

TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA. Funccion extraordinaria EL DOMINGO 26 DE ABRIL DE 1868 CRISPINO Y LA COMARE. A las 8.

TEATRO DE COLON

GRAN FUNCION EXTRAORDINARIA. El Lunes 27 de Abril de 1868.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK EN UNION CON TODA LA COMPANIA LIRICA

PRIMERA PARTE CRISPINO E LA COMARE

SEGUNDA PARTE LA LUCIA

PROGRAMA DEL CONCIERTO. 1. Fantasia sobre "Marta," arreglada para 2 pianos por L. M. Gottschalk y ejecutada por el Sr. Celestino (hijo) con la asistencia con la mayor simpatia, y el Sr. Gottschalk.

2. "Murmullios Eolicos" capricho por M. L. Gottschalk.

3. Gran marcha de la celebre opera "Tannhauser" de Richard Wagner, arreglada para 14 pianos por L. M. Gottschalk.

4. "Faranollos" con acompañamiento de orquesta compuesta por el Sr. Gottschalk.

5. Gran marcha de "Fausto" arreglada para 14 pianos por L. M. Gottschalk.

PRECIOS. Palcos, 300 pesos. Tertulias, 30 " Lucretias, 25 " Asientos de Cazuela, 15 " Entradas de Salon, 15 " Entradas general, 25 "

La mayor parte de los pianos salan del gran deposito de pianos del Sr. Sprunck, calle Rivadavia, quien los ha facilitado con la mayor generosidad al Sr. Gottschalk.

El piano del Sr. Gottschalk sale de la gran fabrica de Chickering de Boston.

Theatre Franco Argentin

BOUFFES PARISIENS. 4ème Representation du 2ème abonnement. DIMANCHE 26 AVRIL 1868.

LA CHASSE AUX ECORTEAUX

On commencera a 8 h.

The Pyrenees Company.

Director: Dr. J. FORT, Tamer of Wild Beasts.

TO-DAY (Sunday), 26th APRIL, 1868.

With the Permission of the Competent Authority. Grand Performances, to begin at 2.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

The Director's challenge to any Amateur who should like to wrestle with the Bear, offering £25.00 if the last, in wrestled, has been taken up by M. Jules Verolme, who will measure his strength with the said bear on the above day before the Public, and if successful receive the promised reward.

CALLE LIBERTAD, No. 243, near the Plaza Parque. Boxes, \$100; Lucretias, \$20; Entrance, \$20; Children, \$10.

Metropolitan Exchange,

87, CALLE CORRIENTES, CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.

GREAT ATTRACTION. CHRISTY'S ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS

Will give a Grand Entertainment EVERY EVENING. Commencing at 7.30 p.m.

Entrance Free. 39, 6p, 6s

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. 2. Standing do. do. do. 3. Flat Race—100 Yards. 4. Do. do. do. 5. Do. do. do. 6. Hurdle Race—150 Yards. 7. Pole Leaping. 8. Vaulting. 9. Throwing the Hammer. 10. Putting the Stone. 11. Kicking the Football. 12. Back Toss. 13. Steeplechase—(Open to all comers). 14. Consolation Stakes.

Winners of the same event at both previous meetings will be handicapped. Entries can be made at Mackern Bros., 44 San Martin, up to 7 p.m. on Saturday, 9th May.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STANDARD

AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44 PASEO JULIO.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 PER MONTH.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere." CINCINNO.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO "STANDARD."

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO. Montevideo, April 25, 1868.

Half-past Five p.m.

Grand dinner last night at the Hotel Oriental, given by the Minister of War in commemoration of Flores' invasion in 1863. Two brass bands in attendance; and streets crowded to know what was up.

Baron Mauá, in to-day's Tribuna, asserts that T.'s letter, published yesterday, is false and calumnious—that the Commercial Bank never on any occasion helped the Mauá Bank.

The Baron has written to the manager demanding of him to contradict the falsehood. Correspondence to be published to-morrow. Question each day becoming hotter.

New resumption petition to be sent before Government next week.

The question comes before the Senate on Wednesday, where it will be at once despatched—then goes to representation. It will possibly be delayed there a few days.

It was stated on 'Change to-day that several French and German importing houses have signed the petition.

Gold to-day slightly lower than yesterday. Some sales at 15 and 15½, but transactions unimportant.

New Brazilian Admiral arrived, successor to the late Admiral Britos. Great saluting going on in the harbour. Arron and Kearsage expected shortly from Rio. It is rumoured that the

soldiers who cut down the American officers were arrested by order of the President, and will be tried by court-martial. Officers getting better. More revolutionary news in town to-day from Uruguay. Government on the qui vive. The Bolsa telegram confirms the report.

Great bull fight at Union to-morrow. Tramway will not be ready to run cars. Two cargoes of coal, bought the other day at B.A., resold here to-day at full rates. Price reserved. Coal looking up. Some parties go up to-night who have arrived from Rio expressly to contract with the Municipality for sewerage. Telescope not sold. Globe, 42 patacons.

Exchange, about £75,000 passed to-day at 46, market rates, and 45½, small bills. Exchange on France about 200,000fs. at 4.75 to 4.80 Bills on B.A. offering at 12 p. c. Little done in produce—1,000 doz. sheepskins, nothing more.

Messrs. John F. Gowland and Co., have sold two cargoes coal; to arrive, 14½ patacons, gold. Charrua brought to-day about 100,000 pats. in gold from B. A., half of it for the Italian Bank. The Annis will bring some gold from Rio for Montevideo Bank—about £30,000.

The transport from Curupaity in. News for the seat of war. Paraguays made a raid in the Grau Chaco—conflicting accounts as to results. Brazilians closing lines in closer around Humaitá. Lopez returned from Villa Rica; and last seen at a fort in the Chaco facing the mouth of the Tebicuarí. Bulk of his forces in Villa Rica. Only a small force on the banks of the river to dispute the pass.

