

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The offices of this Bank have been removed to the above specified building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SIMPLE. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company

established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the rivers...

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Insurances against fire damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise...

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKERS, Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-87.

BASS'S ALE, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE

AND BARCLAY AND PERKINS'S LONDON STOUT, ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA.

THE CASINO, ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA.

SANTILLAN AND CO., Consignatarios de Frutas del Pais, Wool and Produce Brokers, 90 CALLE PIEDRAS.

BRITISH HOSPITAL

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

CAJA DE CREDITO

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

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

Iron and Brass Castings, Smith's Work in General, ROSS & ATKINSON, 32, xp.85

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

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

GEORGE H. TUCKER

Commercial Accountant, HAS REMOVED TO No. 77 RECONQUISTA, 2da. Pta.

GEORGE H. TUCKER

Commercial Accountant, No. 77 RECONQUISTA—No. 306 LIBERTAD.

PASSENGERS FROM LIVERPOOL TO BUENOS AYRES.

RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP ASSOCIATION. The undersigned are authorized to grant Tickets here to Persons wishing to bring out their Friends and Messrs. Lampert and Holt's Line of Steamers, leaving Liverpool each Month for this Port direct.

PREYREDEU Y BRADLEY

Consignatarios de Frutas del Pais, OFFICE—259 CALLE PERU, 91 xp.10

THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL, AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

GROCCERY, DRESSING, IRON, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENERAL STORES, WITH STOCK ON HAND AT THE HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 65, 66, 68—CALLE PIEDRAS, 100, xp.68

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.



BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1868.

CIRCULATION 2500

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, £145,000 do.

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 \$1.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit...

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods...

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE Railway.

Table with columns for Stations, Week Days, and Down Trains. Stations include Villa Nueva, Frayle Muerto, Torresgato, Frayle Muerto, Villahermosa, and Villa Nueva.

The Northern Railway.

Table with columns for Stations, Week Days, and Down Trains. Stations include Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo.

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Table with columns for Stations, Week Days, and Down Trains. Stations include Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with columns for Stations, Week Days, and Down Trains. Stations include Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo.

BOCA, Barracaos, and Ensenada Railway.

Table with columns for Stations, Week Days, and Down Trains. Stations include Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo, Palermo.

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Agents.

Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, &c. 44 and 46 Calle Aduana, and 80 and 82 Calle Santa Fe.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLendid INVESTMENT FOR THE CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY, MARCH 1st, 1868.

Hard Dividend, 4,577,537.97. It being an admitted fact, that Money makes money...

LOADING IN ROSARIO FOR ANTWERP

The Agency of the above Company in Montevideo has been REMOVED to No. 215 CALLE DEL CERRO, between the London and River Plate Bank and the Foreign Club.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS—FRESH MEAT PRESERVED IN ICE

The undersigned has the honor to inform the Captains of Vessels, that he has secured a large quantity of Fresh Meat, preserved in Ice, for exportation...

WILLIAM PARODY, Principal.

Reference is made to the notice published in the Standard of the 27th inst. in relation to the above mentioned business...

BANCO ITALIANO. 100—RECONQUISTA—116. La tasa de interes, desde la fecha hasta nueva resolucion, es la siguiente: Cuentas Corrientes—Se cobra 7 p/c. Metalico y Moneda Corriente—Se cobra 12 p/c.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PARRA

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Paraná and Provador will leave every alternate Tuesday, at 5 p.m., returning on Friday.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & SALO

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Villa del Salo, Captain Magnasco, will leave on Monday at 6 p.m., returning early on Saturday morning.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ

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

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY

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

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS

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

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

TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA.

15 E. Funon de la 2<sup>a</sup> Temporal. MIERCOLES, 3 JUNIO, 1868. LUCRECIA BORGIA. A las ocho.

COLISEUM.

CONCERTO FOR THE BENEFIT

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL, On Thursday the 4th of June, 1868.

