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F. C. B. B. y Ensenada. NOTICE. After SUNDAY, the 7th of Ap. 1, 1872, the Half-Hourly Trains will be suspended.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE Sunday, for San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, La Paz, Equina, Goya, Bella Vista, Corrientes, Curru, Humada, and Asuncion, the fast and commodious steamer REPUBLICA. Captain J. W. Morse.

ESTE esplendido vapor, el mas comodo y el que ofrece mas seguridad a los Sres pasajeros de quando hacen esta carrera, es el DOMINGO, en combinacion con el F. Carril del Norte, desde Tigre, con el tren que sale de la Estacion 23 de Mayo, a las 9.50 de la mañana, con gran rebaja de precio.

Manuel Schirano e Hijo, 38 1/2 Cuyo.

Real Hollands. OF HERMAN YAN HOUTEN... Imported from since 25 years, is superior to any gin which is sold under the same name... REAL HOLLANDS... Imported by Wm. PAATS Y CIA.

Cognac Charchy & Co., Sole Agents for the River Plate, Wm. PAATS Y CIA. Excellent BRANDY of superior quality. Labels with our name.

Mineral Water. OF THE renowned APOLLINARIUS BRUNNEN. Imported by Wm. PAATS Y CIA.

FOR SALE AT LOMAS. A PIECE OF GROUND, 70 varas front by 65 varas deep, to be sold a bargain. Apply at Calle Lima, 377.

LETTERS. A Murray, Smith, Chalmers, Mrs. P. Boland, R. Clarke, Dawson, Brackton, H. Balleu, Wright, G. Hill, Mrs. Burn, Harford, Munro, Mrs. M. W. W. Woodford, Lynch, Lynch, O'Connell, M. J. W. Conroy, W. J. W. Featon, Le Rossignol, Livingston, Miss Whitmore, Parcell, Dwyer, Cameron, T. Treat, Maryatt, Collins, Captain Muir, Señora Doña W. Nowell, O. H. Barry, M. C. Whittier, Bowyer.

LETTERS. T. Conshell, 2, Maryatt, Aandale, Nocerri, Rumball, Staats, Miles, Bowrin, E. Maguire, Maryatt, Noron, Dowlett, Cochran, Bowring, Bowring, Smith, Lieutenant Brown, 2, McCormick, Miss P. Parks, 2, Woodfield, Frostick, M. Garry, Anno Butino, Miss F. Whitmore, M. Quin, Gillespie, Bowyer.

LETTERS. SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STANDARD DAILY, per Month..... \$30 WEEKLY, per Month..... 20 PACKET EDITION, single copy 2 Do. Do. mailed from Office, including postage (per an.) \$2 Advertisements per line per day, \$1 Extra for insertion on consecutive days Do. Permanent, at conventional rates. "Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

LETTERS. The Standard. "Nil falsum audiam nil veri non audiam dicere." CICERO.

OFFICIAL DETERIORATION. The days are gone when every morning we were treated to long sonorous decrees from this minister or that, upon every imaginable subject.

Wondrous must be the archives of an Administration that in four short years has exhausted the brains, talent and energy, not only of four able-bodied ministers, but of their clerks. And yet it is so. Months and months have now passed, and what can the Cabinet show in the way of decrees for the period? It is said that in a long life man falls asunder, owing to the death of friends and inevitable change in everything around him; but the similitude holds good for our Government, that started at a gallop and now falls asunder from pure inanition.

A day without a Government decree was an anomaly when the Government first started, but now we have weeks and months without as much as the stroke of a pen. From whence springs this official deterioration? Is it that the ministers believe silence is gold, or that the budget provision of foolscap is exhausted? Rather is it not the lethargic influence of high position which has happened the energy of the Minister and taken from the man even the spring in his heel? Some deleterious influence must be at work that imposes a silence upon the most scribbling, garrulous, newspaper-writing Administration that ever the country was blessed with. Take up even the Boletin Oficial—that pure Government organ, that issue of official idiosyncrasies—and what is therein it, save accounts from the Contaduria, Custom Houses, despatches, and debates in Congress held some two years ago?

