

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...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 6 per cent.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company

Established in 1881. Moderate premiums for all risks by sea or on the river. Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Insurance against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this company in Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandises, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracks or in Depots...

THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL, AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

DRAPERY, IRON MONGERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING. GENERAL CAMP STORES. WILL BE FOUND AT THE Hibernian House, 64, 66, 68—CALLE PIEDAD—64, 66, 68.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout

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

DEPOSITO NORTE AMERICANO, MONTEVIDEO.

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

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.

Agents, LE BAS & RODRIGUEZ, MONTEVIDEO. English Books, Novels, Child's Play Books, English Music, Songs, and Engravings.

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OLENDORFF'S, for several Languages: Butler's Spanish Teacher, Spanish and English Dictionaries, French and English Idioms, Toy Books in Spanish, Lennox's Grammar, &c.

NEW CAFE AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

113 CALLE 26 DE MAYO. CHARLES MULVANY begs to advise the Public that he has opened the above "Snug," where every attention will be paid to the comfort of his Customers.

SANTILANA AND CO.

Consignatarios de Frutas del Pais, Canned Fruit and Produce Brokers, 90 CALLE PIEDRAS.

CARDIFF COAL—Steamers requiring to Coal at Rosario can be immediately supplied with best Cardiff Coal from the Pontoon.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

STATIONS AT PRESENT OPEN: BUENOS AYRES, RETIRO, COLONIA, MELIGRANO, SAN JUAN, MONTEVIDEO, SAN ISIDRO, ROSARIO, B.O., P.T.G.R.E.

THE NEW SEASON'S TEAS BY RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

FOR CASH ONLY. Good Useful Congou, \$16. Superior Congou, \$18. Good Souchong, \$18. Finest Souchong Imported, \$20.

THE "STANDARD" MIXTURE

CHARLES TURMEAU, 77 CALLE PIEDAD

The Standard

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1868.

CIRCULATION 2500

NO. 1872—SEVENTH YEAR.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do. Reserve Fund Jan. 1868 £1,245,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the first strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on such deposits is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places: London, Hamburg, Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Liverpool, Montevideo, Rosario, & Cordoba, Antwerp, Rosario & Cordoba. All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 1, 1868. London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

On deposits in both currencies in account current, 5 per cent. On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 7 per cent. On do. do. subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal, 7 per cent.

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

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 20, 1868. ENGLISH TAILOR. 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

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A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing suitable for the Season.

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By Order JOHN OLDHAM, Superintendent and Engineer.

THE "STANDARD" MIXTURE CHARLES TURMEAU, 77 CALLE PIEDAD

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 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. All interest not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized.

Deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be shown, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit. The Bank also receives deposits in account current, payable at sight, as above-mentioned, having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity the bills be paid in full, or that the depositors have from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity the bills be paid in full, or that the depositors have from seven to ninety days to run.

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

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GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after 15th of April, 1868, the Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for Stations, Week Days, and Down Trains. Stations include Buenos Ayres, Retiro, Colonia, Meligrano, San Juan, Montevideo, San Isidro, Rosario, B.O., P.T.G.R.E.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after 15th of April, 1868, and until further notice, the Trains will run as under:—

Table with columns for Stations, Week Days, and Down Trains. Stations include Buenos Ayres, Retiro, Colonia, Meligrano, San Juan, Montevideo, San Isidro, Rosario, B.O., P.T.G.R.E.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

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

Table with columns for Stations, Week Days, and Down Trains. Stations include Buenos Ayres, Retiro, Colonia, Meligrano, San Juan, Montevideo, San Isidro, Rosario, B.O., P.T.G.R.E.

BOCA, BARRACAS, and ENSENADA RAILWAY.

Between Venezuela and Tres Esquinas. From and after Wednesday April 1, 1868, the Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for Stations, Week Days, and Down Trains. Stations include Buenos Ayres, Retiro, Colonia, Meligrano, San Juan, Montevideo, San Isidro, Rosario, B.O., P.T.G.R.E.

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

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

Table with columns for Stations, Week Days, and Down Trains. Stations include Buenos Ayres, Retiro, Colonia, Meligrano, San Juan, Montevideo, San Isidro, Rosario, B.O., P.T.G.R.E.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ.