By Mr. L. M. GOTTSCALK. With the kind assistance of Mrs. KRUTSCH. And the German Singers of the German Academy.

PROGRAM.

- 1. Overture to 'Die Fieschensville' Reisinger. Executed by Messrs. Gottschalk, Kropp, Hergert, and Curius.
- 2. Blacksmith's Song—Quartet. J. Otto.
- 3. (1) Marche Funebre—Gottschalk. (2) Dernier Amour—Gottschalk. By Mr. Gottschalk.
- 4. (1) Good Night—Sung by (2) Serenade—Mrs. Krutsch. Schubert.
- 5. (1) Andante Sonata Patetica—Bethoven. (2) Prelude in G Major—Chopin.
- 6. (1) The Last Rose of Summer—Gottschalk. By Mr. Gottschalk.
- 7. Sopran Air, from the 'Daughter of the Regiment'—Donizetti. By Mrs. Krutsch.
- 8. Overture to 'The Magic Flute'—Mozart. Executed by Messrs. Gottschalk, Kropp, Hergert, and Curius.
- 9. 'Gran Tarantella', composed by Mr. Gottschalk.

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

T O - N I G H T

THE DEBUT OF THE NEW COMPANY. Middle. AMELIA TESIO will sing 'La Palmyra' and 'El Canto Tucumano'.

GRAND AIR DE LA TRAVIATA. Opera de Verdi. CAVATINI AL BALLO IN MASCHERA. Opera de Verdi.

NAVARRA RACES, ON 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1868.

[Open to the English-speaking Community—viz., English, Irish, Americans, &c.]

FIRST RACE—ONE O'CLOCK. THE AMATEUR STAKES—Distance, 10 squares. Weight of riders, 140lbs. Entrance, \$200—\$500 added.

SECOND RACE—TWO O'CLOCK. THE NAVARRO SWEETSTAKES—Distance, 20 squares. Weight of riders, 140lbs. Entrance, \$200—\$500 added.

THIRD RACE—THREE O'CLOCK. THE NAVARRO CUP—Distance, 20 squares. Weight, 150lbs.

RULES. 1st. Horses entered must be the bona fide property of foreigners.

BUENOS AYRES SOUTHERN RACES. THE SPRING MEETING will be held at Mr. WILLIAM RANDALL'S, POSTA DE SUTON.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR 'STANDARD.'

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, June 2, 9.30 a.m. Great crowds posted themselves before daylight in front of the Italian and Montevidean Banks.

Armed police force withdrawn, and the foreign troops still in possession of the Custom-house.

Everything quiet. More particulars later on. 1.30 P.M.

The banks opened as usual this morning at ten o'clock. The Montevidean Bank, however, was a little behind time, and the crowd, to express their dissatisfaction, threw a few stones at the door.

The reply of the Ministro de Hacienda to Baron Mauá is published this morning. He refutes the arguments advanced by the Baron, and states that the Go-

vernment cannot, either legally or morally, allow anything but total conversion or liquidation.

To-day greater excitement than yesterday. Armed cavalry patrolling all the streets.

The third battalion of the National Guards doing duty. Only a few policemen stationed at the doors of the Maná Bank.

Everything to-day has passed over peaceably. Banks engaged all day converting; but no extra clerks are put on to meet press of business.

It is rumored that the Esteves project even yet may be adopted by Government. The emissions of the River Plate Bank is now reduced to about fifty-five thousand dollars.

Weather wet. MINISTER AVELLANEDA AND A NEW REGISTRY OFFICE.

The utter insecurity of title-deeds, and the hodge-podge system of their registry, is now becoming so obvious, that all parties interested in the sale and transfer of real estate cry out against the evil, and we think that it is high time Minister Avellaneda should turn his attention to the matter.

In all countries, where property holds any value, the smoothing of the way, for the transfer of titles, is one of the primary objects of Government.

