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ADVERTISEMENTS
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.

"Nil inani audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere."
 1866.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The storm on Tuesday night was terrific. It came from the south-west, and we learn from a passenger who arrived by train, that the rain fell in torrents over the south camps. It was much wanted, as from Chacomus to town the camps were burnt up: even in this city the rain was a great god-send, as all the 'nigibes' were dry. It is to be hoped the storm reached Montevideo, where a sort of panic existed, owing to the scarcity of water.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the Englishman who had been arrested for debt and imprisoned in the Carcel, has, through the intervention of Mr. Ford, the British Minister, and at the order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, been removed from the Carcel to the debtor's prison. It seems that the whole was a mistake of the prison 'comisario.'

The appointment of Sr. Somellera to the command of the Island of Martin Garcia, has given rise to many and varied rumors, and many believe that the statement of the 'America,' to the effect that the island is to be fortified, has some foundation.

The Vice-President has published a decree, naming Dr. Elizalde, who is our Foreign Affairs Minister, as Minister of the Interior during Dr. Rawson's absence.

We learn from a gentleman who came down in the Esmeralda on Tuesday, that in the last fight on the 10th instant at the Paso de la Patria, the Brazilians captured some breech-loading rifles from the Paraguayans. One was sent by Osorio to President Mitre, who has hung it up in his tent. It has the maker's name, Westley Richards, and is of English manufacture.

The floating bakery, which Tamandare sent up for the squadron is now in full play. We hear that it is one of the inventions of the age. Twenty thousand small loaves are turned off every morning and served round to the ships.

The concert at the Coliseum on Tuesday night was but poorly attended owing to the season, and the number of families out of town. Madame Altieri Pfeiffer's singing and Sr. Pfeiffer's execution on the piano were equal everywhere to their great reputation. In consequence of a severe cold caught during Carnival, we regret to say, we were unavoidably absent.

Government will shortly commence to lay out the new town Guardia Nacional, which will be located close to Mr. Bell's Estancia, near the Fortin. We hear that part of the land belonging to Sr. Riestra's estancia will be taken for the town. Good sheep are offering in that neighbourhood at \$25 per head.

Comander Keen, who got so severely wounded in the battle of the 31st, is now so far recovered that he has written to his friends in town stating that they may expect him in 8 days.

The ball announced for to-night at the Coliseum does not take place.

The two greatest writers of the day now are Peña and Cornac; up to the present Mr. Peña, in his letters to his nephew, has the advantage of Cornac in point of length, but we have no doubt if the papers will only make room for Cornac's lucubrations that gentleman can make his epistles equally tiresome. We are not surprised that men who have no pressing business to attend to, find occupation in scribbling long seedy epistles, but we confess we are astonished that printers can be found to lose their time over such stuff. Cornac versus the Bank is now changed by certiorari to Cornac

retains the line. The charge against the Gas is for being too prosperous!!
 Deron, the great terror of La Paz, has at last been caught; he was pursued to the Gran Chaco and followed so closely that the soldiers caught him in a wood; had he not surrendered he would have been instantly shot. He is now in custody in Entre Rios.

It is said, we know not with what truth, Lopez has spies in the Oriental encampment who keep him regularly advised of everything going on in the allied camp. The position of the Brazilians at the Paso de la Patria is represented as so unprotected, unless the fleet moves up, that it is surmized another fight will take place before the allied armies attempt to cross the river. The Brazilians are constructing an immense floating bridge at Corrientes, to use in crossing the river. It is now finished, and capable of holding 600 soldiers each trip.

The last heard of Baron Tamandare is that, as the Esmeralda was coming down she met the 11 de Junio on Saturday morning a little above La Paz: the admiral was sitting on the quarter deck, apparently reading the 'Standard.' He was due in Corrientes on Sunday last. An officer on board one of the Brazilian gunboats anchored at Corrientes states that every one is on the look-out for Tamandare, and Bafroso sends every hour a steamer, down the river a little, to see if the Admiral is coming.

