

Teatro Franco Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENES. Sous la Direction De M. L. D'Hote. SAMEDI 6; DIMANCHE 7, LUNDI 8, MARDI 9, FEVRIER 1869. GRANDS BALS.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 196-CALLE VICTORIA-196

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE. A CARD.

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

58 AND 60 CALLE FLORIDA, BUENOS AYRES. NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE AGENCY OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, is now at 85-CALLE PARQUE-85

LINES DEDICATED TO MR. C. G. PENLETON, BY A. G. H. G. CONVASCENT.

I suffered from dyspepsia, and likewise could not eat. I abstained from the sight of food, and never tasted a morsel. In fact, I felt quite weary, scarcely spoke without a sigh.

THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT. 28-Rivadavia-S 173-10mj21

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The Standard. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD." Montevideo, Feb. 5, 1869. LOSS OF THE SANTIAGO.

FULL DETAILS. Santiago sailed on 13th. Struck unknown rock at one o'clock, midnight, 23rd. About 15 miles from Tierra del Fuego, after entering Magellan Straits, vessel disappeared; 8 hours later passengers landed.

For Rio de Janeiro—T E Espinosa, señora, and three children. For Lisbon—Suza, family, and servant, T de la Vega, and son, J Batalla, G Domingo, M Tonk.

For San Nazario—Eñora Chopis, 4 niños y criada, J. Pastorini, señora y 4 niños, J. Golier, J. Dahem, señora Cailland y 2 niños, C. Cailland, D. Coste, T. Vinelli y hermano, J. Trullier, J. Casas, H. Dilolle, Chenu, E. Bordenne, M. Ripet, M. Cuchot.

For Liverpool—P. H. Nungent, J. Gamboni, señora D. Milbiadet, M. Hija, J. Lawn, A. Siusot, T. Gein, M. Heywood, señora Heinter y 4 niños, A. Trebbod, J. Bormoin, C. Littleledge, J. Johnston, J. Skyles, J. Wittingham, C. Lazon, captain Haynes, O. Freis, S. Blanco, L. Cewley.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The news which we have received by the La Placa leaves little doubt as to the successful wind up of the insurrection in Cuba. According to the most reliable information, the revolutionary forces now number about 30,000 men, while the Spaniards can barely count 7,000 troops.

It is rather a strange fact that a country so intimately connected with Argentina by trade, speaking the same language, and of the same descent, should, after all, possess so little Argentine sympathy.

The high respectability of the young men who head the revolutionary forces gives a lustre to their cause, whilst the abolition of slavery inscribed upon their banner claims the sympathy of the world; and even those who reject the theory of revolutionary rights will accept the necessity which impels the Cubans to assert their liberty.

Cuba, the richest island in the world, the Eden of the West, the gem of the Antilles, has been ruled by a despotism which comes handed down from the time of Ferdinand and Isabel. A land which yielded fully one-half of the revenue of Spain, which by the industry of its inhabitants maintained a thriving trade with all the nations of the earth, neither had a voice in the making of its own laws nor was allowed a representative in the mother country.

Destitute of Parliament, Senate, or House of Chambers, the Cubans were obliged to obey whatever laws the Spaniards thought fit to make. Every post of importance, every Government employment, was monopolized by the Spaniards; for the poor Cuban there was no road to preferment. He belonged to a Helot race, whose sole duty was to obey the captain-general; and his troops lived on the fat of the land, while the owners of the soil wandered in poverty and exile.

Furthermore, a nefarious slave trade, although abolished by law, was winked at and supported by the authorities. The industries of the island were almost exhausted by the grasp of the taxman; and so far back as 1819, the Cubans have been one way or another struggling to achieve what now Providence seems willing to accord them. Hitherto, however, every effort has failed, owing to the fear of the negro and the power of the Catalan; but the Prim revolution has proved the Aurora of Cuban liberty; on every hill-top on the island, Colonel Caspades, of one of the first families of Cuba, has sounded a 'pibroch' of independence; it has echoed from north to south, from east to west, and 30,000 have responded to the call.

There is but one course left Spain, if she hopes to retain Cuba, and that is to grant the Cubans the same liberties which, since the downfall of the Bourbons she herself has obtained. There is but one dark cloud which overshadows the future of the island, and that is the negro. It is much to be feared that whilst the whites are fighting amongst themselves the negroes, who number one million of souls, will rise and overpower both. Let us hope, for the sake of humanity, that such may not occur, and that the brave fellows who fight to break the Colonial shackles which have so long weighed upon their country, may steer clear of this negro difficulty, which is the only element upon which the authorities of the island now look for support.

The iron rule of the Captain-general and the insupportable arrogance of the immigrant Spaniards towards the native Cubans have fired the islanders with an animosity which now fills the revolutionary camp with volunteers; and it is a mere question of a few weeks how much longer the Castilian flag will float over the Morro. Had Cuba a Parliament of her own, had she even representatives in the Spanish Cortes, had any of her sons been called to the Administration of the affairs of the island, there might be less room to censure the Bourbonic despotism of the Home Government. But the Cubans were ostracised from every position of trust; they were compelled to obey laws in the passing of which they had not a single voice; they were forced to support the paraphernalia of a colonial government which existed merely to drain the last dollar of revenue from the island.

Their cause is one which claims the sympathy of the world, and it is the hope and aspiration of all liberal-minded men that it will prove triumphant.

