



RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK NOTICE.

Estados de la Banda Oriental are requested to forward information before March 31st to Mr. M. G. Muhlhal, 137 Calle Conventico, Montevideo.

NOTICE.

ESTADOS and others are earnestly requested to forward immediately some particulars concerning their Establecimientos, for publication in the Handbook, specifying when they first settled, what stock they have, what their land is like, and who are their neighbors.

TO BE SOLD.

A Profitable Chacara, situated near the Conchitas Bridge, Partido de Quilmes, composed of 500 varas in front, by 2,000 varas in depth, with several squares planted with peach and other trees, houses, galpones, &c., and an excellent wire fence and napsandy road near the same.

For further particulars apply to Mr. George Wilks, Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 5, 222, 6p, 27.

GRAPES AND PEARS of a superior quality...

GRAPES and PEARS of a superior quality, ripe and fresh, gathered, may be had at the Quercia Fuentes, No. 204 Calle del Callao, between Arenales and Juarez. Also choice Flowering Plants on sale. 233, 6p, 12.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

TWO DAYS' LATER FROM EUROPE.

Montevideo, March 5, 6 p.m. Bolsa—Nothing on slate. People talking about Paraguayan news. Raining heavily.

John Davis and Lord Stanley, from Cardiff, to Darbyshire. Oberon gone to Colonia. Gold, 8. Isabel from Rio.

Two days' later from Europe by City of Rio Janeiro. The Queen promises to open Parliament in person if health permits.

The "Times" says that the bankers of Amsterdam, Berlin, and Brussels have offered a loan to the Italian Government.

Washington representatives vote annexation of Santo Domingo and Hayti by 110 to 62 votes. Cuban insurgents emancipate the slaves.

Many families escaping to Jamaica. Troubles in Algiers. Expedition sent thither. Greece accepts the decision of Conference. Trinitarians in Spain of Prim, Serrano, and Rivero.

Victor Emmanuel at Naples. The Pope's Nuncio has returned to Madrid.

Rio Janeiro.

Sovereigns, 134. Exchange, 187. Wools up 5 to 10.

THE SAN JUAN REVOLT.

The address of President Sarmiento to his fellow-citizens, published in the "Tribuna" yesterday, and the decree of the National Government, which we give at foot, leaves no room to doubt the importance of the San Juan revolt.

Secession is not the term that can be applied to the conduct of the San Juan Governor, since in his official despatches there is nothing to betray any such aim. Rather must the affair be regarded as one of those political emetates which now and then crop up, and which teach the melancholy truth that the country is behind its institutions and unfitted for them.

As few have a correct idea of the history of this new Argentine difficulty we shall explain the matter in as few words as possible. About two years ago, while Sr. Sarmiento was occupying the post of Argentine Minister in the United States, his fellow-provincians elected him to occupy the vacant Senatorship in Congress for that province.

On his being, however, subsequently elected to fill the Presidential Chair, the Senatorship became vacant again. The nomination is made by the Provincial Legislature, and there were two parties in the Chamber disputing the election. The one in whose ranks is found the Governor and his Ministers, and whose views are supported by the "Zonda," the official organ of the province, proposed two candidates, although there was only one vacancy, both of whom men of high standing and ability, but residents in Buenos Ayres, and belonging to the opposition party to the National Government.

The other party was strenuous in supporting as their candidate a gentleman whose great wealth gives him a good deal of local influence, but who enjoys an unenviable unpopularity. The two parties were very evenly balanced in the Chamber. At the time that the question of the election was brought up by Sr. Sar-

miento having been installed in the Presidential chair, two members of the Chamber, consisting of 24, were to be re-elected; out of the 22 sitting members, each party counted 11 votes.

