

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 190-CALLE VICTORIA-190. DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE. A CARD. LEWELYN L. JONES AND CO. Operative Chemists, Of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and from Square, Chemist in Ordinary to the Queen, London.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. THE AGENCY OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMPAKET COMPANY, is now at 87-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 5, 1869.

CHEAT 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 recommends to the Public.

LINES DEDICATED TO MR. C. G. PENNILETON, BY A GRATUITOUS CONNASCENT. I suffered from dyspepsia, and likewise could not eat. I abandoned the sight of pudding, and never tasted meat.

THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT. 28-Rivadavia-8 173-1mj21. SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD. DAILY, per Month \$30. WEEKLY, per Month 29. PACKET EDITION, Single Copy \$ 6.

THE STANDARD. "Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audeam dicere." CIBERO. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869. SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

IMPORTANT FOR THE BANK. We extract the following from the "Gironde," of the 17th of December, 1868. The following fact has been communicated to us: it is grave, and we deem it our duty to publish it under reserve.

The La Place's Mails. LATEST FROM EUROPE. Liverpool, Dec. 30th. The new Parliament has assembled, and public opinion is strongly in favor of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN. Madrid, Dec. 24th. Though the sorceries are not quite over everywhere, and though some half dozen or so of the elections have been postponed from local causes, yet sufficient is known to enable me to state that, taking the country as a whole, the monarchists have secured by far the greatest number of votes.

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it would be dangerous to make such a concession in the present juncture—firstly on account of the unsettled state of Spain, and secondly because it may be interpreted as a sign of weakness, at the very time that the question of Greece calls for a decided attitude on the part of our Government.

Everything seems to indicate an inevitable war between Turkey, and Greece. The Sublime Porte sent an ultimatum of 5 articles to the cabinet of Athens, protesting in the strongest terms against the action of the Greek Government, in enlisting the most notorious brigands, and lending them every assistance to continue the troubles in Crete.

The Emperor Napoleon has convened a Conference for the 2nd of January, to be held at Paris: Great Britain, Prussia, and the other great powers have accepted the invitation, and the result will probably prove a censure to the Greek Government for its unwilling conduct towards Turkey.

The condition of Spain is truly lamentable. Order is restored in Cadiz; but it is judged necessary to send strong reinforcements to Seville and Granada. There is a considerable party in favour of making Espartero king, under the title of Baldomero I., although his advanced age (76 years) renders this solution only a temporary one, for he has no children.

Queen Isabella continues at Paris and shows herself occasionally at the theatres. The Prince of Asturias has become the special playmate of the Prince Imperial, and it is remarked that the Empress shows extraordinary friendship to the ex-Queen. Meantime the ex-King's brother, Henri de Bourbon, has issued an eloquent manifesto declaring that Washington was a greater man than Caesar, and begging to be allowed again to serve as a naval officer under the Spanish flag: he ridicules the ambition of his cousin, the Duc de Montpensier.

The Pope has expressed himself much annoyed at the interference of Victor Emmanuel in favour of the conspirators who blew up the Zouave Barrack and killed several men in cold blood. Nevertheless it seems that the capital sentence has been commuted at the instance of the Emperor of the French.

The French ambassador at Rome has given no balls this season, and the city is rather dull, although several English noblemen have recently arrived there. The news from Sicily announces that Mount Etna is again quiet. A Neapolitan nobleman has been taken up for stealing large quantities of jewellery in Rome.

The Prussian Government has given in its adhesion to the Napoleon conference on Greece: it has also given Mr Krupp of Essen an order for another of his thousand-pounder guns, which is to cost 4,000,000 thalers (£700,000 stg). Austria has now 800,000 men on its war establishment, and seems prepared for the contingency of a general war: still it is felt that there is little fear of a serious rupture between any of the great powers, and the Greek question is the only one to cause uneasiness.

The Isthmus of Suez works are to be concluded in 1870. Lord Napier recently visited them, and declared his impression that they would be very successful, but attended with great cost, unless the commercial traffic was very great. From India we hear of some Hindoo proclamations for a plan to exterminate the English: the Government apprehends nothing serious. The rumour that Mr Gladstone intended to remove Lord Mayo from the post of Viceroy of India is contradicted.

A sensation rumor was current for some days, of the loss of a steamer called the Stary Banner, bound for New York, with 240 passengers. It is believed at Lloyd's to be a hoax, as no such steamer is known. There have been several gales, and among the casualties last week was the blowing down of a Methodist chapel, burying 400 people in the ruins. They were, however, all taken out alive, though several are badly injured. The death of Sir Richard Mayne has called forth complimentary articles from the "Times" and other papers: he was a fishman born, and to him Sir Robert Peel entrusted the delicate task of organizing the new police, for which he is entitled to the gratitude of every Englishman.

Letters from New York say that General Grant has not yet named the

members of his Cabinet; the greatest competition is for the post of Secretary to the Treasury, as this is supposed to have the greatest amount of patronage. The Congress has not ratified the settlement of the Alabama claims: this will be left for the new President and his Ministers to arrange.

Advices from Cuba state that an army of insurgents has besieged the Spanish garrison at Santiago, 2,000 strong, and destroyed a lighthouse. Cholera has broken out among the French possessions in Senegal, and is carrying off 100 natives daily.

The citizens of Dublin recently offered a testimonial to Mr. Sullivan, editor of the "Nation," who was imprisoned for Fenianism: he has suggested that the funds be applied towards erecting a statue to the distinguished patriot Henry Grattan.

Lord Clarendon has declared his intention of concluding a treaty of commerce with the Chinese Empire, through the Hon. Mr. Burlingame, Plenipotentiary of his Celestial Majesty.

SOUTH AMERICAN SECURITIES. Argentine 75-76 1/2. Brazilian, (1852) 72-74. (1858) 71-73. (1860) 67-69. (1865) 78-79. B. Ayres 92-94. deferred 82-84. Great Southern 174-184. Central Argentine 154-156. B. Ayres, Northern 44-54.

FEARFUL SHIPPING DISASTERS. The gales, which have paid us their customary greeting, have brought with them their accompaniments of loss and disaster by sea and land, though all other single calamities in the present records are dwarfed by the destruction of the American steamer Stary Banner.

It is, indeed, a saddening story, recalling to mind the loss of the steamer London, and, like that memorable incident, relieved by a heroism and a devotion to duty which do honor to humanity. It appears that the Stary Banner, on her voyage to Alexandria from New York, took refuge in Southampton, and on the 14th December again set sail. Again she was overtaken by the storm, and on the 20th all hope of saving her was gone.

She lay, as the account states, like a log on the water, with the waves breaking over her, and as her boats had been swept away, the situation of her hapless crew and passengers was forlorn indeed. On the 21st the passengers were crowded in the saloon, where alone they could obtain shelter, when the waves made a breach in that portion of the vessel, and one stroke swept away a hundred people. Appalling as was this catastrophe, it was at this moment an act of dauntless courage was performed which deserves a permanent record.