41 CALLE RIVADAVIA. FOR CORRIENTES, TRAFALGAR PORTS: The Italian steamer Venezia will leave early on Wednesday, April 1, at 10 a.m., receiving Cargo and Passengers, for which she has excellent accommodation.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS: The British steamer Polaris—Receives Cargo and Passengers.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS: The British steamer Castor—Receives Cargo and Passengers.

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

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

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TEATRO DE COLON

ULTIMA FUNCION EXTRAORDINARIA. El Miércoles 29 de Abril de 1868. L. M. GOTTSCHALK EN UNION CON TODA LA COMPAÑIA LIRICA. PRIMERA PARTE E B N A N I . SEGUNDA PARTE LA FORZA DEL DESTINO. 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,as BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY, 29-CALLE DEPENSA-29. The undersigned respectfully request Subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through them, to call and pay without further delay their Subscriptions...

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Advertisement

ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING FIVE LINES, INSERTED SIX TIMES FOR \$10. TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatsoever 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 audemus, nil veri non audemus dicere." CINCENO. TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1868. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO "STANDARD." LATEST FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ANNIS. Montevideo, April 27, 1868. Half-past Five P.M. Gold fell to 9 per cent to day. No buyers. General impression that specie payment will be resumed. Little done on Bolsa. Great anxiety about Captain Batty, who arrived in the Halley on Sunday, but did not go ashore. He is missing since 5 o'clock this morning. His watch, &c., was found in state room. Not to be found on shore or in the ship. It is feared he is drowned. Application to detain his luggage refused. The Halley sails this evening. The Annis brings 12 cases of gold to various parties. About 36,000 ounces, one case, for the Italian bank. Mr. and Mrs. Browne have arrived per Annis from Rio. FRENCH PACKET NEWS. London, March 24. Great debate in Parliament to take place on the 25th inst. on the mediation or intervention mooted by newspapers. Result of debate not published, but sent by special telegram to Lisbon and known to the Rio Government. The "Observer" has terrible articles against Brazil. Fenian trials proceed. Captain Mackay sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. Abyssinian expedition giving great dissatisfaction in England. King Theodore entrenched on Tolanta plateau and preparing to fight. The 5th Brigade of Engineers to advance and storm Ashangi on 11th of March. Prince Kuss, with 10,000 followers, come to meet (friendly). General Napier promises the English troops every aid. Great speech of Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Church Abolition question. Resolution introduced on the 24th inst. It is believed Disraeli's Government will go out on this question. Whole Liberal party determined to abolish Irish Church Establishment. The Prince of Wales goes alone to Ireland. Great preparations. The Princess remains behind. FRANCE. Emperor busy writing another pamphlet. Only one brigade of French troops to be left in Rome. Money abundant. Trade dull. GERMANY. Council of the North German Confederation approved of treaty concluded with the United States—Right of Naturalised Citizens. ITALY. Bourbon agent arrested at Florence. Garibaldi sent a letter to the U.S. Minister declining the appointment offered. Admiral Farragut laid up in Rome with a bad leg. PORTUGAL. The elections came off. Mr. Murray, new English Minister, arrived. ROME. The Pope has made six new cardinals. Cardinal Buonaparte received special honours.

JAPAN.