The first election resulted in favour of the opposition, giving to the opposition 12, and leaving the government party in a minority. The second election went also against the government party and increased the opposition to 13, which was a legal quorum, (one more than the half). The Government party having been beaten in the elections, resorted to the unwarrantable means of absenting themselves, and thus neutralising all the action of the actual majority, since, without the approval of the returns for the late election, the opposition were not in sufficient number to form a legal quorum. Under these circumstances the opposition, failing in all their attempts to overcome the dead lock, and following the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution, met, and by approving the late elections, constituted themselves into a legal majority of 13. It was when things had reached this pass that the Governor thought himself justified in interfering directly, and issued his famous decree of Oct. 30, ignoring the acts of the Legislature, and bringing charges against the majority for sedition, who were subsequently thrown into prison. The President of the Chamber then appealed to the National Government to interfere. Dr. Luis Velez was appointed, and, on his arrival, supercedes all the legal steps that had been taken against the members of the opposition in defiance of all constitutional principle, and formally reinstated the Legislature.

Only the thirteen members of the opposition met, and their first act was to elect unanimously their candidate, Don Valentin Videla, as Senator. As soon, however, as the National Commissioner bad turned his back on San Juan, having accomplished his mission, the Governor issued a decree re-establishing in full vigor the provisions of the edict of 30th October, and refusing to recognise the validity of the acts, either of the National Commissioner, or the Legislature, which is styled as a minority of representatives, unduly assuming to be a quorum; and by another decree orders Captain Sanchez, the Commander of the National forces in the Province of San Juan, to leave the Province within six days with the force under his orders. It is under these circumstances that the National Government has been compelled, in vindication of its own dignity and authority, to issue the decree which occasions these remarks.

The conduct of the National Government since the difficulty arose has been highly discreet, and although the impending struggle will cause the useless outlay of a large amount of public money, the Governor of San Juan and his party are only answerable for it. To all impartial observers it will be painfully evident that this strike of the Governor of San Juan clearly establishes the nonsense of maintaining so many different governments in one and the same country. If San Juan was ruled and governed under the Chilean system, we should have the San Juan system, we should have all this present scandal, for San Juan would then have neither Governor nor Legislature, and hence no split between the one and the other could occur. These provincial governments, with ministers, secretaries, chambers, &c., so long as they behave themselves, may for convenience sake be tolerated, but the instant they give rise to such scandal as that at present going on in San Juan, should be summarily abolished. The whole country groans under the taxation necessary to maintain these unwieldy and expensive forms of government; every industry pays a tribute for their support; the labourer, the farmer, and mechanic, contribute from their earnings towards their maintenance, and, if to this serious impost is added the additional expense of holding regiments of soldiers in the provinces to keep these country governors and country legislators quiet, the sooner the whole paraphernalia of provincial governments is done away with the better.

Tax payers that we all are, we have a right to ask of the National Government an exact account of every dollar of the public money spent in this San Juan scandal; with a view that the full amount be levied on the Province which has caused the disbursement.

Federal Governments are very good in their way, so long as the people are willing to respect the authority and obey the laws; but when a one horse Province like San Juan kicks at the traces, and gives endless trouble and expense to keep in head, the sooner we lessen the team and amalgamate the district the better, for the Province itself, and for all parties concerned.

The Province of San Juan, should be held responsible for the conduct of its Governor; if the free and enlightened San Juaninos think proper to elect a man into the Government house who is every way unfit for the position; that is no reason why the rest of the Republic should be made to pay for the error. The Governor and the Leg-

islature have had a split. The Governor puts the Legislature in the stocks, and next the Legislature will put the Governor in the stocks, verily it is indeed a pretty quarrel as it stands! There is one simple way to settle the difficulty, abolish both Governor and Legislature, and let Congress name a proper officer to administer affairs; this would save the country millions! and remove the possibility of a repetition of the present scandal.

DECREES.

Department of the Interior, Buenos Ayres, March 4th, 1869.

