

MAUVA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried in currency and specie in the Bank's office.

MAUVA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

FOR BALANCES IN OUR FAVOR, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of customers, 6 per cent. For deposits in current account, 6 per cent.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

Central Station: 87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Flour, Beans, Rice, Sugar, etc. For further particulars, apply to the Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Flour, Beans, Rice, Sugar, etc. For further particulars, apply to the Station.

MAINE LINE TARIFF

Ten Words, exclusive of Address, \$50.00, or \$12. For every additional Ten Words, \$25.00, or \$6.11.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF

Ten Words, exclusive of Address, \$50.00, or \$12. For every additional Ten Words, \$25.00, or \$6.11.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF

Ten Words, exclusive of Address, \$50.00, or \$12. For every additional Ten Words, \$25.00, or \$6.11.

COACH FACTORY

Messrs. Bess, T. & Co., successors to Messrs. Bess, T. & Co., lately brought from Europe, and almost new, also a number of cheaper and stronger Coaches for town or country.

ENGLISH REMEDIES

Just received, a small supply of English Cholera Remedy, from the Establishment of C. Corfield, of London, England.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

REDUCTION OF FARES: The Royal Mail Steamship Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their rates of Passage:

First-class to Southampton, £25 and upwards. Ditto, " LISBON, £12, Ditto, " RETURN TICKETS granted at the above Rates as per TWELVE Months.

A Defranchisement of ONE-SIXTH made to Families Paying the Higher Rates, when such equal or exceed Four Adult Passages.

RETURN TICKETS are now issued to RIO DE JANEIRO, available for SIX Months, with an Abatement of 25 per Cent.

For further particulars, apply to ABRAHAM ROBINSON, 104, Calle Parque 88.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES

Authorized Capital: £2,000,000 sterling. Reserve Fund Jan. 1868: £1,450,000 do.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES

Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c and \$110 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of each deposit.

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CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Commission Agents, Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, &c.

Wool and Produce Broker, and Commission Agent, No. 6—CALLE DEFENSA—No. 5.

J. P. WELLS, Wool and Produce Broker, and Commission Agent, No. 6—CALLE DEFENSA—No. 5.

Wool and Produce Broker, and Commission Agent, No. 6—CALLE DEFENSA—No. 5.

CHAPMAN, CALENDER, AND COMPANY, English Warehousemen, No. 210, CALLE MIBIONES.

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HOTEL EUROPA, 59, CALLE 25 DE MAYO, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809.

Board and Lodging, at \$25 a day, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night.

WANKLYN AND CO, 105-SAN MARTIN-104

From 1st January, 1868, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:

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ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. D. JUAN B. PENSA, Director.

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin

The rate of interest until further notice will be ALLOWED. On deposit current, 6 per cent. per annum.

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HANDBOOK FOR THE RIVER PLATE.

PROSPECTUS. 1000 PAGES OCTAVO, WITH 3 MAPS. Six years have elapsed since we published the first edition of this work...

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK NOTICE.

Estancieros of the Banda Oriental are requested to forward information before the 15th inst. to Mr. G. M. Mulla, 157 Calle Convencion, Montevideo.

TO BE SOLD.

A Profitable Bridge, situated near the Conchales Chicos, Partido de Quilmes, composed of 500 yards in front, by 1 1/2 in depth...

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD.

DAILY, per Month \$20. WEEKLY, per Month \$5. PAID BY ADVANCE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer...

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audent, nil veri non audent dicere." Cicerone.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Feb. 27, 1869, 5.30 P.M.

Aunis in. Bolsa thin. Nothing doing. General distrust. Gold, 7 1/2. Fomento not quoted. Nassau left some days ago, continuing surveys. Great tidal wave rolled into port at midnight on 18th inst., swaying vessels suddenly round.

FRENCH MAILS.

Montevideo, Feb. 27. Irish Church question the order of the day. Duke of Brabant died, ten years old. The Queen's physicians, Drs. Jenner and Nelaton, attended him.

THE MONTEVIDEAN CRISIS.

For the last few years the financial state of the Montevidean market has been such that although bolstered up by Government edicts, and specie payment suspensions, affairs have been gradually approaching that grand climacteric—National bankruptcy.

Previous to the year 1865 there was always an abundance of capital in the Montevidean market. In fact, money was invariably ruled cheaper there than here; and when it was all paper money with us, it was all gold with the Montevideans.

In the papers received yesterday we note that the Finance Minister proposes to introduce what our colleagues term measures of relief—in fact the table of the Legislature is crowded with schemes for the amelioration of the money market; experienced parties, however, think that the evil has gone too far, and that the interference of the Legislature or the Executive is impotent now to re-establish credit.

The following are the proposed measures of the Minister:—First.—After sufficient notice to the public, all Custom House duties will be payable cash. Second.—Increase the stamp paper tax.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.

SINCE the late Prince Consort of England inaugurated, in 1851, the first idea of a Universal Exhibition, and backed by the wealth, enterprise, and genius of Great Britain, carried it out with a completeness, brilliancy, and success that has never since been equalled.

Few nations have been able to follow the example of England in thus collecting in her metropolis, the wonders of an entire world, thereby stimulating her sons to increased exertion in industrial and commercial pursuits, and enabling them, through the stimulus always imparted by competition, to keep that proud pre-eminence in the arts of peace, which they have so hardy won, and so long enjoyed.

But, if the lack of her enormous wealth and power, or their own political embarrassments have prevented all other nations, with the exception of France, from imitating her on the same scale, or with anything approaching the same amount of success, the philanthropic Prince Consort, through his first great success, sowed a good seed that has since produced most excellent fruit.

Exhibitions, whether confined to special products or countries, are now almost annually held by every European nation, and we in South America have lately entered the race, in imitating the idea of an Exhibition in the city of Cordova.

Messrs. Eduardo Olivera and Leonardo Pereyra have been named by the Government as special commissioners for seeing this project duly carried out; and we feel assured that under their auspices it must prove a success.

The rules and regulations for the exhibition have been already drawn up, and appear to have been carefully and fairly arranged. For the information and guidance of intending exhibitors we extract from the published regulations a few of the most important.