Laws, the most explicit, and decrees, the most exact, are passed to facilitate the registry of titles; buildings are constructed of solid granite, with iron floors and doors, to escape the risk of fire, and large, strong rooms are especially devoted to the records of title-deeds.

In most parts of Europe, and in the United States, the strict attention which is paid to this matter renders the inquiry into a title a comparatively easy business: but Buenos Ayres is behind the age in this respect, and to pursue the title of property that has but even once or twice changed hands, it is necessary to have a run through every escribano's office in town.

We had no mails from Montevideo yesterday owing to the steamer Rio Negro when about to leave that port having met with an accident: We believe some trifling mishap to the machinery. She is due this morning.

The passengers and mails for the Uruguay yesterday will therefore go to-day. The mails from Rosario yesterday speak of the boisterous rejoicing of the English at the result of the races.

It is really monstrous to think that the title-deeds to all the real estate in the country is actually in the perishable possession of some half-dozen of escribanos. We have no wish to impeach the honor or integrity of these officers of the courts, but we insist that the public records of titles should be no longer confided to the keeping of individuals.

There are in some of the escribano's offices records which date back so far as the early part of the seventeenth century. But as the sale and transfer of real estate has been on the most limited scale until within the last ten years, all the registered titles to property in Buenos Ayres would, if properly managed, fit on a few shelves in a small room.

These matters are changing wonderfully in this city; house property is bought and sold every day, building sites transferred, and real estate auctions to be found by the dozen in every paper. We must have an end, therefore, to the mysterious registry system of the escribanos; we must have the searching for title simplified, and a registry code adopted for the recording of title-deeds.

As the law at present stands, it is optional with the interested parties to register their deeds or not, original documents are taken home by the owners subsequently lost or mislaid, and deed after deed necessitated to remove the cloud which carelessness and neglect have brought over the title.

The indefatigable efforts of an Escribano's clerk have in a measure facilitated the superhuman task of hunting up title deeds, and this gentleman after years of labour has eventually succeeded in making an index of every title deed registered in the Escribanias; but this valuable index is not within the control of the public, and can only be consulted upon the payment of certain fees.

As regards mortgages there seems to be some method in the registry, but still it is very crude and informal; we believe, we may say that every second house in the city is mortgaged, and since the hypothecation of property has become so general amongst us it is almost needless to point to the obvious necessity of establishing a mortgage registry office upon a safe and imperishable scale.

A case has come to our knowledge where title, derived from one of the best and safest families in the city, has been declared defective, owing to an extra judicial arrangement between the heirs which has never been recorded, and, although all parties concerned freely admit to the execution of the deed in question, and every escribano's office in town has been searched through and through, the document in question is not forthcoming.

We have no hesitation in recommending Don Victoriano Cabral as best opinion in Buenos Ayres upon titles to real estate. As things stand at present he should be consulted upon every title to property purchased by our readers. He is intimately acquainted with almost every title deed on record, knows what they are about, and where to find them.

Meanwhile we call the attention of Dr. Avellaneda to the urgent necessity of at once introducing a bill authorising the construction of a proper registry office. The original titles at present, to some of the most valuable properties in Buenos Ayres, are kicked and tumbled about by juvenile escribano-clerks, who smoke paper cigars all day long in the only archives we have of city property.

Our advice from the country are becoming of an alarming nature. No rain. Terrible drought. Sheep running wild for water, and cattle straying from their 'quencenas.' In the South, except where the lands are very low, the grass is all gone, and even out in the very far South, and as far down as Patagonas, we hear the same story. The farmers in the North and West have had a splendid increase in their flocks, on some estancias the average is 35 per cent.

Wheat growing in this province promises this year to be on a much larger scale than in former years. All the Scotch farmers about Chascomus are ploughing up their lands and about to sow wheat and maize.

For liberty to start a Bond and Mortgage bank of large capital in this city. As the names to the petition are some of the best in Buenos Ayres, we have no doubt that the new bank will shortly be in working order, but Bond and Mortgage banks are, unless very cautiously managed, most dangerous, for they lock up so much money for lengthened periods that unless they have no emission or immense capital they invariably find that when the money market gets tight, they can collect in nothing.