CHILIAN MAIL'S YELLOW FEVER RUMOURS.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK. In consequence of information transmitted by telegraph from the north, to the effect that the steamer Peru from Callao had several cases of yellow fever on board, orders were issued by the Intendente to put her in quarantine immediately on arrival. On the

steamer arriving off the harbour, the agent of the company, accompanied by the Captain of the Port, and the city doctor, proceeded to meet her, and on getting alongside, the captain, in reply to questions put by the doctor said there was a passenger on board sick, but that he did not know if it was yellow fever or not; whereupon she was ordered into quarantine, the doctor promising to make a visit of inspection on the following day. This visit, however, was not made as promised, and the doctor when sent for returned a message to the effect that he would make the visit on the following day at 7 a.m. This day also passed over without the doctor putting in an appearance; consequently the agent of the company considered it necessary to acquaint the authorities with the circumstance, offering at the same time irrefragable proofs of the non-existence of yellow fever on board, and expressing a willingness on the part of the company to defray all the expenses consequent upon the appointment of a medical commission to inspect the steamer. The representation alluded to had the desired effect, for on the morning of the 8th instant the city doctor made a visit of inspection, and being satisfied with the sanitary condition of the steamer, she was allowed to come in to her moorings. The rumour that the Peru had yellow fever on board appears to have arisen from the circumstance that a professor of medicine in Chacaral had declared a case of typhus to be yellow fever, and the passengers have to thank the city doctor for their lengthened detention on board in this harbour; for had that official made the visit, which as a medical man he ought to have done, an inspection of the sick persons would have convinced him that the complaint he laboured under and of which he ultimately died, was typhus only; unless indeed, like the other son of Esculapius referred to, he had looked at the sick man through a pair of yellow-fever spectacles. In the event of similar circumstances again happening, it would be very advisable that the authorities should take steps to secure a visit of inspection in due course, and thus prevent unlucky passengers being unnecessarily detained, and at the same time avoid the propagation of alarming rumours on shore. We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without bringing before the notice of our readers the noble conduct of Dr. Pichey, of the steamer Santiago, who was constant in his attendance on the unfortunate passenger, who, as already stated, died on board of the Peru of typhus.

The estimates for the current year, which have just passed both Houses of Congress amount to \$12,296,876.44 in the following form:—Home and Foreign Department, \$2,576,799.76; Justice, Religion, and Public Instruction do., \$1,337,005.03; Finance do., \$5,896,257.99; War and Navy do., \$2,486,813.66; total, \$12,296,876.44.

In consequence of the unsettled state of some of the trans-Andino provinces, a decree, prohibiting the exportation of powder and warlike stores to the Argentine republic, by way of the Cordillera, was signed by the President on the 2nd instant.

By a decree of the 2nd instant, machines for crushing Oil Cake were declared free of import duty.

The following applications for exclusive privileges have been presented to the Minister of the Interior: For the manufacture of a machine for crushing ores by Messrs. Thorne and Masson. For the introduction of machines for making oil for the use of machinery by Mr. L. G. Ellis. For the manufacture of soft soap!! by Don Adolfo Bolmann. For the manufacture of a new kind of shoes for children, by Don Juan Manuel Morales. For the introduction of machines for pressing hay, straw &c., by Mr. Joseph Moorhouse.

The Compañia de Remoladores, has applied for sailing licences for the tugs: Pocahontas, Pescador, Adela, and Soledad.

On Thursday last, about 5 p.m., a disturbance took place on board the British barque Cotopaxi. It was first noticed by the chief officer of the American whaler, Hamilton, who instantly proceeded on board the Cotopaxi, accompanied by Captain Carr, of the River Boyne, which vessel was lying close at hand. On their arriving on board they found the crew in a state of mutiny, and the skylights and companion so securely lashed down that it would have been impossible for the captain and officers to have got out of the cabin without assistance from the outside.

The lashings having been cut, and the captain and officers of the Cotopaxi set free, a boat was sent to H. M. S. Scout for assistance. An officer and men were immediately despatched for the Cotopaxi, and the crew having been secured they were taken on board the Scout, where they at present remain, pending the hearing of the case. The mutinous crew behaved in a very wanton manner having thrown overboard the ship's and masthead compasses, ship's ladles, and in fact everything they could lay their hands upon. We are informed that several cases of insubordination have taken place in the bay lately, and it is therefore desirable that a thorough investigation should be instituted in the present case, and a very severe punishment meted out to the delinquents. We are further informed that the case will be heard on board the Scout.

We are informed that some considerable time back the Trustees of the Union Chapel, ceded to the city a piece of their ground for the improvement of the street in which the Chapel is situated, on the express condition, that the corporation on its part should order the street to be paved. The Trustees have long since fulfilled their part of the obligation, but up to the present time the local authorities have not shown the slightest disposition towards fulfilling theirs which is very much to be lamented, not only because the streets stand very much in need of being paved, but also, and this is of far greater importance, because the non-fulfillment by the local authorities of a pledge solemnly given, is not calculated to raise them in the public estimation.

The squadron, with the remains of O'Higgins, has arrived from Callao. The national corvettes O'Higgins and Chacabuco, and the Peruvian ironclad Independencia arrived last night, and the national corvette Esmeralda this morning.

Considerable discoveries of copper are reported to have taken place at Mejillones.

The Presidential decrees, accepting the resignation of Don Alejandro Reyes, as Minister of Finance, and the appointment in his stead of Don Melchor Concha y Toro, were signed on the 7th instant.

The late Minister of Finance, Don Alejandro Reyes, has been appointed managing director of the Banco Garantizador de Valores.

Earthquakes continue to be felt at short intervals at Arequipa, and it is reported that the town of Tapay, in the province of Cailloma, has been totally destroyed. At the date of latest advices the yellow fever was committing considerable havoc amongst the few persons that remained in Islai.

Only one tender, that of Don Ramon A. Rojas has been presented for the working of the coal deposits in Magallanes.