The exhibition will be confined to the products of the partidos of Capilla del Señor, Zarate, San Antonio de Areco, San Andres de Giles, Villa de Lujan, Pilar and Cochebas.

Animals of the following classes will be admitted—horses, cattle, sheep, and domestic birds.

Agricultural machines of all kinds. Wheat, maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, &c.

There will be four different classes of prizes—gold medal, silver medal, bronze medal, and honorable mention.

The gold medal will be considered as the first prize, and will be granted for any animal or object exhibited, that in the opinion of the judges may merit this distinction; the silver medal, bronze medal, and honorable mention representing respectively the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th prizes in each class.

Each medal will be accompanied with a testimonial signed by the President of the Exhibition, and setting forth for what the prize was awarded.

When two animals of different sexes possess equal merit the prize will be given to the male.

No sheep will be admitted of less than a year and a half or more than six years old.

For horses and cattle the minimum ages two years.

Any animal having previously obtained a prize, must enter for a class superior to that in which the prize was won.

Those who desire to exhibit animals or products may have them registered at the Court House in Capilla del Señor, by inscribing their name and the nature of whatever they wish to exhibit.

Any article or animal exhibited must have been in the exhibitor's possession for at least 6 months before the opening of the exhibition.

No foreign agricultural machine can obtain more than honorable mention, and only in the case where its adoption is of primary utility.

No exhibitor can receive more than a single medal in each section, in case there should be many in the same section deserving prizes, the first will receive the medal, and all the others honorable mention.

When a number of objects are exhibited, and none of them separately merit a prize, though collectively worthy of mention, the jury will decide as to the premium to be awarded.

We take no exception to any of the above rules, but that referring to agricultural machines, yet perhaps the partiality is allowable, considering the little headway we have as yet made here in this branch.

second the efforts made to establish amongst them an institution calculated to benefit them in so many ways, and redoubled also to the ultimate advantage of the country at large, and we most sincerely wish success to a project which, though unpretending, is sure to have the best effects on the most important of our national industries.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The report presented by Mr. David A. Wells—the special commissioner of the revenue, as he is called—every year at the opening of the session of Congress, on the condition and prospects of the national industry, is now looked for with more interest than any other public document; in fact, it is the only public document which created what might be called a "stir" in the community: because, putting aside the military and naval reports, it is the only report which can be said to be prepared by a scientific man in a really scientific spirit, and without reference to its possible or probable influence on the fortunes of others.

As regards the progress of the country during the last five years, Mr. Wells shows there has been a general increase in production, and therefore in wealth. In the first place, there have arrived within the last five years a million of emigrants, and it is calculated, judging from the experience of the Commissioners of Emigration at this port, that each emigrant brings with him on an average about eighty dollars in money; and setting down his average value to the country, as a producer at one half of the value of an able-bodied negro at the South before the war—viz., at one thousand dollars—we have addition to the wealth of the country from immigration alone of over 100,000,000.

Another indication of the national growth of wealth is the extension of the railway system, 8,000 miles having been added to it during the last three years, a rate of increase of which you will appreciate the rapidity when you remember that in the five years from 1860 to 1865 only 571 miles were added to the railway system of Great Britain, and only 509, during the same period, to that of France; but in drawing any conclusion from this comparison, it has to be remembered that the extension of railroads in a country like this, in which the population bears a very small proportion to the area, and in which railroads are made to take the place of all other roads, does not count for as much as the extension of railroads in countries like France and England, where population is very dense and distances short.

As a last proof of the general tendency of the United States towards greater prosperity, Mr. Wells cites the decrease in the debt of nearly all the States, in proportions varying from three to thirty per cent, opening up the prospect of the total extinction of nearly all State liabilities within the next ten years.

When Mr. Wells comes to consider the effect of the war, and of the legislation growing out of it, on the national industry, he has a different tale to tell; but one which, though apparently contradictory, is not so in reality, and it appears that while this prodigious increase in production has been going on, the power of the country to compete with foreigners in nearly every branch of industry has been declining.

The wages of workmen, skilled or unskilled, have increased on the whole fifty-eight per cent since 1860, but the cost of living has increased eighty-eight per cent, so that there is hardly any field of labour in which the labourer is not worse off now than he was eight years ago.

For instance, for a barrel of flour is now ninety per cent greater than it was in 1860, so that, measured by the flour standard, the price of a barrel of flour having been made in many parts of the country before the war the recognised regulator of wages, a workman is twenty per cent worse off in 1868 than he was in 1860.

Mr. Wells accounts for the failure of wages to rise with the cost of living by diminished profits on capital.

The principle on which Congress has acted in imposing duties has invariably been that whatever duty could be shown to be advantageous to any particular "interest" must be so to the whole community.

The result is, that whatever branch of industry asks for protection gets it; and the branch which can bring the most powerful pressure to bear on it at Washington gets most.

The chief characteristic of tariff as it stands is, that it is an attempt at realising that most absurd of dreams, indiscriminate protection.

Mr. Wells gives a great many illustrations of the injurious effects of the tariff on industry, and of the way in which it is prostituted for the benefit of private interests, and of the way in which Congress is humbugged by deputations of manufacturers, and of the enormous profits which are being realized in some of the branches of industry which are most clamorous for protection, and he shows conclusively that although the plea of relief for the labourer is one of the most constantly put forward in demanding extra duties, the general effect of the tariff has been to make wages here on the whole lower than in Europe, and to prevent the immigration of skilled labour, of which the country stands so much in need.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

On Thursday morning at half past seven o'clock, the Governor and two Ministers of the Province, attended by the Saladero Committee composed of Professors Murray, Peralta, and Peron, and Dr. Malaver, went by train to Barracas to inspect Mr. Puiggari's system for evaporating rapidly and converting into guano, the different classes of refuse of the Saladeros, part of which are now thrown into the Riachuelo, rendering it so putrid as it is, and the remainder allowed to dry in the sun, and to feed pigs, all of which nuisances we have already brought before our readers.