The Tycoon completely done up. Fed. Mikado sent a note to Foreign Ministers advising them to look out, but that treaties will be respected. Great fire at Foo Chou. Loss £200,000. COMMERCIAL. English funds given way slightly. Money 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. Specie in Bank £21,000,000 sterling. Great Southern 13. Central Argentine 13. Northern 4. Bonds firmer. Argentine 73. Buenos Ayres 85. Cottons rule firm. Sales to arrive heavy. No alteration in prices. Wools in England firm. Colonial sales well attended. Prices firm. Upward tendency, Australian and Cape half in advance. Spanish loan, two millions sterling, done by Biehoffshiem. Hides in New York—receipts heavy. Buenos Ayres 20 1/2 to 21 1/2 cts. gold. Kips 22 1/2 cents. Montevideans, Seconds, 17 1/2 cents gold. Stock on hand considerably under last year. Exchange—Rio—On England, 19 1/2. Sovereigns, 18,500. Wools—Havre and River Plate good demand, and by degrees prices going up. Low-classed wools obtained best price. Burry neglected. Prices rule 10 cents. higher than last month. Stock reduced to 3,000 bales. Antwerp Wool Market.—Since the public sale of the 7th, 1,564 bales River Plate sold. Prices firm. Owing to the poor condition of wools prices have been with difficulty sustained. 8,150 bales Plate stock. SYSTEM OF TRADE. For years past it has been the complaint of merchants themselves, that the system on which business is carried on in Buenos Ayres is, to say the least of it, loose. The importers are accustomed to have an immense amount of outstandings resting solely on the personal credit of the purchasers. These, in their turn, are subject to long delays in the transit of goods into the Interior, and consequently in the remittance of their returns in money or produce. There is an utter want of a well-organized system of credit in this city; and as credit is the very soul of commerce, it can be easily conceived that the commercial community suffer by that defective system a yearly loss which it is not easy to reduce to figures and make palpable; but, we may rest assured, it will far surpass the temporary losses occasioned by other causes more manifest and more superficial. A loose credit system attacks us, in two primary requirements of business, quick returns to the exporters in Europe, and the rapid turning over of local capital. Whatever disadvantages may arise from the system of bank monopoly in this Province, they are intensified by the absence of good local trade paper. The capital of the merchant, as things are at present, remains locked up in the goods in his store, useless to himself and to the community; and although his personal credit may be unimpeachable, and his mercantile standing of the highest, unless he be one of a clique, or choose to commit himself into the hands of certain brokers, or humble himself to ask favors of his equals, he is liable to be inconvenienced by temporary wants. The evils we are alluding to are so obvious that to some extent a change is already being introduced. In the grocery and provision trade promissory notes are exacted, and indeed never refused. The consequence is, that any little importer of wine and cigars can discount his pagarés immediately after the sale of his goods and make his capital go further than twice the amount invested in manufactured goods sold on credit with no other than personal security. The ordinary accommodation bills, with high and mighty signatures, which have been hawked about this city, are no longer liked. Discounters prefer the pagarés, or trade bills of the smallest importers. With what eagerness then would they not seek the bills of first-class native registers endorsed by good English or German names. Were more of such paper afloat, it would relieve the market, reduce the rate of interest, and stop the incessant cry in the Bolsa of scarcity of money, which induces many to believe that we are perpetually on the verge of a monetary or commercial crisis, whereas there is plenty of both money and credit lying idle. This place is too important, it is getting too large for the old system of private and confidential trade between importers and native merchants. Don Fulano may be a wealthy man, and an honorable man, and the intimate acquaintance of the highest official; but Don Fulano will do himself and his fellow countrymen a great injury by standing on the credit of his name and refusing to give Brown and Schwartz a pagaré for the goods he purchases; because not only would he and all be able to purchase cheaper with pagarés but under the protection of the system he thus perpetuates, Pedro or Juan buy more than they can pay for, and it is just as likely as not that Fulano as well as his foreign friends find themselves one fine morning in the receipt of the usual invitation to a meeting of creditors. It is high time that the leading foreign merchants should insist upon a reform of the present loose system of business. Half a dozen large importing houses, with the co-operation of some of the higher class native dealers could establish another method, the immediate benefits of which would be plain, and the results in the future incalculable. TOWN AND COUNTRY. It is satisfactory to find that, amid the clamour of hand-to-mouth politicians, and the gabble of the city quidnuncs, there are truer patriots and deeper thinkers who have lent an ear to a low moan from the rural districts. We do not, for our parts, pretend to interpret its meaning. The plaint is not yet loud enough or specific enough to reach our limited comprehension. But, as far as we can gather, there seems to be a notion that, whilst we drones in the cities are expending the revenues of the State in grand embellishments, and in importing for our private enjoyment the luxuries of European civilisation, the hard-working bees in the country are left to shift for themselves. So long as the sheep industry was prosperous, so long as the golden fleece could be had for the shearing of it, we dwellers in cities were not envious; indeed, we were rather commiserated. But now that wool is wool, and sheep are a drug, we are called to account for the clippings of the gold which may have formerly stuck to our fingers in its transit. We are informed that sixty per cent. of the revenue of the province is expended in the city of Buenos Ayres. This may be true; but we must remember that nearly fifty per cent. of