

Teatro Franco Argentino
GRAND MASK BALL
ON SUNDAY JANUARY 31
ALCAZAR LYRIQUE,
196-CALLE VICTORIA-196
DIRECTOR:
MR. CHEBI LABROCAIRE.
GRAND MASKED BALL
ON SUNDAY JANUARY 31.

A CARD.

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

55 AND 60 CALLE FLORIDA,
BUENOS AYRES. 98,1m14

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE AGENCY OF THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY is now at
88-CALLE PARQUE-88

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
Piedad, corner of Calle de la Reconquista.
Buenos Ayres, January 6, 1869.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager.

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
peddlers of known respectability, whom it recom-
mends to the Public.

Any complaint to the Station Master, at the
Calle Lima, of irregularity or irregularity, on the
part of these peddlers, will be attended to.
E. BANFIELD,
General Manager.

January 22, 1869.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month \$30
WEEKLY 20
PACKET EDITION, Single Copy, .. \$ 6

Do do mailed from Office, in-
cluding postage (per annum) \$22

Advertisements in DAILY, not exceeding five
lines, six insertions, \$10.
Do WEEKLY, one insertion, \$5.
Do Permanent, at conventional rates.

"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.
"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM
FOR "STANDARD."

M. G. Mulhall to E. T. Mulhall.

Monterideo, Jan. 30, 1869.

Santiago not come.

Supposed delay, in quarantine at
Chile, because of the yellow fever in
Peru.

Impression here, that Paraguayan
war is not over yet.

Steamer Lamago exchanged for
30,000 sheep.

Fomento, 24.
Shares falling.
Gold, 74.
Duncan Stewart, Finance Minister,
publishes a protest against articles in
the "Siglo."

DR. LOPEZ ON THE SITUATION.

ONE of the most luminous papers ever
published in this country is the lecture
of Doctor Lopez, read before the
Rural Society on the 8th inst. We
regret that, owing to its extreme
length, we cannot give our readers a
translation of this paper, which grasps
the situation with an ability that re-
flects the highest credit upon the
author.

Dr. Lopez begins by defining the
position, the influence, and the routine
of the Rural Society; he pays the
members a very high compliment,
when he classifies them as a jury
sworn to protect Argentine interests.
He appeals to them on behalf of the
emigrant and the plough, subjects
which must ever command the greatest
interest.

Tentative emigration is the dream of
the lecturer, who, having spent some
of the best years of his life in Ger-
many, fully appreciates the high
qualities of the Germans. We fully coincide
with him; there is no better class of
immigrant than the Irish and the Ger-
man, as has been proved in the United
States, and Dr. Lopez toils in a noble
mission, when he labors to bring the
Argentine Republic into favorable
notice in Germany.

The frontier question he regards as
a matter of life or death with us all;
the only 'bona fide' capital which the
country possesses is its pasture lands,
and the true progress of the country
is only to be marked by the civilizing
influence of industry, dotting our fron-
tier lines with towns, villages and
farms, thus driving back the savage,
and converting the idle gaucho, the
ruthless monicero, the rebel candillo,
into peaceful and industrious pro-
ducers. With almost inspired wis-
dom the lecturer points to the miser-
able banging of governments, which
for the last half century has been
going on in this country, oftentimes
the remedy proving even worse than
the disease. So long as there is wanting
a well drawn out frontier line which
divides the savage from the civilized
man, and that line properly settled on
by hardy husbandmen, our 'fortines'
and our frontiers are but mythical.
Occupying, as we do, the open coun-
try almost in common with the Indian;

without the slightest attempt at divi-
sion to keep back the savage, we
are dependent upon the virtues of
that savage or a miracle of Divine
Providence for protection. But we
well know what we have to expect
from the instincts of rapine in the
savage breast, with the increased
temptation of the booty to be had in
our houses. Thus are we at the mercy
of the Indian to enter our plains and
rob the estanciero of his cattle, his
wife, and his children. If a man
thought fit to keep the front of his
house well guarded, whilst the rear
was open and unprotected, he should
not be astonished at thieves entering.
And yet the nation may be compared
to an individual; it is a family on a
large scale—and instead of leaving its
frontier lines open and unprotected at
the mercy of the Indian, should main-
tain forts and towns and villages, which
would serve as portals to the Pampa.