Still later—American officer question threatens to be a serious affair. Senior American Commander came ashore and demanded ample redress of Government. Affair now referred to Washington.

Over five hundred words this telegram. Will break us.

THE PUBLIC versus BANKS.

The anxiously-expected article in the Tribuna of Montevideo on the question of the banks is now before us. It is of great length. We cannot at present attempt a complete translation, but meantime we must take some notice of the essay.

The authorship of the article is no secret, and on that account it will possess for our readers an additional interest.

We must premise that the author has not endeavored to solve any abstract question in regard to banking or currency; nor has he held much on the reasons for or against the resumption of specie payments. But he promises a further communication, and in the meantime leaving it to be understood that he is in favour of the resumption, he clears the ground, by a very plain-spoken attack on the Baron Mauá, as far as that gentleman is concerned with the present state of financial matters in Montevideo. And it is not difficult to see that the writer of the article attributes mainly, if not wholly, the existing evils, to the transactions of the Mauá Bank with the Government. In personally entering the lists in support of the prerogative, he accuses the Baron of relying more on the influence of his name than on the strength of his arguments.

He alludes to the three establishments of the Baron Mauá, in London, in Rio, and Montevideo, in which all or some of the operations of banking are supposed to be in vigor.

The London house confines itself to drawing and remitting. That in Rio has once acknowledged a loss of 68½ per cent. on its capital. The Bank in Montevideo, according to the Baron's own confession, has twice, in two consecutive years, been reduced to the necessity of demanding of the Government the forced currency of its notes to avoid suspension of payments. The logical deduction, says the writer, from these facts, is that the financial theories, however excellent of the Baron, fail miserably in practice.

As for the old debt of 100 millions, recognised by Government, at a discount of 95 per cent., for the payment of which Baron Mauá has the indiscretion to take credit to himself, and lugs into the question, the writer of the article we are reviewing happens to have had some personal knowledge of the subject, and he tells us that the 100 dollar coupons of that debt were bought up at the ridiculous prices of 160 to 320 rios, by speculators who knew beforehand of the Brazilian intervention. The Baron Mauá used his interest and prior information sufficiently dexterously to make seventeen hundred per cent in ten years by the same speculation. There was no misdemeanour in so doing, far from it; but it detracts something from the halo of philanthropy with which the Baron is desirous of surrounding himself.

This first essay on a virgin soil, where ideas on monetary matters were so primitive, was so brilliant, that the Baron was not slow in improving the chance; and he succeeded in establishing a bank of issue with the right of issuing notes to three times the amount of the capital in specie. Now that other banks have followed suit, the Baron begins to find that propor-

tion of paper excessive; although at the time he thought it a sine qua non. In due time after the Mauá bank was under weigh the public of Montevideo began to be suspicious and withdrew their deposits; and the powerful establishment of the Baron, was at that period propped up by the influence and cash of the Commercial Bank.

Matters continued in a more or less normal state until 1861, when the Baron began to comprehend that his security consisted in intimately allying himself with the Government, and with a flourishing proclama, worthy of a belligerent power, he offered a loan by which he stood to clear 15 per cent. It was that loan which made the Government independent of the revolution, and induced them to refuse an arrangement which would have avoided all the subsequent political woes of these Republics.

"But," says the writer we quote from, "with whose money was this loan made?" He leads us to understand that as in January, 1865, came the forced currency decree, the money was none other than that of the depositors in the bank, who as fast as they withdrew their deposits simply became creditors of the bank as holders of its paper, instead of creditors in account current.

The article in the "Tribuna," after thus puffing away the saintly odour which was supposed to "pervade the ambient" in the Mauá Bank, enters into some considerations in answer to the common notions in regard to the causes which have produced the crisis, and which have been put forward as a blind, such as the vulgar and oft-repeated fallacy of excessive importations and consequent scarcity of money on account of the efflux of gold. On this and similar points we have frequently ventured an opinion completely in accord with those of the writer. We are sorry we have not space to follow him in these matters, and in his exposure of Baron Mauá's attempt to compare the commercial conditions of England with those of these countries, and to seek an analogy between the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England and the forced currency as a legal tender, of the notes of the Bank of Montevideo.

The article concludes by an allusion to the disastrous state of commercial and financial affairs in Brazil, to which the Baron Mauá, by advocating the continuance of a forced currency seems desirous of reducing Montevideo. By that measure the writer foresees that credit establishments which draw for gold will have to liquidate on the penalty of seeing their honest capital supplanted by worthless paper; commercial transactions will be reduced to sales for cash; and the country will at least have the use of solid foreign capital at a low rate of interest for just the term of credit usually granted by the importer to the consumer, instead of the millions of false money at the high rate of 15 per cent., which the advocates of the forced currency would foist upon the public.

The article in the Tribuna is to be answered. With the impartiality we are anxious to gain credit for, we shall give a summary of the reply.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

VIOLA versus ELIZALDE.

Montevideo, April 24, 1868.

The arrest of Dr. Navarro Viola has led to an exposé in the papers. To-day Dr. Viola publishes in the "Mercantil del Plata" a very long statement, in which we find our name as fellow-traveller mixed up. The whole has gone into the air, and, to our surprise, we see that Minister Elizalde is charged with being at the bottom of the whole affair. No matter what goes wrong now in the Plate all is charged to Dr. Elizalde; we suppose the late fire in Calle Balcarce will also be laid at his door. Dr. Viola, however, came out of the affair with flying colours. He is, beyond all question, a man of decided ability, and altogether one too many for such people as Chiefs of Police, &c. The way in which he curtly gives the Oriental public an extract of their laws and Constitution, signed and passed in 1820, and violated on the 21st of April, 1868, shows the true lawyer. Whiteside could not do it better; of course, here the matter has caused great noise, and now that Dr. Elizalde is got into it, even in Buenos Ayres it will cause notice. The free and easy way in these countries of walking into a man's back parlour and arresting all present, who happen to be visiting or taking tea, speaks for the melancholy instability of individual rights, and even of constitutional Governments. The Habeas Corpus writ is a sham, a subterfuge. In this blessed South America we stamp it as such, since tottering Administrations for ever ridicule it.