the whole population of the province is in Buenos Ayres. We should be glad if the excellent writers who have taken up the subject on behalf of the rural interests, would give us a detailed statement of the expenditure of this sixty per cent. Most of the embellishments, most of the public works in the city of Buenos Ayres are due to the Municipality, who have lately received an advance from the Provincial Government, but not, we presume, as a gift, but as a loan. What embellishments are for State purposes are the common property, and for the common benefit of the whole country. If any portion of the revenue has been unprofitably employed, to use a mild term, in gratuities to Government employés in the city and in jobbery, this is not a question of legislation or political economy, but a question of morals which only time and public condemnation can remedy. It will not be supposed that we undervalue the complaints of the rural interest. We only desire that what is urged may in all respects be true, so that we can advocate the cause with a clean breast, and not as mere partisans, a character we hate. We know only too well that the zone of real material civilisation does not extend very far into the interior. But such a phenomenon is not peculiar to this country. Rural districts in all countries are a century behind the urban populations. Civilisation is contagious, and, for good or evil, is propagated by contact. Its course will be arrested by a chain of cloud-capped mountains, a broad river, or a dirty pantano. We have not to go far beyond the precincts of this city to find many halting places in the march of civilisation. One great and crying grievance both of our suburbs and of the country districts, is in truth the want of common roads and bridges, which in point of fact should, to some extent, have preceded railways. But roads and bridges are not made by enchantment—and the question comes, how we are to shout for those expensive requirements and for diminished taxation in the same breath? It is quite certain that the annual revenue of the Provincial Government, which does not exceed half a million sterling is unequal to the accomplishment of any comprehensive scheme of rural improvement. The commonest undertaking of the engineer when it becomes a matter of moles and bridges would soon absorb a year's income; and with every allowance for the absence of proper economy in the State expenditure, there is a very small surplus left over the necessary expenses of the Government for public improvements on a large scale, or even on quite a moderate scale. There is no other recourse for the Government but a loan. The interest might easily be paid, and due security given, if the landowners will advance the capital, which in a few years would almost be redeemed by the improvement in the value of their estates. The credit of the Provincial Government should be sufficient to induce every patriotic capitalist and every sheepfarmer to take shares in such a loan. But the difficulty of a Government scheme is in the management and distribution of the funds when obtained, as each department would feel aggrieved if nearly the whole amount was not expended for its particular benefit. Failing this method, we can fall back on the power of private association; on the creation of credit societies; public improvement companies; and all those modern cooperative devices which with many partial failures have succeeded in Europe, and even in Montevideo; and are destined to economise capital and revolutionise society by making us independent of the relentless grasp of the usurer and individual capitalist. In these respects we are far behind hand in Buenos Ayres. And in face of present disasters in the sister Republic, and with due regard to the respectable examples of France and England, we should, perhaps, be not wrong in attributing much of our backwardness to the system of bank monopoly which has hitherto found favor with our Government, and even among the commercial community. Monopoly of all kinds, has that remarkable quality, of contributing to a hum-drum steadiness at the expense of the private enterprise and public energies which shove the world along at the risk of a few stumbles and violent collisions. At this moment, it will be said, financial and political affairs are not favorable for launching new private schemes; and unfortunately they are much less favorable to Government undertakings. Must we, therefore, be content to wait and allow the rural interest to bleat out its complaints, and perhaps even on political questions with false economic ideas? Some mode of future action might at least be discussed. At all events, we would recommend our rural friends to turn their attention to more serious questions than the expenditure of the Government in the embellishments of the metropolis. Let them encourage Agricultural Associations; unite their capital and organise their industry, before they are swept away by another such blast as overtook us in the summer. With due regard to the amount of taxation, a subject of long and difficult discussion, and insisting on a just method of levying the taxes, let them first demand of the Government a proper organisation of the National Guard, and the abolition of the damnable Spanish military system in the rural districts. The farmers should rebel rather than yield up the hands whose office it is to gather the harvest and lay the economic foundations of society. Let the rural interest trust mainly to themselves, and treat the Government only as an instrument which should be a reflex of its desires, at most the arbiter of society, and certainly not the director of an eleemosynary population. THE WAR IN THE NORTH. LATEST INTELLIGENCE. We have seen letters from Itapiru of the 22nd which confirms the news telegraphed to us from Montevideo, and published in our last issue. It is calculated that there are not above 1,200 Paraguayans in Humaita. Lopez has a small force on the Tebicuary to dispute the passage of that river, should the allies attempt it; but the bulk of his forces are concentrated at Villa Rica. The bombardment of Humaita is continued by the allies, but latterly the vol has not replied, and only great volumes of smoke are seen to rise from the fortification, which leads to the supposition that the Paraguayans are making preparations to evacuate the place. A general assault by the