Considering:

1st. That the National Government in virtue of the duties imposed upon it by Art. 6 of the Constitution, of guaranteeing in every province the Republican representative form of government, and in accordance with the provisions of Art. 5 of the same, conferring upon it the power to interfere in them on the requisition of the constituted authorities if they happen to be overthrown seditionally, did order through its own authority, and at the request of the San Juan Legislature, the liberation of the representatives who had been thrown into prison by the executive and judicial authorities of that province, and that the Legislature should be reinstated in the same position it occupied previous to the day on which its acts were annulled by the Executive of San Juan, by decree dated 30th October, 1868.

2nd. That on the pacific termination of the mission entrusted to the National Commissioner who confined his action exclusively to the above object, the Governor of the Province of San Juan, insisting in his former purposes, does not recognise the authority in virtue of which the National Government has acted, and by an unconstitutional proceeding has again refused to recognise the acts of the Provincial Legislature, and, by decree of 16th February last, annulled all that had been done by the National Commissioner.

3rd. That, by decree of 20th Feb., the Government of San Juan expels ignominiously from the territory of the province the battalion of mobilised National Guards, which was, according to its own request, protecting it against the chances of invasion, and by this act ignores the attributions which paragraph 17 of the 86th Article of the National Constitution confers upon the Executive.

4th.—That the Provincial Governors elected by their fellow countrymen purely for provincial purposes, do no form part of the National Government, which, in case of error or violation of the Constitution, is only responsible before Congress, where the people and the Provinces of the whole Republic are represented by their respective Deputies and Senators; which means that in no case can the Provincial Governors enter into a discussion about the constitutionality of the acts of the National Government, which would be tantamount to establishing the monstrous fact of a discussion previous to their being carried out, and thence civil war as the only judge between dissenting parties.

5th.—That all these proceedings of the San Juan Executive imply a state of real secession against the National Constitution and authorities, as classified by Art. 19, Tit. V. of the law of 14th September, 1863.

Considering on the other hand—

That the Legislature, by its resolution of 19th Feb., communicated on the same date to the National Government, solicits the national protection which the Government is bound to give it in compliance with Art. 5 and 6 of the Constitution.

For all these considerations, and in order to guarantee the republican form, whilst the Governor of San Juan persists in his threatening attitude, the President of the Republic has agreed and decrees:

Art. 1. All the force, both of the line and national guard, at present under arms in the province of San Juan, are placed under the immediate orders of General Don José Miguel Arredondo.

Art. 2. Any citizen taking arms with the Governor of San Juan to resist the resolutions of the national authorities, will be considered in rebellion against them, and as such subject to the provisions of martial law.

Art. 3. General Arredondo will support with the public force the maintenance of the Legislature in the exercise of its ordinary functions.

Art. 4. Let this be communicated, published, and inserted in the National Register.

SARMIENTO.

DALMACIO VELEZ SARRSFIELD.

IMPORTANT FROM PARAGUAY STARTLING NEWS.

Yesterday we received from a most authentic source the following startling intelligence from Asuncion:—

General Guillermo, Commander-in-Chief is a 'poitrinaire,' and incapable of doing anything. Caxias has left the army in the most disorganized state, and notwithstanding all the official news that has been published, and in spite of the presence of Sr. Paranhos here, no warlike operation can be undertaken at present. The

army needs horses and war material, before leaving Caxias ordered that the forage should be reduced 50 per cent and in consequence the horses are miserably poor.

Minister Paranhos, wishes to organize a Provisional Government, in order to remove the ridicule attached to the present inactivity and the slowness of operations, but he finds it impossible. Unless General Osorio, recovers from his wound soon and comes back to take charge of the army, all the Rio Grande cavalry will disband. The discontent throughout the army against Caxias is beyond description, he left his night without bidding any one farewell.

All this news comes to us from the most undoubted authority and cannot be questioned. Things at Asuncion are in a terrible state.

THE SERENO STRIKE.