In the Oriental Parliament House yesterday great business done.

1. Maximó Perez made a Colonel of the Line.

2. Pension to the widow Flores discussed; altered, and, we believe, reduced.

3. The house adjourned!!!

Nothing about the paper money—not a word about the banks—not a syllable about the resumption of specie payments.

The latest about the banks and the specie payments is that all the almanaceros and shopkeepers in the town are signing petitions praying to extend the time, and the whole local trade of the place cry out, "Extend the line, and, if possible, give the people more money." The importers, and exporters, and others who insist on specie payment are regarded as a pack of commercial vampires, who would willingly see banks and shopkeepers irretrievably smashed up rather than waive one iota on strict principle. The banks of this place say that every second man in the country owes them money. The "Standard" is pretty much the same, for, since we came down here, almost every day we meet subscribers who stop us in the streets to pay their little accounts. They say that Sprunck never sends round more than once to collect.

We have the advantage of the banks since our subscribers all pay up, and with a smile; but the banks really cannot collect; credit has been so much stretched that people must sooner or later sell, and possibly sell at a sacrifice to raise money. As yet, owing to the uncertainty of the future, property sells easily, and people begin to prefer bricks and mortar to paper money; but we greatly fear the storm must come some of these days; for the increase in value in building lots is for us purely imaginary.

Mr. Phillips, the well-known amateur comic singer, leaves here and goes up to Buenos Ayres. We believe he will sing at the next British Hospital concert. He has brought out a new banjo from the States, and sings an inimitable comic song, called "Champagne Charley is my Name," being a young gentleman who comes out to Buenos Ayres, to go into sheep, and of course, winds up in the Policía. The song will take even better than the memorable "Chascomus Young Man."

Owing to the auction at Mr. Lettsom's, the attendance at the Bolsa has been very slim. The telescope and globes went altogether too high for our pocket; even had Mr. Lettsom been a subscriber for years, we could not afford to pay such prices. There was also a machine for taking photographs—sold well; flower-pots by the dozen: some pansies (two faces under a hood, as they used to be called); but there were buyers for everything, even for the old arm-chairs, and large kitchen table with capacious drawers.

The business at the Custom-house here is greater than ever in former years; it may not be fair to single out some articles which are every day despatched in the most wholesale manner, but the destination of the articles is also published, and this is what attracts notice; whatever may be the sufferings of the soldiers around Humaitá, the officers and Generals must really lead a jolly life. Who drinks all the Champagne, Burgundy, Claret and brandy despatched for Curupaity? We pause for a reply. Almost each morning we read 1000 baskets Champagne and Claret, Curupaity; 2500 cases Martell's brandy, same destination; 1500 cases "Geule Leoville." Now Lopez with all his faults cannot be charged with drinking this liquor. Then we have so many hundred gross of playing cards, thousands and tens of thousands of the richest and best Havana cigars. Olivera the cigar man of Buenos Ayres is completely outdone; even Limerick hams and Cork butter—all, all for Curupaity. Really the people of Buenos Ayres are fast asleep—they have missed the whole trade of the army; here is where the business is done, and any man who says a word against the war runs the risk of being on the first opportunity ducked off one of the moles by the lightermen, who are making fortunes by the "hostilities in the River Plate." We are not sufficiently strong in health to go much into this question; but if the States and England wish to intervene, the most effective way is to shut up the Custom-house here and stop the supplies; for, allied to use a vulgar expression, the Allied lieutenants commanding must be living up there like "fighting cocks." Of one thing there can be very little doubt, when peace is restored, they will have to change their diet. However, it is all for the good of trade, as a sententious subscriber remarked when he observed another Brazilian transport, with new levies for the war, entering port. Keep up the wine, the cigars, and the levies, and, bit or miss, we must in the end carry out to the letter the Triple Alliance.

This afternoon Mrs. Lafone's funeral took place. It was one of the largest in this city for some time. This lamented lady was greatly and deservedly respected by all.

Dr. Wells, of the Shamokin, we hear, will shortly leave for the States, possibly with Captain Crosby. He has a wide circle of friends in Buenos Ayres, who will regret to hear that he leaves so soon. The wounded officers are coming round, but not a word about the soldiers who did the deed. It is to be hoped that the President will have them punished. The officers were not in uniform when the assault was committed; but, as a friend remarked, if they were China men, dressed in tea-boxes, they should not be so treated. It is really monstrous. A public example of these cut-and-

thrust soldiers should be made. It might just as well have been the Admiral who was wounded for all the soldiers cared.

We have looked into some of the wool barracas. They are doing very little; wool all shipped, or nearly so, and not much expected from the country until the coming season. The farmers here are doing well, particularly the cattle men; cattle pays better than sheep nowadays. We hear of one English estancia that sells yearly from 3,000 to 4,000 novillos. What place in Buenos Ayres does this?

Exchange is falling, and we believe will close under 46. Money is not here as in Buenos Ayres, in urgent demand—and drawers can hold out. Yesterday bills were passed under 46. The gold market runs to-day stiff. Some say that the banks are buying. The premium must rise, although half a million of patacons is expected here to-morrow or next day from Buenos Ayres.

Arrivals nothing to note. The imports for this month will show a heavy falling off—at least, so the managers say; so much the better, the importation of English and German and French goods has been really enormous and above the requirements of the market.