At half past eight o'clock the work commenced, and at half past twelve o'clock, 20 pipes of blood and gelatinous water were reduced in the evaporator, to 3 1/2 pipes, and this was immediately absorbed by a mixture already prepared. At the same time the liver-remotines, and all the other solid refuse were introduced into ovens, and carbonized in three quarters of an hour each relay. The Committee left at half past twelve o'clock, convinced that the refuse of from 500 to 500 animals, which is the maximum of killing going on in each Saladero, can be reduced to a small compass and disinfected, fit for guano, in the short time of 24 hours.

The process was still going on as Mr. Puiggari, was operating on the refuse of 200 animals.

There are two other proposals presented for the same thing, so that it is likely that before six months have passed, Barracas will be as healthy a place as any in the province, and the Riachuelo be as pure as it was forty years ago, when the banks were crowded on Sundays and Feast days, with the disciples of Isaac Walton.

We find that the wreck of the Iron King is advertised to be sold at Montevideo, also whatever has been saved of her cargo, comprising 200 bags of flour, 20 boxes of soft goods, 78 cases of sardines, 70 boxes of hams, and 32 casks of beer in bad condition.

The latest accounts from the Guianapira mines represent the progress made as very satisfactory. It appears that the gold found in the quartz near the surface is sufficient to pay the miners' wages. At the San Pablo mine three shafts have been sunk, a level driven on a promising vein, and gold found; at San Juan a level has been driven at a depth of about twelve yards, with a similar result. In fact, all the mines belonging to the Company are fully answering expectations.

A sad accident occurred at Montevideo the other day, by which a sailor named Benito Luna, employed on one of Mr. R. J. Wilson's launches, lost his life. While bringing the boat to an anchor, he received an accidental blow, fell into the water, and disappeared.

The search after his body was for a long time ineffectual, until his brother was sent for, who dived, and brought up the corpse.

On her last trip to Asuncion, the Venezia sprung a leak; but, thanks to the skill and activity of the captain, no accident occurred. She is at present undergoing repairs at the Tigre, and will soon resume running between here and Asuncion.

We are not yet done with Carnival amusements, and from present appearances, there is no prospect of their coming to an end. A masked ball took place at the French Theatre last night, and another is announced for the evening.

The divers employed for the purpose of examining the Rio Negro, in order to see if she could possibly be saved, have declared that such is out of the question, the vessel being a complete wreck. All further attempts have been abandoned.

A young man was handed over to the police the day before yesterday

for having forged the signature of Messrs Zimmermann & Co. to a draft on Messrs Carrabassa. Yesterday about one o'clock a private soldier was shot dead by a minute alcade in the course of a dispute. It appears the unfortunate man had used some insubordinate language, thereby arousing the anger of the alcade. The wounded soldier was brought to the Cabildo, but on arrival there, life was found to be extinct.

Rumours were rife yesterday that the Indians had again invaded the southern frontiers in force; on inquiry, however, we could find no confirmation of the report, nor do we believe it to be well founded. The Government, fully alive to the hardship, the irregularity, in the distribution of their pay, causes to the soldiery on the frontiers, are making arrangements for a more regular payment in future. Two employees of the Comisariat Department are about to leave for Patagonia, bringing the arrears of pay to the soldiers in garrison there.

It appears that the rumor that Baron Mauá had embargoed some of the copper consigned to the Montevidean Government is completely false. The forty seven barrels of this metal about which the report originated were yesterday despatched from the Custom House. The error arose through some informality in delivering the metal to the contractors.

A magnificent photograph of H.M.S. Nassau and her officers has just been taken at Montevideo, and presented by the commander of that vessel to Messrs. J. Noguera and J. M. Souza, as a token of their appreciation of the gratitude manifested towards them for saving the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Santiago. This fine specimen of photography is oval in shape; in the centre is the Nassau under full sail, and the portraits of her commander and officers form a border of a most tasteful kind. A copy of this photograph is about being placed in the Bolsa and Chamber of Commerce of Montevideo.

In return, Sr Noguera and some of the passengers saved from the Santiago have presented the commander of the Nassau with a gold chronometer, and each of the officers with some valuable token, as a testimony of their gratitude for the bravery and generosity displayed in their regard on the occasion of the wreck of the Santiago.

The Brazilian transport Verneek arrived the day before yesterday in Montevideo from Rio. She brings no general news of any importance. Her dates are to the 15th. Exchange on London 18 1/2 for bank paper, and 18 1/2 for private bills. Sovereigns closed firm at 135/00. The Ironclad Brazil had arrived from Montevideo.

The Junta of Canelones are about establishing rafts and boats for facilitating at certain points the passage of the river Santa Lucia; this is a want very badly felt in that part of the country, and we trust the Junta will not confine themselves to thinking about the matter. The passengers by the America who were detained so long on board in consequence of the quarantine regulations at Montevideo, have published an address to the captain of that vessel thanking him for his kindness and attention to their comfort during the period of their confinement on board his vessel. It is time quarantine were abolished, the necessity for it no longer exists.

The Montevideanos would not care sensibly in keeping a more watchful eye on the internal state of their city, than in imposing quarantine regulations of needless severity on visitors, for we find that after an official inspection of the fruit exhibited for sale in the principal market there, the greater part of it, including one hundred melons, was condemned and thrown out. It will soon be our turn to impose quarantine on the arrivals from that port, unless their authorities look a little sharper after the markets. There is some hitch in the projected sale of the old market, a heavy mortgage being outstanding on it.

The latest accounts from the Espezanza Colony in Santa Fé represent that settlement as in a most prosperous condition. Thirteen years ago this place was a desert, now there are upwards of 1,648 Swiss, German and French inhabitants, living in 470 handsome houses, and possessing upwards of 5,600 head of cattle, 1,440 horses, and a large number of sheep; four steam machines are used for threshing the grain, and large quantities of wheat barley, sweet potatoes, and beans are annually produced. This colony is a brilliant evidence of what perseverance and energy can accomplish in this country.