The Serenos have got up a little "pronouncement" of their own, and it is to be hoped that the days of such things are past in this country on any greater scale than the "storm in a teapot" that startled the town from its propriety in the beginning of this week. Bravo, Señores, los Serenos, it is really refreshing to your friends, if you have any, to find you showing not only signs of life, but of a certain spirit even though it be one of insubordination, for judging from the past services you have done the State, your enemies have been justified in thinking that you were on your last legs, and in rejoicing at the prospect of your speedy dissolution; but, as such appears not to be the case, there is some hope left of utilising the little life left in you for the benefit of the unfortunate public that pays somewhat dearly for the privilege of remunerating (badly we admit) your infinitesimal services.

We have no fear of being contradicted when we assert that the police force of Buenos Ayres is the worst manned and most ill-managed body that a country could be afflicted with. We make no hair-splitting difference between "serenos" and "vigilantes;" there is practically none, for both are on a par.

This state of things is easily accounted for by the ceaseless revolutions and disturbances to which this country has up to the last few years been a prey. Demoralise a country in the way we have named, demoralise its people, its institutions, and its credit, and is it any wonder that the humblest representative of its authority should become demoralised also? No!—it is but the immutable law of cause and effect, and we assert that the fault lies not entirely with the humble sereno.

The organization, the very base of this body is defective; their pay is meanly and ridiculously inadequate, and no trouble or expense whatever is gone to to teach the men their duties or reward them for the faithful discharge of same. We know there is much work on our public men's hands; the country has for but a few years been emerging from the troubles to which we have above referred, and it is, perhaps, too soon to expect the spirit of reform to have reached so low in the social scale as the ill-paid, despised policeman; and yet a reform of this body is one of the most urgent that calls for attention. Some time ago, shortly after Mr. Sarmiento's advent to power, a rumour prevailed that the police force was to become the recipient of the first attentions of the Government, and that an immediate and thorough reform in each and every one of its branches would be taken in hand. It was even said—oh, happy thought!—that His Excellency the President had a little pet immigration scheme of his own for the importation of 400 English policemen. What a benefit to the lives and properties of the citizens, to general public order, the discipline of the force itself—in fact, to everything and everybody in the city, this would have been—only an Englishman thoroughly acquainted with the idiosyncrasies of the British policeman can properly estimate. Difficulties, however, supervened, and with the relinquishment of the police importation scheme all ideas of anything like real reform seem to have been abandoned.

This strike amongst the decrepit serenos has very little of anything but the ludicrous about it; certainly, it is a serious thing to contemplate a sleeping city without even nominal guardians, and some fine night they may all strike, as a great number of them have done this time. But no man in his senses can look on a tottering lot of old men, asleep all night on door steps and under arches, as anything but a farcical attempt at protection for such a vast population.

It is also said that besides the motives that have been published as a reason for the strike, the men had been promised some time ago an increase in their pay, from \$600 to \$1,000, and that this promise has never been fulfilled. If such a line of conduct is to be pursued, it is hopeless to expect the change so necessary, and so ardently wished for; respectable and well-conducted men will never, if they can possibly avoid it, join a body with whom it is thought unnecessary to keep faith, and whose very superiors

by so acting, add to the discredit it already enjoys.

The real inconvenience of the strike is experienced by the older portion of the inhabitants, who, deprived of the familiar drizzling cry of "Las once, y sereno!" which they have been accustomed to since their infancy, can now enjoy no rest, when that sweet lullaby has ceased for ever.

NAVIGATION OF THE PLATE AND ITS AFFLUENTS.

We have at last received an interesting and instructive book, which may be regarded as the shipmaster's "vade mecum" in the Plate. From the preface we gather that the public is indebted to the liberal subscriptions of the Brazilian, the Argentine, the Oriental, and the Entre-Rio Government for this useful volume; moreover, we must not omit to call attention to the patriotic liberality of General Urquiza, who, from his private purse, subscribed for two hundred copies.

Messrs. Lobo & Riudavets, the authors of this work, appear to have had a long acquaintance with the River Plate and its affluents, since we find that the present volume is a second edition of "The Manual of Navigation in the River Plate and its affluents," published by them some years ago.