No situation could apparently be more hopeless. The waves had already broken up a strong vessel—what expectation could there then be that a man would be able to resist their violence? Yet this was done by Major Joy, an officer of the United States cavalry. In spite of the efforts of the men who endeavored to restrain him, he leaped into the sea, and actually succeeded in swimming with several persons to the vessel. It was a change probably from a speedy death to a lingering still it was a splendid service, and no one who reads the record can fail to recognize the noble spirit which actuated the rescuer.

Here, indeed, neither his exertions nor his trials terminated. The vessel was now fast breaking up, and the only chance of life lay in the raft, which was hastily constructed out of pieces of wreck. On this frail support the remainder of the crew and passengers were driven about the Atlantic for three days and two nights. Without food or water, exposed to the merciless buffeting of the winds and waves, it is wonderful how any of them escaped; but eventually 42 persons, out of a company of 164, were rescued, and now live to tell the sad story of the Stary Banner.

London, Tuesday evening. The fact that business has been more entirely resumed to-day explains the increasing activity of the money market. A large demand has been experienced at the Bank of England as well as out of doors, and the official minimum has ruled almost without exception. The supply is less, and will continue so until the annual payments have not only been made, but have returned from circulation. The settlement in the Stock Exchange has continued to show a demand for advances, and very high rates have been charged, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent has been charged on Government Securities. The foreign exchanges are firm, so that the recent arrivals will be sent into the bank. To-day £26,000 in bar gold has been purchased by that establishment. The fortnightly settlement has been the chief business in the Stock Exchange, the new rule relating to the passing of names requires more attention than usual. The tone has throughout been steady, but there is no substantial recovery to report in prices.

Consols have been steady, but without movement the whole day, at 92 1/2 to 1 for money, and 92 1/2 to 1 for account.

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When it is remembered that there are between nine and ten thousand Ayuntamientos in Spain, it will be easily seen how useless it would be to enumerate places. Suffice it to say that the republicans have only gained in twenty out of the forty nine capitals of provinces, and in Madrid they have been most signally defeated. Wonderful order has existed almost everywhere, though in a few places collisions have occurred, resulting in several persons being killed and wounded.

All is very quiet at Cadiz. The elections for that city have been postponed to the 3rd of January, from the fact that most of the documents necessary to verify them were destroyed during the recent riots. General Caballero de Rodas, and his army have left there, and a portion of the latter arrived here on Tuesday. They were visited at their barracks by Prim and Serrano.

The military Governor General Peralta, was so severely wounded during the insurrection that he is in some danger. One of his toes has been amputated, but this does not seem to have given him relief. The medical men fear that mortification may set in.

It is evident Espartero is not enamoured of the idea of a republic. The other day a republican 'demonstration' was held at Logrono, where he resides. The committee sent him a message, but the old man escaped answering by going out into the country for the day, wherat his republican fellow-citizens were incensed. They must, however, be in a decided minority there, for in the election just closed they only polled 547 votes, while the monarchists polled 1,036. Many of the papers, however, still continue to write in favour of his temporary elevation to the throne.

It is now, however, certain his visit has given rise to many surmises, some supposing he had come to confer with the Provisional Government respecting the candidature of the Duke de Aosta for the throne of Spain. It is now, however, certain his visit has given rise to many surmises, some supposing he had come to confer with the Provisional Government respecting the candidature of the Duke de Aosta for the throne of Spain.

Turkey has ordered the suspension of all hostilities during the deliberations of the Conference. It is understood that Greece will not at first be represented at the conference, but the Greek envoy will be consulted upon the final agreement of the Powers.

One of the Madrid journals, "La Esperanza," states that the Provisional Government have resolved to support the Duke of Montpensier as the most suitable candidate for the vacant throne of Spain.

The House of Commons reassembled yesterday, and, after the issue of new writs for the vacancies which have arisen from the Ministerial arrangements, adjourned until the 16th of February. In the course of the sitting Lord Bury gave notice of his intention to repeal that portion of the act of Queen Anne which renders the re-election of a member necessary upon his acceptance of office under the Crown.

Notwithstanding the publication of a circumstantial account of the loss of the Stary Banner and 123 lives, the report is declared to be unfounded. No such steamer, it is said, is known; no intimation of the loss of the ship has been made to Lloyd's, and letters from Boulogne are silent about the arrival of the survivors at that port, as stated in the telegram. In face of the narrative, which we give elsewhere, and purporting to be that of the chief officer, it appears hardly possible, however, to doubt the report.

The sale of the library of the late Marquis of Hastings commenced yesterday, in Nottingham, giving book collectors an opportunity of making some valuable additions to their libraries. The first day's sale realized over £1,300.

Ministers Bonher and Forcade de la Roquette.

AUSTRIA. Pesth, Tuesday. The cadres of the Honved corps will shortly be formed. Count Andrassy has issued an order calling upon the former Honved officers who are desirous of again taking service in the corps to send in their applications by the 15th of February.

AGRAM, Tuesday. A conference called together by the Ban of Croatia to deliberate upon the organization of an autonomous Government for the country, was opened to-day. The Emperor and Empress are expected here to be present at the installation of the Ban.

BELGIUM. Brussels, Tuesday. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia arrived here yesterday evening. They were received at the railway station by the King, and dined with the royal family at the castle.

HEAVY RAINS AND FLOODS. A telegram from Norwich yesterday states that great floods have accumulated in the Fens between Ely and Peterborough. Many thousands of acres are submerged. The weather has, however, moderated.

The floods in Lancashire have greatly increased. The land we referred to on Monday as being flooded is now, through the incessant fall of rain, much more inundated. In the neighborhood of Croston, the ground, for many acres in extent, is completely swamped.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

The papers per La Place, are filled with a melancholy catalogue of marine disasters, owing to the recent gale which swept the North Atlantic, but the most appalling disaster of all is that which occurred on the Ohio river. We extract from the 'Times' the following mournful details:— On Friday, the 4th of December, at 6.30 p.m. and 4.50 p.m. respectively, the United States and the America, the former bound for Louisville, and the latter for Cincinnati, started on their accustomed passage. The United States measured 294ft. in length, and 740 tons; while the America was 301ft. in length and 972 tons. Both were magnificent river steamers, fitted up with all possible regard to comfort and luxury, and commanded by officers of more than 25 years' experience.

It was a cold, raw, wintry night. Captain Wade, of the United States; reports it 'dark but not foggy,' which is most important testimony as bearing on the question of signals, for to a confusion in signalling the accident was wholly due.

The United States, had between 100 and 200 barrels of petroleum on her lower deck; I need say no more to heighten the horror of the event. The tragedy of the Irish mail is too recent for your readers to have forgotten the terrible risk of carrying such a freight. The two boats were fully loaded with passengers, including several bridal parties. After supper it was proposed on board the States to have a little dancing, and for an hour or so all were as merry and happy as health, and spirits, and excitement, and beauty could make them.