Whilst lost in meditation upon this humiliating theme, we were unpleasantly awakened from our reveries by a new decree from the Government House. "Les grandes idees se reconcentrent thought we; Sarsfield or Avelaneda has been thinking with us on the same subject. They know what the STANDARD is at; 'mas vale agredir que ser agredido,' and hence the decree of the prime minister of the Republic creating—what? Why nothing more nor less than an agency office—

a servants' agency department linked with the Immigration Committee. That the progress of the city has created the want, we are free to admit, and if properly managed the office is good enough for its kind; but that the soaring ability of a lawyer, a codifier, and a prime minister, should descend to such details as servants' wages and the like, compels us to exclaim— To what base uses we may return Horatio! The office of an agency for employment is a career open to all who can pay a small rent for desk room; already the business, unpretending as it is, has called from the ranks of, no matter what, numerous parties, who, to all appearance, are doing a roaring trade. The new government department may prove useful to the country and the immigrant. There is nothing objectionable in the scheme beyond the fact, that a cabinet meeting had to be held, and a special decree published, to give legality to an office which the secretary of immigration might have constituted by the simple employment of an office boy.

On many previous occasions it has been our duty to show that the blindest spot in the wide, wide world for an English immigrant's family is the mole head of Buenos Ayres. There is no one to care them, or look after them, or speak to them, save in a dialect to them purely unintelligible. We know we are to be told that there is the Immigration Society, which offers them free board and lodging for a few days and nights; but we speak of a higher class of immigrants than the mere pauper, the man who has sold out everything at home, and lands here say with a wife, six children, and £50 in his pocket. For him there is nothing save the lodging-house, where in a few weeks his little capital is completely swamped, and then he and his are turned adrift. Is it to meet this want that Mr. Sarmiento has published this decree? We deny it. This decree is but a sham, a make believe, an official deception, a cabinet guile, a ministerial artifice. The agency offices in this city directed by private enterprise, not government protection, what do they amount to for the immigrants? and are we to be told that this new government office will be 'one iota more useful.

If the Argentine Government is sincere in its desire to help the immigrant, then let the Minister give some more substantial proof of his sincerity than this hocus-pocus decree. We put the case to President Sarmiento. An immigrant family with a slender capital of fifty pounds arrive on our shores. Who is to look after them? Who to see that they are not robbed and defrauded in every street in town? Who to show them a free homestead farm where they can make a beginning and a stand? Is there a man in Buenos Ayres who cares one brass farthing whether they sleep in the streets the first night or not. We have nothing now to do with the Immigration Society, for although ably managed as it is in the hands of Mr. Wilken, it is an institution more for paupers than sturdy independent immigrant farmers. We say advisedly independent, for we hold that the strong, healthy agriculturist who lands on our shores with a ten pound note in his pocket, should be regarded in a young country such as this as an independent man.

But we impeach the whole mosaic-trap immigration policy of our beloved Primo Minister—nor are we surprised at his mystification; but we confess, when we consider the rare advantages Mr. Sarmiento has had whilst sojourning in the United States of observing how they manage such things there, we are astonished that His Excellency can allow his country to be hoodwinked by the empiricism embodied in this last Government edict.

EXHIBITION FOR 1875. The prospectus of a grand Exhibition to be held in Buenos Ayres in 1875 is published by M. Henri D'Almont, and as the project seems to meet some favor with the public it will not be amiss to give our readers in a few words the purport of the long-winded pamphlet in question.

There are no estimates as to cost, but the projector assures the intending shareholders that the profits will not be less than 30 per cent. per annum. He gives us the dimensions of the palace and gardens, which are certainly on a magnificent scale, and nothing can exceed the tasteful arrangements and accessories, as well as the general plan, which is what may be termed 'sui generis'.

The gardens, to be placed in some convenient suburb and connected by special tramway with the city, will cover about 60 acres, and be laid out as if forming a map of the Argentine Republic. Each of the 14 Provinces, in slips and area, will be exactly modelled, with the trees, rivers &c. proper to it, as well as the birds, beast and fishes of that zone. So exact will be the delineation of the Republic that even the Gran Chaco and an Indian family (with the necessary bows, arrows &c.) will be seen to the north of Santa Fé, and on the banks of the miniature Paraná will be reclining real crocodiles expressly enlisted for the purpose. The lions and tigers in the Gran Chaco will be kept in cages, as it would be manifestly dangerous to allow them to roam at large if even their claws and teeth were pared. The Indian family, with bows and arrows, we need hardly say will be of a tame or friendly description. The only stimulating sense of danger will be for