More than half a century has now
elapsed that we are trying to remedy
this evil. One and a-half million of
patacons is voted each year for frontier
service, and yet millions of property
are swept away by the ruthless in-
vader; and, without entering into a
minute detail of the 230 invasions, 110
deaths, 693 captives, and 10,482,346
patacons worth of property carried off
during the last six years, the share
falling to the Province of Buenos
Ayres would amount to sixty invasions,
and in the last half century, we may
estimate our loss in round
numbers at one hundred million pats:
—that is to say, 50 millions worth of
property carried off, and 50 millions
spent in pretending to defend the
frontier!

England made war against Abyssinia
to liberate two travellers; but we
have done nothing to emancipate all
the unfortunate Argentine families
which, to our lasting disgrace, are so
many years in captivity. Our 20,000
Argentine lives lost, our 20,000 or-
phans, our 20 millions of patacons lost
—and our 20 years of retrogression!
Heaven grant that the end of the
Paraguayan war may be the harbinger
of peace, and that we be not forced to
commence a second part of the drama
to defend the liberties of both Para-
guay and Uruguay against the domi-
neering sway of Brazil! But let us
hope that we shall ever find in this
cause a ready ally in the Government
of the United States, which denies the
right of the Empire of Brazil to one
inch of republican territory.

Here, after the lapse of three cen-
turies, we find ourselves occupying
the land in common with the savage.
Look at the United States, the first
nation on the globe, with 40 million of
Republicans born in the land titled the
home of the immigrant—whilst we,
slaves to our traditions and colonial
regime, which places the wealth of the
country in the hands of the Govern-
ment instead of the people.

How much better for the people of
this country, and even for the Govern-
ment, instead of squandering millions
upon frontier defenses, to establish
along our frontier lines a string of
German colonies, whose harvest would
enrich our exchequer, and whose in-
dustry would civilize our plains,
whose products would increase our
exports, and call into existence new
railways that would bind the frontier
with the city; this frontier line would
stretch from Babia Blanca to Melin-
cú, and I come before the Rural
Society to ask the members to make
this their programme.

We deplore that owing to our limited
space we are unable to give our read-
ers this brilliant discourse in full. Men
such as Dr. Lopez are a credit to
their country; his arguments, his
reasonings, and his proposed measures
of reform betray a patriotic acumen,
which entitles him to a prominent
position amongst his countrymen. We
commend to the attention of our
readers this masterly discourse, and
trust they will weigh well the bitter
truths which, though mildly touched,
permeate every sentence. The thanks
of the foreign community is due to the
distinguished lecturer, who may be
aptly termed the Edmund Burke of
the River Plate.

COLON THEATRE.

"DON GIOVANNI."

It has been a complaint of the musi-
cally scientific world, that for seven-
teen years the artistic tastes of B
Ayres have been corrupted, by the
two frequent repetition of Verdi's
operas. It is the boast of the present
management of our Opera house, to
endeavor to educate the public taste
for the appreciation of a higher class
of music. With this object they pro-
duced *Robert le Diable* of Meyerbeer,
and have followed it by Mozart's
Don Giovanni, with what success remains to
be seen. On the occasion of the first
representation, on Wednesday evening,
the house was crowded. All the
connoisseurs of this cultivated city
were present. The foreigners congre-
gated to revive old impressions; the
natives to imbibe new ones. The ex-
cessive heat, perhaps, attenuated the
public enthusiasm; but it is not im-
possible that the report of the *cuzeola*
on the first night was unfavorable;
that Mozart's music was pronounced
antiquated, and condemned.

On Wednesday evening there was
undoubted excitement. The effect of

an orchestra, consisting mostly of
stringed instruments, and of Mozart's
instrumentation, in which the brass
brass is sparingly used, was new in
this country; and the unaccustomed
body of sound, the incessant breeze
of the fiddle, seemed not only to im-
press the audience, but somewhat to
disconcert the singers. On Friday the
orchestra was numerically a little re-
duced, and very much reduced in zeal
and power, owing to the moral effect
of a thin audience, and the physical
effect of damp weather; but the singing
was immensely improved. The first
scene, the death of the "Commen-
datore," which contains the finest
dramatic duet in existence, approached
a little nearer to its traditional render-
ing. Throughout the opera Madame
Pase, made praiseworthy efforts to do
justice to the part of Donna Ana, and
occasionally she succeeded. Signor
Lelmi as the Duke Ottavio, was as
Signor Lelmi in any other role, never
offending the ears of the audience, or
over-exciting their feelings, by out-
bursts of the poetry of sound or motion.
Madame Uberti took the part of Dona
Elvira; and acquitted herself like a
true artist; but she has not the phys-
ical power to shine according to her
merits. The part of Leporello was
passably filled by Signor Legarra, and
on the second representation, he put a
little more humor into a character
which the elder Lablache made his
triumph. The gay and licentious Don
Juan, found in Signor Rugero, a
representative about equal to the
general cast of the opera, as we
heard it at Colon. The voice and pre-
sence of Signor Rugero, leave little to
be desired, when we shut from our
memories all previous interpretations.