The work in question is divided into 7 chapters, viz.:—

- Chap. 1.—General description of the River Plate territories, with the Solis story, &c., already given in every book on these countries.
Chap. 2.—Description of the northern coast, from the Arroyo Chuy, on the Brazilian frontier of the Banda Oriental, along the coast up the river to the mouths of the Paraná and Uruguay.
Chap. 3.—Description of the southern coast, from Cape San Antonio to the delta of the Paraná.
Chap. 4.—General soundings, banks, and flats in the rivers and on the coast.
Chap. 5.—Tides, currents, winds and climate.
Chap. 6.—Ship's course going and coming from Europe, shores, land views, &c.
Chap. 7.—The affluents of the Plate and their navigation, embracing Paraná, Uruguay, Paraguay, Yermelo, Pilcomayo and Salado.

The book is supplied with an excellent map, with all the soundings and different points referred to, plainly marked out.

We extract from this interesting book the following highly important data respecting the bed of the Plate, anchorage, &c.

The depth of this river increases from the spot where it is joined by its two great tributaries to the sea, and the bottom is oozy, and in some places rocky, to the meridian of Montevideo. From here it changes, and its proximity to the ocean becomes gradually apparent, for the ooze is mixed with sand; the mouth of the river is approached; the sand is finer and mixed with shells and rocks, the northern bank only remaining oozy.

The rocks (tosen) are principally found on the southern coast from the Saladillo to the little bay of Barragan. The bottom at this part of the coast is very hard and the water shallow, the width of the bay being two or three leagues.

The different bottoms of sand, shells and sand, and rocks and sand, situated to the east of the meridian of Montevideo, may be considered as an immense bank, known at its culminating point as the English bank.

The bed of La Plata is full of banks and quicksands, extending for more than 30 leagues to the east of its mouth, and from thence inwards obstructing its course, and rendering the navigation to Buenos Ayres difficult for vessels of a certain tonnage.

We will again refer to these dangers in their proper place. The tinge of the water of the La Plata, produced by lime, extends for more than 20 leagues into the ocean.

Islands.—It is only on the left bank they are to be met with, which is rocky, while on the opposite side not a stone is to be found. The principal are Lobos, south-east of Maldonado; Gorriti, in the same bay; Flores, east of Montevideo; San Gabriel Lopez, and Farallon, opposite Colonia; Hornos, north of these; Martín García, near the delta of the Paraná; besides these there are several rocky clusters more or less distant from the coast.

Banks.—The principal ones are the English (the most dangerous), the Arquimedes, Medusa, Chico, Nuevo, Big and Little Ortiz, Las Palmas, &c. As far as Maldonado there are no banks, but from that to Montevideo the English bank must be rounded; and if the south passage is taken, Arquimedes and Medusa also, if Buenos Ayres is the destination all must be passed.

To reach Montevideo a pilot is seldom employed, but rarely, indeed, are the services of a pilot dispensed with when going up to Buenos Ayres.

Formerly, before the creation of the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado mariners preferred the southern shore, passing the English bank, and those bound for B. Ayres stopped at the port of Barragan.

Such was the dread inspired by the dangerous banks supposed to be a,

the mouth of the La Plata, that seamen dubbed it "the sailors' hell," and the insurance on its navigation was equal to that paid from Europe to its mouth, it being considered a miracle to escape. Few were the merchant vessels to be seen on its bosom, and a war vessel never, except in time of war: The vessels most frequenting it were Spanish, but never above 500 tons.

No vessel sailed on it by night, which was always passed at anchor, and the course steered was by the eastern side of the Ortiz bank; but according as the river became better known, and ports sprung up, the fear inspired by the banks decreased, and the navigation of the river made great progress, aided by the exact and detailed maps introduced, and the pilot service that was organized.