those who venture to try the swimming baths on the banks of which the crocodiles will be reclining. As the area of the Argentine Republic is 900 millions acres the model given by the gardens will be as one in 15 millions, or as a square foot to 300 acres (or 75 cuadras) of the extent of the entire country. It will be easy enough to distribute the various provinces in this proportion, showing the visitors at a glance the boundaries and features of each, but as regards the rivers there will be need of powerful engines to keep a decent water-course running, or the poor crocodiles and other ambiguous objects may be reduced to great straits. As regards the Salado it must in places be represented quite dry to show the original, and the same may be said of the Primero, Segundo and Tercero de Cordova; but we shall want a good sized mill-stream to depict the Paraná and Uruguay, more especially as the Delta of the Tigre is to be reproduced in the shape of some small islands, on one of which there will be a Buffet or coffee-house for the weary traveller. M. D'Almont is quite right in having an eye for the gastronomic as well as the picturesque, and we can picture to ourselves how charming it will be, after dinner, to sit in the verandah of the island hotel, watching the Indians shooting fish at the mouth of the Salado, the crocodiles eating frogs on the banks of the Vermejo, the little boys flying their kites from the summits of the Andes, and other playful features of a geography in perspective which will be amusing, novel, and instructive.

In the area allotted to Buenos Ayres will be erected the palace which will cover more than half the Province. It will be four times as large as that of the Cordoba Exhibition, and instead of wood will be built of brick, iron and glass, in the Renaissance style. The front will be 400 feet long with a grand entrance surmounted by the arms of the Republic. There will be two wings, each 300 feet long, and the centre of the palace will consist of a Rotunda, 70 feet diameter, in which will be the busts of Rivadavia, San Martin, Brown, Belgrano and other famous names in Argentine History. Annexes in the shape of hot-houses will branch off from the main building, and an Aquarium in 12 compartments, with passage underneath, will show the various fishes of Argentine waters. A lake representing the estuary of La Plata and confluence of the Paraná and Uruguay will also serve for a bathing establishment.

A palace of this kind will not merely serve for a passing Exhibition but become, after the manner of Sydenham, a people's park of the highest class. Mr. D'Almont quotes the Nera Gardens at St. Petersburg (36 cents admission) which yield 37 per cent. dividend, the Altona gardens of Hamburg and the Champs Elysees of Madrid, all which are equally remunerative, as a proof that an enterprise of this kind promises a fair return for capital. The scheme now proposed is to form a board of 22 Directors from among our leading city capitalists to set the project afloat, and as it would be a great gain to our public we shall watch with interest any steps taken towards carrying it out. The only thing we have any hesitation about is the crocodiles, but of that another time.

CONCERT AT THE COLISEUM. The concert, announced by Mr. Beck, came off on Wednesday evening. The Hall presented a most enlivening appearance, being numerously and fashionably filled; the audience, one and all, by their happy manner, appearing to anticipate the rich, musical treat prepared for them. The concert opened with the fifth 'Sinfonia' op. 67, by the immortal Beethoven, which was ably conducted by Mr. P. Beck. This was followed by a 'Polonaise brillante' for the piano, by Chopin. The peculiarity of Chopin's music is, that it never tires or offends the ear by noisy or sudden effects, but flows on pleasingly and harmoniously, depending solely on its intrinsic merit and consummate blending of 'light' and 'shade,' for effect. C. M. Von Weber's 'Invitation au valse,' for the piano, succeeded. But the gifted composer of 'Der Freischutz' needs no eulogy. Mr. H. Sprunck fully up to the mark in his interpretation of those two great masters. His style reminds us of Heller in 'touch,' and of Thalberg in 'finish.'

Mr. Sord's singing of the English ballad, 'Good-bye, Sweetheart, good-bye,' was racy of the soil, and given with much feeling and musical power. He was enthusiastically applauded, and in answer repeated calls for an encore, bowed his thanks. This gentleman has a fine tenor voice, and by study and a little experience, will prove a valuable acquisition to the concert-room.

The programme concluded with 'Variations serieuses,' for the piano, by Bartholdy, and a 'Gran Fantasia,' by poor Gottschalk, whose death has left a void, not easily filled, in the musical world. Mr. P. Sprunck gained fresh laurels in his rendering of these two pieces. Musical obstacles appear to be no impediment to this gentleman, who has proved himself a thorough musician.