Since the opera was first produced, it
is necessary to remember there has,
according to tradition, been only one
singer, Tamburini, who united all the
requisites necessary to represent the
wicked gallant, the amorous young
noble, whose frolics have supplied
materials for so many poems and
dramas. When we add that the minor
parts of Zerlina and Masetto, repre-
sented respectively by Mme. Lablache
and Signor Celestino, were the only
roles that were tolerably complete,
and that would bear comparison with
old reminiscences, we must be un-
derstood not to condemn the efforts of
the company at the Colon. On the
contrary, putting aside comparisons,
we must express the pleasure we
enjoyed from the ensemble of the
recent performance of Don Giovanni,
which was better than we expected,
and quite sufficient to revive old plea-
sures, and convey those unacquainted
with Mozart's masterpiece some idea
of its merits. The magnificent finale
to the second act, *tremas, tremas, scelle-
rato*, was well given, and on the first
representation on Wednesday evening,
it produced intense excitement. Signor
Funi, the Director of the orchestra, to
whom we are mainly indebted for these
revivals of classical works, and whose
labors have been severe, was loudly
called to receive the acknowledg-
ments of the audience.

The *mise en scene* was for the most
part new and very creditable. The
last scene, where the dark cloud slowly
envelopes the banquetting hall, and
Don Juan is left in the grasp of the
white statue that suddenly vanishes,
leaving the unhappy rake in the
infernal regions, into the horrid scen-
ery of which the stage is transformed,
was cleverly managed. It was not
sufficiently vulgar and pantomimic
to destroy the grandeur of the music;
although the adherence to the stage
type of fend, was a flaw in the scene.
We cannot conceive why the inhabi-
tants of those regions should have
tails and be otherwise disfigured; or
be different from other people, except
in a stronger dash of the florid, or of
a fringe of copper in complexion.

Following stage traditions, the
opera was wisely concluded, with the
disappearance of Don Juan. In the
original score there are three or four
numbers that follow, but the inspira-
tions of the composer flagged and
refused to follow the dramatist. Moz-
art, thinking the moral was already
sufficiently pointed, refuses to set it,
except in the didactic for a fugue. But
as nobody wants to know that "such
is the end of all naughty people, &c.,"
both the fugue and the moral are
dispensed with.

It may be interesting to some
readers to be reminded that "Don
Giovanni" was first produced in 1787,
the same year that Mozart's great
predecessor and reformer of dramatic
music, Christopher Gluck, died. Han-
del, the greatest of musicians, died in
1759, when Mozart was three years old.
Haydn and Cimarosa, survived Moz-
art, but Haydn was a great musician
long before Mozart was known; and
Cimarosa, the Italian master, to whose
music that of Mozart bears a strong
resemblance (witness Cimarosa's over-
ture to "Il Impresario") was his
senior by a few years, but the best
works of the Italian master were writ-
ten subsequently to the production of
"Don Giovanni." These data are
useful in deciding a question amongst
musicians, whether Mozart commenced
a new period in the history of music, or
brilliantly closed an old one, which was
inaugurated by Bach and Handel,
Rossini, Spoler, and some second rate
German composers, such as Sorling

and others, drawn largely on
Mozart, but we are inclined to the
opinion that although the develop-
ment of music and the musical drama,
is a gradual growth, difficult to sub-
divide into periods, the modern opera
was inaugurated by Rossini in Italy;
and that the modern tendencies in the
music of Germany date from Beetho-
ven's later works. The musical genius
of Mozart was the most complete and
comprehensive of any that has existed;
but as it has often been admitted, he
has been surpassed by many in partic-
ular characteristics. The most of
Mozart's operas were written in
Italian, and, with the exception of the
"Zauber Flote," they may be claimed
as the property of the Italian School
of music, deepened by the German
coloring of harmonies.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday the National Government
approved of Mr. J. J. Mendez's, propo-
sal respecting the steamers plying in
the rivers, henceforward no two steam-
ers can leave this port the same night
for Montevideo, or any of the river
ports. This is a very splendid move
in the right direction, and we may now
count on a steamer every day for Mou-
tevide.

