



ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 196-CALLE VICTORIA-196

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE. GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT A CARD.

L. LEWELYN L. JONES AND CO. Operative Chemists, Of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and from the Society of Chemists in Ordinary to the Queen, London.

58 AND 60 CALLE FLORIDA, BUENOS AYRES. 98.1m14

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. THE AGENCY OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY is now at 85-CALLE FAIQUÉ-85

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). The undersigned begs to inform the Public that the Establishment of the Bank has been REMOVED to the new premises, Calle de la Trinidad, corner of Calle de la Reconquista, Buenos Ayres, January 3, 1869.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE. For the greater security of passengers luggage at the Central Station in the Calle Lima, the Company has granted 'Numbers' to certain street peons of known respectability, whom it recommends to the Public.

HOUSEWOMEN WANTED. Apply on Tuesday, day, 26th, between the hours of Eleven and Three, at 252 Calle Florida. 293.6p121

PARA LOS ESTRECHADORES. So arrenda un hermoso terreno a una cuadra del mercado del 11 de Setiembre con 4 varas de frente por donde se puede dar los costales, está cercado de pared, es propio para una barraca o corralon, ocean calle Moreno 54. 191.6p121

NOTICE. ESTANCEROS and others are earnestly requested to forward without delay some particulars concerning their establishments, for publication in the Standard. Apply to 271 Calle Artes. 268.6p121

LETTERS. The following are lying at the office of 'The Standard':—Messrs. Lee [2] Denis Bergin, and Spooner.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$50 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 and in, nil veri non videtur decere." CEROZO.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Jan. 25. 6 P.M. Fomento Territorial Shares: prices slightly improved.

Sales effected at 234. Bank paper sold at 7 dis. In exchange nothing doing.

Rates nominally quoted at 513 gold, 47 1/2 paper.

Hides: 1,000 classified for Havre sold at 5 95 and 6 15 gold.

7,000 white pine, from New York, realised on board \$44 gold.

Marshal Caxias arrived in Montevideo yesterday at noon.

It is unwell. Weather fine.

REVISTA DE BUENOS AYRES. The number just issued of the Revista is, for the taste of the general reader, more than usually interesting.

Among the articles devoted to records of American history, we find a curious document, dated 1778, wherein a certain Don Adrien Cornejo, a citizen of Salta, enumerates in a letter to the Viceroy Ceballos the advantages accruing to Buenos Ayres from the opening to commerce of the river Vermejo. He gives a list of productions such as hides, wheat, salt, valuable woods, cotton, sugar, drugs, &c., that the province of Salta itself could provide.

It appears that the navigability of the Vermejo had been pretty well ascertained by an expedition sent by the Governor of Salta, Joaquin de Espinosa in 1759. As far back as 1720 the Pilcomayo, the neighboring but smaller stream had been explored by the Jesuit Gabriel Patiño, for 300 leagues from its confluence with the main river.

The aforementioned, Don Adrien Cornejo, requested in consideration of his success in navigation from Juny to Corrientes, the title of Marquis of Vermejo. Unhappily for his ambition and the benefit of the world, the scheme of that pioneer of progress was submitted by the Viceroyal Government to one of those ever-wise practical men of the time, a Brigadier Tineo, who easily discovered a host of objections geographical, military, commercial, and political. The grand scheme of the navigation of the Vermejo was in 1778 thus gently snuffed out, to be resuscitated nearly one hundred years afterwards, and, perhaps, realised in 1878.

Another historical paper of general interest, is a lengthy numerical list of popular superstitions amongst the Christianised Mexican Indians. That dated 1770 is printed from a manuscript volume in the possession of one of the editors of the magazine, Dr. Navarro y Viola, who apologises for inserting the list integrally notwithstanding sundry objectionable

parts, as he was anxious not to spoil the tunciness of the original. We looked eagerly for the objectionable parts, but were disappointed. The strangest thing we found was No. 59, which stated it to be the belief of Mexican women, that if a child died soon after its birth, it was the fault of the sponsors, and he or she was never again asked to stand for a child. There are some who would see no objection in that superstition.

Of the literary articles in this number of the "Revista" one is a translation from an English review on the subject of female authors among the ancient Greeks. It gives the translator, Mr. Carlos Guido y Spano, an opportunity of redoing "Sappho" into Spanish verse. We wish we had space for his truly 'sapphic' and voluptuous lines commencing with "Salve candida estrella;" but the original Greek will, no doubt, be familiar to many of our readers.