The Exhibition Committee met on the evening of the 22nd ult., to take into consideration the tenders for the supply of the wheat and barley in the ear that will be required for the trials of threshing machines, but the price asked being, in the opinion of the Committee, excessive, it was resolved to commission Sr. Ureta, one of the members of the committee, to purchase by private contract the wheat and barley required. I have heard this circumstance very strongly commented upon on several occasions. At the same meeting, the contract made with Mr. Francis Robinson for the construction of the Exhibition buildings was approved. The contract price of the buildings is 4,250l. Sr. Ureta informed the Committee that he purchased from 15 to 16 acres of standing corn in the vicinity of this city, for the purpose of testing the reapers that may be exhibited. It was agreed that the cost of the freight by sea of articles sent to the Exhibition from the provinces should be defrayed by the Commission. Several other minor matters were also disposed of.

During the last few days the police have destroyed upwards of 80,000 tobacco plants in San Fernando and Rancagua.

The police of the city apprehended a few days since, in Curicó, a celebrated criminal named José Bustamante, alias 'Don Jose'. A few minutes after one o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. a rumbling prolonged sound was heard, which was followed by two short, but smart shocks, of earthquake.

OUR RURAL INTERESTS.

As the manufacture of preserved meats must produce a quantity of very rich manures, it is difficult to fix the limits of the advantages that may be obtained by agriculture, which, with water, manure, and heat, must make rapid strides, as everything—nature and industry—will converge in its favor, assimilating and fructifying each other: a very simple phenomenon, and that may be easily explained, as we proceed to show.

MANUFACTURE OF PRESERVED MEATS.

Everyone knows that the States of the Plate have innumerable quantities of cattle and sheep; what everyone does not know is the profit that may be derived from them, not only in nutritive products, but in natural riches, returning to the soil all that it had before given to animals by means of its vegetation.

If there be an axiomatic truth, everywhere illustrated, it is this, that in nature everything is turned to account, and that the end of beings or things procreates the principle of new beings or new things. Well then, it is only the application of this axiom that we wish to demonstrate, showing that hitherto in these countries the greater part of operatives have completely ignored this principle, casting into the river, or leaving to evaporate in the air, very rich substances, that might be advantageously employed. Without taking into account, in view of the public health, the indispensable necessity of changing the established custom of throwing animal offal into the river, as by the movement of tides it may often be accumulated upon the coasts, and engender epidemics, for that of returning it to the earth, that will know how to turn it to good account: there are besides so many advantages in acting differently in all the departments of our slaughtering establishments, that it is difficult in this respect to comprehend the persistency of the established routine. The following calculations will give it a metrical unity of weights and values, which is universally recognised to be the most easily understood.

A three year old ox, in the Plate, costs from 40 to 60 francs, say average price 50fr., and a wedder three years and upwards from 4 to 6 francs, say an average of 5fr., which gives a proportional price for the two kinds of animals, for the wedder is considered to have a tenth part of the nutritive value of the ox.

This premises, the calculation may be based simply on the produce of the ox, and dividing that by ten will also give that of the wedder. As to that of the cow, her price is in direct proportion to the difference of weight, the unit selected; the ox is also assumed to be nearly the same, and taking for him, at the given age of three years, an average weight of 250 kilograms, we have endeavored to ascertain precisely all the irregularities that occur in practice, in the elaboration of the three different animals.

These bases being adopted, it results that in an ox of 250 kils. live weight there is 125 kils. of beef without bones, that may be subdivided into 50 kils. of first class beef, fit for curing, and 75 kils. of inferior beef, suitable for extract; and taking, for facility of demonstration, the quantity of 1,000 kilograms of beef, we find that to get it we require 8 oxen, or say 400 kils. of cured meat, and 600 kils. of extract, or concentrated juice.

Now, calculating the product of these 8 oxen, and its total cost till arriving at a European port, on the basis of a formal adventure, we have the following result, for the accuracy of which we may appeal to any voucher or contract, provided it is impartial and intelligent.

Table with columns for Product, Cost, and various items like 8 oxen, slaughtered and manipulation, Caus and accessories, etc.

Product f.1,325 Cost 925 Difference 400 francs net gain on 8 animals, or 50 francs per head.

Now, on coming to a calculation of the cost of an establishment that might manipulate annually 100,000 oxen, (or an equivalent number of cows and wedders,) it is rather difficult to fix on a stated sum, as the expenses may vary according to situation; but, assigning 500,000 francs for the erection of the establishment and purchase of the necessary utensils, we may assume that this is a sum not very wide of the mark, either in excess or defect.

Such a splendid result lessens of course the expense of administration, commission on sales, brokerage, advertisements, &c., could only be frustrated by a want of consumption; for the products, once shut up in their cans, are from their nature invariable. The jury of the Universal Exhibition has assigned the following in its official report: "A new kind of preserved meat, first tried and experimented upon in Europe, and afterwards prepared on a large scale in South America, begins to be introduced into England, Germany and France."

On an average there is obtained from an ox giving 200 kils. of beef, five kils. of Liebig Extract, and from sheep weighing from twenty to twenty-four kils., about 500 grams. As observed by Mr. Liebig, if the conversion of cattle in South America and Australia into extractum carnis, be a means of guarding in part against the high price of meat, it will be so only on a slender scale; for if we assume ten establishments that, with a million of oxen and ten million of wedders, could prepare annually ten million pounds of that extract, distributing it in Great Britain alone, there would only be one pound for the annual consumption of three persons, leaving nothing to be supplied for the consumption of other European Nations.

Hitherto the price assigned to extractum carnis has been considerable, thirty francs the kilogram. But rival manufacturers have been established at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and if their quality be not quite equal to that of Fray Bentos, their price is infinitely cheaper. Such is the extract of the Beth & Huebler Company at Buenos Ayres, and the jus glaci de viande of Biraben & Co. at Montevideo. This latter preparation contains a little gelatine and albumen, but has a more agreeable taste than Liebig Extract, there is no need for mixing it, and it fifteen grains of it instead of five be required for ordinary soup, it only costs five francs per kilogram, instead of thirty. It does not deteriorate till after a certain time, and then only at the top, when the vessel in which it is placed is left open.