The Port Captain laid claim yester-
day to a large quantity of timber be-
longing to Mr. Drysdale, which had
been pitched into the river, by the
capsizing of the lighter. The salvage
claimed is \$4, we regard this claim of
the Port Captain as most unfair and
illegal, the pine could not be regarded
as lost since even the cartmen could
bring it ashore. The accident to the
lighter cannot justify such a claim as
salvage.

The non-arrival of the Chilean steam-
er is attributed to the quarantine regu-
lations on the West Coast.

To-day we publish the first sale of a
steamer ever known in this or any
other country for sheep. The *Lamego*
has been sold for 30,000 sheep. Verily
this novel sale may be regarded as a
sign of the times.

It is probable that the Tycho Brahe
will get away to-day, as yesterday at
high tide some lighters escaped.

The National Government has sub-
scribed for 12 Daily Standards, 10
Weekly Standards, and 200 Packet
Editions, the latter to be mailed each
packet to the Argentine Consuls
abroad, and the principal reading
rooms in Europe and the States.

To-day the Municipal register closes
and a last opportunity is afforded
foreigners of availing themselves of
the right of voting, and returning our
own members to the Municipal board.
Nothing can be fairer than this, our
interests are the same, and so should
be our power. Argentines have given
a noble proof of their esteem for other
nations in thus inviting them without
distinction or preference to share with
them their labors for the public weal.
With true republican spirit every one
is entitled to the franchise without
the necessary condition of holding real
estate or a certain income. Let all
therefore who would have clean
streets, proper sewage, fresh water,
pleasant parks, and the thousand and
one other conveniences so much re-
quired in this city, not to speak of all
the nuisances abolished—such as, the
bastna, dog and cat, sereno, coaches,
dust and dirt, &c. Let all we say
give over useless grumbling, and repair
to the churches before 12 noon to enrol
our names on the municipal register.

The report current last week that
General Osorio had left the camp was
premature, as the gallant Brazilian
commander only yesterday arrived in
Montevideo. We understand the Gen-
eral will not remain any time in Montevideo,
but proceed to Rio, where, in the bosom
of his family, we hope this hero will
speedily recover from his honorable
wounds.

From Tandil and 25 de Mayo we
have received the melancholy tidings
of another Indian invasion. The
savages penetrated in two bodies
about the same time. One by the fort
Marcos Paz, sweeping off five hundred
head of cattle from Don Fidel Perez's
estancia, and a large drove of horses
and mares from the adjoining estab-
lishments; here, no trace could be
found of them, by reason of the smoke
from the great fires they made to cover
their retreat. At Villanueva, where
the other savages had appeared, sack-
ing the splendid estate of Messrs
Uzuco and others, Sr. Lopez Osorio
attempted to give chase, but too much
time was lost in getting horses and
men together, neither of which subse-
quently proved equal to the emergen-
cy, thus, as too frequently occurs, the
savages got off with their booty scot-
free. We sincerely hope that our new
and enlightened Government, which,
ever since its installation has proved
itself a good friend to the real interests
of the country, will do something
now for these poor people, who,
confiding in the eloquent promises of
the late administration, have risked
their fortunes, lives, and all, in those
far distant camps. Meantime, we
should recommend each farmer who
values his life, or has anything in the
world to lose, to provide himself with
one of "Lowry's Triangular Mantlets."
This year will be quite unprecedented
for the number and brilliancy of
the masked balls. In no case have the
police refused licence, although having

in many public places to muster strong
for the preservation of order; happily,
their services have been little required.
The remarkable fact that only once
has the privilege of wearing masks been
abused, we take as a sign of the im-
proved moral tone of our society, since
the abolition of that senseless game of
water throwing. Mr. O'Gorman de-
serves the esteem and gratitude of
everyone who has the progress of the
country really at heart. Such are the
proper men to put in power, who
destroy those old customs and anti-
quated prejudices that clog our
onward progress, and keep us behind
the age, when the natural resources
and position of the country should
render it one of the first in the new
world.