In conclusion we would observe, that Mr. P. Beck deserves great praise for the clever and successful issue to

which he has brought this concert, and when it is considered that his selections were from the 'first masters,' his labour must have been heavy, indeed; but if a full house and a delighted audience be an approval, he had them. We may mention, that the piano used on this occasion, was from the celebrated manufactory of Chickering & Co., Boston, United States.

WEST COAST MAILS. RAILWAYS, MINES, IMMIGRATION. THE MAGELLAN COAL-FIELDS, Valparaiso, March 22nd.

Three projects are now on the tapis for a railway to Mejillones, by Messrs. Dorado, Riviere and Aronay; the last of them is likely to gain the preference. The Pacific Company's line steamer Payta came to grief last week, but is in no danger of being lost; it is hoped to float her soon. The ship Brewster towed in the John Bibby, dismasted, on the 19th.

The first rainfall of this year occurred on the 15th the pluviometer marking one-tenth of an inch. The Meteorologist relates that a missionary named Padre Samuel Cesonero was murdered at Collipulli near Los Angeles, last week.

The results of the Caracoles mines continue to be surprisingly rich. A force of 270 Bolivian soldiers, rank and file, has arrived, which will be the means of preserving better order at the mines, and of causing greater respect to be paid to the mandates of the local authorities.

The Governor of Sandy Point in his report on the coal-fields says— Don Ramon H. Rojas obtained these mines for the term of 23 years, on condition of the payment of \$1 per ton. To work these mines it has been necessary to open a road through the wood. This road is five miles and a half in length; on it rails have been laid to form a tramway, by which the coal is brought down. In February, 1870, the first embarkation of coal was made, and up to the present date 24 vessels have taken of it, the quantity embarked having been 2,068 tons, for the duty on which the State has received an equal number of dollars. This sum is perhaps insignificant; but it is not to be doubted that, every year, this exportation will take larger proportions.

Without doubt the Straits of Magellan continually becoming more frequented by the steamers which navigate between the Pacific and the Atlantic, and the topographical position of this colony, an intermediate point between Valparaiso and Montevideo, assure a good sale for coal.

The West Coast Mail has the following items:— The Ville de Brest, of the new French line, which left Bordeaux on the 2nd of February, arrived here on the 10th inst. She brings about 60 French women, the first instalment of about 10,000, destined as domestic servants in Peru.

The Volcan of Calbuco, near the Inlet of Reloncavi, is shortly to be explored by a naturalist, sent out for the purpose by a scientific society in England.

The Hamburg barque Wandralm, arrived on the 24th ult. at Ancud, bringing fifty-seven German immigrants, some of whom were about to proceed to Valdivia, and others to Port-Montt. Several of them are relatives of previous settlers.

To the north of Tres Puntas, and in the jurisdiction of Copiapó, a deposit of salt petre and borate of lime has been found.

It has been proposed to substitute the present want of laborers with Chinese. A discovery of copper is reported to have been made near to Curaco, on the frontier. It is said that the assays have given 80 per cent.

During the last two months, a large vessel and a valuable steamer have been wrecked near Port Montt. The John Martin, loaded with 46,000 sleepers, while proceeding through the gulf of Chiloe, and when only a few miles to the northward of the Chacabuco Islands struck, and such injury was sustained, as to render the use of the pumps necessary. They were steam pumps, but got out of order, and the pilot was obliged to run the vessels ashore in a small bay on the coast of Chiloe. The mail steamer Valparaiso when about ten miles to the south-west of Calbuco, struck upon a small rock and immediately swung round to the shore of the little island of Lartija, and commenced immediately to fill with water, the passengers and crew having only time to save their luggage, which they carried to the island, close by. Some of the officers made a tent upon the island, and superintended the searching for such goods as could be grappled, while the captain and crew proceeded to Port Montt. The captain immediately despatched his second mate by land, in order to endeavor to procure the assistance of the Biobio, which was daily expected in Valdivia, but it appears that steamer could not answer to the call. Some nautical men entertain an idea that the steamer can be got up, as she lies upon a sand bar at present. It was calm weather when she struck.

EDITOR'S TABLE. We received mails from the West Coast yesterday morning bearing date Lima 5th and Valparaiso 22d of March. There is not much important news, but the general intelligence is interesting. Foggy, damp weather was prevalent along the coast, and an early winter expected. The P. S. N. Co. has lately had a run of ill luck. The Payta had to be run aground on the 28th Feb. at Antofagasta, in consequence of having struck on a sunken rock in her paddle-shaft during her last voyage to Peru.