If we are to believe the writers and sailors of the last century, it should help to dissipate our terror to know that hurricanes were then less frequent than formerly, nor were they so violent as in the first years of the river's discovery.

From the time that ports were made at Montevideo and Maldonado, and the northern shore of the river better known, navigation by the southern side was completely abandoned, whether through the want of good points of observation, or the few ports or harbors to be found along it, or that but little was known of it, or the exact situation of Cape San Antonio, until the necessity of avoiding the Maldonado cruizers of Santa Maria and Maldonado obliged the Spanish vessels to find a new passage to the south of the bank, sailing by parallels 35-5 deg. to 36 deg. until arrived at the meridian of Montevideo, and then making for this port, or Barragan or B. Ayres, as the case might be.

This course once safely opened, it has so continued, until, with the establishing of so many lighthouses the river is now entered by the northern side.

Anchorage.—Wherever the lead shows that the bottom is oozy, an anchor may be let go, taking care, however, to give a wide berth to the banks, lest the ship might drag on to them.

With winds from the south, the southern side is preferable, from other points the northern is best.

Largo vessels can get as far as Montevideo, while vessels drawing 15 or 19 ft. of water can fearlessly ascend as far as Buenos Ayres or the Hornos islands.

As shelter from the N.E., E., and S.E. winds, the best parts are Hornos, Montevideo, and Maldonado, although the latter is not perfectly sheltered from the S.E., which reaches there through the pass of Gorriti. The bay of Barragan and the roads of Buenos Ayres are sheltered from S.W. winds.

Small vessels can anchor off Cape Santa Maria, at the entrance of the Santa Lucia, and off Colonia, on the northern shore, in the Tuyu and Saladillo rivers, the bay of Barragan, and the Riachuelo, near B. Ayres, on the southern.

Ships can anchor at Maldonado in 6 or 8 fathoms; in the roads of Montevideo 4 to 6 fathoms; in the harbor 2 to 3 fathoms; in the roads at Barragan 3 fathoms; the roads of Buenos Ayres 3-5 to 3-6 fathoms; near the city 2 to 3 fathoms.

Against S.W. winds the anchorage on the northern shores is best, against those from the S.E., the others.

Of all these anchorage grounds, that of Maldonado is the best, as the bottom is oozy, covered with sand. In the others the bottom is mud, in which the anchor cannot hold during strong winds.

Lights.—The lighthouses of the La Plata in this part have considerably improved of late years. At present there are five stationary and five floating lights; the first-named are placed on the island of Flores, the Cerro of Montevideo, Colonia, and the Custom House of Buenos Ayres.

The floating lights point out the following dangers: the English Bank, Panela Quicksands, New Bank, Little Bank, and the Roads of Buenos Ayres. We will give in their proper place detailed particulars of these lights, leaving it as granted that their combination greatly facilitates the entry and navigation of the river during the night.

The first light known in the Rio de la Plata was that of the poop lantern of the Spanish frigate Loreto, lost off San José in 1792, and placed on the island of Flores. This light was afterwards removed in 1798 to the Cerro of Montevideo, experiencing a thousand vicissitudes, until one light was established on the island, and another on the Cerro.

Beacons and buoys.—There are many along the river, but complete confidence cannot be placed in their stability, as the force of the current often tears them away, or what is even worse, displaces them, for then, instead of acting as a warning against danger, they lead to it. The principal beacons are those on San José Point, at Montevideo, and at the Martín García Channel. The Bell Buoy on the English Bank disappeared during a tempest, and has never been replaced.

Details of these beacons will appear in their respective places.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was an intensely wet day, and all day long our barometer kept falling. It would seem that we are in for a season of wet weather. The streets are washed beautifully clean; and in some streets yesterday the torrents swept down everything before them—cans, boxes, barrels, &c. At the Parque Railway station, such was the flood that the wooden bridge facing the station, composed of four planks, was almost carried away.