To-day Mr. Billinghurst, the Druid auctioneer, takes his votaries to the islands of the Carapachay. The party leaves by the first train from the Retiro, and we have sent a special reporter to attend this prehistoric sale. Our readers, we suppose, have not forgotten the Island auction, which took place under similar circumstances about three years ago, when a young English gentleman who for the sake of the trip went out, bought the place in a fit of rustic enthusiasm, and for aught we know has the Island still, although long since he has left for London.

Benricó di Tenda was produced at the Colon Theatre on Friday evening, with a completeness and effect very creditable to the management. The opera was well received, and the four principal artists engaged acquitted themselves quite in accordance with the reputation they respectively enjoy. We reserve till our next issue a more lengthened criticism on this performance.

The Edward Everett left to-day for Rosario, with 50 passengers, and will sail again from this port on Tuesday.

We notice that the National Government, has cancelled the grant of 100 of the 150 leagues of land which the Santa Fé Government had conceded to the promoters of the Gran Chaco Railway; this measure has been taken on the ground that the land is National property, being on the banks of the Paraná on the Gran Chaco. The land there is of but little value, and we think the National Government might arrange with the Provincial Government of Santa Fé to give this wild territory for such a deserving purpose.

Don Rufino Elizalde leaves to-day for Asuncion, but his journey is unconnected with any political purpose, being purely of a private business nature.

A kind subscriber has brought us a Paraguayan curiosity, more interesting perhaps than any we have yet received. It is the die of the postage stamp of the late Paraguayan Republic, and for the benefit of those of our readers who cannot pay our museum a visit we give an impression from it.

Mr. Morton, C.E., is requested to call at Calle Reconquista, No. 63, on Tuesday, the 2nd of March, at two o'clock p.m., to present his project for disinfecting and drying the refuse of the saladeros to the committee appointed by Government.

A new arrival had a narrow escape yesterday of losing his 'little all' and finding himself a beggar in a strange land. He was attracted by the political advertisement in our columns and visited the mineral water establishment, where he partook of a nectar and a stone fence. He then hurriedly left, but returned shortly afterwards with a woful visage and inquired if by chance he had dropped his pocket book. After inquiring his name the proprietor handed him his property, and so overjoyed was the son of Albion that he insisted upon having a case of champagne then and there. Moral—Virtue has its own reward.

COINS FOR THE MUSEUM. Permit me to add to the Numismatic department of the 'Standard Museum' the six accompanying coins, a part of the bogus currency of our country, during the years 1862 and 1863, period of the late Republican war, when small change was scarce, and the people refused the 'skin plaster.' These bogus cents were issued by responsible houses; principally by the owners of restaurants and of drinking saloons, which were well patronized, and whose Proprietors redeemed them whenever offered. Indeed, there was an under-standing among many of the brotherhood, that their coin should pass freely among them.

No matter what people's opinion may be in regard to the issue of private currency it has its conveniences and saved the community the handling of much filthy and infected paper.

The idea of bogus cents was not that of the late war, for I possess several coins of earlier date, when small change was a scarcity. For instance, a cent of the year 1834, issued by W. A. Handy, tailor, of Providence, Rhode Island. This coin is of the Government weight; its face is stamped very much like that of the U. States currency, but the device on the opposite side is different.

Another coin of 1841, has the old frigate 'Constitution' stamped on one side with Webster's credited currency surrounding it, while the other side has the laurel wreath enclosing the memorable words: 'Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute.'

As the circulation of your 'skin plaster,' or small paper money, is on the increase, the hint of private redeemable currency is not, in all respects, to responsible mercantile houses of your community.

They should, however, be made to register their devices before a public officer previous to the issuing of the coin, and be held responsible by bonds therefor.

Your market, at present may be too well supplied with funds, but should the worst come, the idea would be worth testing.

Truly yours, U. STATES.

P. S.—Gustavus Lindenmuller, is the rich Brewer and Proprietor of the great beer house, New York. The 'not one cent' 'Army and Navy,' and the flag, were issued by various restaurant Proprietors. The Grocer, by the well known Broadway man. I possess fifty of the seventy five issues of that period; the balance was too scarce to be obtained.

U. S.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Considering what has been published in the papers, and the changes in the market, it would be very difficult—nay, almost impossible—to give an opinion as to the harvest in the Province of Buenos Ayres, and yet nothing is more important than a knowledge of both the quality and quantity of this year's grain crop.

Along the coast the wheat sown in May and June is lost, or, at all events, will give but a very poor yield; and small grain—that sown in July and the beginning of August—will do better, as much of it has ripened well, and will give about eight arrobas to the fanega; but the rains for the last month have stopped both reaping and threshing.

The great labor necessary to prevent the grain from budding increases the expense to a singular extent; mares cost more than pens, and are scarce, bad, and very dear. The grain crops on the coast will—no matter what the market price, be a loss to the grower, and if speculation in corn should spring up it is impossible to foresee the result.

Would it not be possible to get a report as to the harvest? We know, more or less, the quantity necessary for the consumption of the Province; if we could find out the production, we might easily see what the price is likely to be, and the grower would not be obliged to sell his wheat at a low price, at a time, too, when he is in want of money, and speculation might be prevented from giving a death-blow to an industry now struggling for some years.

My business and health prevent my going to see you and exchanging opinions on the subject, but as you know the country better than I do, you know also whatever would be advantageous for it.

Whenever we can have a meeting for considering the question of silk, let me know, and I will be with you.

The day we were to have met, I saw Dr. Segui, he has a beautiful collection and fine specimens, and his taste and practical knowledge may be very useful in furthering this industry, and be a boon to those poor people, having only a square of land, although even in the smallest gardens, fifty mulberry plants, yielding more than an ounce of seed, can be raised.

I have received a letter from the manager of the Society, in which he informs me that he has had offers of seed and plants from the United States, and has been asked to send thither, in March, 1870, specimens of plants grown, or that can be grown here. I am disposed to do all in my power for this purpose. We have plenty of time for preparation. If you approve of it, it would be well if our society were to experiment on new growths, and send the results there. When I have the pleasure of seeing you I will ask you for your opinion on this matter, and give you mine as to what I think can be done.