One of the most dastardly attempts to do wholesale murder it has ever been our lot to chronicle took place on Wednesday night on the Lacrosse tramway line. About 8 o'clock, as a car was returning to town, when short distance this side of the Once market, it was almost toppled over by coming in contact with something placed on the rails. One of the kerose lamps was thrown from its place by the shock, and the burning liquid at once spread over a part of the carriage, which was immediately stopped and the flames extinguished. Fortunately there were few passengers in the vehicle. It is appalling to think what the consequences would have been if the burning oil had fallen among the crowd of women and children. On examination the cause of the accident was found to be two large stones placed on the track by some unknown ruffians. It says little for

the outrider that he could have passed the obstructions without noticing them. It is a pity that the lawless Argentine law protects the flesh that could conceive such a diabolical outrage from the car; otherwise a vigilant watch might secure the capture of the next offender, and the triangle and whip with nine tails would avert a repetition of the crime as effectually as they have cleared London of garotters.

Suspicious, Sir! devilish suspicious! still only suspicious! Doctors, 'municipales' and the patient public have mutually agreed "to make things pleasant" for the moment by calling the case of fever in Calle Centro America "suspicious." "Tres bien!" "You pay your money and take your choice," yellow or not yellow, "that is the question." You can suspect whichever you like. Suspicion, however, generally depends on the point of view. We had a friend—once whose rich 'governor' was stung in the pocket money way. He was arrested one morning on suspicion of debt; the detaining creditor had none till he had to pay up and extricate his heir. The man reported dead in Calle Centro America expired through taking a suspicious amount of alcohol diurnally from his cradle to his grave; the patient in San Roque is in a suspicious case, and another suspicious case appeared on Wednesday in Calle Sarandi. All the papers here testify to the zeal of the authorities under all these overpoweringly suspicious circumstances.

The Polish for "how d'ye do?" or German for tramway car has been completely eclipsed by the author of the following charming ditty. We feel disposed to offer a single copy of the WEEKLY STANDARD as a premium to any subscriber able to pronounce Wallahogquegamook correctly, without taking breath:— Lake Lemun or Como, what care I for them, When Maine has the Moosehead and Pongok.

And sweet as the doves in the violet's kiss, Wallahogquegamook and Telesmia; And when I can share in the fisherman's bunk On the Moosetucknaguntic or Mol'tunkamunk? Or Mol'tunkamunk, amunk, On the Moosetucknaguntic or Mol'tunkamunk? Or Mol'tunkamunk? Or Mol'tunkamunk?

Mr. Beck's concert at the Coliseum on Wednesday night proved a decided success, the spacious 'salle' being crowded with our best musical society. We refer to the performance in detail in another column, but may mention that Mr. Beck deserves the utmost public support for initiating these classical concerts. All the performers are the best professionals in the city, and have been brought together for the purpose of rendering music that even the best amateurs would find beyond their power. To keep such performances going will require full audiences, and judging from the attendance on Wednesday night and the excellence of the performance, Mr. Beck may count on a large amount of future patronage.

Our West Coast Exchanges state that the German Charge d'Affaires at Santiago, Mr. Charles F. Levenhagen, has been raised to the rank of Resident Minister of the German Empire. He was publicly received in that character by His Excellency the President on Tuesday the 12th inst.

Reports from the sister city yesterday were rather unfavorable, still a good storm might probably put an end to the fever there. Here some timid families are leaving town for a month or so, till the present "suspicious" situation comes to an end. "En revanche," others are returning to pass the winter in town.

The Library of Messrs. Hibbert was crowded yesterday by enquirers as to the best means of emigrating to Hibbert's Gore, that beautiful spot free from the tax collector and ballot box. An impression has gone abroad that the Gore is our bibliothecal friend's native place. We really cannot say, but believe the townland in question was in possession of his ancestors.

A marriage at the summit of High Life had been postponed till the first day of this month. The Emperor of China, whose fate is in question, was to have been married in December, but political disturbances in the Sun, Moon and Stars ensured him a respite till All Fools Day, "absit omen!" Venus, who is preparing for her transit across the Sun in December 1874, was at the head of the disturbance, but by this time His Celestial Majesty is probably "buckled" and "done for."