A second literary contribution is from the pen of Mr. J. V. Lastarria, who has worked up a sensational account of the hurricane, that visited Buenos Ayres in March 1866. He pictures its sublime effects as they were witnessed at the Tigre; and relates the catastrophe of an elderly gentleman being blown out of bed, or rather being blown, bed and all, out of a top room into a neighboring quinta. The gentleman, we are told, owed his salvation to the "poco peso de su persona." Mr. Lastarria thinks Homer could have known nothing of Buenos Ayres, when he fixed the cradle of the winds, in an island in the Mediterranean. In Buenos Ayres, Mr. Lastarria says, "the winds not only blow from all points of the compass, horizontally or diagonally, but they blow perpendicularly, upwards or downwards." Everybody, he says, is a weathercock. All this is quite new to us; and in the matter of winds, we should have been inclined to give the preference to Montevideo; but Mr. Lastarria has evidently been deeply impressed by the catastrophe he has made historical. Dr. Navarro y Viola gives an interesting account of a Jewish marriage which took place in Buenos Ayres on the 11th of Nov. 1860. The parties chiefly interested were Solomon Levy, aged 38 years, and Elizabeth Levy, aged 17, both citizens of France. Dr. Navarro describes in detail the judicial process necessary to legalize the marriage in this catholic country, and draws a parallel between the ancient restrictions and the modern, liberal and tolerant laws by which Solomon and Elizabeth Levy were enabled to celebrate their marriage according to the law of Moses, and the laws of Buenos Ayres, where the right of religious liberty is now inviolable.

A subject very appropriate to existing and probable events, is handled by Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen, who contributes a paper on international law. He takes the modern and humanitarian view of the rights of belligerents and neutrals in regard to the confiscation of merchant ships, and other property, not being munitions of war; and as to the right of free navigation of rivers. Dr. Irigoyen makes special allusion to a well-known case in point, at the commencement of the Paraguayan war, when property claimed by the subjects of a neutral power was confiscated by the Argentine Government. Many of the questions treated by Dr. Irigoyen were ventilated at the Paris conferences after the Crimean war, and are still unsettled; as the humanitarian view is opposed to the granting of letters of marque, a privilege it is not in the interest of certain maritime nations to forego, without other compensating reforms. But we must leave these intricate questions for one of still more immediate and local interest, "Agriculture and Grazing," which is the title of Mr. Edward Oliviera's characteristic contribution to this number of the Revista.

Mr. Oliviera first passes in review the cattle industry, repeating the statement that, making allowances for the additional labor employed in preparing beef, and the benefit the country derives from that labor, the cattle industry is in no better position now than it was in 1794, when in an annual export of 600,000 hides, the meat of 480,000 animals was wasted. Mr. Oliviera calculates the present loss in meat to be that of 600,000 animals, as the expenses of preparing the beef absorb the value. He also draws attention to the enormous rise in the price of casks, and suggests methods for their manufacture from the woods of this and the neighboring countries.

In passing to the question of agriculture, Mr. Oliviera tells us that the capital employed in this country on land is out of all proportion to the smallness of the products; and that, excepting on remote and cheap lands, the cattle industry is impossible as at present carried on; and that on lands near Buenos Ayres, if they are to be made to pay, something more than tallow, wools, and skins must be produced; that wheat, potatoes, maize, butter, and cheese must ultimately come to the rescue to cover the annual deficit in the results, compared with the outlay and interest of money.

Amongst all these and many more excellent and practical remarks, we find the following paragraph, too

characteristic of Mr. Oliviera's philosophy. He says:—"But this (agriculture) is a commercial speculation like any other, and requires a basis for calculation more fixed, much more exact than is required for gambling in the Bolsa, and for usurious purposes; since agriculture, depending as it does upon the immutable laws of nature, should, of all others, be the most stable."