If the Agricultural Society can soon get into working order, we can then publish the results obtained, and see what has already been done, and we can foresee what may be accomplished in a future not far distant.

Only let the example and impulse be given, and agriculture will undergo a change, and no longer be as heavily burdened as at present.

If a proprietor wishes to start a new idea, or introduce improvements, he meets with a thousand obstacles, which he cannot overcome single handed. Let the State then, by means of a public establishment, show him the way, and others will follow in his steps.

If for the last few years experiments had been made of the simplest and cheapest threshing machines, we should now have them in use, like the sewing machines, and we would not be in danger of losing the greater part of the harvest—1st, because two days are necessary for slacking the corn; 2nd, because it must be let dry; 3rd, because you must have at the one moment 20 or 30 men at work, who are thoroughly acquainted with their business; 4th, because the horses must be at hand on a certain day. All these obstacles would disappear with the machine. When the grain is perfectly dry, it is put in stacks as in Europe, and on a given day a simple machine worked by three or four animals, threshes and cleans it. Neither would it be necessary to wait for a favorable wind as the Greeks of Antida were wont to do during the Trojan war,

Yours,
L. D.

THE NEW CEMETERY.

To the Provincial Prime Minister. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 19-1869.

The Municipal Commission have deemed it their duty to relinquish the project set on foot by the former Municipality of establishing a Cemetery in the north part of the city on the ground known as the Corouel, for the following reasons:

That such a Cemetery would increase the unhealthiness of the parish of Pilar, where there is already one burial ground, ograiles, and several

establishments of an unhealthy kind, and being so far from the centre this parish is one of the most insalubrious amongst us.

That the site chosen is not sufficiently large for a cemetery, capable of satisfying all wants for a length of time, and that therefore another would soon be necessary.

That a Cemetery at this point would be of infinite damage to this neighborhood, which from its elevated position on the coast will one day be necessary for the recreation of the people.

And finally, that it would interfere with one of the principal bases of the agreement for the closing of the Protestant Cemetery—viz., the devoting of part of it to this purpose.

The above considerations have induced the Municipal Commission to fix on a spot which while perfectly adapted for the purpose, presents none of the difficulties usually attendant on the founding of an establishment of this kind.

It is known as La Caacrita, is public property, and situated at the extremity of the partido of Belgrano.

A Cemetery here would not only not interfere with any private rights, but would be available for an immense population for centuries, its size admitting of all modern improvements being carried out. The corpses could be brought thither on a tramway, the construction of which a private company is ready to undertake, thus obviating any inconvenience arising from the distance, and the great cost of keeping such a long road in repair.

But as the realization of this idea is impossible without the concurrence of the Provincial Government, the Commission over which I preside has instructed me to submit it for consideration, in order that if found practicable further steps in the matter may be taken.

MARIANO LOREA. B. LORENTE, Secretary.

COTTON-GROWING IN SALTA.

Notes on the Cotton-wick Manufactory and cotton plantations belonging to Don Prudencio Palacios, on the Rio de las Piedras, province of Salta, on the diligence road, 39 leagues before reaching the capital of the province. The plantations consist of 250,000 plants occupying an extent of 27 squares (about 100 acres), and producing 1500 arrobas of cotton without seed.

The ground is under irrigation of running water from a fine artificial canal (asequia), which may be extended one league and two-thirds, this being the distance from the establishment to the confluence of the Piedras River with the Passago or Juramexto, which will enable the irrigation of this extent of land, with a breadth of 1500 yards, and of the same good quality as what is at present under cultivation.

The quality of the cotton is better than that from Brazil and the United States, because when Mr. Palacios went to Manchester to purchase machinery, he was offered 22d. per pound while Brazilian cotton fetched only 15d and United States only 13d.

Subsequently, Mr. Aschnar, of this place, sent to England, by direction of Mr. Mendez, a sample of the Piedras cotton, which was valued at 20d, the same proportional difference existing with reference to other cottons.

We believe that Mr. Palacios might sell his cotton placed here, without the seed, at from 150 to 180 paper dollars per arroba.

The machinery at present in operation is of small power; one is for picking out the seed, one for ventilating, one for cleaning, one for spinning, one for twisting (with seven spindles), and lastly, one for joining together several threads and making the wick. These machines are set in motion by hydraulic wheels, and on account of their small power they can only elaborate one arroba of cotton daily, but by the machinery in course of being set up now, the number will increase to seven or eight arrobas daily.

The wick can be placed in Buenos Ayres at the same price as that of the United States, with the advantage that, being of a better quality, the light they produce is more brilliant, and, from being longer and of the same thickness and weight, it produces considerable saving.

At present there are about 41 people employed on the premises, without counting those engaged in transport, &c. [We call special attention to the advantage offered by having establishments of this kind in the interior, where the want of occupation is a constant motive for the montonero.] When all the machinery will be fairly at work, there will be employment for 200 people.

Mr. Palacios has also tried, with the best result, the manufacture of ponchos woven by common hand-loom of the country. He has succeeded in imitating the ponchos woven in Bolivia, known under the name of 'puyo,' giving it the color of vicuña with the root of a wild tree that grows there in abundance, called 'pata.' These ponchos, which are preferred to foreign manufactured ones, have been sold at

12 Bolivian dollars each, and can be given even cheaper.

Another proof of the enterprising spirit of Mr. Palacios, which deserves to be rewarded by the National Government, is his having undertaken the cultivation of four arrobas of Sea Island Seed and six of Egyptian seed, which are considered the best cottons in the world.

ON CHANGE.

Feb. 27, 1869. Ounces 400. Sovereigns, 122 1/2. Patavinos, 25. National Bonds, 5 1/4. The bond market opened and closed weak. Prices fell off about 3 o'clock, and sales for cash were made as low as 533, but at a later hour prices stiffened. Some parties were compelled to buy bonds to fill their contracts, and hence the rise. The sales to-day were as follows:— For cash, 53,000 at 54 1/2. For March 31st, 62,000 at 54 1/2. Total sales, 115,000.

The sales during business hours were so trifling that it was believed the bulk of the transactions would be done after hours, and at 4 o'clock there was very active business doing at advanced rates.