We learn from Rosario that the house of Messrs. Thompson & Co. in that town was broken into by burglars on Monday afternoon, and 600 Bolivian dollars taken from the safe or cash drawer. The robbery was committed at four o'clock, and at eight o'clock the same evening the police arrested a man on whose person was found half of the stolen sum. A man and woman, supposed to be accomplices, have since been arrested.

Verberna is the 'correct thing' of the day. Every man who has a quinta and every man who hasn't, seems equally anxious to lay in a cartload of it, and ignorant as to the kind to be used. Dr. White publishes a letter on the subject in this issue. It appears a particular kind must be used, and the feminine gender exclusively patronized, with plants as with men, their finest qualities are packed in female form.

At the last sale of Cape Diamonds in London the prices varied from £53 to £430; the largest stone sold was 24 carats. We remind 'hard up' Bolivians that the Trincala sails from this port for the Cape next week.

The Rosario authorities have put a smart quarantine on vessels from the port of Buenos Ayres. How abominably 'suspicious' the Rosarians are.

The laying of the National Telegraph posts from Tucuman to Salta is proceeding. Any one desirous of knowing the rate of progress can calculate to a nicety by taking as a basis the fact, that the wires were started from Tucuman six months ago, and have now reached Tala, a distance of 30 leagues from that city—a bad half mile per diem.

Tramways have been started in Constantinople, and are expected to pay well. An abominable system of construction has been adopted for the new line. The rails, being fixed from one end to the other, are exposed in its true character as an allegation that the United States in succeeding to the assets of the defunct Confederacy had become responsible for its liabilities and become responsible for its debts.

Mr. Hale did not find it necessary to inquire how far a government should be held answerable for the obligations contracted by an insurrectionary organization within its territory, because it was apparent that the framers of the Treaty had no intention of submitting this point to arbitration. The Constitution prohibits the payment of the Confederate debt; and it was inconceivable that the negotiators on our side should have authorized a board of international commissioners to nullify, if they saw fit, the fundamental law of the land, which

commissioners when requested to serve again had asked "cuanto pagan?" but it is a pity that the lawless Argentine law protects the flesh that could conceive such a diabolical outrage from the car; otherwise a vigilant watch might secure the capture of the next offender, and the triangle and whip with nine tails would avert a repetition of the crime as effectually as they have cleared London of garotters.

The floods caused by the late rains in Entre Rios were most disastrous. The losses in the interior of the province are now known to be heavier than those at Gualeguaychú and other places on the river.

The Chilean mails announce that Mr. Meiggs, the great contractor, has given £1,000 towards the new hospital in Valparaiso.

Major Balta, nephew of President Balta of Peru, met a pedlar on the road near Lima, murdered him, and robbed the body of 20,000 patacons, escaping to Panama. The few efforts made to arrest him have failed. The whole occurrence is most painful—particularly for the pedlar.

General Paez, so well known and liked in this city, is now sojourning in Lima.

Colonel Quevedo, formerly Bolivian Plenipotentiary in Buenos Ayres, has been sent prisoner to Lima along with Dr. Muñoz and General Antez, from Moquegua, on suspicion of plotting an invasion of Bolivia; those gentlemen having been leaders of the late Melgarejo party.

The road from Serravallo to Rioja and Famatina is nearly finished. The 'Liguria' came into port yesterday with 331 Italian immigrants.

We have heard the highest praise bestowed in all quarters, native and foreign, on Mr. O'Gorman, Chief of Police, and Colonel Garmentia, for their admirable dispositions to preserve order on Sunday at the elections. There were 26 interments on Tuesday, of which only 5 were adults, and of these 4 from small-pox.

We are happy to hear that Colonel F. Mitre will most probably be reinstated in the post he held in the city garrison prior to his countersign joke.

Advices from Mexico give the following: any one who does not care a rap about Mexico of the Mexicans need not read it. We confess to the soldiers—"Fighting continues at Camarago."

"The rebels claim that General Martinez and Mariano are besieging the city of San Luis Potosi and old positions of that State.

Generals Guerrero and Garcia de la Cadena are besieging the city of Zacatecas and hold nearly all that State.

General Borrego holds Durango, and has sent 1,000 men to occupy Chihuahua.

The States of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon are held by the revolutionists under Terreno.