In all questions of detail we bow to the experience of Mr. Oliviera, but with great deference to his philosophy, we consider the above paragraph as so much antiquated cant. There is no industry, Mr. Oliviera, independent of natural causes; and even the defalcations in the Bolsa might be discounted with certainty, were we in possession of the true method of calculation, after the manner suggested by Quetelet. Without much knowledge of agriculture, we will undertake to speculate in wheat ourselves, if Mr. Oliviera will tell us what kind of weather we shall have next summer. Surely immutability is not a characteristic of nature, as manifested in the climate of Buenos Ayres. Mr. Oliviera seems to have written his article on November 17, and he prophesies bankruptcy among the wheat growers this year, owing to excess in production, and depreciation of prices. If bankruptcy has occurred, Mr. Oliviera will admit that he has mistaken the cause, and that so far there is no fall in prices. He seems to deplore the fluctuations in the prices of wheat, from \$100 to \$350, and the remedy he proposes is the imposition of duties on foreign corn! And he seems to lean towards a system of graduated duties, commonly known as a "sliding scale." Another remedy proposed by Mr. Oliviera is the removal of exorbitant taxes on rural industry, and this remedy is of course unobjectionable, so long as extra taxation is not imposed upon other classes of the community. But if in two such important publications as the "Revista" and the "Annals of the Rural Society," we are able to trace a tendency towards renegade economic views, physiocratic doctrines, and protectionist views, we must be allowed to keep a sharp watch upon them, in the interest of general commerce.

Some time ago, when venturing some remarks on Mr. Daniel Maxwell's suggestion, to protect the native manufactures of the provinces, we asked him to wait for the next census in the United States. That document is not yet published, but in the papers of this day we have the last message of President Johnson. His words are these:—"Our commerce has diminished, and our industrial interests are languishing, and only wise legislation and retrenchment can remedy these evils." It is worth the while of Argentine economists to reflect before talking a step backwards, if the fiscal system, now ruling in the United States, has any influence in promoting the evils deplored by President Johnson.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE ORAN. GREAT DAY IN THE TIGRE.

Messrs. Stephens and Kay can claim the honor of having built the first steamboat in the Tigre: the little steamer Oran is really a credit to this enterprising firm. On Sunday at 12 o'clock a select party started from the Tigre on board the Oran to prove her speed and make a trial trip. The weather was all that could be desired, and the river at high tide. We noticed amongst those present the following gentlemen:—

Mr. James Lewis, of the house of Duguid & Co.; Mr. Foley, of the firm of Rubio & Foley; Messrs. Muniz, Quesada, Bell, Stephens, Madero, Matti, Gallagher, Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Bennie, and others.

As we steamed out of the Tigre we passed the steamer Concoquia, of the Salafia Company, a smaller steamer belonging to the firm of Messrs. Russell & Anderson, the new ship yard of Mr. John Marshall, of Barracas, large coal deposits hid away in the trees, and, gaining the Lujan, we found steamers, luggers, schooners, and even lighters, anchored at either bank. The little river is fast becoming a port; owing to the very stiff breeze blowing, numerous lighters from the roads sought refuge in the Lujan river. We entered the Capitan in splendid style, and steamed along through the sinuosities of the stream at the rate of ten knots an hour.

We passed heavily laden schooners bound for that great land of promise—Paraguay. The smiling island home of President Sarmiento attracted especial notice. The house is of the most unpretending rusticity, whilst the island is bedecked on all sides with poplars, willows, and the choicest fruit trees. At a bend in the river we came upon the Lujan, heavily freighted for Rosario, but she kept ahead of us all the way. Emerging from the Capitan, we came upon the stately Parana; here, we found the difference between the placid waters of the little river and the angry billows of the Plate. It was blowing a stiff southeaster, and the waves at the Boca de las Palmas were mountain high, but the little Oran danced across the river and we headed up the Parana

for a short time. The Lujan, however, soon distanced us, and as the Provvedor, another of Matti's steamers, was just desirous entering the Parana at Las Palmas, we wheeled round and started to meet her. It was very rough, but the Oran ploughed through the waves in gallant style; soon the steamers ran alongside each other, and we were hailed by the most vociferous cheers from the quarter deck of the Provvedor. We recognized Mr. Geo. P. Crauturd, on the paddle-box, who waved his hat to his friends on the Oran; both ships saluted and then following in the wake of the Provvedor, we gladly hugged the bank and entered the Capitan. Whilst returning under full steam, we almost ran into Messrs. Lezica & Lanuz's little steamer, which was coming up with a pleasure party on board; the moment was extremely critical, as the turn in the river was so sharp that Captain Connell's steamer could not be desisted until within a few yards of our bows; happily there was sufficient room for both steamers to pass, and we dashed along until we gained the Lujan. We then headed for San Fernando to have a look at Mr. Hopkin's works, which we are glad to say are progressing; a temporary mole has been erected, upon which the splendid American pile-driver works; when completed, this mole will be of immense convenience, and we have no doubt will prove a most remunerative enterprise. We turned now, passed one or two old steamers, late of the Argentine navy, the Menay and Libertad; a stretch further up, we found the Pavon; she seems to be well cared, and in good condition, and doubling into the Tigre, landed at the mole at 3.30 p.m., after one of the most agreeable trips, it has been our good luck to make in these waters. I was highly pleased with the little steamer. She behaved admirably when in the heavy sea at the mouth of the river and in doubling the various bends in the river, proved how excellently she answered her rudder. The steamer Oran is destined for the navigation of the River Vermejo, but until she starts for the Gran Chaco will be at the disposal of the public for picnics at a most moderate charge.