We have spoken of the defects of the extracts, their harshness to the taste, the thirst they produce, and finally, of the inconvenience of their high price. But all these may be corrected and improved; and its use is really a precious acquisition in public nutrition."

It appears then, from this report, that as regards good taste, our article has an advantage over that of Liebig, that is subject to all the defects noted in the last paragraph; and that in respect to its nutritive qualities, it costs the consumer one hundred per cent. less, the price being five francs per kilogram, whilst the other costs thirty.

It appears also that the probability of a want of sale, is almost null, if we attend to the terms of said report. Besides, who does not see that an article of food, acknowledged to be healthful, sound, and cheap—that is to say, half the price of similar worthless and exotic products, must necessarily have an indefinite outlet, where articles of food become daily dearer and dearer? And, when we speak of half-price for all our products, we are still under the mark: for, though our extract, rewarded with the silver medal, was alone brought into comparison at the Universal Exhibition, our cured and cooked meat of first class, without any unpleasant taste, and sold at one franc per kilogram, is more than one-half, cheaper for the consumer: than if he bought in European establishments; or even in its fresh state, where, especially in large centres, it costs from 2r. to 4r., according to quality. Consequently, there is no danger of competition; and as to curers of fresh meat, that is not to be thought of; first, because we have as good processes as they, if we think fit to prepare it; and, secondly, because there is a persistent repugnance in Europe to said cured meats, on account of a somewhat unpleasant taste which they always have, and which cannot be got rid of, whatever may be the process of curing.

Besides, its cost is as high as that of cooked meat, and having fewer guarantees of good quality, especially in high latitudes, it cannot become of very general use in the navy, and must suffer considerable damage in its transport to Europe.

Yesterday morning the city was startled with the melancholy tidings of the loss of the steamer Santiago. The first news of this sad affair was received at the Club by telegram. The announcement spread a gloom over the city, several parties well known in this city being supposed to have been on board, amongst others Mr. Ledesma of Calle Delensa, and Mr. Coppinger, who not long ago took round to Valparaiso some fine rams for sale; happily, the British war steamer Nassau rescued both passengers and crew, and we believe only 2 lives have been lost; but the loss of this fine steamer is another proof of the perilous navigation of the Straits of Magellan.

Thursday night was the hottest experienced in Buenos Ayres this summer. The day had been intensely close and about half-past five o'clock in the afternoon there was every sign of a great storm, but it proved only dust from the camp. During the night a few drops of rain fell, accompanied by fearful lightning. The night was close, heavy, and hot; at about ten o'clock yesterday morning the long wished for rain came and cooled the atmosphere. Our barometer, we much regret to say, owing to the continuous striking and shaking it has received from subscribers who call at all hours to see how the weather promises, is apparently out of order, since yesterday, during all the rain, it persistently pointed very dry. We hope soon to have it set right again.

During the emeute on Tuesday night at Belgrano station, an English broker behaved most heroically, and we may say almost saved the lives of four ladies, who on the first outbreak fainted in the cars. The injury done to the cars and other property of the company by the mob on Sunday is very severe. These demonstrations amount to nothing, and we trust will not be repeated. The numerous trains which Mr. Crabtree ran on Sundays and holidays is full proof of his anxiety to serve the public; he is therefore at least entitled to fair play.

The Carnival arches in Calle Florida were put up yesterday, which completely changes the aspect of the street. The playing of Carnival this year promises to be on the most superb scale. The water-throwing custom is now abolished for ever.

It is calculated that several hundred excursionists will leave this city tonight to amuse themselves abroad during Carnival. The majority go to Montevideo, which, after all, is the most agreeable place to spend the holidays. But the preparations going on in town are on such a scale that thousands are expected in from the country districts to see the sports.

Gen. Paez, the distinguished hero of Venezuelan independence, who for some months has been sojourning in this city, has left for the Oldendorf Farm to visit our pioneer farmer Mr. Oldendorf.

Judge Hollister and lady have just returned from Ohio Park, Moron, the princely residence of Mr. Coffin. There is no country seat about this city that can rival Ohio Park. The house is somewhat of the Knickerbocker style, and the grounds are laid out with the greatest taste.

We have as yet no statistical returns of the full amount of the harvest. The sum total of the wheat crop is merely guessed at. Parties well-informed in this matter assert that, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the yield will be immensely in excess of last year. At Montevideo the maize crop promises to be the greatest ever known in the Plate; but Indian corn is only used in this country as forage. Yesterday Messrs. Freyre, Bros., sold two cargoes of Chilean flour at reserved prices, supposed to be about \$7.10.

The Provincial Government seems fully in earnest about the AnDes Railway. Yesterday the Governor named a special committee to consider the best line to take. It is considered that the shortest route from Chivilcoy is through the Planchon Pass.

The Government has come to the rescue of the Municipality, and passed a decree to help the expiring Board. It is really ludicrous to contemplate the very sorry figure which this corporation cuts at present: probably the best municipal reform we could arrive at would be the total abolition of the Board at one sweep, and in its place a board of works and a board of health appointed.

There seems to be a great push for the post of Governor of Buenos Ayres; another Richmond is in the field now, Mr. Hector O'Forrell: our sympathies are of course with our countryman, but we doubt much if we could have a better man than Don Emilio Castro, who is esteemed and respected by all.

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We caution our readers against the sour grapes at present selling in the market; they are, we have no hesitation in saying, the chief source of the sickness at present in town, also the hard, stale peaches which are regaled in the streets: we think it is high time that the Chief of Police should interfere, and put a stop to this infamous business of retailing poison to the children and vigilantes.

The steamer Edward Everett left last night for Montevideo to bring up the cricketers. She will henceforward run to Rosario: we have travelled in her, know her well, and recommend her to the public.