When the majority had retired to their rooms, a few who remained resolved to serenade the newly married couples, and to this apparently trifling piece of fun it is due that so many lives were eventually saved, for people were kept awake, and when the catastrophe came they were better able to save themselves.

Between 11 p.m. and 11.30 p.m., about one mile above Warsaw, Kentucky, when all was still and quiet save the ceaseless sound of the engines and the paddle-wheels, those who were awake heard on a sudden two whistles, quickly answered by one from their own ship; then instantly the America struck the States aft, on her larboard side, between the front of the cabin and the bow of the boat, crashing clean through into her baggage-room. The shock drove the petroleum barrels against the furnace, burst them, and ignited the oil. Within ten minutes both vessels were burnt to the water's edge, and one had foundered. Ten minutes! but ten minutes of what awful desolation and agony! For one moment, and for one only, was there any chance offered of escape to those on board the States; it was when she swung round upon the America after the first recoil. Many leaped or clambered from the one to the other, and were all saved; a boat was lowered, crammed with men and women from the burning States, but it was crushed by the paddle wheel, and all hands perished. Then the ships swung apart, and no words can convey any conception of the great horror of the scene that followed on board the States. The roar of the furious conflagration, as with flames swollen tenfold by a driving wind, it raged from stern to stern; the waters of the Ohio rose sheet of flame, revealing here and there a struggler for life battling on some plank or shutter with the fiery flood; the America, all ablaze backing slowly towards the Indiana shore, with a surging crowd of human beings whom suspense and terror and grief were

driving almost to madness; and, far more awful, the cries, the prayers, the heart-rending shrieks which rose from the burning States, as the great agony of death by fire closed swiftly round the few remaining of her crew, who, sooner than plunge into the blazing waters of the river, were destroyed as they stood, or sank with the sinking vessel. Nearly 70 lives have been lost. Husbands have been parted from their wives, mothers from their infants, and the incidents of the calamity are fraught with such unutterable horrors that every city for miles round seems to be plunged into profound mourning. One case came under my moro immediate notice. The omnibus which took me from Louisville took also a Commodore of the United States' Navy whose wife had perished, and who had gone mad on receipt of the news. He raved incessantly about his poor wife, and every now and then he would spring to his feet, and cry out to us, "Pity me, pity me, for my heart is broken and my reason gone!" I spare to pain your readers with the actual details of the scene during the conflagration; they surpass in horror anything I have ever read or heard of.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. W. H.

THE CENSUS. The most necessary officer in every civilized country is the Registrar-General; and yet in the Argentine Republic no such officer is known. We are all here groping in the dark as to statistics. The slip-shop returns of the Customs are the only guides of an official nature which we have to go by. Men who come from Europe with plans on a mighty scale, are astounded to find that even the number of houses in the city it is next to impossible to ascertain. How our public men direct the affairs of the nation in the absence of all data is really surprising, and we hail the decree ordering a census as a true sign of the fixed determination of the President to advance the industrial interests of this Republic.

It would seem from the persistent neglect of Governments in this respect that there was really some object in keeping from the public the ordinary statistics of the country. In the compilation of our new Handbook we found that there was not a single office in any of the Government houses, throughout the nation where reliable data as to population, stock, value of property, state of trade, &c, could be obtained. We can compare the present state of affairs in this respect to nothing short of a game of 'blind-man's buff,' where not unfrequently the most expiring industries were seized on and taxed almost to annihilation.

No man can tell the population of the Argentine Republic this day. We doubt if there is a man in the country who can guess within 250,000 souls of the population. Even in this very city, not to talk of population, we challenge the Government to tell us how many families in it! Australia, which is a country immensely younger than this, has set us an example in this respect which is worthy of attention; and for the guidance of those named by the Government to take the census we publish the following extract:—

LIVE STOCK OF AUSTRALIA. The Registrar-General of New South Wales issued recently the following comparative account of Australian live stock:—In New South Wales the horses increased in number from 273,389 in 1863 to 280,201 in 1868; the horned cattle fell off from 2,630,383 to 1,728,427; but the sheep multiplied from 6,145,651 to 13,909,574, and the pigs from 125,541 to 173,168. In Victoria, between 1862 and 1867, the increases were:—Horses, from 87,067 to 121,381; cattle, from 576,631 to 598,968; sheep, from 6,764,867 to 8,883,139; pigs, from 32,291 to 74,708. In South Australia, between 1863 and 1868, the differences are expressed as follows:—Horses, increase, from 56,251 to 74,228; cattle, decrease, from 358,342 to 122,200; sheep, increase, from 3,431,000 to 4,177,445; and pigs, from 58,850 to 89,304. In Tasmania, during the same period, horses increased from 21,964 to 23,290; cattle diminished from 90,446 to 16,598; sheep fell off from 1,800,511 to 1,743,914; while pigs increased from 41,936 to 54,286. New Zealand returns from 1864 to the end of 1867 show an increase in horse stock from 49,509 to 65,704; in cattle, from 249,760 to 312,829; in sheep, from 4,937,273 to 8,418,579; and in pigs, from 61,276 to 115,090. Queensland, between 1861 and the middle of 1866, increased her stock of horses from 28,983 to 52,311; of cattle, from 560,186 to 919,414; of sheep, from 4,093,381 to 7,978,758; and of pigs, from 7,465 to 13,529. This latest return shows the number of sheep in Australasia to be about 46 millions, a number which is larger, probably, than in any other country in the world, except, perhaps, in the vast empire of Russia. The import of wool from the Australian colonies into the United Kingdom amounted in 1867 to no less than 133,108,176 lb., of the computed value of £10,814,360. The quantity has very nearly doubled since 1861, and with scarcely any fall

in price, the average estimate at our Custom House being 1s. 7 1/2d. per lb. in 1861, and 1s. 7 1/4d. in 1867.

It is to be hoped that the Census office which President Sarmiento has now created will not be of a temporary character, but made a permanent branch of the Government House. Argentines would do well indeed to imitate the Americans in this respect, and establish an agricultural department, giving the public each year a report, carefully drawn up, of the material progress of the nation.

The following is a translation of the decree in question:— Buenos Ayres, Jan 28, '69. The President of the Republic, Considering that, according to the Constitution, a census should be taken of the population of the Republic, that two laws of the National Congress proclaim the same, granting to the Executive the powers and funds necessary for organising and carrying it out;

Considering also that, it is of great political importance, administrative and social, to know the exact population of each of the Provinces, as well as that of the whole Republic, its relative importance, its varied aspects and conditions, and that the National authorities require at every step a correct knowledge of the extent of the population—

It is hereby decreed: Art. 1. That a Superintendent of the Census be appointed, subordinate to the Minister of the Interior, for, as soon as possible, ascertaining the population of the Republic.