When last in Montevideo nothing surprised us more than the great contrast between the wool markets of B. Ayres and Montevideo: in the one the greatest activity and life, in the other precisely the reverse. We were puzzled to account for this, but yesterday we learned from the principal American buyer, that the real cause lay with the 'barraqueros' themselves. He had been down to Montevideo some months ago, bought some five hundred bales, which up to the present the 'barraquero' could not deliver. This same buyer, who has been here for the last four months, has bought in this market three thousand bales, and shipped same. In Montevideo he could not do this business in less than one year, so monstrously slow are the 'barraqueros' in baling. It seems that they have not sufficient presses in Montevideo, and besides this, the 'barraqueros' have the wool secured in their 'barraca,' and are in no hurry whatever about selling. We are assured that at the Barraca del Toro, Mr. Jaspas Cruz, they bale as much wool in one day, as at Jackson's or Diehl Fernandez's in a week. We mention this matter, as it explains the reason why wool buyers prefer Buenos Ayres to Montevideo. As regards the wool, our friend states that the wools of the Banda Oriental are much cleaner and lighter, but the wools of Buenos Ayres finer. Still, if the 'barraqueros' of Montevideo were only as active and go-a-head as those of Buenos Ayres, there can be no doubt the Oriental wools would be the very first to be bought in the river Plate.

Respecting the 'begira' of the 'barraqueros' of B. Ayres for Europe, we published by mistake Mr. Sempken and Mr. Smith with families. These gentlemen go to Europe alone, having as yet no families whatever. Mr. Smith is reputed as the wealthiest of all the 'barraqueros'; he has amassed a colossal fortune in buying wool on commission, and is now about to make a trip to his native hills in Scotland.

Tuesday being the anniversary of the Villalba compact in Montevideo was kept as a strict holiday in that city. We are happy to say that the change effected in the administration of Government has, as far as Montevideo is concerned, proved most felicitous; and we ardently trust that the new year, upon which the Oriental Government is now entering, will afford as pleasing a retrospect as the last.

The masque balls at Colon proved a great success this year, and realised the very handsome amount of 232,000 dollars mje.

The 'Cosmopolita,' of Rosario, finds fault with us about stating that the value of estancia lands in Santa Fé, or in the Gran Chaco, is only £70 to £80, and asserts that the lowest price set on the lands by Government is 800 patagons per league, but this proves nothing, for these Government valuations,

as a rule, are preposterously high. We recollect a yard in the outside of this city valued by the Government appraiser in 240,000 mje, whilst the owner called on us to say that he would sell the property for \$20,000 mje. In Buenos Ayres even the Government price of land is most exorbitant. As to the Gran Chaco lands being worth 800 Bolivianos, it is all bosh, and if we are in the dark as to the locality of the lands, the auctioneer who failed to send us full particulars is to blame.

The expedition to the Gran Chaco, which will leave early next month, promises to be a splendid affair. We have no doubt some of the gentlemen who form the party will kindly act as special 'Standard' reporter. We confess we have no ambition to walk across the Gran Chaco, or dine with the Indians on kangaroo steaks.

On last Sunday the interesting ceremony of blessing the Concepcion Church attracted crowds. The Bishop blessed the church, Gov. Saavedra being 'padrino'; Minister Cardenas acted as proxy owing to the indisposition of the Governor. The sponsors of the church bells were Don M. Rodriguez and Mrs. Zuniga. On next Sunday there will be a grand ceremony at the same church.

Two more ironclads are shortly expected to arrive from Rio. The peaceful waters of the Paraná are now becoming so crowded with ironclads and gunboats that even the shallowest part of the river may be called the stormy deep.

The German Concert at the Coliseum which was to have come off on the 2nd inst., will take place on the 23rd inst. The tickets already issued will serve.

The deferred meeting of the British Hospital will take place on the 24th inst. at 8 o'clock.

Consul Parish, lady and family will leave in the packet for Europe.

CONCERT AT THE COLISEUM.

The concert of Mr. Pfeiffer and Mme. Altieri Pfeiffer was thinly attended on Tuesday evening, but among the audience were some of the most distinguished 'dilettanti' of our city. We regret that these eminent artists did not draw a crowded house, especially as the Coliseum was crowded on former occasions for players of less note. Mr. Oscar Pfeiffer has dedicated himself to music from his earliest years: he made his studies in Leipzig, Vienna and Paris, and is a pupil of the renowned Liszt. His debut in his native city—Vienna—was a great success, after which he traversed Germany, Russia, France, Spain and Portugal, returning to Paris in 1855, where he gave several concerts with signal applause. A celebrated critic of the Parisian press, speaking of his concerts, said: "M. Pfeiffer unites the wondrous power of Liszt to the grace and delicacy of Thalberg."