allies is still talked of. Some people say it is to take place in eight days, and others in five, but the general belief is that nothing of the kind will be attempted till the allies are certain of the evacuation. It was stated that Lopez paid a visit to Humaita on the 11th inst., the day of the bombardment. EDITOR'S TABLE. The mole on Sunday presented a most animated appearance, at the time that the passengers per the Arno were embarking—many of whom being well known residents, their friends mustered in great numbers to wish them Godspeed. Mr. T. Armstrong, (junior) and the Misses Armstrong, Mr. Haycroft, Mr. Reid, Mr. Barbour, took their passage to England by the Arno—and we take pleasure in wishing them an agreeable voyage. The regular mail steamer from Corrientes came in on Sunday but not much news from the seat of war. Our distinguished friend Col. Mansilla was a passenger by her, and we have much satisfaction in giving him a cordial welcome on his return to his native city, after undergoing for so long a time the hardships of the Paraguayan campaign. The newspapers from Entre Rios announce that on the 24th inst. the Provincial Chambers having met for the purpose of electing the new Governor, General Urquiza was unanimously elected, and the motion of Sr. Echague that a commission should be named by the Chamber out of its members to proceed to congratulate the General on the occasion, was carried 'nem. con.' although it was laid down that as this was an unusual proceeding, it should be distinctly understood that it was not to serve as a precedent in future. The General will be sworn into office on the 1st of next month, and it is authoritatively stated that on that occasion he will make an official declaration of his views with reference to the approaching Presidential struggle. The Asociacion Filantropica, which was constituted for providing relief to the wounded Argentines in the Paraguayan war and their families have come to the end of their means and as a most effective method of raising further supplies propose to hold a ladies bazaar. All the native ladies of standing or influence in our society have been asked to contribute practically, and a long list of them having at once consented to allow their names to appear on the commission, a preliminary meeting took place on Sunday in the Municipal hall, which was largely attended. Mrs. Avellaneda was named President and Mrs. H. Zimmermann, Secretary, and all the preliminaries being arranged, the day for holding the bazaar was fixed for the 18th July. Some people are anxious to see in this affair a political demonstration, and it is certainly a curious thing that all the ladies whose husbands are known to belong to Sr. Elizalde's party, of which several figures in the list of the commission, kept away from the meeting of Sunday last. Long before twelve o'clock yesterday every seat in the Colon was sold for the concert which took place last night, and of which we shall give a full account to-morrow. It was not only the novelty of the 14 pianos, but a presentiment that perhaps people felt that they would not have many more opportunities of admiring the genius of the great North American artist. We regret to announce that Mr. Gottschalk is preparing to take his flight from amongst us, and that he will give his last concert to-morrow evening in Colon. Mr. Elias O'Donnell, who has lately brought his name before public notice as the discoverer of the quadrature of the circle, is of Irish descent, as his name too plainly indicates. We have taken particular interest to ascertain the antecedents of a gentleman who presents himself before the eyes of the public in connection with this remarkable subject, and have succeeded in obtaining the following particulars. Mr. O'Donnell's father, Don Carlos O'Donnell, first cousin of the late General O'Donnell, emigrated to America, during the Peninsular War about the year 1812 in company with Romero and Olemberg. Having been a distinguished civil and military engineer in his country, he obtained at once here a high position, and was eventually appointed a Professor of Mathematics in the Buenos Ayres University during its most flourishing times, when Dr. Gomez and Saenz were Rectors. He married a sister of Gen. Mansilla, by whom he had a numerous issue. Young Elias, ever since his most tender age, displayed an uncommon partiality and aptitude for mathematics, and under the able tuition of his father, acquired great proficiency. Having subsequently entered upon commercial undertakings, he was for a time eminently successful; but misfortunes having overtaken him, he withdrew from any active pursuits to devote himself to his favorite study of mathematics. In coming forward now with the startling assertion that he has solved a problem upon which so many high intellects have been wrecked, the lustre of his origin, and his own well-established reputation entitle him to a fair hearing, and give rise to a not unnatural interest in the result of the conferences that are about to take place. The Juez de Paz de Chascomus held a few days back a judicial sale of two flocks of sheep belonging to the intestate estate of some Irishman who died during the late epidemic, and the prices obtained were from \$11 6/10 to \$14 4/10 per head. We call attention to the programme of the Santa Fé races in our advertising columns, which are to take place on the 25th of next month. The fact that among the horses to be entered are several half-breds gives to these races a peculiar interest. We notice with pleasure that arrangements have been made by the Post-office for having a regular mail to Europe despatched by the steamers of the Tait's line, which are due here on the 18th and leave on the 1st of every month. Mr. Jenkins, an engineer who has long been in the employ of Messrs. Gotto and Co., the founders of the Rio Janeiro Improvement Company, is now in Buenos Ayres on a short visit. He is engaged by the Montevideo Government to take part in the trigonometrical survey of the Banda Oriental, a work which will be commenced shortly. In our morning constitutional, and particularly on the Palermo road, we have been horrified at meeting a number of Englishmen who had all the appearance of being maniacs, as they pushed forward with a worn, excited look without saying good morning or by your leave. On making enquiries we find that these phantom-like per-