Art. 3. The duties of this official will be as follows:—To present to the Minister of the Interior, within as short a space of time as possible, an organised plan for taking the census, to propose the names of those who are to be employed in taking the provincial census, to initiate and direct the work, when the plan has been approved of, and, finally, to superintend the compilation and publication of the data obtained.

Art. 3. The Superintendent of the Census will have under him two employes and two writers. Art. 4. From the date of this decree, the different branches of the Public Administration, the Provincial Governments, and Ecclesiastical authorities will answer any inquiries that the Superintendent may address to them, while initiating his plan.

Art. 5. The office of Superintendent and those of his employes will only last during the time necessary for the taking, compilation, and publishing of the Census.

Art. 6. The Superintendent will receive a monthly salary of 306 hard dollars; the first clerk, 70; second, 65; and the two writers, 47 each; the porter, 20; and 1500 hard dollars will be allowed for fitting up the office.

Art. 7. When the plan for taking the Census has been approved by the Minister of the Interior, the naming of the employes, the expenses for printing the schedules and the fixing of a day for taking the Census, will be proceeded with.

Art. 8. This decree to be distributed at the offices of the Ministers, especially at those of the National Government, to the Governors of the Provinces, and the Heads of the Clergy.

Art. 9. In due course, this decree to be submitted to Congress. Art. 10. Let this be published and given to the National Registrar. SARMIENTO. DALMACIO V. SANSFIELD. B. Ayres, Jan. 28, 1869.

In virtue of the decree of this date, creating the office of Superintendent of the Census, and seeing the urgent necessity that exists for filling the post, in order that no delay take place in taking the Census, The President of the Republic decrees:

Art 1. That Dr. Don Diego G. de la Fuente be appointed Superintendent of the Census.

Art. 2. That, within as short a time as possible, the above-named citizen, in accord with the Minister of the Interior, will proceed to the format on of the Census office, nominate his subaltern employes, and enter on the duties of his office. Let this be published and given to the National Registrar. SARMIENTO. DALMACIO V. SANSFIELD.

REVOLUTION IN CUBA. Advices from Havannah report that the insurgents had taken the large town of Olgin, and were besieging all the other towns of the eastern end of the island, several of which were expected to surrender every moment. The town of Bargamo is where they have established their Provisional Government. The Spanish Commander-in-Chief, General Balsamuda, went out to meet the enemy, was suddenly fired upon, lost 160 men, and was so cut up, he was obliged to return. The French mail steamer Tampico, which arrived at Jamaica on the 6th of December, in one day, from St. Jago de Cuba, reported that the revolutionists

were expected to attack St. Jago on the following Sunday. The rebel forces, numbering 30,000 strong, were very near the city, 7,000 of whom were to march on St. Jago. Volunteers were being organized for the defence of the place, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The water supply of the city had been cut off by the rebels, the want of which was very much felt. The telegraph wires and railway lines had also been cut. The publication of newspapers was suspended the day the Tampico left, and the trepidation which prevailed is described as something fearful.

A TRIP TO PARAGUAY.

Asuncion, 31st January, 1869. On Sunday, the 24th inst., the Provencor, bound for this port, weighed anchor shortly after 10 o'clock, from Buenos Ayres. The river was still rough from the effects of the previous day's gale, and the embarking from the Mole Head was attended with a good sousing.

Although the wind was going down we did not get into smooth water until we entered the Palmas Channel, in consequence of which but few out of 70 or 80 passengers put in an appearance at the breakfast table. On the whole, they were a rally lot, and with the exception of Don José Maria Carril and his wife, all unknown. At breakfast, however, I had the satisfaction of sitting 'vis-a-vis' to a gentleman whose cap denoted his belonging to the United States navy service, and whom I soon learned was the First Lieutenant of the Kausas, and had been for some time in command of her. Mr Wheeler was his name, and a more agreeable travelling companion I could not have expected. There were several noisy Argentine officers, most of them bound to join the expeditionary force under General Rivás for the North Provinces, and who fortunately left us at Rosario.

What attracted most the attention were two French females of Alcazar and Café Chantant antecedents, and of rather prepossessing appearance, one of whom had been the star of the Calle Cuyo Café Chantant. The other was accompanied by her presumed husband, who comes here to start an Alcazar Lyrique!

We reached Rosario about one o'clock, and found that the Lujan, which had started from the Tigre the same day we did from Buenos Ayres, had arrived some four days before. The taking in coals had delayed us more time than the captain calculated, and we did not leave again before five o'clock.

The rest of the voyage presented no incident worth recording except that the weather kept deliciously cool and bright, thanks to a pleasant breeze that accompanied us almost the whole way up.

The steamers of the Matti Company have acquired a reputation for their comfortable accommodation and the obligingness and amiability of their commanders, and in Captain Sangineschi were particularly fortunate in this regard.

On Thursday, the 28th, we reached Corrientes at 12 o'clock, being five hours behind time, and left it again shortly before six p.m. This gave us time to go ashore, but the deserted appearance of this once busy town and the heat of the sun soon drove us back on board the Provencor.

We passed Cerro about 8 o'clock, and Humaitá between 11 and 12: here we stopped to land a passenger. Both these places are now occupied with Brazilian hospitals, and several transports were lying at anchor in both places.

It is calculated that there are from six to seven thousand wounded Brazilians between these two places. I am informed on reliable authority that the effective strength of the Brazilian army at present is 16,000, which, if the calculation that the Brazilians numbered 33,000 before the attack on Villeta be correct, would make their losses in dead alone, during the engagements that ended in the capture of Lomas, amount to between eight and 9 thousand. We passed Palmas about four o'clock; the weather had suddenly changed and a drenching rain was falling at the time, and continued more or less till we reached Asuncion. Palmas is completely abandoned, and only the vestiges of huts can now be seen. An hour after passing it, we came abreast of the now far famed pontia of Angostura, and one is lost in admiration, to think that such wretched works should have defied so long, and been an obstacle to a powerful fleet of ironclads. Shortly afterwards we came in sight of the Kausas, hard stuck in the mud, on the Chaco side, right in front of Villeta. We went alongside of her and made fast, to unload a large quantity of provisions Mr. Wheeler had gone to Buenos Ayres to purchase. Although the river is still high, Captain Seely informed us that it had lowered eighteen inches since she went aground, and that he had little hope of getting her off till the river rose again. An attempt made a few days ago with two powerful steamers to tow her from her present position proved totally unsuccessful. The prospects of remaining several months confined to perfect inactivity on a wild shore and

in this tropical climate cannot be very cheering. As far as I could learn, not the slightest blame can be attached on either Captain Seely or even on the pilot.

At about ten o'clock at night we came abreast of Asuncion, and shortly afterwards dropped our anchor. The crowded state of the shipping in port, the vague indistinctness of the town, whose principal buildings stood out boldly in the clear moonlight, made the place look grand and imposing, and it was only on landing next morning that the illusion vanished and the ugly reality made fully patent.