The pieces selected for the night's performance were: 1st. The overture of Kreutzer's "campo de Grenada," 2nd. Fantasia of Ernani, (both arranged by Pfeiffer), 3rd. A Fairy-tale, his own composition, 4th. Gottschalk's Jota of Aragon, 5th. Variations of Le Prophete by Liszt. The first is a difficult piece, with astonishing 6ths and octaves by the left hand, but more calculated to dazzle the eye than charm the ear. We prefer the delightful 'morceau' from Ernani, with its new and striking variations, which was played by Pfeiffer with such spirit as to merit an 'encore.'

The fairy tale displays wonderful execution, and is a piece of masterly composition: the 'andante' is very pretty, the modulation chaste and returning to the theme without any brusque intonation, leaving the auditory quite delighted. The sparkling Jota Aragonesa drew down raptures of applause. The 'morceau' of Liszt is an admirable composition, which can only be done justice to by a performer like Pfeiffer, who is, moreover, the first that has played any of Liszt's compositions in Buenos Ayres. In fine, the success of Mr. Pfeiffer's execution, showed that although the audience was small they fully appreciated his talents, and we promise him a larger attendance if he give a second concert before his return to Brazil.

We have now to speak of the charming Altieri, and venture to contradict the city journals which say that this

talented prima-donna is already well-known among us. This is so far incorrect, that those who heard her three years ago would not now know her singing. In some 'critiques' which we then contributed to the local journals we said her voice was still 'young' (she had only made her professional 'debut'), and that she was the material for a first-rate artist. We are glad to see our prediction verified: her voice is now fresh, clear, and sufficiently developed to undertake even the most difficult pieces of our modern 'repertoires'. We admired her fine dramatic rendering of the romance in 'Ballo en maschera,' and were quite taken by surprise with her beautiful 'shake' in the grand 'aria' of Faust. Nothing could surpass her coquettish performance of Berlioz's charming waltz 'Perché non vieni.' In a word Mme. Altieri caused a very favourable impression among her auditory, and we should much regret the truth of the rumors that she intends leaving the stage, to retire into private life: the musical world would lose a 'star,' for we feel convinced in a little time she ought to rank among the great celebrities of the day, but in homage to truth we must say we consider her talent less suited to a concert-hall than to the stage of the grand opera, where her declamation would appear with full éclat.

MOISE.

MONTEVIDEO.

Anniversary of the pacification—The electric cable New Light-ship—Opera news—Maquerasa's novelties—Taming ostriches—Miscellaneous.

Tuesday, being the anniversary of Villalba's compact with the besieging forces of Gen. Flores and the Brazilians (1865), was kept as a civic holiday: the fort fired salutes at daybreak, noon, and sunset, the inhabitants hoisted flags and illuminated, and a band of music serenaded the Governor. In truth, Montevideo may mark the 20th of February with a white stone, for thanks to the pacification the city is now becoming the handsomest in S. America, instead of being a heap of unshapely ruins.

On Saturday Mr. Oldham, manager of the R. Plate electric-telegraph Co., started for Colonia. A vessel is expected daily from England with the posts and wires which will be all put up before the cable arrives, in June, and the latter will be laid down from Punta Lara to Colonia, and the whole completed ready for working in July. The cable weighs 360 tons, and Messrs. Proudfoot Grey have submitted a sample to the Government.

A strong gale which blew on Sunday night made the light-ship on the English Bank shift her moorings, but the port-captain at once had her restored to her proper position. Sr. Juan Costa is pitting up a temporary light on the Panola bank, which will stand 18 feet above water and be seen 6 miles in clear weather.

Mme. Briol's benefit comes off on Friday evening, and the tickets are all sold. The citizens do not seem to like 'Marta,' which drew a very poor house on Sunday. At the masked ball, a lady who wished to dance the Cachucha was arrested by the police for immodest dressing: a printer of the 'Europa' was also taken up for wearing a blue cravat which gave offence to the public.