sons are members of the Athletic Club, and in training for the sports on the 21st May. The meeting of this year is expected to surpass even the splendor of the last; which without exception was the most successful outdoor entertainment the society of B. Ayres has ever witnessed. On Sunday night a woman was murdered in the plot of unoccupied ground behind Drabble's houses, between Calles Juncal and Arenales. Cries were heard by the neighbors, but no assistance seems to have been rendered, and the corpse of the unfortunate victim was found yesterday morning in a pool of blood. The solitariness of this part of the town, and its darkness at night, as the gas-pipes do not reach so far, make this spot a most likely scene of midnight outrages. There is also a very deep pit, near an old ruined house, which is most dangerous, as anybody might step into it on a dark night, and be lost before any assistance could be brought. We are also informed that the corpse of a woman was found last week under an ombu in Klappenbach's quinta. Besides our much-esteemed friend Col. Mansilla, we understand that Col. Vedia, arrived in town from the seat of war, and it is rumored that General Gelly y Obes and Gen. E. Mitre are expected by the next steamer. Rumor also goes a little further, and says that these valiant chieftains avail themselves of the fact that there are soldiers to command to come on a trip to B. Ayres. The total Argentine army does not muster 6,000 men, and most of the officers having taken to commercial pursuits, not less than 4,000 of their effective force out of the 6,000, are engaged in landing goods and attending to their sale. Since the Brazilian Commander-in-Chief's policy seems to be not to allow to the Argentines any opportunity of distinguishing themselves by military feats, it cannot be wondered if the latter prefer profitable occupation to inaction and idleness. MEDLOCK AND BALLEE'S PATENT MEAT PRESERVATIVE. A new invention under the above title has been lately patented in London, and as the subject is one of vital importance to these countries, we gladly give insertion below to an extract from a letter addressed by the inventor to Mr. Prange, of this city, giving a report of some satisfactory experiments lately made in London, to test the value of this liquid relative to its qualities for preserving animal substance in temperate or tropical climates, without imparting any flavor to the meat of lessening its nutritive properties. From the evidence we have before us, we are bound to say that the invention is one likely to be successful, and the low price at which it is sold in England—3s 6d per gallon—is not one of its least merits. Further particulars will be gladly furnished by Messrs. Prange and Co., at their barraca in the South Plaza. 17 Laurence Pountney-hill, London, E.C., Feb. 21. My dear Mr. Prange, At 2.30 the members of the Food Committee assembled at the Adelphi Hotel, and sat down. The specimens of meat to be tasted consisted of a leg which had been injected and packed in a cask. Experiment 3—A shoulder which had been immersed, but 23 minutes. Experiment 7—A leg. There was also put upon the table a leg which had only been killed last week as a test against our three months' old mutton. This fresh joint we did not tell the committee was not one of the preserved ones; but, as a comparative test, it was useful so far as regards taint or decomposition, for our preserved joint was as fresh as the new one, and more pleasant to eat, for the new joint was very hard and tough. It is needless to say all were in good condition. One member preferred experiment 3, another 7, another 8, and so on. I saw Mr. Neill, and very much pressed him to be present, but he had an engagement, and found it impossible, which I now regret all the more, as matters turned out really so much better than I expected. My advice to you about putting up a cask of meat in Liverpool, assuming it to be mutton, is this—Steep it for 10 minutes in the solution, and pack it carefully in a good, strong cask, well washed out with the solution, taking into consideration that it is a short voyage—I should say omit pouring in a pint—afterwards heading up. Remember, wash out well the cask: if you have a little of the solution in the cask all right, in order that it may well saturate the wood. If you send out some beef you might then soak it for 10 minutes, fill up the cask with three parts brine, and one part preservative solution. We have sent out a large quantity of beef and mutton solution this week for the Messageries Imperiales, treated in the way I have just described. I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly, VINCENT BALLEE. NEW MAXIM. In ancient days the precept was "Know thyself." In modern times it has been supplanted by the far more fashionable maxim. "Know thy neighbor, and everything about him."