On Friday the long-expected auc-
tion of the Escurre family property, cor-
ner of Maipnad Piedad, 35 yards frontage
on both streets, came off. Sr. Basain
purchaser for two million dollars.
Everyone believes it to be a dead
bargain.

Watson's at Belgrano will be the
great rendezvous to-day. This well-
known establishment is the coolest
place for strangers to pass Sunday.
The charges are moderate, the fare
first class, and the gardens deligh-
tful.

A subscriber from the Laguna de los
Padres writes us under date of 27th
inst., announcing a most atrocious
murder in that district; we extract the
following:—
"When I arrived out I heard some
very bad news. In a puesto about a
square and a half from Cunicobas, on
Vivorata camp, there were two women
and three children murdered. One of
the women was very old, the eldest of
the children about 7, and the second
about three years, and the other about
15 months. The murderer formerly
lived with the other woman, and it
seems that she did not want to live
with him any longer, and for revenge
he murdered the whole of them, and
not content with that, he then went
and hung himself. The murderer was
a mulatto."

A subscriber from Entre Rios reports
the Gualeguay Railway all right again,
the camps in splendid condition, the
floods subsiding, and crowds going to
Gualeguaychu to see the new Benitez
factory working. Mr. Allen has been
named Manager of the Gualeguay
Railway.

It is currently rumored that the Nar-
cissus, with Admiral Ramsay on board,
will shortly return to England. As
yet we have not heard the name of
Admiral Ramsay's successor, but we
believe he will be a commodore.

Dr. Quintana seems to have succeed-
ed in arranging the difficulty with his
next-door neighbor, for now the side
wall, about which was the dispute, is
almost finished. This is well, as the
"Standard" barometer indicates that
there will be a storm before the
15th February, and during the last
gale we were afraid at one time that
the whole building would be blown
down into our Museum.

Mr. Drysdale's splendid new yard
in Calle Moreno was on Friday the
scene of a sanguinary row between
two peons: one drew a knife and
buried it in the right breast of his op-
ponent. Mr. Drysdale came out and
called on the public to stop the criminal
as he made off down the street,
He was taken and delivered over to
the police.

The mails received yesterday from
Rosario announce the health of that
town good, and the abolition of the
stringent rules about fruit. Some
alarm was caused in Montevideo by
the "Siglo" announcing two cases of
cholera in the hospital. In this city
the public health was never better.—
On Saturday morning we had a few
refreshing showers. The mortality
returns are even below the average,—
yet we highly approve of the measures
taken by the Chief of Police. A little
more punctuality in the removal of
the vasa boxes is certainly desir-
able. The Municipality has decreed
that in the north end of the city the
streets in front of each house must be
swept on Tuesdays, and in the south
end on Fridays, but people sweep be-
fore their doors and clean the streets
in vain, for the Municipal carts do not
go their rounds to remove the dirt in
time. We call the attention of the
Chief of Police to this matter. Fre-
quently the vasa boxes are before
the doors at 11 and 12 o'clock in the
day.

On Monday, at half-past 10 o'clock
a.m., a meeting will be held at the
Vestry of the English Church, to con-
sider the question of the British
Cemetery. A punctual attendance of
all concerned in this important
matter, irrespective of nationality, is
requested.

The Boca business continues in the
same way. Yesterday the Tycho
Brahe could not get away, and we call
attention to a communication on this
subject, which we received yesterday
from a British shipper.

IMPORTANT FROM PARAGUAY.

TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Asuncion, Jan. 23, '69.

The occupation of Paraguay, so long
the golden dream of the allied army,
and the immense trade following in
its wake, for now four years, will
henceforth only be remarkable for the

complete standard to which it has
brought all military operations, for
the resignation and separation of the
commanders of the armies, and for
the initiation of a scandalous commer-
cial speculation, having its origin in
the discovery in the city, of immense
stores of every kind, particularly
hides.

It is now 23 days since the occupa-
tion of the town, and during that time
all, military and civilians, have alone
consulted their individual interests,—
the former seeking enjoyment, the
latter profit.

There is no indication of any pur-
suit of Lopez, who is already as com-
pletely forgotten as if months had
passed, since his disappearance from
the scene, or the earth had swallowed
him.

Nobody knows where Lopez is, nor
does any one think of disturbing him
wherever he may be.