Owing to the wind up of the lawsuit Dr. Quintana is now enabled to build up the side wall of his new house. The appearance of the building for the last few months was most ludicrous; it was neatly roofed in, doors, windows, and all up, and only wanted the side wall looking south-west to be complete. At one stage of the proceedings it was so doubtful whether the Doctor would succeed, or not, that his friends advised him to send to Europe for garden furniture, iron chairs, and sofas that could stand the weather.

On the high green hills of what is called the Klapphach Quinta at the foot of Calle Libertad, Mr. Billinghamst is now erecting a mansion, which will be an ornament to that end of the town. Remate Hall promises to be one of the finest buildings in the north side of the city. Close to and at the back of Mr. Parilla's far-famed quinta, Mr. Woodgate is about to erect a family mansion, which will be called Charter House Park. In fact, that end of the town shows steady signs of improvement.

Sr. Anchorena's large house at the corner of Calles Moreno and Bolívar is still only partly tenanted. There is a fine store with dwelling house upstairs, which might suit some of our readers. The Government decree ordering a census to be taken, has been very well received by the public; all parties agree that President Sarmiento has touched upon a most necessary point, and the public views with pleasure the carrying out of a measure which will afford us all some reliable information respecting the country we live in.

We have received the last number of the Rural Magazine. It will be found particularly interesting, inasmuch as it contains Dr. Lopez's celebrated lecture on the situation. We are glad to hear that within the last few months the number of subscribers to the Rural Society has greatly increased. This society does immense good and should be supported. Ice to Asuncion is now the great speculation; the officers and tourists pay high prices for ice up there, meanwhile in Montevideo we understand there is a surplus cargo.

There seems every probability that a very summary stop is about being put to Italian emigration to the River Plate, by order of the Italian Government. The constant arrival in Genoa of wealthy Italians from the River Plate, who have made their fortunes here, has caused quite a furore in the peaceful plains of Lombardy, and all Italy sighs for the River Plate. The Government has taken fright, sent the Argentine Consul about his business, and cautions the people against going to such a terrible place as Buenos Ayres—but all to no purpose. Poor laboring men return after a few years residence in the Plate with a sufficient independence to live on for the rest of their days. The Italian sees little prospect in his own country, whilst he dreams of the el Dorado of the hour, and the first chance offering starts for Buenos Ayres. If only as many Irish and Germans come out here as Italians, what a change would soon come over this country.

By last mail from the States news was received that four ironclads and a Commodore had been ordered to these waters. On such an important station it is surprising the Americans have not always maintained a more powerful squadron, but its increase at this moment is significant, and may be regarded as having relation to Mr. Washburn's business, which has caused great attention in the States, and the Government seems determined to see the matter out.

At the sale of the Kidd property, Loimas de Zamora, on last Tuesday, Mr. Hector Mackern purchased six squares, Mr. William Mackern four, and Mr. Taylor one and a half. We have not heard the price, but believe that the extreme heat of the day counteracted the beneficial effect of Mr. Billinghamst's elegance, and the auctioneer comforted himself and the good-natured owner with the reflection that even under more favorable circumstances, though it might have realized a better price, they could not have got better purchasers; a remark which we feel sure, every one will endorse, when in a few months more there are smiling quintas here, fitted out with taste by these hospitable book millionaires.

The mails from the Uruguay bring us the horrifying particulars of a murder, perpetrated at the estancia of Dr. Teodoro Rodriguez, by a run-a-way Brazilian soldier, who had been per-

mitted to rest at the house a few days. For a time he behaved himself well enough, and the neighbors were very kind to him; suddenly he appeared to have been seized with a fiendish desire for the destruction of life, for without other apparent reason he seized a hatchet, and rushing into the capataz's room killed him at a blow; his wife managed to escape from the murderer with but slight wounds. Here the tragedy concluded, and the farce of putting the murderer in prison was begun. The people are indignant, and cry aloud for justice. That justice will be done, we are assured by the presence of so many able lawyers and judges. Unfortunately, we have too many of these learned, easy-going gentlemen here; all we want is Judge Lynch.

The streets in town are now getting well watered, owing chiefly to the regular burbling of one or more pipes each day. This is a serious mishap but it frequently occurs in Dublin, the best regulated city in the world. Sir John Gray was the hero of the water-works of Vaux, and Sir John Coghlan is the water knight of Buenos Ayres. On the passage out some of the pipes received such hard knocks that they were cracked when put down. But it is almost impossible to distinguish the cracks when new.

With much pleasure we learn from the Irish clergyman of San Pedro, the Rev. Mr. Leahy, of the growing prosperity of the Irishmen in the northern partidos. The sheepfarming business in those districts, although not what it was in former years, still is better than it is represented. The farmers are all doing well, the crops in prime condition, and the camjis never better. During the last few years the Irish population in those districts has immensely increased, and all seem prosperous, contented, and happy.

Our Ham-brook progresses apace. We have to thank Sr. Martinez de Hoz and other large native estancieros for interesting communications respecting their estancia. Our brother editor, M. G. M., is now working hard and fast at the Montevidean portion. Estancieros of the Banda Oriental will confer a favour by sending in descriptions of their properties, with the names of all foreign residents of their district.

The freshest news out is that Lopez is at Matto Grosso. This startling intelligence comes to us by way of Rosario, and therefore, we suppose, must be received 'cum grano salis.' Yes, yesterday it was rumoured that Lopez had made a descent on the quintas of Asuncion, and carried everything before him, like the bull in the china shop; but these are all idle stories. Lopez has not shown himself, but keeps up on the mountains. On the day of February, 3,000 Paraguayan women were expected in Asuncion. How far true this may be it is difficult to say.