THE REV. MR. CAROLAN.

Lujan, April 26th, 1868. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, In yesterday's "Tribuna" I was somewhat surprised to find our worthy Irish Curate grossly and falsely assailed for "being about to retire on the modest sum of three hundred thousand dollars." For anyone possessed of the least common sense or experience in these countries the charge must seem so infamously false that in refuting the calumny I must beg the consideration of your readers rather as a true friend, though worthy member of the Roman Catholic Church, than even as an old acquaintance and ardent admirer of the worthy pastor. The calumnious lines are so few and guarded that it is difficult to distinguish between editorial credulousness and national jealousy, but though more willing to attribute it to the latter, Mr. Varela will permit me to say, that far more conducive to the interests of our holy religion would it be to have remained silent on this matter than to indulge in those long stupidly sanctimonious holy week articles with which as you so aptly observed he sought to change his newspaper into a prayer book. At first we could scarcely feel strength the of your observation, and not a few were even shocked, but now we remember the old adage "talk is cheap," and after all said articles if nothing better, served at least as padding, whereas the latter if not a windy editorial blunder was at all events a private contribution and must be paid for, no matter who it favored or abused, thus the paper dollar is the real religion. That the Rev. Mr. Carolan is about to leave us, I do not deny, nor can I positively state that such is a fact; however, he can well do it, now that he has found a successor—and I can certainly say that, did he consult his own health or interest, he would have done so long ago. The golden age for shepherds is past, and the dread of the inexorable taxman, not the gentle persuasion of their pastor can ring the small savings from the poor hardworking, overtaxed sheepfarmer. And if, indeed, Mr. Carolan has succeeded in putting by a few hundred paper dollars after so many years' hard work, has he not done better than foolishly lavish them on vanities, as is too often the case with members of his cloth? That he has not been niggardly is attested by the numbers of poor to whom he daily gives relief. Or if the writer in the "Tribuna" wants more proof of the noble character he thus seeks to basely slander, I can tell him that Mr. Carolan was the first to introduce, at his own private expense, camp libraries which have since spread over the entire Provinces, and have actually done more good for this country than the most romantic project of Rivadavia or the voluminous writings of Sarmiento. This it is what endears the worthy pastor to us and will remain in our hearts as an imperishable memento when the "Tribuna" correspondent and his miserable slanders shall have passed into well-merited oblivion. Although I have already far exceeded the limits I had originally intended, I cannot bid the calumniator good-bye without mentioning the holy zeal and disinterested activity displayed by Mr. Carolan during the prevalence of the cholera. Then was the time to have banded up his savings and cleared out, but, like the good soldier, Mr. Carolan was to be found at his post in the hour of danger. With indefatigable energy he tended, both spiritually and corporally, the unfortunate sufferers, until he himself was struck down by the fell disease, brought into town more dead than alive, and when at length restored, Mr. Carolan marched out to Lujan, contrary to the doctor's instructions, and was again taken so ill that he was alas once more compelled to return, not, however, before he had left one to fulfil his sacred duties. I am well assured that the rev. gentleman's health never recovered the last attack, and, very probably, his medical adviser may have ordered the change. This is only a surmise, as I am not well enough acquainted with him to know his private reasons. Nevertheless, I am long enough here to know the falseness of the Tribuna's charge, and, wherever Dr. Carolan may go, he will ever command the respectful good wishes of an humble PARISHIONER. ANOTHER STEAM LINE FOR THE PANAMA. We have before us the prospectus of another steamship line to this Isthmus which we learn will shortly be carried into effect. The names of some of the leading Hamburg merchants are connected with the scheme. The line is intended to connect Hamburg with Colon (Aspinwall) touching at St. Thomas and other ports; it will also extend to Vera Cruz. Seven first class steamers are to be employed at the outset. Trips will be made semi-monthly. This new line has a fair prospect of success, as the commerce between Germany the West Indies and Central and South America is very extensive and rapidly increasing, and demands more enlarged direct transporting facilities than are at present afforded by sailing vessels.