Reserving, however, to give you a fuller account of the place when acquainted with it, I must now give you all the news and gossip I have been able to pick up since I landed.

The departure of the Marquis de Caxias, General Osorio and the Admiral puzzles people amazingly, and the more so that the Marquis' successor, General Guillermo, declares that he has been left no instructions and cannot, unless in a case of emergency, make any movement whatever. One story is, that Gen. Paunero complained to the Rio Cabinet of the very subordinate part allotted to the Argentine Army, and in consequence of this complaint the Marquis was recalled. The Baron of Passage is now the senior naval officer, and takes command of the fleet.

I am going to-morrow to visit Gen. Mitre, whose headquarters are a league and a half off, in company with Captain Fawkes and some other officers of the Cracker. I understand that a few days ago an expeditionary force, composed of the Paraguayan legion and Argentine cavalry, have been despatched to reconnoitre in the direction of the Sierra. Another Brazilian force has already occupied Luque but the country about is infested with Paraguayans who cut off stragglers. Of Lopez, nothing further is known, but a German is said to have arrived from the Paraguayan camp, having been able to escape by wading across the Laguna. I shall endeavor to find him out and learn what he has to say.

The Paraguayans held a meeting the other day here, to consider and discuss the measures to be adopted about organizing a new Government. After a good deal of desultory talking, one gentleman holding a responsible position, rose and in a long speech asked whether they had Lopez's permission for taking into consideration the foundation of a Provisional Government, without which he considered the meeting unconstitutional. Another gentleman, who is one of the most likely candidates for the Presidency, also asked what guarantee they had that the Allied generals might not hereafter commit some barbarities.

This is all the news I can give you to-day, but hope to make my next interesting.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

To-night the magnificent American steamer, lately fitted up and repaired at great expense, leaves for Montevideo, specially chartered to bring up the Oriental cricketers. A fine chance is thus afforded those who contemplate passing Carnival in the sister city, as a few jovial fellows have already secured berths in her.

Messrs. Lanport and Holt have concluded arrangements with her Majesty's Post-office authorities, for the despatch of a monthly mail steamer from this port to Liverpool (or Southampton, if bound to Antwerp), via Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia. The date of the departure will be the 9th of each month, and the La Place just arrived, with dates from England to the 30th December, will commence the service by leaving this on Tuesday next, the 9th inst., punctually at 4 p.m. We refer to the advertisement in our columns.

Yesterday we had a visit from a young Englishman, who last year became fired with enthusiasm at the descriptions he read of the inexhaustible riches and fertility of the interior of Brazil, started off for those countries, through which he wandered on foot from the confines of Paraguay to the backwoods of Matto Grosso. His sketches, though not so highly coloured as Mons. Palliere's paintings, are withal most interesting, and we are promised a few for publication by the adventurer, whom we welcome back again to civilisation.

Strange to say, though the heat here continues the same, all up the river from Rosario to Asuncion, a salutary change is felt, and no more deaths have occurred lately from the heat. In the latter city some sickness prevails amongst the troops, chiefly owing to their dirty and imtemperate mode of living, but it is not true that cholera has broken out in Paraguay.

The mails per La Place bring the intelligence of some of the most fearful marine disasters on record. The papers are filled with shipwrecks on the English and Irish coasts, and it is greatly feared that many ships bound for the River Plate must have been caught in the gale.

We received our Chilean exchanges yesterday, and note that great preparations are going on in the sister republic for the approaching national exhibition. Several shocks of earthquake have been felt along the coast and at

Valparaiso. All the city turned out to do honor to the memory of the great Irish hero of the Pacific, General O'Higgins. We hold over for to-morrow our extracts from the Chilean papers.

From the interior provinces the latest advices announce that the Montonera chief, Varela, was hovering about a small town some thirty leagues from Salta. The students of the colleges and the foreigners in the city all turned out and offered their services to the Government when the alarm was sounded; but Varela is no longer feared. He has but a very few men, no arms, and can only be dreaded on isolated estancias.

We have to thank an American subscriber for President Johnson's Message, in a pamphlet form. We purport giving our readers extracts from this important document, where H.E. hints that the time has arrived when the United States must lend more than moral aid to support some of the South American republics.

The news from Cuba, per La Place, is most important. The revolution has gained such ground that its forces now number 30,000. We congratulate Col. Macias, the distinguished Cuban exile, who is amongst us, on the great probability of Cuba soon gaining her independence.

The war between the steam-boats versus the railway still continues. Mr. Matti now starts his river steamers from the Mole head, instead of the Tigre as formerly. It is to be regretted that this matter could not be amicably arranged, as the public is seriously inconvenienced by the matter.

The Archbishop, we understand, will leave in the packet for Rome. His Grace will be accompanied by his secretary; some believe also by Rev. P. Dillon.

Some important sales of sheep for saladero and for farming purposes have been recently made. Some 4,000 sheep, fat, from the Capilla del Señor, at 22 mje, and about 2,000 sheep, one flock big and little, on the banks of Parana, at 15 mje. There have been some sales from saladeros as high as \$26 mje, but these are picked animals.

The suburban towns along the Northern Railway are from one cause or other this season half empty. Very few families have gone out there this summer, owing chiefly to the exorbitant rents asked for the smallest quinta. Mr. Bernheim, our colleague, has moved out to Belgrano, where his hospitalities are the talk of the town.

The American flag ship Guerriere is in Rio, and the prisoners Bliss and Mastermann are still on board, not having yet been allowed to communicate with the shore. There can be little doubt that both Bliss and Mastermann received terrible treatment from Lopez after the departure of Mr. Washburn, since the doctor of the Guerriere testifies that when these men came on board they bore the marks of what is called the 'Cejo Uruguayano' and were in the most miserable plight. They are now recovering.

There seems no doubt whatever now that Messrs. Iriestra and Rufino Varela will be our new members of Congress. Two better men could not be elected. Mr. Iriestra's reputation is well established, and Mr. Rufino Varela is one of the most rising men in this city. His articles in the "Tribuna" on the trade and commerce of the place, on the state of the port and on the paper money and banking questions, have brought him most favorably before the public. We believe he will make an excellent working member.

We call attention to the news received yesterday from France of a gang of forgers trying to forge Buenos Ayrean dollars in Paris. This is a serious matter. The particulars will be found in another column.

A letter from Paraguay says:—At daybreak on the morning of the 30th ult., the long-talked-of expeditionary force, composed of 200 Argentines and 300 Paraguayan volunteers, started for Lopez's encampment in the mountains. Guided by the information received of some of those who escaped from there, we feel certain there will be little difficulty in finding out his whereabouts, but to capture the old fox in his den will, we apprehend, be more than those 500 braves can do, though they must be pretty well drilled and equipped after the month's delay. Such a paltry turn out, after all we heard of the great preparations so long going on, is calculated to impress unfavorably the casual observer as to the great power or good will of the Allies. There can be no doubt that such a force, ably commanded, would have been more than sufficient to have taken Lopez prisoner, with the scattered, mutilated remnants of his army, on the day of his retreat. But the Allied Generals must be more than stupid—they must be wantonly blind to all past experience, so deeply bought—if they fancy that the man who, we are all assured, built up in one night the towers of the Humaita Church, knocked down by the balls from the fleet, would now remain inactive during so long a spell, when to his worn-out troops nothing remained to save them from the fury of their enemies but the defences they could raise. Yes, and they have defences; another Villeta, in all proba-

bility, now awaits the expeditionary force, and to take it they will have to kill those poor, infatuated soldiers whom they left for dead around Miquirity.