Her length over all is eighty feet, beam sixteen feet, depth of hold, four feet 9 inches. She is the first steamer built at the Tigre, and the sixth iron vessel constructed and launched by her builders, Messrs. Stephens & Kay. Her draught of water will not exceed eighteen inches and as for her speed, we tested it well on Sunday, and guarantee that she goes ten knots an hour against the current. The Oran will not be brought out from England in sections, as at first supposed, but built entirely at the Tigre. Her quarter deck is covered with a spacious awning, and has neat seats on iron brackets; her engines are very powerful for her size, and upon the whole, we congratulate Messrs. Stephens & Kay upon the excellent and workmanlike manner in which they turned out the first Tigre steamboat.

MONTEVIDEO. Jan. 23th 1869.

Every steamer from your port brings a full cargo of visitors, some come to see the bull fights or hear the excellent Carrozzi, whilst others come to see the fair Orientals bathe, or bathe themselves; for one reason or other all are crowded into this small town, the hotels and boarding houses are consequently all crowded, and if any more pleasure seekers migrate here we shall not know where to accommodate them, unless they are satisfied to take up quiet quarters in the new Custom deposits. Buenos Ayres must be a great place for making money, judging by the way your pleasure seeking citizens lash it about down here, to the infinite delight of retail dealers, hotel keepers, shoeblacks, and coachdrivers, and the great annoyance of the respectable public, who are just now suffering from impudence of the latest named unscrupulous body, who finding the demand for vehicles increase enormously raised their prices too in the same gigantic rate.

The other day a most disgraceful row occurred in Calle Maldonado, between the military, the people, and police, so serious the riot and so much noise did it create at first, that all believed it was another revolution, on inquiry it proved to be less serious, though more fatal to a poor Italian, who in passing a squad of lazy Brazilian soldiers, was set upon by two of them, who drove him into the middle of the street. The Italian asserted his right to the pathway, attracted by the noise, the police sergeant came up and endeavored to restore order, but the companions joining them, the Brazilians charged sword in hand on the poor peeler, and would soon have despatched him but for the timely interference of the Comisario and five men.

One of the greatest blessings to be looked for by the conclusion of the war, is the freeing up of these disorderly soldiers who disturb the public peace in their own country and under a good sound Government, they might be turned into good subjects, here their only amusement or occupation

is in molesting their unoffending neighbors. Since the tramway raised the prices the old omnibuses have again commenced to run and are well filled, whilst the neat new cars are almost empty. Only the most respectable people will pay the difference in this way the Directors would appear to have consulted the public rather than the Company's interests.

The Representative of the Argentine Government here is now engaged reforming the 'Extradition Treaty,' at present existing between these countries. The law as it stands is of little use, for like our criminal code, the course of procedure is so slow as to give the culprit time to escape. The case of the Spaniard who fled from Paysandu last year, with the large sum of sixty thousand dollars is a remarkable proof of this. For although the injured parties followed him here, and finding he had gone to your city, telegraphed after him, the robber managed to effect his escape from the port Captain. Unfortunately I could quote several other cases where the criminals escaped under the very eye of the officials, whose only excuse was waiting for this disposition or that decree, let us hope that a few less decrees will make room for more disposition to fulfil the laws.