Weather, fine, cold, and bracing.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Passengers arrived yesterday by the steamer from Salto (B. O.) state that all along the left bank of the Uruguay active preparations were being taken in anticipation of the rumored invasion of Blancos from the opposite shore. In all the principal towns such as Salto, Paysandu and Fray Bentos the National Guard are kept under arms, and a large force can at any moment be concentrated at any threatened point. It would appear that the dangers of any such invasion are illusory, and that the report of Medina and Aparicio being encamped on the coast of the upper Uruguay with 1000 men is all moonshine. Gen. Urquiza has given strict orders to have due vigilance maintained on the frontier of Entre-Rios, and the most perfect tranquillity is said to exist in all its extension.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the election of Governor of the province of Entre Rios, when Gen. Urquiza will have been proclaimed unanimously to fill that post. On the 1st of next month he will be sworn into office, when great festivities will likely take place at Concepcion. On the same day the meeting of the Gualaguaychu's English Racing Club takes place in Gualaguaychu, which we have already alluded to as likely to be a most successful affair.

The probabilities of a legal quorum of members of Congress being present in this city on the 1st of next month to enable its sessions to be opened on that day, grow fainter as the day draws near. The election of Deputies for Buenos Ayres have not yet been ratified—those for Cordova have not yet taken place—and in many of the other provinces the number of representatives is not complete. The late election of a Deputy for San Juan is likely to be declared void since the defeated candidate, Sor Carril, has laid before the Provincial Chambers a very strong protest against the return of Sr. Quiroga, the successful candidate, alleging that the latter had been indicted before the Federal Court for complicity in the late revolutionary movement, and the Judge having committed him to prison to take his trial, which was still going on, had only liberated him on bail; and as Mr. Carril backs his protest with unrefutable documents, he makes out a very strong case against the validity of Sr. Quiroga's election.

As we were driving to Palermo yesterday afternoon we were agreeably surprised to see the great activity prevailing at the incipient waterworks on the beach between the railway and Mr. Hale's quinta. Upwards of 200 workmen were to be seen employed in raising the necessary buildings for the large tanks and main water reservoirs. We have already informed our readers that the pumps which were ordered in London, will be here in July, by which time the public will be supplied with filtered water at the main reservoir. The second reservoir is to be built in the vicinity of the San Miguel Church, where a tower 63 feet height, will be raised to obtain the necessary elevation to distribute the water all over the town. Buenos Ayres will therefore ere long be endowed with abundance of pure water, an improvement which it will owe to the persevering activity of Sr. Castro and Mr. Coghlan, and will be one of the most meritorious monuments of Sr. Alsina's administration.

Another notable improvement will soon be effected in the whole river frontage of our noble city, where incidental to the erection of the two new stations of the Western and Boca Railway which are to be raised contiguously in the Paseo Julio, we are promised some accessory embellishments which as we understand will combine the useful to the ornamental. Mr. Thomas Lightford, principal engineer on board a Brazilian man-of-war, writes to a friend in this city stating that he has received the cases of Parkes and Anderson's extractum

carnis, which has given most satisfactory results, and in consequence he sends an order for fifty tins more. With reference to this highly satisfactory and spontaneous testimony to the efforts of our enterprising countrymen in behalf of this rising and important local industry we are happy to learn that Messrs. Parkes and Anderson who had been temporarily obliged to suspend their operations on account of unfavorable accounts from Europe, have now made arrangements for continuing them on a much more extended scale, and we are happy to record here our best wishes for their complete success.

There was such an unprecedented demand for our packet edition yesterday that we were obliged to strike off a second edition in order to satisfy the numerous applicants that crowded our office from an early hour.

The splendid steamer Halley left yesterday for Liverpool with a full cargo and a long list of passengers, which will be found in another column. Our kind friend Captain Johnson has obligingly taken charge of our Rio mails, as he expects to reach the Imperial port two days before the mail.

In the meeting of electors for the President, convened for Friday last, nothing was arrived at as several of the electors kept away. Another meeting is convened for Tuesday next.

We have been favored with the prospectus of the Great Sanitary Establishment which has been for some time in construction at the top of the Barranca S. Lucia in the Calle Buen Orden. This grand and elegant structure which has already received a cursory notice in our columns is destined for an Institution which will be one of the greatest improvements that Buenos Ayres can boast of, and no expense has been spared to enable the noble intentions of its founders to be carried out for providing cheap and efficient relief to suffering humanity. Before its inauguration, which is fixed for the 20th of next month, we shall endeavor to give a full and detailed account of the many advantages offered by this most valuable institution.

The present bad prospects of sheep-farming induce many people engaged in that once thriving business to turn their attention to other industries. The Messrs. Prange who have been so successful hitherto in their estancia undertakings convinced of the above truth have taken up a new invention for preserving meat, by the introduction of which they hope to greatly benefit our rural industry in general. In another column we publish an account of some experiments lately made in London and are informed by Mr. Prange that there are lying in Montevideo two casks, one beef the other mutton, preserved by the new system, sent from England, one of which will shortly be opened here in public.

The musical committee of the Philharmonic Society have requested us to inform their members that the rehearsal announced for Monday is postponed to Tuesday, 28th inst., at half-past seven, at the Coliseum. As the next concert is drawing near it is to be hoped that all members will attend at the appointed hour.

The concert which Mr. Gottschalk announces for to-morrow evening in Colon will undoubtedly be one of the rarest musical treats on record in this city. The novelty of hearing the combined sound of fourteen pianos, in sufficient of itself to draw all Buenos Ayres to Colon. The following are the names of the gentlemen who have kindly come forward to assist Mr. Gottschalk in this monster performance—Sr. Adorante, Calzadilla, Erish, Nessler, Sorin, Papendich, Huthwaker, Belmaña, Celestino (hijo), Munch, Mora, Rabourdin, Tiffert. The programme of the concert will be found in another column, and we notice with pleasurable anticipation that the Tarantella with orchestra accompaniment is on the list, which alone is worth all the rest of the concert put together.