The name of the Provisional Capital of Paraguay is no longer doubtful, Lopez having fled with all the wounded and women to a miserable hamlet in the mountain, called Pirabebú. We cannot find it on the map, and to many the existence of this village was unknown, which to-day is of more importance than Asuncion. Here it is that the Marshal President has his headquarters, surrounded by his whole people and the foreign representatives.

The appointment of Captain W. A. Pearce to the command of H.M.S. Egmont, vice Captain Ingram, retired, is gazetted in the English journals to hand per La Place, a few copies of which are on sale at the English newspaper office, No. 23 Defensa.

In consequence of the damage to two of the engines of the Northern Railway caused by neglect of the drivers, it has been decided to reduce the number of trains, in order that as little inconvenience as possible may be caused to the public. From today inclusive there will be seven trains each way on week days and eight trains each way on feast days. Time bills can be obtained at the stations, and we shall publish the table to-morrow.

For this advanced time of the season, the arrivals of wool in the South Plaza are unprecedented; within the last two days no less than 36,000 arrobas! Unfortunately the demand has not increased in proportion, and yesterday was reflected the lowest sale this year, at \$51 mje, for good wool in the South Plaza.

ON CHANGE.

Feb. 4, 1869.
Ounces, 400
Sovereigns, 122 1/2
Patacones, 54
Nat. Bonds, 25

There was a lull in the market today, and although cash price for bonds was marked \$4, the real selling price might be quoted at \$3 3/4, the majority of the sales having been done at that price. In the morning the bulls bought everything, and the market had a decidedly firm tone, but sellers were too numerous, and at after hours the rates ruled for cash \$3 3/4, and for the end of the month \$3 1/2. Although there is an evident disposition on the part of holders to realize, still it is improbable that any combined effort to drive the market down will succeed, chiefly owing to the abundance of money. The City of Limerick, it is said, will bring a further amount of gold for the Argentine Government, but this specie will be paid over immediately to the Maua Bank for the account of Brazil.

A petition to the National Government respecting the state of the Boca, and praying for some remedy received the signatures of the whole commercial community on the Bolsa, it will be presented to the President by Mr. Vernor, and it is hoped that it will lead to something. President Sarmentino is very popular on Change, and merchants regard him as the right man in the right place.

The attitude of the exchange market in Rio attracts much notice. Sovereigns are rising, and the exchange falling, which clearly indicates the suspicion with which the moneyed men of Rio, view the further continuance of the war, and the very little confidence which the mission of Sor. Paranhos, inspires.

Very serious complaints are made respecting the conduct of the Tribunal de Comercio in the case of the bankrupt Ubiarte, whose failure took place more than a year ago. Large amounts of goods and other merchandise are in the Custom House and deposits to the great prejudice of the creditors. Such flagrant delays call for the strongest censure.

A Government Bank in Entre Rios is talked of for the purpose of amalgamating some of the banks already in that province. The scheme, although backed up by the Government of Entre Rios, meets with little support, the Benitez being regarded the best and safest, and amply sufficient for the requirements of trade.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Argentine Bank has been convened for the 26th inst., for the purpose of receiving the report and declaring the dividend.

The shareholders of the Gas Company express some surprise that as yet the directors have not thought proper to call their annual meeting. Mr. Albert A. Hallback has been admitted as a broker, and Messrs. Hicken, Escardo, Van Prat, Tezanos, Gutierrez, as members of the Bolsa.

An extra Liverpool steamer, the Donati, is expected here from Liverpool on the 9th; she will sail on or about the 10th.

In Exchange on England very little done. Drawers at 49 1/2; takers at 49 1/2. In the wool market the following sales:—
600 ar. E. & P. Rafo 49
800 do do do 49
800 do Emiliano Perez 50
1000 do Lorenzo Balletto 45
800 do Juan Ramos 52
1500 do F. Iraman at 44

Our special reporter at the South Plaza notes the following sales to-day:—
Wool.
In two days by carts, 36,000 ar.
2000 ar. bad condition, 50
1000 ar. better, 53
2000 ar. best mestiza, 48
900 fine do, 51
200 ar. better at 53
850 ar. do 45, 49
900 ar. fine, little capretilla 50
500 ar. do do 55
408 ar. do do 50
700 ar. very common 47
250 ar. fine, capretilla 52
600 ar. from Azul, low 47
5 lots at 42, 46, 48 and 51.

Dry hides.
A good lot matadero at \$132.
Other lot at \$130.
500 camp at \$128.
3 lots at \$120, 125, and 157, pesada.
Sleepskins.
Pelados 3 lots at \$104, and 97.
250 doz. camp at \$105, and 120.
9 lots at \$85, 90, 90, and 110, doz.
Grease and Tallow.
At Barracas 120 Bord. in shipping order at 144 rs ft.

One lot in panzas at \$37, ar.
Capones.
5 troops very fat with wool at \$23, and 27.
Pelados at \$12, and 15.

LIST OF PASSENGERS per SS. LA PLACE
F. H. Don, C. A. Blanco and
servant, J. Cavallo, A. J. Pimentel, F.
Mardon, A. Mardon, F. Pondal.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE.

Tuesday—For Salto and intermediate ports the steamer Rio Uruguay.
Saturday—For San Pedro, Rosario, and Santa Fe, at 10 a.m., the steamer Lujan.
Monday—For Salto and intermediate ports at 10 a.m., the steamer Provencor.
Monday—For Montevideo, at six p.m., the steamer Rio Negro. Fare, \$2 mje, 1st class, and \$1 mje, 2nd class.
Agents—A. MATTI and PIERA, Cuyo 361.

THE STEAMER LUJAN.

From the 1st February the steamer Lujan will leave directly this port for Rosario, and Santa Fe every Tuesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m., returning on Wednesday and Friday in the morning. For Rosario and San Pedro—At the Boca of Barrado the Lujan will meet with and transfer the passengers to the steamer Tala.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

Additional Mail Services to Brazil and Great Britain.
The Postmaster-General of Her Majesty's Government has concluded a Contract with the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited (Messrs. Lanport and Holt's Line), for a second regular mail in each month from Liverpool to Brazil and England. The new Mail Steamer will leave Buenos Ayres on the 9th of each month, and are intended to proceed to Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, and thence to Southampton or Liverpool.