Dr. Pajedor has had a correspondence with Mr. Blest Gana, Chilean Minister, with reference to a poor Chilean who was murdered near Mendoza under very distressing circumstances. It appears from the statement of the Chilean Consul at San Juan that the authorities have been lukewarm in the pursuit of the ends of justice. Deceased is said to have been hired by one Igarbailo of Mendoza and to have left his employment owing the master something. Some poeons went in pursuit of him and the corpse was found some days later, but the Chilean Consul could get no further satisfaction. Dr. Pajedor reproves the Chilean Minister for making an ordinary case of murder subject for a diplomatic reclamation; such matters he says, belong to the local tribunal. In the case of the 4 Jews murdered in Wallachia the foreign agents took a different view of international rights, and collectively called on the Government to protect the Jews and hang the murderers.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UNITED STATES. The last American mails have brought the following highly important decision, which sets at rest a question that, on several occasions, the magnitude of the Alabama claims.

The claims of the British holders of Confederate Cotton Bonds, about which we have heard so much from Gen. Butler and others, have been set at rest by the action of the Joint Commissioners at Washington, appointed under the XIIIth Article of the Treaty. The test case was the claim of a British subject named Albert Barrett, who held a bond of the par value of £200, and urged that the United States, having seized the cotton hypothecated by the Confederacy to secure the payment of the loan, had become responsible for the amount of the bonds and accrued interest. The answer of the United States, through their counsel, Mr. Robert S. Hale, dealt with the general principle of liability for the debts of the Confederacy, and does not enter upon the many technical and other considerations upon which claims of this nature might have been excluded. Mr. Hale's claims adjusted by this Commission those "arising out of acts committed against the persons or property" of citizens or subjects of the one country by the Government of the other and argued from the language of Article XII, as well as the accompanying protocols, that the acts in question were wrongs technically known as "torts." This would not include claims for damages on a breach of contract against the United States, much less a contract entered into by an insurrectionary organization in violation of the laws of the United States. The claimant's theory that the confiscated cotton, having been hypothecated to secure the loan, belonged not to the Confederacy but to the foreign bondholders, and that its seizure was therefore one of the "acts committed against the property of subjects of her Britannic Majesty" referred to in Article XII of the Treaty, was shown to be a misapprehension, and the claim was exposed in its true character as an allegation that the United States in succeeding to the assets of the defunct Confederacy had become responsible for its liabilities and become responsible for its debts.

Mr. Hale did not find it necessary to inquire how far a government should be held answerable for the obligations contracted by an insurrectionary organization within its territory, because it was apparent that the framers of the Treaty had no intention of submitting this point to arbitration. The Constitution prohibits the payment of the Confederate debt; and it was inconceivable that the negotiators on our side should have authorized a board of international commissioners to nullify, if they saw fit, the fundamental law of the land, which

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La Popular Argentina. March Drawing. The First Quarterly Drawing for 1872 of Interests of this Flourishing Company took place on Saturday, 20th ult.

Table with 4 columns: Prize, Amount, and other details for the March Drawing.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. (Ex Army Med. Staff) IS A REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, ACUTE COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

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STAMMERING. A. C. FORBES, Respectfully informs the Public that he has taken Rooms at the Hotel Provence.

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REPUBLICA. Captain T. W. MORSE. The above splendid Vessel will sail for America, calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, La Paz, Salta, Goya, Bella Vista, Corrientes, Corrientes, Humaita, on EVERY "SUNDAY."

REMATES FOR MIGUEL MAGALLANES. De terrenos. El Domingo de Abril las 3 en punto de la tarde a las 10 en punto de la noche.

Ferro-Carril B. B. y Ensenada. ON and after the 1st of April the first train will leave for Ensenada at 7 a.m.

NOTICE. Bristol's sarsaparilla. Prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated chemists and Druggists.

DR. JACKSON'S Balsamic Pectoral. This is a new and certain cure for CATARRH, INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLIC, and BRONCHITIS.

THREE DOLLARS THE SHILLING. Byron's Don Juan 42, The Trappers of Arica 2, Jack the Giant Killer 2, The Scoundrel of St. Malo 2.

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA. En circulacion el 21º Boletín Administrativo de esta Compania, cualquiera de los Sres. Suscritores que no lo haya recibido puede reclamarlo en el domicilio de la Direccion Florida 113 y medio (Alto).

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