It was quite current in town yesterday that one of our richest foreign capitalists drew the 2,000 ounces paid at the last lottery, also the 'approximation.' The members of various charitable institutions were preparing in the evening to make a call. Another gang of forgers of Maná and Xava Bank notes has been caught in Entre Rios, and about 20,000 of bogus notes seized. The chief of the gang was placed in close confinement and subsequently committed suicide.

THE "STANDARD" ABROAD. Department of Public Instruction, Buenos Ayres, Jan 28, 1869. DEGREE. Art. 1 Considering that one of the most efficacious means for promoting immigration is to diffuse amongst foreigners a knowledge of the country and its resources and the advantages it offers to those who wish to come and live in it;

Art. 2 That, promoting the circulation abroad of a paper, such as the STANDARD, written in the native language of those countries from whence flows the strongest tide of emigration, cannot but conduce to this end: The President of the Republic has ordered 200 Packet Editions of the STANDARD to be subscribed for, the Editors of said paper undertaking to forward them by each mail to the principal reading-rooms in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States, and to those Consuls whose names they will receive from the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Let the cost of this be placed in Section 3, item 1, Art. 5 of the Estimates. Let this be published and given to the National Registrar. SARMIENTO. N. AVELLANEDA. THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. To the Editors of the "Standard." Gentlemen, I perceive that in consequence of a quarrel between Señor Matti, who appears to intend, if he can manage it, to monopolize the steam traffic on these waters, and the Manager of the Northern Railway as to the price of passage to and from the Tigre, the steamers on the Paraná, between B Ayres and Santa Fé, are henceforward to run to and from this port, to the great inconvenience of passengers, and

that the passage money between B. Ayres and Rosario has been increased to \$2.10. From my experience in Europe I have always understood that the charge for conveyance by water is much less per mile than by railway: indeed, less than one-half of the latter. But Señor Matti reverses the order of things; and while he denies to Dr. Cruberto the right to the very moderate rate of 4 cents per mile of railway, he imposes on the public 9 cents per mile for water conveyance, being more than double the charge of the Northern Railway, and one third more than the rates to be established between Rosario and Cordova.

This cannot last, in the nature of course of events; and when the proper facilities be completed in the Lujan River we may expect to have an opposition of larger and more comfortable vessels, combining cargo and passenger traffic.

A SUBSCRIBER. CRICKET. Match played at Palermo on Feb 2nd, between Conservative and the Liberal members of the club. CONSERVATIVES. 1st Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Score. Includes Dr. White, Goodhall, Houston, James Hogg, etc.

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THE SISTERS OF MERCY gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations for the Immigrants' Home during the past month (January): Rev. Samuel O'Reilly, \$500. Mr. John Browne, Lujan, 500. Mr. Patrick Dougherty, 200. Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Feb. 1, 1869.

ON 'CHANGE. Feb. 5, 1869. Onnces, 400. Sovereigns, 122 1/2. Patacons, 25. Nat. Bonds, 5 1/4. The bond market rose today, in spite of the efforts of the bears. The cash sales only amounted to \$5,000 at 5 1/4, which is over the price yesterday. It being the interest of most of the brokers to drive prices down, in order to repurchase, it was the conviction around the ring that prices would give way today, but outsiders bought freely, and for the first time for many months, the brokers discovered that the market was beyond their control. Some of the largest holders of bonds who bought for a speculation at low prices now hold these securities as a permanent investment.

Money is so abundant that few other securities give the same interest. The credit of the Government was never better than at present, and it was said on 'Change to-day that at a meeting of the Cabinet it was resolved that a fixed rate of interest on all Government bills be established; the present rate is arranged at 3 per cent. There is no Government paper at present floating in the market.

Advices from Cordoba announce a sort of banking crisis in that Province. The bank of Otter & Co., in the city of Cordoba, has experienced a very severe run, but, so far, paid its way. A public meeting was held in that city to consider the question of free banks, but nothing definite was arrived at. The advices from Montevideo do not amount to little. Not much doing in produce, and the rate of gold the same. A new joint-stock estancia company has been successfully launched, under the auspices of Messrs. Jackson and Alvarez: capital 270,000 dollars. The estancia lands comprise eighteen suertes of the great Ramirez property. The Montevidean Bank has called a meeting for the 18th inst. and the Oriental Bank has declared a dividend of \$25 per share. Mr. Braga now signs as partner of the wealthy firm of Concepcion. Messrs. Cibillas have sold a couple of Chilean cargoes at 10 1/2 pats.

The loss of the Santiago was much spoken of. Up to the closing hour of the Bolsa, no details have been received, but passengers had telegraphed to their friends, announcing the loss of all their luggage, &c. It is believed that she had some specie on board, but that everything is covered by insurances. Messrs. Bunge and Werner, who presented the petition about the Boca to President Sarmiento, gave a very satisfactory account of their reception by his Excellency, and they stated that the President betrayed the liveliest interest in the matter, naming Messrs. Casares, Balcarce, and Cambareres as a Special Committee, with Mr. Moneto as Engineer. There is every probability, therefore, that the Boca nuisance, from which the commerce of Buenos Ayres so long suffered, will be shortly abolished.

The City of Limerick was expected to-day in Montevideo. Her non-arrival has given reason to fear that she may have been caught in some gale off the English coast. Exchange was done here to-day on England at 49 1/2. Good amounts passed. The time sales of Bonds were as follows: Saturday, 20,000 at 5 1/4. Feb. 28th 10,000 5 1/4. March 31st 44,000 5 1/4. Feb. 15th 5,000 5 1/4.