The Provincial Government has sent to the Legislature for approval the contract signed for supplying the town with water, sewerage and paving. Parties about to build new houses may therefore save the expenses of constructing algebes, which soon, thank Heaven, will be out of fashion.

We have been visited by some Entre Riano subscribers, who give the most favorable accounts of things in that Province. The sheepfarmers are all doing well, and with good prospects for the coming season.

At Gualeguaychu so great now is the English population that they are able to support an hotel of their own, kept by a Mr. Forrest. The English races were a splendid success: the best meeting ever held in Entre Rios. It appears that to make the sport more general, 'sortija,' a native game, was introduced, but only for foreigners.

Two Comisarios however presented themselves, and the Committee found a difficulty in refusing these officials, so they entered the lists; but the Englishmen were determined to give the Comisarios a fair chance, so they put up a hurdle a little before the posts; the official gentlemen found themselves in a fix, but they were afraid to back out, so off they started; the result of course it is unnecessary to state—horses and riders came to mutual grief.

Yesterday there were flying rumors about the Caraballo revolution. Although our telegram contradicted the report, still there are private letters in town which state that the Montevidean Government anticipates troubles in the Rio Negro quarter, and that there is something brewing in the Uruguay.

To-morrow there will be a grand political meeting of Governor Alsina's friends in the Plaza Parque. Meetings seem to be coming again in vogue. It looks however as if it will rain at the appointed hour.

The British bark Hope spoke in 18° south lat., and 31° west long., the screw steamer Edward Lee, from Greenock to Buenos Ayres, under canvass, forty-four days out; all well. To-day a grand row is anticipated in Congress.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Elizalde, has been summoned to the bar of the House to answer Dr. Quintana on the head of the protocol to the Triple Alliance.

Congress discussions are every day becoming more attractive. The debate in the House on Monday was unusually stormy; the public in the galleries whistled, shouted, and hissed when General Pauvoro stated that only 2000 Argentinians have up to the present perished in the Paraguayan campaign.

And, indeed, the statement of the Minister seems almost incredible. He asserts that the whole strength of the Argentine army called out for the Paraguayan war numbered 28,000 men, that the army to-day is 10,000 strong, that 2000 men are killed and the rest of the army 16,000 appear to be 'non est inventus.'

In fact Ministers must have a very large fund of moral courage to be able to face the house with such statements, it is the general opinion of the public, that at Curupaíti alone the Argentinians lost over 2000 men, and during the long continuance of the campaign for the last three years, where scarcely a week passed without an engagement of greater or less magnitude, it is impossible to suppose that the Argentinians lost not a single man; saying nothing about cholera, which, according to General Pauvoro's own assertion, made more victims than the enemy's bullets.

The concert given by Mr. Gottschalk on Monday evening in the Coliseum, in aid of the funds of the French Hospital, was a great success. The hall was crowded in every part by a fashionable and distinguished audience, composed of the elite of our native and foreign society.

The great maestro and all who took part in the performance were looked up to with unalloyed rapture. GOVERNOR ALSINA'S VINDICATION. [CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY.]

To H.E. Captain-General Don Justo José de Urquiza. Buenos Ayres, March 27, 1868. My Distinguished Fellow-countryman,

Your letter to Mr. N., which this gentleman has been kind enough to show me, is conceived in such terms as to show me that the time has arrived when I should address you directly, employing a straightforward language as the only one that befits my character and the gravity of the subject which engages our thoughts.

And, first of all, I may be permitted to begin by alluding to some antecedents, which may serve to defuse clearly our respective positions. In my letter to Mr. N. I authorized him, if the proper occasion arrived, to declare to you what follows:—First, that in my opinion the Presidency of Sr. Elizalde would be a fatality for the Republic; second, that I would be glad of your co-operation in order to ensure its defeat; third, that in taking this step I was not personally interested, because I asked nothing for myself, but only against Sr. Elizalde's candidature.