The Junta have placed the new loan, and the shareholders of the former one are expecting to receive the dividend now so long over due, such were the terms agreed to at the last meeting. The Captain of the Argentine schooner 'Joven Pescuscia,' declared in the Capitania del Puerto, that bringing down this vessel heavily laden with wool from Concepcion del Uruguay, she foundered during the night off the bank of Cananora, the Captain alone was saved. Among the latest fashionable arrivals is General Gelly y Obes, who it is said comes down for the sea bathing. Arrivals in port yesterday.—From Valparaiso, the American barque Don Teodoro, to Lamb Brothers. From Portland, American barque Tatay, to J. Scharrnichia, with timber. As will be seen by this the foreign trade is slack just now, several vessels being over due delayed as many suppose by the recent gales off the English coast, but the arrivals of produce from the up rivers continue and all the Baracas are full. It is a pity some of your buyers don't come down here to amuse themselves, we could give them such nice passes through the Plaza every morning. The Rio Negro from Mercedes, brings us the melancholy intelligence of the drowning of three persons in the late floods. The Carnival sports have already commenced with two or three masked balls announced for next week. On Sunday there will be a grand bull-fight and all are determined to pass a jolly time of it, unrestricted by arbitrary police decrees. The last heavy rains have quite flooded the camps in many parts near town, and so injured the Central Uruguay Railway, that only one train can be run a day. Great exertions are being made by the Directors to have the damage repaired speedily. The 'Tribuna' correspondent states that the city of Asuncion when occupied by the Allies, was found perfectly destitute of any living thing except dogs, cats, and pigeons, which latter were devoured by the hungry Brazilians. The demand for chickens is extraordinary, large boatloads being shipped thither at remunerative prices. Four hundred carts mostly laden with wool have got stuck in the Santa Lucia river. Letters received from Spain state that on the arrival in Madrid of Don Fortunato Flores, he was received by General Prim with marked distinction, being appointed to the General's Staff, with the rank of full Colonel. Three vessels from the Brazilian iron-clad fleet in Paraguay are hourly expected down here on their way to Rio. Monsieur Barraille, the balloon man left the other day for the Imperial capital, where he purposes 'astonishing the natives' during the three days of Carnival. A big Basco, just arrived from your city, is causing great excitement here. He is said to stand over seven feet five in his stockings, and has a terrible appetite. He walks about the streets without slumming the public gaze, whereas giants like him in Europe make out the cause by exhibiting themselves at a price. A subscription has been raised to present the policemen with something handsome, for their gallantry in rescuing the ladies the other day at the Plaza Ramirez.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The Arno leaves to-day. It is probable that there will be a small steamer at the mole to take off passengers. If not, there is nothing else for it but a horse cart and a boat. It is really melancholy to think of the neglected state of this port, and notwithstanding all the attempts at improvement, the trip to the Outer Roads is the same to-day that it was 50 years ago. We are happy to say however that some scientific gentle-

men recently arrived are occupied with the matter, and are now drawing up a plan of a new harbour. We hope it may lead to something; at present it costs almost as much to bring goods from the Outer Roads to the Custom House as from Europe to the Outer Roads.

Some time back, our readers will recollect, we mentioned that Don Ednardo Wilde had been recommended by the Medical Board, and nominated by the Provincial Government to the post of Officiating Medical Assistant in the Women's Hospital. Our information was derived from a good source, but it seems serious difficulties have been thrown in the way of Mr. Wilde's entering on his professional duties. The case stands thus: one of the ladies, we believe the lady president of the society called Beneficencia, otherwise connected with the above hospital, objects to Mr. Wilde, on we know not what grounds; but the fact is she is bent upon having in his stead a young man of the name of Ortez. A serious difficulty now arises—shall the Medical Board and Government cede to this lady's remonstrances? Dr. Montes de Ocas was appealed to, but this distinguished practitioner's sole answer is that he can recommend none other but Wilde. We hope the above mentioned lady will re-consider the case, and that if it is a private pique she will benevolently forget this in her love for humanity.

The general annual meeting of the English Episcopal Church takes place at the British Consulate on Saturday the 30th inst. at noon, and that of the Scotch Presbyterian Church on the same day at 2 p.m. The regular official notices will appear in our next issue.

We publish to-day an interesting article on the general state of the wheat crop in this republic, apparently drawn up with great care. Our advices respecting the crop in the provinces are by no means unfavorable; the wheat crop in Santa Fé and Cordova has given a very excellent yield. It is thought about 100,000 fanegas. Now wheat in Cordova is selling at 28 reales Bolivian.