There was very little done in the wool market, owing to the weather. Mr. James McDonald, sold 1,100 ar, fine wool from the estancia of Messrs. Sinnott and Griffin, at 65, dollars. Mr. Thomas Kenny, sold 300 ar, lambs' wool at \$42, the other sales were unimportant. Our special reporter at the South Plaza notes to-day the following wool sales, before the rain: 1500 ar. good mestiza 43. 1700 do ordinary 40. 250 do better 47. 800 do fine from 25 de Mayo 56. 1000 do mestiza 52. 3000 do do 48-49. 600 do do better 50. 255 do ordinary 30. 3 lots at 43, 48, 51. M. J. Corrales & Wehmann sold 2 lots of fine wool at 53 and 63. Samples at our office. 350 ar good madero at 131. One lot camp at 128. Grease. One lot in barril de campo at 42 1/2.

SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, AND BILIOUS HEADACHE. All proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver, and no medicine yet discovered, so certainly, speedily, and thoroughly cleanses, tones, and regulates these organs as BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. The warrant for this unqualified assertion is a mass of testimony, which any jurist in the land would pronounce conclusive. For example: Edward Warren, of Clinton street, Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14, 1862. "After having eight years from constantly recurring sick headache, two vials of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapse." Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson, of Great Jones street, New York, says: "Your Pills have restored my enjoyment of life. I had been in almost constant misery with bilious headache

for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health." They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS should be used in connection with the Pills. STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE Tuesday.—For Salto and intermediate ports the steamer Rio Negro. To-day.—For Rosario, San Pedro, Rosario, San a Fé, and intermediate ports, at 10 a.m. from the pier, the steamer Lujan. To-morrow.—For Montevideo and intermediate ports at 10 a.m., the steamer Provador. Monday.—For Montevideo, at six p.m., the steamer Rio Negro. Prices reduced to 75 per cent. Agents—A. MATTI and PIERA, Cuyo 361.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO. The Steamers of this Agency will run as follows:—FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The Steamer Lujan will make two round trips a week, leaving the port every Tuesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m., and returning on Mondays and Tuesdays. FOR ROSARIO AND SANTA FE.—The Steamer Estrella, in combination with the Lujan, will leave from Rosario every Wednesday and Sundays at two p.m., and returning to Rosario on Wednesdays and Sundays at ten a.m. FOR GUALEGUAY DIRECT.—The steamer Dolores, in combination with the Lujan, will leave every Thursday, returning on Monday. FOR ZARATE, BARRERO, and SAN PEDRO.—The steamer Tala, in combination with the Lujan, will leave every Tuesday and Saturday. The steamer Rio Negro will leave every Saturday at 6 p.m., returning early on Tuesdays. FOR CORRIENTES AND ASUNCION.—The steamer Provador will leave for Asuncion alternate every Sunday at ten a.m., returning on Wednesdays. For full particulars apply to the Agents, A. Matti and Piera, 361 Cuyo-street.

MR. EBYE, Surgeon and Oculist, M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., London, Surgeon for many years to the Public Institutions in the City of London, and for a number of years, West of England Eye Infirmary, Deaf and Dumb Institution, Exeter Lying-in Charity, having passed the examination of the Junta Higienica, in Montevideo is now prepared to hold daily consultations (Sundays excepted) at 62 CALLE RINCON, from Eleven till Two. Montevideo, Feb. 1869. 33, 1m, fy 6.

Buenos Ayres Cricket Club. A Match will be played on Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th of February, between the Montevideo Cricket Club and the Buenos Ayres Cricket Club, on the ground at Palermo. The following Gentlemen are appointed to play:—BUENOS AYRES. R. T. Ash, D. Bunker, R. Barlett, A. J. Cooker, A. Clark, H. Duguid, C. Ellis, J. Hills, S. Getting, A. Hart, A. Johns, B. Wadson. MONTEVIDEO. E. Duguid, J. Goodhall, James Hogg, T. Houston, A. J. Hill, F. L. Jacobs, H. Simpson, E. T. Ross, F. T. Ross, A. W. Smith, Dr. Wain, C. E. Watson.

Wickets will be pitched at Twelve o'clock each day. A Special Train leaves the 25 de Mayo Station at 11:30 a.m. TO BE SOLD, a comfortable Dwelling House, with 10 Rooms and Coach-house: twenty yards front to the sea, twenty-five deep, Calle Talcahuano, 341, between Arenales. For terms, apply at Calle Piedra, 113. 6, 6p, 6p.

UN LINDO TERRENO de 43 vueltas de frente por 75 de fondo, a una cuadra al S del mercado 11 de Setiembre, o sea arriada por un tiempo, a propio para una barraca o carpenteria, en la calle de Moreno No. 64 dar razón. 19, 6p, 6p.

EN BELGIANO.—Por asuncion en un barrio del pais, se vende una linda propiedad en la Plaza principal de dicho pueblo, posicion de la mejor. Dar razón calle de Cangallo No. 24. 17, 6p, 6p.

UN LINDO TERRENO de 43 vueltas de frente por 75 de fondo, a una cuadra al S del mercado 11 de Setiembre, o sea arriada por un tiempo, a propio para una barraca o carpenteria, en la calle de Moreno No. 64 dar razón. 19, 6p, 6p.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT. SR. FELIPE EGUARTE PIGOS will sell by Public Auction in the Town of Mercedes, on the 15th inst. in the Town-hall, Four Flocks of Sheep, with Corrales, Cart Horses, and other chattels of less value, the property of James Murray, deceased. For further particulars, intending purchasers can apply to the Auctioneer, whose Office is in the town. 35, 1p, 6p.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL AND GREAT BRITAIN. The Postmaster-General of Her Majesty's Government has contracted with the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited (Messrs. Lymport and Holt's Line), for a second regular Mail in each month by British Flag to Brazil and England. The new Mail Steamers will leave Buenos Ayres on the 5th 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, in which case it is 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 in Buenos Ayres. The Service will be commenced by the Screw Steamer LA PLAGE, 1194 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, 1/2.

AN Englishman wants a situation as Coachman, in an English family, or would take charge of a gentleman's riding school. Is a steady Man and perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Address A. C. Standard Office. 29, 9p, 1/2.