By the letter which you were pleased to address to Mr. N. with a request that it should be communicated to me, I learnt with pleasure that you fully admitted my conclusions, at the same time that you accepted my invitation to co-operate in overthrowing Sr. Elizalde's candidature.

In your last letter, whilst declaring that you persevere in the purpose which has occasioned this correspondence, you also insist on the convenience and necessity, to a certain extent, that we should arrive at a direct and definite arrangement, adding, that in order to fix its basis, I might state categorically my opinion on the combination presented in a pamphlet lately published in this city, in which you are brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and I for Vice-Presidency.

As you see, I have had no hesitation to begin a direct correspondence, and I shall be highly pleased to continue it, as long as it has for its object the great interests of our country, and the union of our efforts to combat the candidature of Sr. Elizalde, without the least taking into account the wishes embodied by our own individualities.

I think, General, and I wish you were of the same mind, that those great interests which I have just invoked are better consulted, if the men who can influence the opinions of their fellow-citizens, can discuss in a calm spirit great questions, without any reference whatever to themselves.

You ask my categorical opinion upon the pamphlet alluded to, in as far as regards the combination of candidates. With the same right I might ask your opinion upon another combination which does not rest merely upon the word of 'one Argentine,' but upon the basis of public opinion, as already expressed in six centres of population.

But I will not do it, General, because by having appealed to the loyalty of my character you oblige me to be as explicit as I shall be categorical. As my name figures in that combination, it will not be difficult for you to understand that I am the last who can be set up as a competent and impartial judge in this matter, although I might be so if you were pleased to consult me upon any other combination in which my name did not figure.

This being so, the loyalty of my character obliges me to answer your question, not with the unauthorised voice of the ruler, who is a party to the question, but with the majestic voice of a people whose destinies I sway—a voice that may even be unjust, if you like, but which is always imposing, because it is inspired by great ideas and by generous sentiments.

Well, then, General, the people of Buenos Ayres, so at least I think, views the combination Urquiza-Alsina more than with aversion, with distrust. It does not see in the Vice-Presidency a practical guarantee, and away by fears more or less vague, foresees a nebulous future, because seen through the prism of the past.

It is not my intention to discuss in this letter whether this feeling is legitimate or well-founded; it exists, and that is for me sufficient. We, as public men and particularly when treating of questions of life and death for the country, are bound to take events and situations as they are, if, avoiding negative solutions, we wish to arrive at practical results.

By any other course, General, we confine ourselves to a vicious circle, and waste in unprofitable discussions the strength we ought to devote to the high purpose of consolidating upon the basis of a free public opinion that Argentine Nationality which you had the glory of founding on the field of Caseros, by overturning the barbarous power that was opposed to it systematically, that delayed it indefinitely, and that frustrated the hopes of a people who sought in its Constitution the necessary guarantees to make it great, free, and happy.

Thus, as far as regards your letter to Mr. N. from what he has declared to me verbally, in your name, it would appear that as an indispensable condition you wish to know if the combination of the pamphlet can count upon the votes of Buenos Ayres.

First of all, anxious as I am that no one should have it in his power to throw a shadow upon the loyalty of my acts, it must be well understood that neither in my letters to these gentlemen, or in any conversations with them or any other have I allowed them even to conceive the remotest possibility that the electors of Buenos Ayres would give their votes to you for the Presidency of the Republic.

Having clearly established this fact, which to me is of great importance, because it will serve me in all times as a shield against calumny, I proceed to answer categorically the question put to me in your name by Mr. N.

If I were to tell you, General, that you could count upon the votes of Buenos Ayres to rise to the Presidency, I should be deceiving you, and would ill require the proofs I have received from you of regard and frankness.

If you should reply to me that I have it in my power to obtain it, I would answer with equal frankness that it is true, but that I could not secure such a result without setting myself in open defiance to the public opinion of the people I rule, a thing which I neither shall or ought to do.