The steamer Naposta, the Colonia boat, is at present at the Tigre undergoing repairs. Messrs. Stephens & Kay report that she will be ready to run to Colonia in about 10 days. Marques Caxias arrived yesterday morning at Montevideo en route for Rio. He brings a brilliant staff of officers with him, and will leave immediately for Rio. The Chilean steamer Santiago, from Valparaiso for England, was looked for yesterday. She will probably be in to-day, and take a large mail for Europe, besides many passengers.

As will be seen by special notice in another column, a special meeting of American citizens has been convened for 11:30 a.m. to-morrow at Mr. Folmar's office, to consider the question of the British Cemetery. Yesterday at noon the Boca Railway was repaired and trains ran as usual. The high tide on Sunday did great damage. Thanks to a kind friend our barometer has been at last arranged. Subscribers anxious to know when it will rain can be correctly informed by studying the Standard barometer.

The last train on Sunday night, on the Southern Railway, was so unusually crowded that the first class passengers had to ride in luggage wagons, and some second class passengers to walk. The festival at the Lomas was unusually brilliant and attended by many from town. In Catamarca the heat has been so intense that the inhabitants fled the city in hopes of finding some relief in the wood-covered sides of the mountains; here the rain caught them, and few could regain their dwellings owing to the inundations which followed. So intense were their sufferings that many died, whilst the continued severity of the very wet weather led the survivors to believe that the end of the world had come.

The machinery and pipes for the water supply in Rosario are now being embarked on the Boca on board the steamer Sadova, and soon that city, the second in the Republic, will be provided with that necessary institution. Sunday being the Patron-Saint's day of Las Lomas de Zamora, there were great doings there. The new Justice of Peace, Don Victorio Grijera, was determined to surpass any of his predecessors.

On the evening of the 19th there was a grand dinner given in Cordova to Dr. Mateo J. Luque on the occasion of presenting him with some small tokens of public esteem for his noble conduct during the epidemic last year. In Rosario the weather had become milder, and sudden deaths from heat ceased, some alarm was caused by the news of cholera in Asuncion. Such is the crowd of people in Asuncion that no houses are to be had at any price, and several merchants have been obliged to sleep under tents. The state of the capital is beyond description; disorder, with its concomitant evils—robbery and murder—are of daily occurrence.

The Revista Medica says the health

of the city never was better. This proves what we said long since, that the healthiest time in this city is during the wet seasons, and so it must be as long as we are without a proper sewage system.

The little Plaza Temple was the scene of a very disgraceful row on Friday night caused by the two rival aspirants of a weak daughter of Eve, who occupies a front room at the corner of Suipacha. Gallant No. 1 was inside the house when No. 2 came up, and being refused entrance, dealt the door a blow of a hatchet, which made it quake like the heart of the fair lover within—not so No. 1, who drew a revolver. Just then the serene came up and made No. 2 prisoner, whilst the rival 'made tracks' across the azotea, but was eventually nabbed.

In native circles a subscription is being raised to present General Emilio Mitre with a gold medal for having protested, as Commander-in-chief of the Argentine Army, against the sacking of Asuncion. We admire the General's conduct in keeping his men out of the capital, but as far as we understand it, Caxias would allow none but Brazilians in. The Argentine commander can however earn a far more precious reward than a medal—he can win a golden reputation by once advancing on Lopez in his last retreat. The Brazilians, fatigued and worn out by the last day's fighting, may have some excuse for delay; but their Allies, who complained of being kept back and only came up in time to share the glories without the dangers, have no reason for halting—their turn has now come, and until Lopez is killed or a prisoner, General Mitre's watchword should be 'on avant,' if he would care for himself something more lasting than a too common decoration.

Dr. Lucas Gonzales left on Thursday for Cordova, after having arranged with Government the locale of the National Exhibition to be held next year in that city. The invasion of Varela in Salta is not after all, so serious as was at first feared. In reality the poor outlaw was only trying with a few hundred men, to escape from Bolivia, the Government of which country had sent General Cortadellas with a powerful force to punish him for creating disturbances in Atacama.

On Friday last there was another Bank bonfire in Montevideo, in which were destroyed no less than \$413,000 w.p. worth of bills. This makes a total of three and a half millions destroyed since July. The clerks complain that it is terribly hot work,—thermometer 83° Fahrenheit in the coolest office in town.