The army is resting after its ter-
rible fatigues, the wounded are recov-
ering, and everybody is "taking care
of no one" under the protecting folds
of the Imperial flag, which proudly
floats over Lopez's Palace, and to the
sound of military bands, which night
and day send forth their strains.

The sudden departure of the Mar-
quis, the Admiral, and General Osor-
io, and of Colonel Pifero Guinares,
one of the most distinguished officers
in the Imperial army, who leaves to-
morrow, and the leave granted to sev-
eral other officers, as well as the heat
of the weather, have all contributed
to the present 'statu quo.'

On last Sunday Marshal Caxins
went to Mass at the Cathedral, but
was obliged to leave before it was half
over. His medical attendants did not
deem it prudent for him to await the
arrival of the Paranho, and he em-
barked on Monday night on board the
Pedro Segundo, and left early on
Tuesday morning.

On that day, as was to be expected,
Lopez formed a subject for conversa-
tion, and his probable future move-
ments, with the 8,000 men said to be
under his command, were discussed.
The Marquis put an end to the discus-
sion amongst his officers by exclaim-
ing—
"Mais que importa isto! oito mil
homens nao podon acabar com toda esta
cauhla que ainda fica aqui!"

The Marquis is an aristocrat, and
thus spoke of his own soldiers.

Marshal Guillermo in undertaking
the command of the army, appears to
have decided not to undertake any
operations against Lopez or have any-
thing to do with contractors.

This species of armistice which will
give Lopez time to recruit, and prob-
ably raise another Ylleta, has put
contractors and army speculators in
very bad humour.

The supplies of maize and forage,
which formerly disappeared as fast as
they arrived, are now accumulating in
Asuncion at a terrible rate. The
owners of these supplies will probably
be ruined.

Traders who during this long war,
have carried on business unparalleled
for its laxity, are now in a great state
of alarm, in consequence of a general
order prohibiting the removal of goods
found in Asuncion, and ordering the
Chief of the Army Police to take an
inventory of them.

Better late than never, but this step,
taken at the instance of some mer-
chants in the city, and designed to
protect legitimate rights, alarms every
body, why? that's the rub, every
body has acted with that 'bona fide',
for which army traders are remarkable,
some hoped to augment their store?
in the confusion arising from the oc-
cupation through their knowledge of
the place, and the habits of the people
others went straight to the Generals-
in-Chief and bought for cash immense
quantities of goods.

The former seeing their hopes dis-
appointed, raised an out-cry and after
a lapse of 20 days sought protection for
their property (which at the time was
being sold in Montevideo and Buenos
Ayres), offering proofs, which were
merely 'ex-parte' statements, with the
exception of one who was fortunate
enough to find his books. The latter,
that is to say the buyers who cannot
prove their right, fall back on their
contracts, hence the general alarm.

Those who talk of the rights of prop-
erty, openly denounce the buyers of
what they call stolen goods.

The buyers in their turn say that
the property did not belong to their
accusers, or if it did, that it had been
confiscated by Lopez, whom they would
wish to see canonized for the act.

While all this angry discussion has
been going on, those in authority, who
did nothing while robbery on a great
scale was being perpetrated, have put
in force the general order already men-
tioned.

Government be constituted, and under
what law Brazilian, Paraguayan, or
Argentine?

The number of people that have
come to Asuncion under the guaran-
tee of the treaty, and the interests,
represented by the 200 vessels forming
a double line along the river bank
already appeal to the treaty, and with
the more reason as those ships belong
to many different nationalities, by
whom the treaty was tacitly accepted,
and the case is more urgent consid-
ering that the Allied Commanders declar-
ing the war over, have left or are
preparing to leave.

England, that great commercial
agent, when publishing this treaty,
said clearly to the mercantile world:
—There is the law, under whose pro-
visions you can undertake at the pre-
sent time mercantile speculations on
the banks of the Plate and Parana.
But, joking apart, what is to be done?
The war is over, and we are left under
a regime, in a city perfectly peaceable,
and fit for civil government.

We are in Asuncion, in the midst of
a commercial community, and we are
sent to our homes at 8 o'clock by
beat of drum, and shut into our houses
like prisoners. And the war is said
to be over? Since the occupation of
Asuncion, difficulties have sprung up,
capable of spreading alarm and dis-
trust, and justifying all that has been
written during the past year against
the alliance.

The Allies, under the fixed and
doubting gaze of the country, and of
the other American Republics, who
have made no secret of their dislike to
the treaty, have no right to hesitate
for even a moment.