In the electoral struggle which at present convulses the Republic from one extreme to the other, I have abstained from any participation in as far as my own person was concerned; and if at any time any doubt should arise about my having obstructed in any way the free expression of public opinion, I need only refer to what happened in the city of Buenos Ayres on Sunday, the 2nd of February last. The people of Buenos Ayres having been convoked to a great meeting in the public plaza, I was proclaimed candidate for the Presidency at the same time with D. Domingo P. Sarmiento.

Do you think General, that if I had touched any of the officials springs at the disposal of every Government, that any one but myself would have been proclaimed candidate? By no means—but I was desirous of eliminating from the struggle, all official action, thus giving to other rulers a lesson which would honor them if they followed it, and which as regards the people amounted to a positive guarantee for the free exercise of their political rights.

By swamping the votes of the city with the votes of the 'campania' by making use of the omnipotent influence of the Comandantes and Jueces de Paz upon the rural populations; by dismissing from their posts anybody who opposed my views; by turning, in one word, the truth of the suffrage into a coarse lie, I could, perhaps, have secured the triumph of a list of electors pledged to the combination of candidates alluded to.

But, without hesitation, I have ever, since the first moment, thought that I ought not to betray my antecedents as a man of principles, adopting arbitrary measures to reach a post to which I was not elevated by the spontaneous vote of my fellow-countrymen. And moreover General, doing justice as in duty bound to the sincerity with which you profess the sublime principles of democracy, I feel convinced that if I were to appeal to violence to stifle the liberty that dawned on the 3rd of February of 1852 you would be the first to ensure me, and decline a post offered you through means so reprehensible.

This letter, General, prompted as it is only by frankness and a disinterested love to fixed principles, cannot produce upon you a disagreeable impression, because I have reason to believe that you are one of those men who appreciate more him who speaks out truths, although bitter, than him who endeavours to intoxicate by falsehoods, however sweet in appearance.

But since I have been the first to address you and lay open to you my whole mind, without any duplicity, I may be permitted to express a hope, proceeding from my conviction and my wishes.

If you can convince yourself that your candidature is impossible without the concurrence of Buenos Ayres, only two roads are open to you—either to abstain from the struggle, or to place at the service of another candidate the powerful elements which you control in the provinces of the interior.

It is my belief, General, that a man who like you enjoys a well-deserved influence, should in no case abstain from taking part in the occurrences which decide of the fate of the country. To cross one's arms in the face of danger, and allow the scattered elements without a guide to follow a mistaken road—not to co-operate for the lesser evil, because what is best cannot be obtained—would give room to your being classified as an egotist, and to your remissness being attributed to spite.

As I doubt not, you decide to support a candidature that may offer all kinds of guarantees, and that may be to the Republic a pledge of peace, concord, and greatness, you will have had the glory of rendering to your country one more indestructible service.

The Presidency of Sr. Elizalde does not present any of those guarantees to the Republic. You yourself have thus admitted it—since, from the very first letter, you have not challenged its being called fatal, when I first invited you to work against it.

I am bound, therefore, to entertain a hope to which you have yourself given rise, that your influence in the Republic will never be ranged on the side of a candidate who puts forth the following disastrous program:—An interminable war—respect for the treaty of alliance as a fatal and irrevocable law—debility on account of fear, and

fear on account of debility—continual persecutions on the plea of attempted revolutions—proscription of one party forming the majority of the country, to deliver everything to favourites—a cowardly external policy—predominance in the Government of the caudillos of the interior, because to them and to them only is due his having risen to power—a corrupt internal administration, due to a character weak even to cowardice—unjust appreciation of the services to the country, because one who never lent any, neither knows or can know what they cost or what they are worth—and, lastly, a constant menace to national integrity, because a similar government could not rely upon the support of the Province of Buenos Ayres, the only foundation on which the constitutional order of the Republic can be based.