President Sarmiento's proclamation to his fellow citizens on the subject of the San Juan revolt, took the city by surprise yesterday. It is a masterly document, but, like all state papers, extremely long. As the San Juan troubles threaten to be a very serious business, we shall publish the address in English to-morrow, so that our readers can have a thorough knowledge of the affair, which we regret to think must cost the national exchequer such heavy disbursements.

It is really extraordinary the number of new English schools starting in this city. We judge by it the great increase of the rising Anglo-Saxon generation in the Plate. With much pleasure we testify to the worth of Mrs. Powell's school in Calle Independencia, which boasts of sixty pupils and an excellent staff of teachers. Mrs. Powell purposes opening an evening class for young ladies, as will appear by her advertisement.

The employees of the Great Southern Railway have organized a cricket club. We understand that the new club numbers no less than 41 members, so we may expect shortly an exciting match.

The Count D'Eu has determined to abandon his visit to the Plate for the present, owing to the fears that his trip might be misinterpreted and a political meaning attached to it.

The American steamer Edward Everett arrived yesterday crowded with passengers: the Captain states he had to leave about 40 behind. Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather she ran into the Tigre, where she landed her passengers. We have received the following from our special correspondent in Rosario:—"On Wednesday night the 'Sociedad Lanceros' gave a nice tertulia on board the Edward Everett, which came up that morning from Buenos Ayres. The short time, therefore, left for preparations reflects the highest credit on the master of ceremonies, who, one way or another, managed to get everything by evening in apple pie order, or, more properly speaking, in ham, chickens, and champagne order. The 'Lanceros' is a new society; most of its members are subscribers to the 'Standard.' They are very decent fellows, the leading men here, thorough gentlemen, &c., &c.; nor did they forget your poor correspondent—so about eleven I found myself on the mole head, running the gauntlet of a pair of importunate porters, who would let no one in without presenting his credentials. This made the ball more select, though scarcely less numerous. The Grand Saloon and Ladies' Compartment were thrown open to the dancers, and the band being divided, nimble movements on the 'light fantastic toe' were performed before hosts of admiring spectators, both above and below stairs. At two o'clock the supper bell rang, and we fled off to the dining saloon, where the tables were covered with all the delicacies of the season. On returning to the ball room dancing was kept up until five a.m. The visitors numbered about two hundred and fifty, and the greatest mirth prevailed. I thought to have the honor of sending you the first telegram; it would be a splendid editorial victory, but I find that the wires have been maliciously cut near San Nicolas. Mr. Burton, the active engineer, has started off to repair the damage."

A curious case of involuntary poisoning has just occurred at Santiago in Chile. A medical examination proved that arsenic thrown off in particles from the green paper with which the house was papered was the cause, and the Chilean Minister of the Interior, has given instructions to have the details of the case published, as a caution to the public against the use of green paper, especially in sleeping rooms. Although singular this is by no means a novel case: Green paper is seldom now used at home in consequence of similar accidents having occurred some years ago.

Mr. O'Donnell still continues his lectures on the squaring of the circle at the Coliseum. At the second and third meetings both the jury and the audience in general were greatly impressed with the deep scientific knowledge displayed by the lecturer. In a day or two Mr. O'Donnell, will have finished his explanations, and the jury will then have to decide whether he has succeeded in solving the great problem or not.

A specimen of tobacco grown in Tucuman, has been sent to the Argentine Rural Society by Sor. Alvarez Arenales. The tobacco is of a good quality and if produced in any quantity would probably pay.

The state of Santa Fé appears to be deplorable, no business doing and every one is complaining, no less than 12 commercial houses have voluntarily

clouded, intending to remove elsewhere... Sr. Cabal's friends have suffered so much from his banking exploits...

We yesterday paid a visit to Messrs. Henderson and Murdoch, the enterprising wine, ale, and Porter Merchants...

A lamentable accident occurred the day before yesterday, on the tramway of the Northern Railway...