ROOM WANTED.—An Englishman wants a comfortable Furnished Room. Apply to B. at this Office. 26, 6p, 1/2.

SHEEP.—For Sale, 1500 of prime quality, on the Estancia of Juan Ramirez, Esq. As those sheep belong to the Estate of one recently deceased, they will be sold at a moderate 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, 6-Defensa—3. 41, 6p, 1/2.

RAMBUQUILL 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. 5 Calle Defensa, from Twelve to Two a.m. 40, 6p, 1/2.

GLORIOUS EXCITEMENT. THE BUENOS AYRES CARNAVAL is second to none in the civilized world. It has just received from Paris and London an immense quantity of the most fashionable Goods, consisting of Fountain Pens, Fountain Pens, Perfumed Boxes, Parisian Quizzes, and a large quantity of the celebrated Azules. To be obtained at CRANWELL'S Chemist, 30 Rivadavia. 28, 6p, 1/2.

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, 1/2.

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 rapidity 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 city, and modern rent guaranteed, with an immediate and lucrative practice, make it a desirable investment. Apply by letter or otherwise, to Dr. N. O. CORNWALL, 82 Calle Rincon, Montevideo. 20, 6p, 1/2.

PRECEPTORA ESTHETICA.—So necesario a una Sra. de respeto que posea los conocimientos de costuras y y manicado, se encomienda la direccion de una niñita en la ciudad. Dar razón en la calle Libertad No. 46. 17, 6p, 1/2.

INTERESANTE.—Se vende un magnifico caballo negro para picho de excelentes condiciones para velo y tratar culto de Belgrano No. 198 a toda hora del dia. 2, 6p, 1/2.

DE MAYO.—En este Partido a 9 leguas al Oeste del Pueblo, se vende la seccion A media legua de norma su campo. En Buenos Aires, Victoria 198, y en el 25 de Mayo casa de Matiano Fernandez. 15, 6p, 1/2.

Yes! My friends, we are in the midst of Summer charms, we have our merry Pic-nics under the umbrageous foliage of the weeping willow, or gliding pleasantly o'er the rippling waves, see happy children gambolling on the green sward replete with health and enjoyment, while the feathered songsters give forth the most beautiful music, and all it happens on earth; but, no! Summer is not faultless, Heat, stifling, suffocating, Heat-sickness is Summer's bane, and we require something to counteract its evil influence. BAGLEY'S HESPERIDINA. TAKEN AS FOLLOWS: Refined Sugar, 1. One tablespoonful. Bagley's Hesperidina, Two do. Ice,..... One ounce. Fresh water,..... Half a glass. Will, after being properly mixed, make a delicious 'cool beverage, which will refresh the body and spirit, allaying thirst, and obviating the loss of strength caused by oppressive heat, which keeps the body in a permanent state of copious perspiration. This can, in a great measure, be prevented by the use of this excellent tonic and appetizer. 39, 3p, 1/2.

BARATILLO SIN IGUAL. Special stuff for mechanics, \$3 the yard; silk parasols \$10; writing paper, \$18 the ream; fine thread gloves, \$2; 40 mittens, \$4; do silk, \$3; fine muslin for dresses, \$3; the yard; calico for dresses, \$2; linen socks for men, 40 the dozen; do cotton, 2, 40, and \$3; stockings for ladies, 30 and \$35; crinolines, 10, 16, 20, \$25; pannela boots for ladies, \$12; do colored, \$6; white calico the best class, \$2; the piece, of 20 yards; blue linen stuff, \$4; cloth habits for men, all complete, 150 and \$100; linen pantaloons for men, 25 and \$40; cloth habits for boys, all complete, 60 and \$100; fine stays for ladies, \$25. 195, 6p, 1/2.

SALTO ORIENTAL, GERMAN RESTAURANT, corner of Calles Tatuqui and Atarray. Breakfast, Dinners, Coffee, Bedrooms, Ale, Porter. 25, 1m, 1/2.

PROVINCIAL BANK. Having come to my knowledge that many Notes for \$1,000 up of the last issue of 1867, having the engraved figure detached, are in circulation, the Public is called to attention, and being published in the papers in the month of October, 1868, to the effect that no note so altered will be paid. E. V. ZAMUDIO, Secretary. 210, 6p, 1/2.

ON and after the 1st of February the Rates of Interest will be as follows:—Allowed on Deposits on coin and currency, 5 per cent. per an. Charged for Discounts on both currencies, 7 per cent. per an. Buenos Ayres, January 27, 1869. E. V. ZAMUDIO, 250, 9p, 1/2.

ON and after the 1st of February the Rates of Interest will be as follows:—Allowed on Deposits on coin and currency, 5 per cent. per an. Charged for Discounts on both currencies, 7 per cent. per an. Buenos Ayres, January 27, 1869. E. V. ZAMUDIO, 250, 9p, 1/2.

CONFITERIA OF THE EAST. ENGLISH AND FRENCH PORTER WINES. SPIRITS & LUNCH. INGLESIA DEFENSABLE. JAMES HILL and CO. have removed their Office from 75 Defensa to No. 43, same street. 21, 6p, 1/2.

TO LET, for a term of years, Hall's Agency of Camp, in Buenos Oriental, with Publications, Corrales, Pastas, &c. Apply to No. 48 Calle Reconquista, Buenos Ayres; or to Dr. Matias Spangenberg, No. 174 Calle Zavalta, Montevideo. 149, 1m, 1/2.

TO LET, to Single Men, two, three, or four furnished Rooms. Apply at 224 Calle Esmeralda. 9, 6p, 1/2.

TO LET, to Single Men, one furnished Room. Temple, No 96. 15, 6p, 1/2.

TO LET, to Single Men, two, three, or four furnished Rooms. Apply at 224 Calle Esmeralda. 9, 6p, 1/2.