The Service is so timed as to afford ample opportunity for letters received in England by the New Line, to be answered by the outward-bound Mail Steamer of the same line, which leaves Liverpool on the 20th of each month (unless that be Monday, it is then on the 21st).
Neither consignees' dispatches, nor letters of any kind can be received by us for conveyance by the Mail Steamer of the 9th. Due notice respecting the Posting of Letters will be issued by the Post-office authorities.

The Service will be commenced by the Screw Steamer LA PLACE, 1091 Tons.
Captain JOHN HUDSON.
To be despatched from Buenos Ayres for Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Southampton, on Tuesday, 9th February.
For further particulars apply to
H. A. GREEN & CO.,
Agents,
GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL, & CO.,
Brokers. 24, 9p, 45

EXTRA STEAMER FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Screw Steamer DONATI, 1187 Tons.
Captain ALEXANDER.
Will be despatched from Buenos Ayres for Liverpool and intermediate ports on or about Monday, the 16th February, at 10 a.m. The precise date will be announced shortly.
For rates of freight and passage money, apply to the Agents.
Messrs. DARB'SHIRE, KRABBE, AND CO.,
Brokers, 22, 12p, 45

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

THE STEAMER "EDWARD EVERETT,"
Captain FLEMING.
Leaves for Montevideo on Wednesday, 9th inst., for one, two, three, or four persons, can be had by applying to the Agents,
SCURIANO & CARRERA,
30—Calle 10—30 32, 4p, 45

ARGENTINE BANK NOTICE.

The Directors of this Bank hereby inform the shareholders that the 10th inst. Meeting will take place on the 29th inst. at 9 o'clock p.m. at the Bank, Calle San Martin 33, for the purpose of rendering accounts and declaring a dividend for the Half-year, ending the 31st December last. 24, 9p, 45

An Englishman wants a situation as Coachman, in an English family, or would take charge of a gentleman's racing stud. Is a steady Man and perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Address A. C. Standard Office, 20, 6p, 45

ROOM WANTED—An Englishman wants a comfortably furnished Room. Apply 14, at this Office. 26, 6p, 45

CHEER—For Sale, 1300 of prime quality made in the Estancia of John Hannah, Esq., 2000 sheep belong to the Estate of one recently deceased, they will be sold at a modern price to close the business. For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, from Twelve to Two o'clock p.m.
JOSE P. WELLS, 41, 6p, 45

RAMBOLLET RAMS—Some prime young Rams of this breed for sale, at a moderate price. For further particulars please apply at the Office of J. P. WELLS, No. 6 Calle Defensa, from Twelve to Two p.m. 40, 6p, 45

GLORIOUS EXCITEMENT.

THE BUENOS AYRES CARNIVAL.
Is second to none in the civilized world. Just received from Paris and London an immense assortment of the most 'cherchee' Fancy Goods, consisting of Fountain Perfumes, Fountain Rings, Perfumed Boxes, Parisian Puzzles, and a large quantity of the celebrated Aguile Bombas.
To be obtained at
CRANWELL'S Chemist,
39 Rivadavia. 28, 6p, 45

SEWING MACHINE—GREAT BARGAIN.
A lady leaving for the States wishes to dispose of a first-class Sewing Machine. Apply at Room 13, Hotel San Martin. 21, 6p, 45

DENTAL OFFICE FOR SALE IN MONTEVIDEO.
The undersigned being about to retire from the Profession, and absent himself from the country, offers for sale the good-will &c. of his Establishment, together with all the Office Furniture and a complete set of Instruments and Machinery, for performing with ease and rapidly all Dental operations, both Surgical and Mechanical.
The well-known professional reputation of the undersigned, together with the location in the most central and agreeable part of the old city, and modern rent guaranteed, with an immediate and lucrative practice, make it a desirable investment.
Apply by letter or otherwise, to
DR. C. O. CORNWALL,
82 Calle Rincon, Montevideo. 20, 6p, 45

PRECEPTORA ESTIANGUEIRA—Se necesita una Sra. de respeto que posea los conocimientos en la materia y se le pague el sueldo de \$200 mensuales. Darse razon en la calle Libertad No. 46. 17, 6p, 45

INTERESANTE—Se vende un magnifico canchero para posta de saleros en condiciones para vender y tratar calle de Belgrano No. 195 a toda hora del dia. 26, 6p, 45

DE MAYO—En este Partido a 9 leguas al N. Oeste del pueblo, se vende la seccion 5 media legua de hermoso campo. Darse razon en Buenos Aires, Victoria 198, y en el 26 de Mayo casa de Mariano Fernandez. 16, 6p, 45

FOR SALE, or to RENT, Half a League of Superior Sheepbreeding Land, situated in the Aaroy de Luna. Apply at No. 8 Pidradas. 1, 6p, 45

FOR SALE, a Portable Printing Press, with a large assortment of Type and Fancy Type, Brass Rules, Mercantile Cuts, &c. Price, \$8,000 mje. Apply at 333 Artes. 10, 6p, 45

IN LIQUIDATION.
A. L. LESS THAN COST.
20 per Cent. Discount on Former Prices.
About entering into other business arrangements and the purpose of facilitating the liquidation, we now will sell our large assortment of—
Camp Furniture, Chairs, Wardrobes, Baskets, Boxes, and articles of domestic use generally at a discount of 20 per cent.
For one week only.
Cash on delivery.
79—SAN MARTIN—79

CHILE—A Swiss Gentleman (Tutor), acquainted with four languages, is desirous of employment, to proceed to Valparaiso. Would give references. Address 'Tutor,' at this Office. 2, 6p, 45

CRICKET MATCH.

Wickets will be pitched at Twelve o'clock each day.
The Trains run as on week days, with the exception of one to Palermo, which leaves the Beliro—... 12.35 p.m.
Do Palermo... 12.35 p.m.
On Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th of February.

TBA—TEA—TEA.
We have most pleasant to announce to our numerous camp customers, the receipt of a large parcel of
THE BEST BLACK TEA,
which we are retailing at the lowest town price.