Either Lopez is not yet vanquished,
and in this case there is no excuse for
the inaction of the army, or he is
undone, and it is absurd, impolitic,
and contrary to the provisions of the
treaty to make Asuncion a head-
quarter camp for the Brazilian army,
which ought to be quartered outside
the city like the Argentines.

Moreover, the very presence of an
army is like a plague of locusts in a
grain country.

The Allies gone to give the
'coup de grace' to the victims of the
Paraguayan tyrant, destroying their
houses and taking their property?
No! Leaving the army in the city is
nothing short of this; for the prosti-
tutes of the Brazilian army occupy
the drawing rooms and boudoirs, re-
cline on the sofas, and profane the
beds of the wretched families groaning
under the lash of the tyrant, and
working in his prisons under a Para-
guayan sun.

If we have agreed to consider the
Paraguayans a barbarous and fanatical
people, under a ruler equally bar-
barous, we cannot imitate them
except at the cost of our honor, and by
resigning our pretensions, to be a civil-
ized people. No, we should never
have consented to the plunder of the
houses and stores of Asuncion, nor
the quartering of the army within the
city.

This cannot be palliated by saying
that the deserting the city, was an
act of hostility on the part of the in-
habitants. Every one knows that they
had to leave the city under pain of
death.

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 TERREO...

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...

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...

SOCIETE GENERALE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPEUR.

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

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, as which have a tendency to destroy Animals, injure the Man engaged in Dipping, and weaken the Wool by their caustic and reducing properties.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR 72-RECONQUISTA-72

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED]

NAMES OF STEAMERS: CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

AGENTS: LONDON... Managing Owners, Messrs. Tait & Co. Brokers A. Howden & Co. ANTWERP... Consignee B. de Vries...

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.

Passage money to London, £40; to Antwerp, £40; to Rio Janeiro, \$50 Pata. Freight on Specie one-half per cent payable here.

WIFFLETREES FOR ONE, TWO, AND THREE HORSES. FORK, HOE, PICK, AND AXE HANDLES. HAND AND POWER CORN-SHELLERS.

BEST STEEL PRUNING SHEARS. BILL HOOKS. HAY FORKS. FLYTRAPS. FIRE GRATES. FARMERS' BOILERS.

ALL TOOLS OF THE BEST QUALITY. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COOKING STOVES.

T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co., 83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda, BUENOS AYRES.

WAREHOUSE OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. LUMBER YARD.

AMERICAN PLATFORM SCALES. SHOVELS. SPADES. PICKS. AXES. SOYTHES. HAMMERS. HATCHETS.

UNION WASHING MACHINES. WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS. HOES. HAND CORN MILLS. THERMOMETER CHURNS.

HAND SEED-SOWING MACHINES. HAND HAY RAKES.

Table with multiple columns for train schedules, including stations, departure times, and return times. Includes sections for 'GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY', 'THE NORTHERN RAILWAY', and 'THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY'.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAZA AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate...

WILL BE FOUND AT THE HIBERNIAN HOUSE 64, 66, AND 68-PIEDAD-64, 66, AND 68, THE USUAL LARGE WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCERIES, DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING &c. &c. AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FRESH ARRIVALS every FIFTEEN Days.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. The following or other Screw Steamers will be despatched from Buenos Ayres (calling at Montevideo) with First and Third Class passengers, Cargo and Specie for Ports in Brazil and Europe.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

REMOVAL. GALBRAITH & HUNTER HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, No. 55, CALLE DEFENSA, (NEXT DOOR TO LATE STORE), xp 0 969

AMERICAN LAUNDRY. PRICE LIST. White Shirts... 2; Night... 2; Under... 2; Crismon or flannel... 2; Drawers Gents... 4; White Pants... 3; Linen... 4; Woolen... 4; White Vests... 3; Collars... 3; White Coats... 3; Linen... 4; Do. Extra large... 6; Cutts, pr pair... 1; Handkerchiefs... 1/2; Gravats... 1/2; Do. Extra large... 1; Ladies Dress, light... 1; Do. Extra large... 1; Chemises, plain... 3; Embroidered... 3; Do. Fluted... 3; Curtains lace ordinary, pr pair... 3; Do. Extra... 6

IRONING. DESPATCH. WASHING. PUNCTUALITY. The Central Argentine Railway. On and after the 1st December, 1868, the Trains will run as follows: From Rosario, at 8 A.M. to Roldan, 8.45; to Caacaranal, 9.00; to Canada Gomez, 9.15; to Tortugas, 9.30; to Leonos, 9.45; to Frayle Muerto, 10.00; to Ballastores, 10.15; to Villa Nueva, 10.30.