At about two o'clock the news of the arrival of the French packet reached the Bolsa, but no commercial advices were received.

There was a good deal of money taken up: a large amount for Montevideo, also for the wool plazas, and a fair sum for Bonds. Money was in decidedly better demand, but it was hinted on 'Change' that the Finance Minister of Montevideo is about to offer some measures which will tend to improve matters in that market.

In the wool plazas, there was not much done. Most of the Onco de Setiembre wool buyers went to the Scotch market this morning. Mr. Duggan sold yesterday eleven thousand arrobas of wool at reserved prices.

The Flamsteed leaves to-night. It was currently stated on 'Change' that the Montevideo Government had abolished quarantine.

Our weekly reporter at the South Plaza sends us the following interesting sales:— Weekly Review.

No arrivals of fine, extra, or 'special.' Sumo fine lots obtained 58, 60, 65, and 68. Fine Mestiza was sold at 44, 46, 48, 52, 56. Mezcla, with more or less carretilla, at 36, 38, 40, 42. Heavy stock sent to deposit. Wool in general—'hojas' looking down.

In great demand. Few arrivals. 'Extra matadero' none. Some good lots so id at 132, 134, and 135. Campo and matadero 120, 125, 128, and 130. 'A la balanza' 90, 110, 115, 118. Househides. No arrivals. Some sold at 25, 30, 32. Horses hair. In demand. Fine Long, from the South, ready sold at 150, 160, 165, 167.

Sheepskins. No stock of extra matadero. Some good e.m.pio and matadero at 120, 130, 135, doz. Camp, good, 80, 90, 100, 110, 115, per doz. Common classes, with more or less corral fine wool &c., 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, per doz. Derecho 20, 25, 30, 35, per doz. Lambs. Very few. Some small lots at \$9 doz. Venados, Plumá, and Nutria. No arrivals this week.

Grease and Tallow. Sold in barrels and boxes at 14 1/2 in shipping order. In bulk 55 and \$30 arr. Small cans, \$10 to \$12. Sebo sin arr de campo in barrels, \$23 1/2 to \$26 arr. Hay in Bales.—Down. Sold 1st and 2nd 'corte,' alfalfa at \$300, \$350, and \$365 ton. Cereals.

Down.—No demand. Barleta, superior, \$220 to \$230 fan. Do. good, \$180 to \$200 doz. Do. inferior, \$120 to \$150 doz. Do. blanco, \$130 to \$150 doz. Do. Chile, \$180 to \$200 doz. New maize, \$ 45 to \$ 50 doz. Barley, \$ 50 to \$ 60 doz. Flour at the mills, \$40, \$42, \$45 arr.

Cattle. Novillos, fat, \$200 to \$250 a head. Vaca, do \$180 to \$220 do. Terneros, do \$ 30 to \$ 60 do. Ganado al corte \$ 50 to \$ 70 do. Yeguas, fat, \$120 to \$160 doz. Capones and sheep, 'pelados,' \$18 to \$24 per head. Capones very fat, with wool, \$22, \$24 and \$28.

BIRTH. February 15, at Montevideo, the wife of Vincent Ricketts, Esq., of a daughter. MARRIAGE. February 24, at the Mercad Chacabuco, by Rev. Canon Fahey, Mr. Thomas Dooner, of the Fortin de Arco, estanciero, to Julia, second daughter of Mr. Michael Geoghegan, of Lobos. DEATH. February 26, in this city, Mrs. John Mahon, nee Mercedes, aged 47 years. Deceased was a native of Westmeath, Ireland.

VERY LATEST.

Montevideo, Feb. 27, 7.15 p.m. London salted hides weak. Tallow unchanged. Havre, Feb. 1. Wool sales little animation; afterwards better attended, same prices as in November sale. Buenos Ayres in condition slightly improved. Hamburg hide market still dull, buying and offering at reduced rates. Antwerp—Business brisk in dry and salted cowhides. 1500 bales of R. Plate wool sold; prices firm; same as November. Tallow firm, and supplies wanted. Argentines, 75%. Buenos Aires, 90. R. Plate Bank, 47. Central Argentine, 17. Southern Railway, 18.

WORDS OF COMFORT TO THE WEAK.—In addition to the ailments common to both sexes women have special ailments of their own, which demand our sympathy, and should receive relief if possible. It is possible, in their peculiar trials she needs strengthening and sustaining, and the medicinal arrangements to which she is subjected can only be removed by a preparation combining the properties of a tonic and regulating medicine. Alone among remedies of this nature stands BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA. Wholly vegetable, perfectly innocuous, and especially adapted to delicate and over-susceptible organizations, it will be found invaluable in all the peculiar physical exigencies of the sex. Used at same time with the Sarsaparilla, BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a powerful help in effecting a complete cure, carrying off from the system the vitiated and depraved humors set free by the Sarsaparilla, and thus enabling the organs to resume their healthy functions at the proper and natural seasons.

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The bond market opened and closed weak. Prices fell off about 3 o'clock, and sales for cash were made as low as 533, but at a later hour prices stiffened. Some parties were compelled to buy bonds to fill their contracts, and hence the rise. The sales to-day were as follows:— For cash, 53,000 at 54 1/2. For March 31st, 62,000 at 54 1/2. Total sales, 115,000.

TEATRO COLON.

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA. DOMINGO 28 FEBRERO 1869. 2.^a Representacion de LA BATMIOE DI TENDA, de M. G. de Rimini, por las Sras. Lablache y los Sres. Antinori y Rossi de Ruggini. A las 8.

Teatro Franco Argentino

BOUFES, PARISIENS. Same day 27, Dimanche 28, Fevrier. GRAND BALS. PARES, MAQUES, TRAVESTIS.