We received yesterday the programme of the new daily paper which is to appear here on the 1st of next month under the title of La Patria. Its responsible editor is D. Aristobolo del Valle, and one of his principal coadjutors Don Carlos Manilla, brother of Tourlourou, an intelligent and rising young man. The paper will be ultra-liberal, autonomista—that is Crudo—and an out-and-out supporter of Sr. Sarmiento for the Presidency of the Republic. We shall be happy to welcome our new colleagues on their assuming the editorial toga.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY.

This institution, so long dormant, or at best but carrying on its existence on the eleemosynary support of a charitable public, is at length showing signs of a vitality that promises well for its future prosperity. No one can be blind to the advantages to be derived from such an association, but still, whilst sympathising with the difficulties that its promoters have had to contend against, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that hitherto the British Library has not attained the position which it is worthy of holding, and ought to hold amongst so large an English speaking community as that of Buenos Ayres. It is not our province here to discuss the causes of this want of life; suffice it that we know and acknowledge that, in spite

of the efforts of its most earnest supporters, the Library has been compelled to go about, hat in hand, soliciting an aid which, in right of its own importance, it ought to command; and it is with the greatest satisfaction we hear that an arrangement has been made which, by the infusion of new blood, and the extension of its influence amongst the younger and more active members of our community, promises to increase its usefulness, and make it popular where hitherto it has only been tolerated. The arrangement we refer to is the amalgamation of the Library and Debating Societies, a scheme which was mooted some time since, and which became a fait accompli at a general meeting held on Wednesday evening last. The advantages to be derived by both societies from such an amalgamation are undeniable, but the preliminary terms of the alliance were somewhat difficult of settlement, as was proved by the animated and prolonged debate which took place when they were brought under discussion. The great hitch in the proceedings was caused, as is often the case with our material countrymen, by the pecuniary bearings of the question; and a small minority of the parent (i.e. library) society, with a shortsightedness sometimes seen in great minds when obscured by prejudice, obstinately refused to recognise the future advantages to be derived by a present sacrifice of £. s. d.

The terms proposed by the Debating Society were as follows:— 1st. That members of the Debating Society wishing to join the Library can do so on payment of \$250 mpc. per annum, \$200 of which goes to the Library, and \$50 to the Debating Society.

2nd. That any existing members of the Library who wish to join the Debating society can do so, subject to election, free of subscription.

3rd. That the Library provide a room one evening every week for the use of the Debating Society.

4th. That members of the Debating Society who do not wish to join the Library receive no benefit from the latter except the use of the room in which the weekly meetings of the society take place.

On the first proposal being laid before the meeting, Mr. Gatilif, the undeniable champion of the library, rose to his feet, and, in a style mellowed by age, and rendered impressive by experience, came down heavily on the devoted heads of the presumptuous "discussion society" (a title, we understand, conferred and made use of on this occasion only.)

As soon as the members of the latter society had somewhat recovered from the blighting effects of the last speaker's sarcastic eloquence, they replied to the arguments brought forward against the proposed measure, and after an exciting debate or an hour's duration, the first proposition was carried by a large majority.

The second clause called forth about as much discussion as the preceding. The determined librarians, vanquished on one point, rallied with renewed vigour to contest the other, and, following the lead of Mr. Fallon, refused one and all to submit to the imaginary indignity of being balloted for, in case they should wish to join the Debating Society. The latter, after a hard struggle, gracefully yielded, compounding the matter by omitting the obnoxious phrase 'subject to election.' This timely concession secured the votes of the majority in favor of the remaining proposals; and, after two hours and a half spent in hot discussion, the two Societies were formally declared amalgamated on the basis proposed.

This announcement called forth the lively indignation of a few who had been most steadfast in their opposition—one gentleman going so far as to threaten an impeachment of the President and Committeemen, individually and collectively, for turning the peaceful halls of the Library into a sort of moral bear-garden, & here old members were to be baited and badgered by a lot of young puppies, without respect for age or respectability.

Notwithstanding the lugubrious wallings of the vanquished few, we cannot but think that the alliance decided upon will be extremely advantageous to the British Library. Not only will its resources be increased, by the addition of new members, but by becoming known and popular amongst the young, and losing the air of rustiness and old fogyism which has always characterized it. We have every hope that with time, perseverance, and energy, the Library will attain a position of independence and stability worthy of the large and influential British public of Buenos Ayres.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

Nueva Palmira, April 24th 1868.

Gentlemen, On the 22nd inst., the Jefe Politico of the Department Don José M. Neves accompanied by the Justice of Peace, the Teniente Alcalde of this district, and six witnesses, opened the store of Castro & Hilguera and gave the owners possession. The seals on the door were unbroken, and on entering it was evident from the appearance of everything that the store had not been entered since it was closed on the 31st of December last by the arbitrary imprisonment of Hilguera. The money

was all found intact: 1900 and odd... sovereigns in bank bills, and a roll of sovereigns amounting in all to nearly 2500 nacionales, a large number of due bills and money orders for over 2300 nacionales, all safe and sound.

China appears to be moving in a direction exactly opposite to the course attempted by the aristocrats of Japan. Having accepted the situation of reform, the Emperor in Peking is about to place himself in complete diplomatic communication with the outside world.

Yesterday the Jefe departed for Colombia, taking with him as prisoner our former Commissary of Police, D. Osbaldo Rodriguez. Long life to the absence of Rodriguez; may it never terminate!

Our present Commissary of Police, Don Basilio Hermoso, is an excellent man; but he only serves as a favour until the Jefe can send us a permanent man that will be useful to the town, and give him no trouble rectifying abuses and outrages.

VIATOR.

THE AMALGAMATION MEETING.

To the Editors of the "Standard." Gentlemen, In reference to the remarks in your Editor's Table on the meeting, you will please allow me to state that there was no such wholesale "swamping" of the members of the Library as might be inferred from your article.