PLEASURE STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES (FROM £145 UPWARDS). Up to 35 feet long, carried on Ships' decks entire, with Machinery complete. Engines supplied to suit boats built abroad. YARROW AND HEDLEY, Engineers and Builders, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON. 83,26p,ty1869

LIQUOR CHAMPAGNE In Pints and Quarts. L. J. ISAAC & CO., 18 MAIPU, 69,16p. REMOVED TO 87 AND 89 CALLE OUYO. IMPRENTA INGLESA RUSHTON AND TIRRELLA 87 & 89 OUYO. Orders Executed with Despatch

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST. 81-CALLE SUIPACHA-81. Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Feet, Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. All operations performed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices moderate. Consultation Gratis. 128, xp 8

PYREDEU Y BRADLEY, Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais, Wool Brokers, OFFICE-269 CALLE PERU, 91, xp 210. YOUNG LADIES' FRENCH SCHOOL, 42 CALLE OHRIBITO, MONTEVIDEO. Established for the purpose of instructing the Children of respectable native and foreign residents in all the branches of a polite and useful education. Languages-English, French, and Spanish. Accomplishments-Music, Drawing, and Dancing. Parents can have prospectuses on application Miss MARCHIANI, Proprietress, 88, xp 141

VALEGUAYCHU ENGLISH RACING CLUB. The annual Meeting will take place on the 1st of April, with the following program: First Race of Three Squares. Entrance, \$30. Premium, \$50. Weight, 160lbs. Second do. Entrance, \$30. Premium, \$50. Weight, 160lbs. Third Race, Steeple-chase of Thirty Squares, \$10. Premium, \$100. Weight, 160lbs. Fourth Race, of Ten Squares, \$10. Premium \$50. Weight, 160lbs. Fifth Race, Thirty Squares, \$10. Premium, \$100. Weight, 160lbs. Sixth Race, Hurdle Race, Twenty Squares, \$10. Premium, \$50. Weight, 160lbs. Seventh Race, Consolation Stakes, Fifteen Squares. Entrance, \$5. Premium, \$25. Bol. Catch Weights. RULES: 1st. Horses must be named and ridden by Members of the Club, English Jockey costume indispensable. 2d. For the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 7th Races, none but horses the 'bona fide' property of members of the Club, and certified as such by the Nominators, allowed to run. Without such certificate the entry will not be received. 3d. For the First and Third Races any horses may run under Rule No. 1. 4th. Winners of previous English Races handicapped 7lbs, except in Races Nos. 1 and 5. 5th. Entries to be made to the Hon. Secretary on or before the 1st of March.

THE QUEEN'S FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £100,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barns or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property. Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices. Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses by fire arising from lightning made good. The advantages obtained by those who assure with the 'Queen' are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indispensable; advances to policy holders, &c. The 'Queen' enjoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials. The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England. Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic. Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 13 Calle No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company ly-a

KIRKMAN'S PIANOS. On Sale at the Agents, MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72 RECONQUISTA. 123, xp 17. G. BEHRENS, CALLE ZAVALLA-103 Agents for the 'Standard', have constantly on hand, Pianos of Pleyel, Wolf & Co., Paris. Do of Edward Westerman, Berlin. Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin. Do of J. B. H. Richter, Leipzig. Music of all classes. Stationary. Books in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Swedish. A large assortment of Engraving and Photographic. Charts and Maps. English and French sacred music. Books for Children, &c. G. BEHRENS, Montevideo, Ce Zavalla No. 130 p220m8.

TO CAMP MEN-Molekin pants, ex-stout \$75; striped shirts, \$25 and \$30 each cloth coats, made out from \$18; cloth pants \$40; two do. \$120; Crismon shirts, ex large size; \$65; brown Holland pants, \$25, \$30, and \$35.-10/12 Calle San Martin. 298, 1m j2

The STANDARD-Printed and Published EVERY MORNING at the Standard Printing Office 74 CALLE BARRIO DE SAN JUAN by the Proprietors J. M. BARRIO, M. G. & R. T. MULLER.