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THE ACME OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IS ACHIEVED IN THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF NEW MEDICAL PRINCIPLES IN DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS COATED WITH SWEET GUM. 1st Principle-A vegetable substitute for Calomel. 2d. A cathartic that cleanses the alimentary Canal and its neighboring viscera as thoroughly as Lohelia does the stomach. 3d. Functions performed in accordance to the secreting vessels of all the organs and glands in the system. 4th. Purification and equalization of the circulation of the blood. 5th. The properties of these Pills communicate a nutritious principle to the blood and reparative secretions. 6th. A great want is supplied in their soothing, healing and expulsive power in cases of intestinal ulceration, as in Eruptive Fevers, where a cure depends upon free evacuations. 7th. The aged are rescued from paralysis resulting from a slow stagnation of the blood, by the use of one pill per day, secure regularly. Persons suffering with any disturbance of the secretory organs, or that have difficulty in discharging the contents of the bowels, or that are in the habit of taking Pills or opening medicines, should try one box of these truly excellent Pills. The happiness of their effects on the system, and the establishment of a permanent habit of regularity, their wonderful curative powers, will convince you that your faith and trust in them will become firmly established.

THE PROPERTIES OF DR. RADWAY'S PILLS. They equalize the circulation, Purify the Blood, and Purge Corrupt and Acrimonious Humors, Moistening the deposita from the system in six hours. AS A CATHARTIC, the increase, when suspended, the peristaltic movement of the bowels, and promote the excretion of bile and other matters. Their influence is extended throughout the system, purging the retained deposita in the stomach, into the duodenum, stimulating the secretory ducts of the pancreas & liver, in the promotion of the increase of the flow of bile and pancreatic fluids. PURGATIVES of common aloes exert their action on the mucous membrane, without irritating the liver or its secretions. Such cathartics are unsafe in pills for general use. The common Cathartic pills, that induce a copious evacuation, are not safe in cases of inflammation, or when there is ulceration of the intestinal canal. THE APERTIVE and mild LAXATIVE property of DR. RADWAY'S PILLS renders them safe in these disorders, and in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers their balsamic, healing and soothing properties protect the coats of the bowels, and soothe the irritation and acrid humors of the fauces. THE NUTRITIOUS AND TONIC properties of these Pills are of great service in depleting fevers, and in all cases of debility, these pills, to increase the appetite and promote digestion. THEIR SEDATIVE properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach and bowels, either from indigestion, colic, flatulency, wind, cramps, &c. THEIR COUNTER IRRITANT influence extends throughout the system where there is inflammation, congestion or irritation, stimulating the blood and nervous fluids in the congested vessels, and equalizing the circulation. The relief of Congestions is generally applied to external remedies. Its application, internally, in the form of a purgative medicine, exemplified in Radway's Pills, has proved a wonderful principle, readily withdrawing from the blood and fluids their acrid and irritating humors. AS DIAPHORETIC OR SUDORIFICS they stimulate the perspiration, induce exhalation of obstructed perspiration. THEIR DIURETIC properties act on the kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. THEIR ANTI-BILIOUS properties stimulate the liver to the secretion of bile, and its discharge through the biliary ducts. In all cases of jaundice, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, Salbro-cooled Stools, Impaired Digestion, caused by the overflow of bile into the system, these pills, taken in doses four to six, will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from such difficulties. One or two of Radway's Pills taken daily, by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and insure healthy digestion. In cases where there is severe inflammation, paralysis of the bowels, and a speedy discharge of their contents requires, give six of the pills to be powder and take in some preserves or water. In half an hour the pills, given in this way, will generally operate. The dose can be repeated, if necessary, in the evening. Those who know the pills, given in this form, to open the bowels were Cotton Oil, Elixirum, Podophyllum, Menthacra has failed. It is seldom that a second dose will be required in these cases of Intestinal Obstructions. N.B.-Ask for Radway's Regulating Pills. Authorized agents in Buenos Ayres-74 CALLE SAN MARTIN-74. And of all respectable Chemists and Druggists. 107 lm,211

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