Yours truly, Mrs. CAUDLE. April 24, 1868.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

JAPAN IN REVOLUTION. By special news letters from Japan and China, telegraphed by way of San Francisco to New York, advices from the two empires, dated at Yokohama on the 27th of January, conveying intelligence of the utmost importance to the civilized world, have been received.

The great Daimios of Japan, headed by the nativist oligarch Satsuma, have revolutionized the empire in opposition to the action of the Executive in opening the treaty ports of Osaka and Hiogo to foreign commerce.

The country, deprived of executive rule and left without an acknowledged head, was deeply agitated. Outrages of a very alarming character had already taken place in some of the cities, a palace of the Shogun having been destroyed by fire applied by his enemies, while his friends, in retaliation, immediately consumed a residence of equal splendor belonging to the Daimio Satsuma.

To the appeal of the Shogun for protection and aid in his capacity of legal head of the government the foreign ministers returned a neutral non-committal reply, as they had apparently determined to await instruc-

tions from the home governments and also learn the result of the council of the nobles of the empire which was to assemble in deliberation on the situation. It is a plain matter of fact, however, that the day of civilization has fully dawned on Japan.

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ON 'CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Onnces, Sovereigns, and Patacos.

The chief topic to-day was the favourable turn which the Mexican Bank question had assumed. It seems that the Government, anxious to avoid a general crisis, has in accordance with the Senate, arranged a bill for progressing specie payments, under certain restrictions, until a more opportune moment.

National Bonds offered apparently weak, but as no Bonds were offered, cash buyers became more eager, especially for 31st May and 30th June prices, as well as for a high rate of interest.

The Money Market was by no means so stringent to-day—collections were better—first-class payees done freely at 11, and as much accommodation paper will not be able to command the present high rates much longer.

Exchange closes flat, say 60 pence. On Franco, 5.27; Antwerp, 5.24. The moment the Money Market improves Exchange will decline.

Some Shares of the Argentine Bank are offered at par. Buyers of Bolsa Shares at 125. Gas Shares worth 50 premium.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza gives the following weekly review—Very few transactions of great importance.

Wool—Sold from 46 to 50, 62, 66, and 70 per lb. to-day. A large lot from Magdalena at 72 and 76. Prices vary, according to condition, with regard to carrelita. Early wool from 41 to 45.

Dry Hides—Sold at 110, 115, 125, and good madero 135. Sheepskins—were sold from 115 doz peladas, to 4135 doz, and 500, 470, and 500 doz, according to class.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Week ending April 19. 1868. Number of Passengers... 9,335 9783

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO. The steamer Rosario, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Guayaquil, Rosario, Parana, and Santa Fe.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. The steamer Beaulieu, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, for Colonia.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. British steamer Argonaut, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Itapira, Curupaity, and ports.

NORTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE. On Sundays and Feast Days, commencing on the 26th instant, an Extra Train will Run each way between 25 de Mayo and Puerto Rico, stations as under, in addition to the Trains shown in the printed Time Tables.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPAKET CO. The Royal Mail Steam Packet "Arauco," J. Bruce, Captain, on Sunday, April 26, 1868, at Rio de Janeiro, on Sunday, April 26, 1868, at Rio de Janeiro, on Sunday, April 26, 1868, at Rio de Janeiro.

NOTICE TO LADIES. FANCY WOOL WORK. For a few days only, I am disposing of Wools from England, and 25 per Cent. under the Cheapest House in Town. This is exactly as advertised.

BRITISH LIBRARY, BUENOS AYRES. A General Meeting of the Subscribers will take place at THE LIBRARY on FRIDAY EVENING, 1st MAY, at Eight o'Clock.

WILLIAM SHEDDEN, son of the late George Shelden, is requested to call at 35 Mayo, 1868.

THE ALHAMBRA.

THE ALHAMBRA, 83 CANGALLO. Considerable attention has been paid to the opinion, and the Manager's most ardent hopes, this model Place of Recreation will not be opened 70 days; and the Proprietor asks the Public to forego for a few days the pleasure which is in store for them in its regard for their patience to enhance the value of the Night's Entertainments, on THURSDAY, 30th inst. 1868, at 7 p.m.

FOR SALE, the Hulls of two Iron Barrels, in plates, 5 1/2 in. and 6 in. deep—built expressly for River Towing, and will carry 1000 lbs. weight each. For particulars apply to W. S. JACKSON, or to FRANCIS YOUNG, No. 50, 25 de Mayo. 194, 195, 26.

TORNADO CAMP—For Sale, in the Partido S. CARMEN DE ARICO, 1/2 of a League of First-rate Land, with five Houses, Cattle, &c., the principal dwelling being of mortar and brick, with a large well, and a large public well, and a large lot of land, with Wall suitable for working cattle—bordering the estates of Don Tomas Kearney, Sr. Don Pablo Martinez, and Sr. Cecilia. For particulars of price or otherwise apply at 175 Calle Cuyo, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., or 4 to 7 p.m. 186, 187, 26.