Prix d'Entree. P or un Cavalier, 30 piastres. Palcos 100. Entrée Libre, et Grátis pour les Dames.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE,

196—CALLE VICTORIA—196

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE

Today.—For Rosario, Parana, Gualeguay, and Santa Fe, 9 a.m., from the station, leaving the steamer 'Luzon.' Fares reduced and railway ticket gratis. Tuesday.—For Rosario and intermediate ports, at 9 a.m., from the station, leaving the steamer 'Tala.' Fares reduced, and railway ticket gratis. Today.—For Asuncion and intermediate ports at 10 a.m., the steamer 'Cruz.' Agents—A. MATTI and PIERA, Cuyo 361

VAPOR Ingles 'Plan steel'

Se previene a los Consig. de mar de efectos por dicho vapor que la carga está ya en los depósitos de Aduana. Buenos Ayres, Febrero 27 de 1869. V. CASARES 6 111/05. 204,6p,28

FOR HAVRE DIRECT

The British Ship MEDORA, 781 Tons. Capt. SHAW. This magnificent copper and copper-fastened Ship, built in 1857, and classed A 1 for 13 years, has already had cargo engaged, and continues taking at the following rates:— Tea, 40s; salted hides, 25 9d; bales, 30s; and 6 p cent per English ton. Apply to Woodgate, Brothers, No. 42 Calle San Martin. 228,1p,25

THOSE IN WANT OF Situations, and persons requiring Services, will in future find at the Office of Mr. Chas. Brown, 139 Calle Peru, Two Books, containing Registered Applications of such variety as to suit all. Applications from the camp by letter will be attended to.

CARLOS BROWNE, 139—Calle Peru—139 185,3p,28

MERCANTILE.—A situation in a Merchant's Office required by a young Englishman, of some years' experience in business. Satisfactory references can be given. Address A.H.D., Standard Office. 229,6p,28

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANT

Recommended by the leading Sanitary Authorities at home and abroad. Used in her Majesty's, by the Indian Government, by all the Hospitals, and in a much more extensively, and with greater success than any other disinfectants.

MCDUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING POWDER.

This preparation is not poisonous. It also destroys Bugs, Fleas, and all insect life, where applied. Adapted for use on a large scale, or for household purposes.

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID, OR NATURAL DISINFECTANT.

Contains Nature's Disinfectant—Oxygen—possesses the exact properties of, and is precisely the same manna as the great disinfectant provided by Providence for purifying the air we breathe, and known to Chemists by the name of Ozon.

It not only deodorizes, but disinfects perfectly, and destroys for ever the cause of infection. It is not poisonous, as it is used to purify water, or to be inhaled into the nostrils, or to be applied to the surface of the skin, or to be taken internally, or where water is putrid, will cleanse it and destroy the bad smell in six hours.

CHLORODYNE,

(Collis Brown's, Freeman's, Murray's)

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the Royal College of Physicians of London, that he had received a despa ch. from Mr. M. J. Collis Brown, of London, in relation to Chlorodyne, which was the only remedy of any service in Cholera, as seen in London, Dec. 31, 1864. The 'Times,' of November 14, 1865, says:—'During the last five or six weeks the wife of the Rev. Mr. Forbes, the Chaplain to the English Church in Paris, has gratuitously administered Chlorodyne in between fifty and sixty cases of incipient Cholera, in some cases where the disease had made considerable progress, and succeeded in arresting it in every instance.' Dr. Hutchinson, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Rosario, who took charge last season of the Cholera Hospital in that city, employed Chlorodyne in every case, and the result was he saved sixty per cent. This is a fact which does not require any puffing.

We would also add that the same physician, in a letter to Mr. O'Brien, Governor of Santa Fe, said, of the several Medicines used in Cholera, there is only one of any real value, and that is Chlorodyne. Chlorodyne is allowed to be one of the precious discoveries of the present age. It is largely employed by the most eminent medical men in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value, and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties.

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ENGLISH SEMINARY,

181—TACUARI—85. The undersigned, alive to the importance of promoting, by every means within his reach, the intellectual progress of his pupils, and having to do so, the frequent suspension of their studies, caused by the many East Days, in which he is obliged to close his Establishment, he has leave to inform those parents whose sons have the honor to be pupils of this Seminary, that the Half-holiday hitherto given on Saturday, will be discontinued, and that in future the hour of study will be the same on that as on other week days. He trusts that this arrangement, in some measure, the evil to which he refers.

A limited number of Boarders, Half-boarders, and Day Scholars only admitted. H. R. NICHOLSON, Principal. 163,6p,21

M. GEORGE, JOHN RYAN'S, ENGLISH SCHOOL.

221—CALLE DE LA FLORIDA—221. Mr. Ryan begs to inform the public that he has taken the large and commodious building No. 221 Calle de la Florida, where, for the purpose of continuing to instruct his pupils in all the branches of a thorough English education.

THE CASA DE BAJOS with its large well situated, dry and neat School-rooms, and the ample and commodious premises, offer every facility for establishing a good Public School. Mr. Ryan has likewise removed the Young Ladies' School to the CASA DE ALTOS, near the Plaza de Mayo, where, under the direction of a staff of competent teachers, Mr. Ryan directs the education of the children confined to his care and begs to assure parents that every means will be used to render both establishments worthy of public patronage.

CASA DE BAJOS. The Curriculum taught to the young gentlemen in the day school, consists of the following Education Branches viz:— Spelling, Reading, Writing, Dictation, English Grammar, English Composition, Ancient and Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Commercial and Mental Arithmetic, Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, Drawing in Pencil and Crayon, Painting in Water Colours and Oils, Singing, the Piano-forte, Mathematics, and Geometrical Correspondence. The English, Spanish, French, German, and Latin languages are taught.

The Boy's School opens at 9 a.m. and closes at 3 p.m. After-School on Saturdays in order to develop the 'physical' of the youths, Gymnastic Exercises will be taught. Through the kindness of an English Gentleman who has been appointed to be the school, the use of his grounds, the lads will meet and indulge in the many games of Cricket, Football, and Polo, &c.

CASA DE ALTOS. The Curriculum taught in the Young Ladies' School, comprises the following Studies, viz:— Spelling, Reading, Writing, Dictation, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, the Elements and Singing are taught by Mrs. J. J. Curtis.