TORROBA, Brothers,
"STANDARD" AGENTS,
MERODES AND CHIVILCOY,
275, 4p, 42

FOR SALE, a good Fat Flock of Sheep, with Hams, Corral, &c. Apply to Don Carlos Connolly, Campo de D. Patricio, Curmen do Arco. 1, 6p, 1p, 42

TO BE SOLD, a comfortable Dwelling House, with 10 Rooms and Coach-house: Twenty-three yards front by seventy-five deep, Calle Talahuano, 344 corner of Arzobispo. For terms, apply at Calle Rivadavia, 113. 6, 6p, 42

ANY Person wanting a Man to take care of a Flock of Sheep, call at 355 Calle Paraguay any hour of the day. 7, 6p, 42

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
This is to give Notice that
THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT,
Is Open daily between the hours of Nine a.m. and Twelve p.m.
Amusing Books, Daily Papers, European News, Punch, Illustrated Ball's Life, Magazines, &c.
MUSIC ROOM
Lunch from Twelve a.m. to Three p.m.
Every information afforded to Non Arrivals. 6p, 10p, 42

DAUL FRUGONI, sworn Attorney and Public Translator, has removed from No. 433 Calle Cangallo, to No. 205 Calle del Parque. Consulting hours at his Office, No. 15 Calle Victoria, from Eleven a.m. to Six p.m. 185, 15p, 42

COLEGIO INGLESE,
112 CALLE ARTES.
Spanish taught to Englishmen. Also lessons given in English, French, Vocal Music, and Piano. 171, 6p, 42

HENDERSON AND HUDCOCK beg to inform their Customers and the Public that to meet the daily increasing demand for Wine, Brandy, Ale, Porter, &c., of their own bottling, they have found it necessary to remove to Nos. 69 and 71 Calle Belgiano, lately occupied by Messrs. Puato and Co., nearly opposite the Standard Office, where they hope to meet with a continuance of the favors so largely extended to them since commencing business. As they are now receiving direct shipments (in wood) they will be able to secure to their customers a first-class genuine article. 62, 4p, 42

FOUND, a Malacra Tostado Horse, evidently used to harness. The owner can obtain same on application, with the necessary proofs, at the Caballeria, Ferro-Carril del Sud, Plaza Constitucion. 213, 6p, 42

TO BE SOLD.
THE HOTEL VICTORIA,
21—CALLE CORRIENTES—21
The Proprietor of the above-named Establishment being obliged to go out, on account of the protracted illness of his wife, offers a splendid opportunity to parties who are desirous to invest a small capital in a highly respected and lucrative business, conveniently located.
The Establishment consists of several well-furnished bedrooms, including a spacious dining saloon, with all necessaries for dining from 50 to 60 boarders.
The Establishment has also, for the comfort of the boarders and others, several bathrooms consisting of shower, plunge, and hip-baths, supplied by a force pump in first-rate working order.
For further particulars please call at the Establishment. 284, 6p, 42

SAILMAKER—CALLE CANGALLO, 39.
In the above Establishment a first-class selection of tallas, sails, valdo sin fondo, covers for carts, water buckets, &c. Carriage can always be made to order at the shortest notice, and at a moderate price.
FRANCIS QUINTIN,
Proprietor. 326, 4p, 42

NOTICE.
FROM this date the English Confiteria, Star of the East, will be closed on Sundays at Buenos Ayres, Jan. 28. W. G. KEYSER, 256, 6p, 42

PROVINCIAL BANK.
I having come to my knowledge that many Notes for \$1,000 mje of the last issue of 1867, having the engraved figure defaced, are in circulation, the Public are hereby reminded of the Notice published in the papers in the month of October, 1868, to the effect that no note so defaced will be paid.
E. V. ZAMUDIO,
249, 6p, 42 Secretary.

ON and after the 1st of February the Rates of Interest will be as follows:—
Allowed on Deposits on coin and currency, 6 per cent. per annum.
Charged for Discounts on both currencies, 7 per cent. per annum.
Buenos Ayres, January 27, 1869.
E. V. ZAMUDIO, 250, 9p, 42

DUMB-BELLS—A few Pair just received at the Hardware Store, opposite the London and River Plate Bank. 255, 6p, 42

MEDIANERO, SALTO—To be disposed of, a Medianero's interest in a Flock of Sheep in the Estancia of Dononov and Benham, 117—Calle Bolivar—117 245, 6p, 42

AUCTION SALE.
OF 36 Lots of Land on the Lomas de Zamora, within three squares of the Railway Station. On the 22d of February next, at Eleven o'clock a.m., all these lots will be sold by Auction for cash and the highest bid. The situation of these lots, many of them with green up trees, cannot be better, many of them, which are very high, commanding a view of the surrounding country. 247, 6p, 42

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COAL of superior quality, specially selected and prepared for house use, delivered, within the buyers' premises, in quantities of 2,000 lbs. and upwards. Apply at the Office, 66 CALLE SAN MARTIN, 176, 12p, 42

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having obtained on the 10th inst. of the Year, 1869, a patent for marking iron plates used in the construction of ships, through a mould called 'Template,' and having that others are using the same system, hereby informs the Public of a deed of forfeiture that his house is at 43 Calle Chile, where those interested can apply. He is also resolved to make good his right against those who imitate his system. Buenos Ayres, Jan. 1869. 240, 6p, 42 HENRY MOORE.

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WANTED, by a young Englishman, a situation as a Clerk, or other office, in a respectable family. Address P. Standard Office. 216, 6p, 42

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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.

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26, xp 14.

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LONDON.—Managing Owners, Messrs. Tait & Co., Brokers A. Howden & Co. ANTWERP.—Consignee B. de Vleeschdrum, By Mr. E. I. Isenbairt.

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

From London, 28th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd. From Buenos Ayres, 17th; Montevideo, 20th; Rio Janeiro, 27th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

Passengers, Parcels, Specie and Mail for England, will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continent at through rates.

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

All LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office. The CITY OF LIMERICK is the next Steamer expected. For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers, 42 Calle San Martin.

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87, 3p881 w

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

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TO LET, an excellent House in the Calle Buen Orden, alongside the Santa Lucia Church. For particulars, apply at Piedad, 79. 248, 6p, 1y 20

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Ou and after the 1st December, 1868, the Trains will run as follows: From Rosario, at 8.0 A.M. to Balneario, 9.0 A.M. to Tucuman, 9.50 A.M. to Cordoba, 10.40 A.M. to Bahia, 11.30 A.M. to San Juan, 12.20 P.M. to Mendoza, 1.10 P.M. to San Carlos, 2.00 P.M. to San Juan, 2.50 P.M. to Mendoza, 3.40 P.M. to San Carlos, 4.30 P.M. to San Juan, 5.20 P.M. to Mendoza, 6.10 P.M. to San Carlos, 7.00 P.M. to San Juan, 7.50 P.M. to Mendoza, 8.40 P.M. to San Carlos, 9.30 P.M. to San Juan, 10.20 P.M. to Mendoza, 11.10 P.M. to San Carlos, 12.00 P.M. to San Juan, 12.50 P.M. to Mendoza, 1.40 P.M. to San Carlos, 2.30 P.M. to San Juan, 3.20 P.M. to Mendoza, 4.10 P.M. to San Carlos, 5.00 P.M. to San Juan, 5.50 P.M. to Mendoza, 6.40 P.M. to San Carlos, 7.30 P.M. to San Juan, 8.20 P.M. to Mendoza, 9.10 P.M. to San Carlos, 10.00 P.M. to San Juan, 10.50 P.M. to Mendoza, 11.40 P.M. to San Carlos, 12.30 P.M. to San Juan, 1.20 P.M. to Mendoza, 2.10 P.M. to San Carlos, 3.00 P.M. to San Juan, 3.50 P.M. to Mendoza, 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