COMPANIA DE LOS PIRINEOS. GRANDES Y VARIADAS FUNCIONES PARA EL DOMINGO 26 DE ABRIL 1868. El Director de la Compania despues de las ultimas funciones habiendo oido hablar que habia en el mundo que querian verlas, pues el director hace saber a estos aficionados que si uno de ellos va a la casa para ello un premio de 5000 p. para el que gana el primer premio de 5000 p. para el segundo de 2500 p. y para el tercero de 1000 p. para el cuarto de 500 p. y para el quinto de 250 p. y para el sexto de 100 p. y para el seventh de 50 p. y para el eighth de 25 p. y para el ninth de 10 p. y para el tenth de 5 p. y para el eleventh de 2 p. y para el twelfth de 1 p. y para el thirteenth de 1/2 p. y para el fourteenth de 1/4 p. y para the fifteenth de 1/8 p. y para the sixteenth de 1/16 p. y para the seventeenth de 1/32 p. y para the eighteenth de 1/64 p. y para the nineteenth de 1/128 p. y para the twentieth de 1/256 p. y para the twenty-first de 1/512 p. y para the twenty-second de 1/1024 p. y para the twenty-third de 1/2048 p. y para the twenty-fourth de 1/4096 p. y para the twenty-fifth de 1/8192 p. y para the twenty-sixth de 1/16384 p. y para the twenty-seventh de 1/32768 p. y para the twenty-eighth de 1/65536 p. y para the twenty-ninth de 1/131072 p. y para the thirtieth de 1/262144 p. y para the thirty-first de 1/524288 p. y para the thirty-second de 1/1048576 p. y para the thirty-third de 1/2097152 p. y para the thirty-fourth de 1/4194304 p. y para the thirty-fifth de 1/8388608 p. y para the thirty-sixth de 1/16777216 p. y para the thirty-seventh de 1/33554432 p. y para the thirty-eighth de 1/67108864 p. y para the thirty-ninth de 1/134217728 p. y para the fortieth de 1/268435456 p. y para the forty-first de 1/536870912 p. y para the forty-second de 1/1073741824 p. y para the forty-third de 1/2147483648 p. y para the forty-fourth de 1/4294967296 p. y para the forty-fifth de 1/8589934592 p. y para the forty-sixth de 1/17179869184 p. y para the forty-seventh de 1/34359738368 p. y para the forty-eighth de 1/68719476736 p. y para the forty-ninth de 1/137438953472 p. y para the fiftieth de 1/274877906944 p. y para the fifty-first de 1/549755813888 p. y para the fifty-second de 1/1099511627776 p. y para the fifty-third de 1/2199023255552 p. y para the fifty-fourth de 1/4398046511104 p. y para the fifty-fifth de 1/8796093022208 p. y para the fifty-sixth de 1/17592186444416 p. y para the fifty-seventh de 1/35184372888832 p. y para the fifty-eighth de 1/70368745777664 p. y para the fifty-ninth de 1/140737491555296 p. y para the sixtieth de 1/281474983110592 p. y para the sixty-first de 1/562949966221184 p. y para the sixty-second de 1/1125899932442368 p. y para the sixty-third de 1/2251799864884736 p. y para the sixty-fourth de 1/4503599729769536 p. y para the sixty-fifth de 1/9007199459539072 p. y para the sixty-sixth de 1/18014398919078144 p. y para the sixty-seventh de 1/36028797838156288 p. y para the sixty-eighth de 1/72057595676312576 p. y para the sixty-ninth de 1/144115191352651532 p. y para the seventieth de 1/288230382705303064 p. y para the seventy-first de 1/576460765410606128 p. y para the seventy-second de 1/1152921530821212256 p. y para the seventy-third de 1/2305843061642424512 p. y para the seventy-fourth de 1/4611686123284849024 p. y para the seventy-fifth de 1/9223372246569698048 p. y para the seventy-sixth de 1/1844674449313939696 p. y para the seventy-seventh de 1/3689348898627879392 p. y para the seventy-eighth de 1/7378697797255758784 p. y para the seventy-ninth de 1/14757395594511517568 p. y para the eightieth de 1/29514791189023035136 p. y para the eighty-first de 1/59029582378046070272 p. y para the eighty-second de 1/118059164756092140544 p. y para the eighty-third de 1/236118329512184281088 p. y para the eighty-fourth de 1/472236659024368562176 p. y para the eighty-fifth de 1/944473318048737124352 p. y para the eighty-sixth de 1/1888946376097544487008 p. y para the eighty-seventh de 1/3777892752195088974016 p. y para the eighty-eighth de 1/7555785504390177948032 p. y para the eighty-ninth de 1/15111571008783555896064 p. y para the ninetieth de 1/302231421175771117921216 p. y para the hundredth de 1/604462842351542235842432 p. y para the hundred and first de 1/1208925684703084511684864 p. y para the hundred and second de 1/241785136940616902336928 p. y para the hundred and third de 1/483570273881233804673856 p. y para the hundred and fourth de 1/967140547762467609347712 p. y para the hundred and fifth de 1/193428109552493519869544 p. y para the hundred and sixth de 1/386856219104987039739088 p. y para the hundred and seventh de 1/77371243820997407878176 p. y para the hundred and eighth de 1/154742487641994815776352 p. y para the hundred and ninth de 1/3094849752839896315552704 p. y para the hundred and tenth de 1/618969950567979263111048 p. y para the hundred and eleventh de 1/1237939901135958526222176 p. y para the hundred and twelfth de 1/247587980227191705244432 p. y para the hundred and thirteenth de 1/495175960454383410488864 p. y para the hundred and fourteenth de 1/990351920908766820977728 p. y para the hundred and fifteenth de 1/1980703841817533641955456 p. y para the hundred and sixteenth de 1/3961407683635067283910912 p. y para the hundred and seventeenth de 1/7922815367270134567821824 p. y para the hundred and eighteenth de 1/1584563074554026913643648 p. y para the hundred and nineteenth de 1/3169126149108538227287296 p. y para the hundred and twentieth de 1/6338252298217076454574592 p. y para the hundred and twenty-first de 1/1267650459643415290914984 p. y para the hundred and twenty-second de 1/2535300919286830581829968 p. y para the hundred and twenty-third de 1/5070601838573661163649936 p. y para the hundred and twenty-fourth de 1/1014120367714722327298752 p. y para the hundred and twenty-fifth de 1/2028240735429444654597504 p. y para the hundred and twenty-sixth de 1/4056481470858889308919508 p. y para the hundred and twenty-seventh de 1/81129629417177786178390016 p. y para the hundred and twenty-eighth de 1/16225925883435555235678032 p. y para the hundred and