THE EDUCATIONAL SUBSIDY TO THE PROVINCES. DECREE. Department of Public Education, Buenos Ayres, Jan. 14, 1869. The sum of one hundred thousand hard dollars, being set down in the budget for primary education in the provinces, which sum is to be equally divided among them; and, considering:—

1st.—That the Province of Rioja must not be included in this distribution, since, in the same budget, special funds are destined to foster primary education in said Province.

2nd.—That the Province of Buenos Ayres has an established regime for schools, and the necessary means to attend both to this want, as also to the other branches of it Administration, which places beyond the necessity of receiving subsidies or assistance from the National Exchequer.

Therefore the President of the Republic has agreed, and decrees:— Art. 1.—The sum of one hundred thousand hard dollars, set down in the budget as a subvention to the primary education in the Provinces, shall be distributed in the following manner:—

Entre Rios	\$7,000
Corrientes	7,000
Santa Fé	7,000
Cordova	7,000
San Luis	7,000
Mendoza	7,000
Jujuy	7,000
San Juan	7,000
Santiago	7,000
Tucuman	7,000
Catamarca	7,000
Salta	7,000

Total \$84,000 Art. 2.—Twelve thousand dollars are destined to the purchase of books, texts, and implements for the service of schools. By a special decree a commission will be appointed to purchase said objects, either in or out of the country, arrange its conveyance, and distribute them among the Provinces, on the same basis as the former distribution.

Art. 3.—The balance of four thousand dollars will be destined to the expenses contingent upon the inspection and visit of the schools, subsidized by the National Exchequer.

Art. 4.—Let this be communicated to whomsoever it may concern, published, and inserted in the National Register. SARMIENTO. NICHOLAS AYLLANEDA,



NEW GAS COMPANY

PROSPECTUS.

CAPITAL

500,000 hard dollars, in 5,000 Shares of 100 hard dollars each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

PRESIDENT: Sr. Dn. FEDERICO TERRERO
VICE-PRESIDENT: Dn. CARLOS SAGUIER
MANAGER: Sr. Dn. DIEGO BELL
BANKERS: BANCO ARGENTINO.

COMPANY'S OFFICES: 35-CALLE PERU-35

This Company has been formed with the object of supplying a want generally felt throughout this great city, a considerable portion of which is still without gaslight, a fact which can scarcely be believed, since it is well known that in many cities of less importance, two and sometimes three Companies are supported, to the advantage of the shareholders and great benefit of the public.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES:

To the Manager of the New Gas Company. Be good enough to allot me Shares in the New Gas Company of 100 hard dollars each and I hereby undertake to comply with all the conditions contained in the Deed of Association.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPEUR.

LIGNE MENSUELLE DE GENES Y MARSEILLE A BUENOS AYRES. El Paquete a vapor de 3000 toneladas de primera clase, saldra para Marcella y Genova el 20 de Febrero con escala en: Rio Janeiro, Marsella, Gibraltar, Genova.

Table with columns for destination (GIBRALTAR, MARSELLA, GENOVA) and class (1st, 2nd, 3rd) with corresponding prices.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

ALEX. FULTON & CO

Corner of Potosi and Defensa. THE "GLYCERINE" DIP, FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS,

FREE FROM ARSENIC, MERCURY, MINERAL AND OTHER POISONS DEADLY TO ALL PARASITES INFESTING THE SKINS OF SHEEP AND OTHER ANIMALS.

This PREPARATION is destined to supersede the Compounds hitherto advertised, and which have a tendency to destroy Animals, injure the Men engaged in dipping, and weaken the Wool by their caustic and reducing properties.

The "GLYCERINE" DIP can be used with perfect safety at any Season of the Year, and has been found in practice invaluable for the following purposes:

- I.-In Curing Scab, Killing Acari, Fogs, Ticks, and other Parasites which attack the Sheep.
II.-In strengthening and adding lustre to the Wool.
III.-In Washing Sheep shortly before Clipping, leaving the Fleeces in a pure state.
IV.-In Dipping Lambs, even whilst suckling ewes, as they cannot be injured by the Material.
V.-In Dipping Bars at any Time of the Year, without danger of producing the excoriations which always follow the use of other Dips, especially in the Autumn Season.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

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26, xp. j4.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED.]

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AGENTS:

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This Company, having concluded a Contract with the Belgian Government, for the term of Ten Years, commencing 1st March 1868, will dispatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

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