We hear that Mr Coppinger, who took a parcel of rams and ewes of Mr. Latham's breed [Rambouillet] round to Valparaiso some months ago...

nessed the performance of that but league, one can never enjoy Flomer quite as well again. We have so long entertained a sentiment of veneration for Calchas the seer...

As a proof of the seductiveness of the Opera Bouffe, I may mention an incident which occurred here last winter. The lady 'principal' of a fashionable boarding school was petitioned by her pupils for leave to go see Ristori in the role of 'Maria Antoinette'...

Our great tragedian Edwin Booth, has just completed his new Theatre, an immense granite structure, one of the grandest as regards architectural design...

The celebrated Mrs. H had for some years ceased to appear in the usual characters of Shakespeare &c., and has travelled throughout the Union playing only 'Camille'...

order to suit your figure—kill her with dropsy! Our ex-actress being a woman of talent and energy has no idea of retiring to private life...

NEW ZEALAND. Massacre of European Families and Horrible Atrocities. Advice from New Zealand state that the rebels had surprised the settlers in Poverty Bay...

THE SITUATION IN PARAGUAY! Ex-Minister Washburn says that the reports in regard to events in Paraguay published previous to the arrival of last packet from Brazil were, to him, altogether false and manufactured...

There the ex-Minister has little hope that any one of the prisoners in Paraguay will ever escape alive to tell the story of his enormities...

ON CHANGE. March 5, 1860. Onnces 400. Sovereigns, 125. Patacons, 224. National Bonds, 54 1/2.

ON SALE. CUFFS BRITISH SHEEP WASH, FLY SOAP, AND MANGE OIL, FLY AND TICK POWDER.

NOTICE. ANY Person having a Claim on the Café and Billiard Rooms, Calle de Mayo, No. 148, will please call three days from this date.

NOTICE. THE OFFICES of the Central Railway Company, Messrs. Bruzuy, Withes, and Wheeler, and Mr. John Coghlan, M.L.C., are REMOVED from 87 Calle Reconquista...

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH CLERKS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION. The Half-yearly Meeting of the above Association will be held in the British Library, on the Evening of Tuesday, the 9th instant...

WINE AND BRANDY. CHAMPAGNE, Cliquet Roins, in Pints and Quarts, Port Wine, Dornbacher, jun., Oporto Brandy, Pale and Prime quality, Brandy and Cognac, Allain-D. Bailey, & Co., 86 Parague.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE. WE have this day given our full Power of Attorney to Mr. W. G. PARRY, Buenos Ayres, Feb. 2, 1860.

WANTED, as soon as possible to purchase, Three or four hundred Bales, or any quantity, of the following goods...

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS FROM THE INNER ROADS. Passengers and Freight. THE SPLENDID AMERICAN STEAMER EDWARD EVERETT. Captain JOHN O'MORSE.

PARA CONCORDIA Y Escalas en los Puertos Argentinos. El Martes a las 10 de la mañana el Villa del Salto. ALVAREZ Y RISSO. Reconquista 991.

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID, OR NATURAL DISINFECTANT. Contains Nature's most valuable property—Possesses the exact proportion of acid...

WANTED, a General Servant for a small family, consisting of a gentleman and lady only. The work is not very heavy. Apply from Five to Nine in the Evening, at No. 22, Calle Parague.

LETTERS. The following are to be found in our office: Miss Colclough, Mr. Alexander Rankin, O. W. W. Spooner, Esq., Mr. Vesey.

FOR SALE, 2,400 Sheep of a very superior quality, located on the Estancia of Messrs. Caprio and Pizarro, in the Province of Entre Rios...

WANTED, a Situation, a good Cook, who is thoroughly conversant with the duties of his office. Address S. Y., at this Office.

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Premio Porten... Premia Jockey Club... Premio Belgrano... Premio Nacional... Premio Buenos Aires... Premio Provincial...

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NO MORE GREY HAIR. POSSETER'S HAIR RESTORER, prevents grey hair from falling out.

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