twenty-ninth de 1/324518517668711104713536064 p. y para the hundred and thirtieth de 1/64903703533742220942672128 p. y para the hundred and thirty-first de 1/1298074070674844188853445536 p. y para the hundred and thirty-second de 1/259614814134968837770689088 p. y para the hundred and thirty-third de 1/519229628269937755541781776 p. y para the hundred and thirty-fourth de 1/10384592565398755111087535552 p. y para the hundred and thirty-fifth de 1/20769185130797510222217111104 p. y para the hundred and thirty-sixth de 1/4153837026159502044442222221 p. y para the hundred and thirty-seventh de 1/83076740523190040888844444442 p. y para the hundred and thirty-eighth de 1/1661534810463800817777888888844 p. y para the hundred and thirty-ninth de 1/3323069620927601635555777777778 p. y para the hundred and fortieth de 1/66461392418552032711111555555556 p. y para the hundred and forty-first de 1/1329227848371040654222222222222 p. y para the hundred and forty-second de 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fifty-fifth de 1/21778069093173181129760000000002048 p. y para the hundred and fifty-sixth de 1/43556138186346362255520000000004096 p. y para the hundred and fifty-seventh de 1/87112276372692724511104000000008192 p. y para the hundred and fifty-eighth de 1/17422452755338544902220800000016384 p. y para the hundred and fifty-ninth de 1/34844905510677089804441600000032768 p. y para the hundred and sixtieth de 1/69689811033541779608883200000065536 p. y para the hundred and sixty-first de 1/139379620670835592177766400000131072 p. y para the hundred and sixty-second de 1/278759241341671184355532800000262144 p. y para the hundred and sixty-third de 1/557518482683342368711105600000524288 p. y para the hundred and sixty-fourth de 1/1115036965366684675222211200001048576 p. y para the hundred and sixty-fifth de 1/223007393073337335044442240002097152 p. y para the hundred and sixty-sixth de 1/446014786146675070088884480004194304 p. y para the hundred and sixty-seventh de 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1/3653753310849353681777777777777777777 p. y para the hundred and eightieth de 1/730750662169870736355555555555555555 p. y para the hundred and eighty-first de 1/146150132433974152711111111111111111110 p. y para the hundred and eighty-second de 1/29230026486794305542222222222222222222 p. y para the hundred and eighty-third de 1/58460052973588611088444444444444444444 p. y para the hundred and eighty-fourth de 1/11692010594717722177777777777777777776 p. y para the hundred and eighty-fifth de 1/23384021189434444355555555555555555552 p. y para the hundred and eighty-sixth de 1/467680433888688871111111111111111111104 p. y para the hundred and eighty-seventh de 1/935360867777377742222222222222222222208 p. y para the hundred and eighty-eighth de 1/18707217355555548444444444444444444416 p. y para the hundred and eighty-ninth de 1/37414434711111119688888888888888888832 p. y para the hundred and ninetieth de 1/74828869422222239377777777777777777764 p. y para the hundred and twentieth de 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and thirty-second de 1/612998103098669555555555555555555524288 p. y para the hundred and thirty-third de 1/1225996206197733911111111111111111148576 p. y para the hundred and thirty-fourth de 1/245199241239546782222222222222222297152 p. y para the hundred and thirty-fifth de 1/4903984824790935644444444444444444194304 p. y para the hundred and thirty-sixth de 1/9807969649581871288888888888888888388608 p. y para the hundred and thirty-seventh de 1/196159392917163457777777777777777777769216 p. y para the hundred and thirty-eighth de 1/39231878583432689555555555555555555138432 p. y para the hundred and thirty-ninth de 1/784637571668653791111111111111111127664 p. y para the hundred and fortieth de 1/156927543533731582222222222222222255328 p. y para the hundred and forty-first de 1/3138550870674631644444444444444444110656 p. y para the hundred and forty-second de 1/6277101741349263288888888888888888221112 p. y para the hundred and forty-third de 1/1255420348269926577777777777777777442224 p. y para the hundred and forty-fourth de 1/2510840696539853155555555555555555884448 p. y para the hundred and forty-fifth de 1/5021681393079706311111111111111111768896 p. y para the hundred and forty-sixth de 1/100433627615940122222222222222222353792 p. y para the hundred and forty-seventh de 1/200867255231880244444444444444444707584 p. y para the hundred and forty-eighth de 1/4017345104637604888888888888888881415168 p. y para the hundred and forty-ninth de 1/8034690209275209777777777777777772830336 p. y para the hundred and fiftieth de 1/160693804185504195555555555555555556060704 p. y para the hundred and fifty-first de 1/321387608371008391111111111111111112121408 p. y para the hundred and fifty-second de 1/64277521674201678222222222222222224242816 p. y para the hundred and fifty-third de 1/12855503348440335644444444444444448485632 p. y para the hundred and fifty-fourth de 1/257110066968880711288888888888888816971264 p. y para the hundred and fifty-fifth de 1/514220133937761457777777777777777733942528 p. y para the hundred and fifty-sixth de 1/1028440277755428295555555555555555567885056 p. y para the hundred and fifty-seventh de 1/2056880555510885711111111111111111135770112 p. y para the hundred and fifty-eighth de 1/411376111101777142222222222222222271542224 p. y para the hundred and fifty-ninth de 1/82275

BRYANT Y MAY LONDRES E. FAIRCHILD DE POSFOROS. POSFOROS VICTORIA DE BIANI Y MAY...

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE. Extract from 'Medical Times'...

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE. Extract from 'Medical Times'...

SHIPPING LIST OF A LENYEUUX SHIPROKER. 47-CALLE CANGALLO-47.

FOR HAVRE. LORMONT-French ship, 2,600 tons, David Master, Consignees Messrs. C. Aubin & Co.

FOR ANTWERP. GOLDEN SHEAF-British brig, A.1, 225 tons, T. Ganson Master, Consignees Messrs. Fozani Brothers.

FOR BORDEAUX. J. B. V. No. 1-French steamer, 3/3 L.1., 227 tons, Brouzet Master, Consignee Mr. Cabriaux.

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