Such would be in a few words the program of Dr. Elizalde. You could not contribute directly or indirectly to strengthen the elements on which he relies for his elevation, without incurring into the most flagrant contradiction.

In fact, what greater contradiction, General, than to destroy your own work, raised upon the foundations watered by the blood and the tears of two generations?

But I have exceeded the limits that I had intended; and yet, the subject is so fecund, and is so deeply intertwined with the interests of our country, that I have been obliged to omit much of what I wished to say.

I await impatiently for the answer you may return to this letter, particularly with regard to the attitude you are likely to assume in case you should consider that your candidature has no chance of success without the votes of Buenos Ayres.

Whilst waiting for your answer, as I have said, with impatience, and, at the same time, with perfect tranquility, because I have faith in the rectitude of your intentions, I remain Your obedient servant and fellow-countryman, ADOLFO ALSINA.

LATEST FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.) Port Elizabeth, Algor Bay, March 21, 1868.

The favourable accounts received here from former batches of emigrants have induced a further number to venture on trying their fortunes in the riverine provinces of the famed La Plata.

The brig Unity takes some forty or fifty persons, partly embarked at this port, partly at Plottenberge's Bay, and partly at Cape Town. The male portion are principally composed of mechanics and laborers, with a small sprinkling of agriculturists, and several whom I need not classify, but of whom the colony is well ridden.

Anyhow, I heartily wish the hardy adventurers a pleasant passage and good engagements when they reach their destinations. If these people send us flourishing accounts of your parts, and of the prospects of emigrants, I dare say you will have another importation before the end of the current year.

Still, matters are looking a little brighter, the late drought having been succeeded by a fine spring and summer; and the prospects of our farmers—pastoral and agricultural—merchants, shopkeepers and others, are mending, and will soon be more encouraging than they are even now, although already there is a cry of 'plenty in the land.'

Our great industry (sheepfarming) has suffered chiefly from the effects of bad prices, and the indolence and indifference of many of our flockmasters. Lately, however, a change for the better has to be noticed as respects our wool-growers.

They are devoting more time and attention to their flocks, and by and by we hope that we shall be enabled to compete successfully with Australasia in the quality and condition of our wools. The climate and pasturage of South Africa are peculiarly well adapted for the rearing of fine Merino sheep, only in times past our farmers have neglected to see to the selection of their breeding animals, and had adopted the pernicious system of shearing their backs twice instead of once in the twelve months.

The following, extracted from the latest European edition of the 'P.E. Telegraph and Standard,' is a resumé of the principal exports to foreign ports from this place, with their declared value between the 1st January and the 15th inst., and will, no doubt, suffice to give your readers an idea of the nature and extent of our export commerce. Here it is:—

22,005 bales (5,826,952 lbs) sheep's wool, 7 bales (2,739 lbs) angora goat's hair, 40 cases (4,165 lbs) ostrich feathers, 2,000 bundles (181,319) sheepskins, 1,279 bundles (143,287) goat-skins, 28 cases (10,474 lbs) aloes, 57 bundles (2,822) gnu hides, 22 bundles (2,167) blebsokskins, 98 packages (27,000 lbs) gum, 170 packages (7,300 lbs) ivory, 1,846 bundles (98,297 lbs) ox and cow hides, 5 bundles (296) callskins, 54 bags (6,116 lbs) bones, 3,516 ox and cow horns, 1 case (112 lbs) bees' wax, 1 case (78) sealskins, 100 kegs (4,327 lbs) butter, 349 boxes raisins, 51 packages (7,405 lbs) tallow, 63 bags (9,500 lbs) barley, 76 bags (11,087 lbs) oats, 13 bags (2,600 lbs) peas, 7 bags (1,400 lbs) beans, 2 bags (408 lbs) mustard seed, 3 bags (500 lbs) buchu leaves, &c., of the total declared value of £323,660 The total value of exports from this port during the period referred to amounted to £238,980.