The French, Spanish, and German languages are taught by competent foreign lady-teachers. Drawing, Geometrical Correspondence, work of every kind, Pencil and Crayon Drawing, Painting in Water Colours and Oils, and the use of the Sewing-Machine.

The Young Ladies' School opens at 10 a.m. and closes at 4 p.m. Little boys under seven years of age are admitted to the primary division; beyond that age they are not received at the Young Ladies' School. Mr. Ryan begs to thank the public for the very liberal support he has received during the past ten years.

For further particulars apply to No. 221 Calle Florida. 204,6p,28

LAST, on Sunday, February 21, in Belgrano, at the Race Course, in front of the Stand a Silver Vase, which had been lost by a person. The finder will be well rewarded on leaving it at this Office. 182,6p,24

TO EPICUREANS.

INSPECT THE STOCK OF GOODS T U R M E A U, 77—Piedad—77 218,10p,27

PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE HOTEL VICTORIA,

21—Corrientes—21. ADOLFO L. ARRIOLA has received instructions to sell to the highest bidder the whole of the Household effects of the above Hotel, consisting of Furniture, Bedsteads, Carpets, a first-rate Boarding House, or for families to furnish, a Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock, sharp, on Wednesday, 3d of March, and to be continued until the whole is sold.

Real Estate, Families, and others, this is a chance rarely met with. 222,3p,27

FOR SALE

The Good-will and Furniture of the Hotel 'Good-will' in Calle Piedad de Julio, No. 97. Any person with a small capital will have an opportunity of making money 219,6p,27

FOTOGRAFIA UNIVERSAL

151—CUYO—151 J. JAVIER MONZON. Especialidad de retratos de grandes dimensiones y bustos del tamaño natural, colorados en cuadros. 3

PESOS MONEDA CORRIENTE

Retratada en tarjeta, a 50, 80 y 100 pesos la docena. Minuturas fotograficas—Retratados con colorido natural, por un nuevo sistema, a 200 pesos la docena. Retratado de personas muertas, dandoles en lo posible el aspecto de vida. Lo mismo se retrata los dias nubados que los de sol.

A Exposicion del fotografico Monzon, he co los retratos de las señoras, elijiendo la posicion mas elegante y conveniente a cada una, con arreglo al trazo que visitan. 217,1m,27

AGRIENSOR—Francisco Lopez Torres

El mas alto y antiguo de Agrimensores en la calle del Parque No. 237. 211,2p,27

INSTANCIA en Entre Rios—Se vende un

dicho: Previcini, distante 14 leguas al Oeste de la ciudad y puerto de la Concordia. Cuenta de tres leguas de campo, con cuatro mil cabezas de ganado vacuno, trece mil laneros y algunas yeguas. Las poblaciones son: Ocuran y la del Gallego No. 15, 6 en Montevideo a la del Piedras 131. 209,1m,27

FRESH PER CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

I have just had despatched the following and other articles:— English shirts without collars, four cord and China-washed drawers, cotton under shirts, various kinds, towels, Bath-tub and Chinese washing tubs, ironing cups from the celebrated firm of Chrissy and Sons London; cloth, hair, hat, and tooth-brushes, cotton and Irish linen pocket handkerchiefs.

FRESH, PER TYNCHO BRAE.

Rodgers and Sons' two, three, and four-bladed pocket-knives; do nail files and nail scissors, Atkinson's Esq. Bouquet, Jockey Club, and Eau de Cologne.

Price of Perfumed Transparent Glycerine Soap. Dr. Abbotts' Smith's in the Preface to the Second Edition of his Work, 'On Glycerine and its uses in Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy,' in which he fully details the favorable opinion of Glycerine in Homeopathic Treatment. 'Da la Glycerine,' writes—'All recent writers on this subject, some of whom have done me the honor to quote largely from my book are unanimous in their acknowledgment of the value of Glycerine, as a cosmetic, owing to the special properties which it possesses.'

Price of Perfumed Transparent Glycerine Soap, in packets of 40 and 47 each. Chinese Perfuming Soap, from the celebrated firm of Chrissy and Sons London; in variety. Ladies' Collars, Neckties in variety. Lined Collars, Crimson and Green Velvet-backed Mantle Brushes, &c.

CHARLES J. FLOWER,

40 1/2 Calle San Martin, 73,1m,27

FRESH, PER CITY OF LIMERICK.

I have received a large assortment of 'Mans' Socks; also novelties in Socks. This latter assignment, in addition to my stock already in hand, gives me the best selection of Socks of any man has in Buenos Ayres. The Socks are in a small parcel of Gray Cloth Suits suitable for the Office or Quaint. Price \$170 per suit. T. J. and J. Smith's Pocket Books. Perfumery.

J. Hodger and Sons' Cutlery. Chrissy and Sons' Caps. These and such like are the Brands imported by

CHARLES J. FLOWER,

40 1/2 Calle San Martin, 73,1m,27

4 000 Fine Merino Sheep for Sale, in the Partido de Mayo. Also a Quarter of a League of good Camp for Sheep, or Cattle, to be rented, or the interest in the present tenant's lease sold; or La T. sheep sold to a party desirous of entering as tenant. For further particulars apply to Messrs Barry and Walker, Defensa, 97. 127,6p,18

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, by Contract, on Estancia de San Juan, in the Partido de Mayo, there are eight brick houses, with corral for sheep and all other accessories. One of the pastures has an extensive plantation of peach, pistachio and other trees. The Estancia-house is recently built, with arotas, seven large rooms, bath floor, extensive ratchos for peones; kitchen, coach-house, stables, and stores for wool, and pastures for some 100 fine sheep; some fine squares of alfalfa, laid down three or four years ago. It is within two leagues of a railway station, and a projected line is to pass within a few squares of the house.

ENGLISH COMFITS and LOZENGES

Every description, in packets and in bottles, just received from England, especially English Lemonade, Lemon Syrup, Lemon Juice, &c. corner of Rivadavia and Suipacha. 201,6p,26

FOR LIVERPOOL, the celebrated Clipper

'The Santa Fe' will sail on Sunday, 28th inst. and will be dispatched about the 24th. For freight apply to James Brown and Co., or to Green

