently knew him. An altercation followed in the Russian language, and after the lapse of a few seconds Baron de Meyendorff struck Baron de Budberg in the face, and was in the act of drawing a sword from a stick to assault him, when M. Beckmann, writer on the staff of a newspaper, who saw the movement, rushed upon him and snatched the sword-cane from his hand. Thereupon Baron de Meyendorff drew a revolver from his pocket and levelled it at the Russian Ambassador. The latter exclaimed, "Secure him, he is a madman." A

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water at the buffet, with much presence of mind, took away the pistol, and the Baron de Meyendorf was taken into custody by the police.

Our accounts from Sicily present the condition of the island as highly alarming. A general outbreak seems to be feared, strange to say, however, the local press is almost silent upon the matter.

A girl at Pesth, in Hungary, has confessed that she and her father, during the last ten years, have committed sixteen murders for the purpose of plunder. The remains of all their victims have been found.

A bill, drawn up for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, concerning the fisheries in the seas adjoining the British Island and France, and to amend the laws relating to British fisheries, has been issued.

Mr. Charles O'Connor and Mr. Brady, two eminent members of the American bar, lately mentioned by New York correspondents as about to be sent to England by the Government of the United States, in connection with the trial of American citizens for Feinismism, are now in this country.

Letters from Turin describe the Carnival amusements there as being unusually magnificent this year. The most popular of them was the performance in the Victor Emanuel square, the whole of which was converted into an open air theatre for the occasion, the pit alone containing some 30,000 people.

The number of troops in the Spanish army is fixed at 100,000. It appears that at the close of 1867 four miles and 5,035 feet of the Mont Cenis tunnel had been completed, leaving two miles and 4,018 feet still to be pierced.

The Solicitor-General, Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn, Q.C., M.P. for the University of Cambridge, has succeeded to the Lord Justiceship vacated by Sir John Rolfe.

The inhabitants of Liverpool are agitating for a farthing local postage for letters written and delivered within the borough. Sir Charles Murray is in Paris on his way to Lisbon, where he is appointed as Minister Plenipotentiary.

A vessel arrived last week at Southampton with 6,000 quarters of wheat from the Black Sea, the largest cargo of wheat ever brought to Southampton in a single vessel. The seven persons charged with the Clerkenwell murders were committed for trial at the March sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

bishop of Ronen is to presided at a fete having this object in view. Our accounts from Sicily present the condition of the island as highly alarming.

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The Emperor of France has received a copy of the work recently issued by Queen Victoria, and has spoken of the deep interest which he took in its perusal. Lord Derby does not, it is said, contemplate resigning the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford, which his Lordship has held ever since the death of the Duke of Wellington in 1852.

CABALLITO ANGLO-ARGENTINO SEMINARIO. The Annual Examinations will commence on Monday the 10th of April at 10 o'clock.

NOVELS—NOVELS! Just Received, at LOBEL'S, 10 Cases of Messrs. F. B. Peterson, Harper Brothers, and Dick and Fitzgerald's Publications.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. South-East Coast of America—Sunken Rock near Colonia, Rio de la Plata. Information has been received, and notice is hereby given, of the existence of a sunken rock off Farallon Island, near Colonia, north shore of the Rio de la Plata, not noted in the charts.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE—ALTERATION OF TIME-TABLE. On the 16th April, 1868, the Time-table will be altered, as follows:—

BOARDING SCHOOL. The Undersigned begs to inform his Friends, and especially Parents, that, having enlarged his Establishment with the addition of two more Houses contiguous to the Seminary, he is now admitting a number of Boarders, with ample accommodation.

PLAIN SEWING Done Cheap and Well. Address, Mr. J. H. OFFICE, 75, 9, 2, 1.

LOUBET, THOMAS, & CO. Has Removed to their New Premises, 188 and 190 CANGALLO.

TO SALADERISTAS AND ESTANCIEROS. Just Received from England, A Splendid Lot of PANS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC POLICE, WATCHMAKERS, &c. Lost, or Stolen, on the Night of Saturday last, the 4th of April, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a Gold Geneva Cylinder Watch.

FOR LIVERPOOL. The British Brig F. L. O. R. A. 1, 249 Tons Register, Capt. DOXTER.

REMATES. POR FEDERICO J. MIRO—De los valiosos terrenos de gran porvenir bien situados al Norte Calle de Garantia esquina de Arenales a solo media cuadra del lindo mercado nuevo 5 de Junio.

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S ORGANIC MEDICINES. THE BAUDEINE. A prompt and most efficient Remedy for ASTHMA, CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

WOOD ENGRAVING—Engraving on Wood suitable for Handbills or for Newspapers, done in the highest style of the art. Send orders to this Office, addressed Wood Engraver, B. Ayres, March 26.

REMOVAL—THOMAS BRADLEY, Shipbroker, Custom-house Despatcher, and General Commission Agent, has Removed his Office from No. 4 Piedra, to No. 20 Reconquista.

BRITISH HOSPITAL. Notice is hereby Given, that, in accordance with the Resolutions passed at the General Meeting of Subscribers to this Institution, the Committee of Management for the ensuing Twelve Months has been formed as follows, viz:—

YOUNG LADIES' FRENCH SCHOOL. Established for the purpose of instructing the Children of respectable native and foreign residents in Buenos Ayres, in the French language, and in the principles of English, French, and Spanish.

THE NEW SEASON'S TEAS BY RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Good Quality, 1 lb. 1/6. Superior Quality, 1 lb. 1/8. Good Souchong, 1 lb. 1/4. Finest Souchong Imported, 1 lb. 1/2.

WASHED WOOL. For Sale, several hundred Arrobas of fine Merino Wool, belonging to the late Dr. Sherwin Barry & Co., of London, and having a large constituency in various parts of Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.

AMERICAN COMMISSION MERCHANT, BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A. Devotes particular attention to the Purchase of Goods for Buenos Ayres, and to the Sale of Goods for Buenos Ayres, and to the Purchase of Goods for Buenos Ayres, and to the Sale of Goods for Buenos Ayres.

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HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS. READY AND LONDON. Purveyors to the Queen, the Emperor of the French, and the King of the Belgians.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE. PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, MANUFACTURED BY HUNTLEY & PALMER.

THE DIASTATIZED IRON. FOR STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM. THE DIASTATIZED IODINE. FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

BISHOP'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY ALFRED BISHOP, MEDICAL CHEMIST.

CONSUMPTION. Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power.

THE LONDON JOURNAL. Contains Original and Domestic Novels by the First Authors of the day—Short Tales—Poems—Essays—Lectures—Reviews—Statistics—Public Accounts—Population—Emigration—Health—Military—Naval—Commercial Affairs—Valuable Statistical Information—Articles of Literary and Historical Interest—Illustrative of passing events—Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes—Voluntary personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic.

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