The 'Siglo' has an interesting article on the domestication of ostriches, shewing that it is a great pity to exterminate the species, by killing them for their feathers. An old Portuguese physician named Taborda has died, very poor, at the age of 84 years, of which 49 were spent in Monte Video.

The Junta is about to open the Bovedas, the scientific surveys being all completed. Several of the streets are to receive new names, such as Washington, Lincoln, Figueroa, &c.

Among the candidates to succeed Sor Gomez as finance-minister, the most popular is Sor Villalba.

Correspondents from the seat of war say that Gen. Flores with his contingent will join Baron Port-Alegre in Misiones and invade Paraguay at Tranquera de Loreto. Lieut. Alvarez of the Abril batt. is to be tried by court-martial for shooting two Brazilian officers in a coffee-house at Corrientes: Col. Palleja is his advocate, and it seems Alvarez alleges as provocation some insolent remarks about Montevideo.

LATEST FROM QUILMES.

GOING AHEAD TOO FAST.

We have received a very just and serious complaint from some poor people in Quilmes respecting the new Municipal decree about side-walks and fences, which bears date January 28th and is as follows:

Art. 1st. Within the term of 4 months, all house-owners within two squares of the Plaza shall make a side-walk two yards wide in front of their property.

Art. 2nd. Within the same term all land-owners close to the town shall fence in their quintas and chacras, under a penalty of 200\$, and if a further term of 2 months expire without compliance, the Municipality will proceed to execute all such works, reimbursing itself out of the rental or sale of such properties.

It is notorious that most of the house-owners in Quilmes are poor people, mostly women and children who have barely enough to live upon, and being unable to scrape up 3 or 4 thousand dollars for a side-walk they must be evicted and thrown into the street by this arbitrary decree which threatens to ruin all the old inhabitants and sacrifice their properties to a few rich men with ready money. Some of the lots now ordered to be paved have no houses on them, and the side-walks will soon be broken down by the horses and cows that go loose through the streets. Moreover, formerly, the side-walks were only 1½ yards wide, and the present decree, of 2 yards, comes to afflict the poor people still more. Messrs. John Marshall, John Davidson and others will have to make a heavy outlay, but such men as these ought to bear it. As to fencing in the quintas we have no fault to find, but rather applaud it, and hope the Municipality will re-consider Art. 1st, as being so onerous on the poor people. We are always only too ready to applaud progress, and in the present case give the Quilmes Municipality credit for the best intentions, but would remind them that going ahead too fast is as bad as not going ahead at all.

CONSPIRACY ON BOARD THE PAISANDU.

THE ENTRE-RÍANOS PUT IN IRONS.

A correspondent from Corrientes, 9th inst. writes to the 'Tribuna' of Montevideo, as follows:—

"The steamer 'Paisandu' arrived here on the 5th, with 150 Entre-Riano troops, including a number of notorious criminals, under a custody of 30 men well armed. The Entre-Rianos had made a plot, as is supposed with complicity of the guard, to seize the steamer, rob the paymasters who were taking up money for the army, and murder all the passengers on board. The vessel was at the time anchored close to the shore of the Gran Chaco, the night being so dark that she could not proceed. Happily the conspirators were overheard by a youth named Vivar who was concealed in the fore-castle, and the latter at once hastened to inform D. Jose Ramon Oyuela, who also communicated it to the commander of the guard, and as no confidence could be placed in the guard, Captain Artega took immediate steps with the commander to disarm them. This was done without difficulty, the arms being placed in the cabin, and then 15 passengers armed with revolvers mounted guard, while the steamer was got under weigh, and the diabolical plot in this manner frustrated. If ten minutes more had elapsed, the catastrophe must have occurred, as the mutineers counted on the arms in possession of the guard.

(It will be remembered that Sinbad states 60 of these fellows arrived in irons at Corrientes.)

"On the 6th, the whole Entre Riano contingent, 1,000 strong, left Corrientes for head-quarters, and a second plot to mutiny on the road was equally prevented: these men are not natives of Entre-Rios, but vagabonds from Corrientes and Banda Oriental, and we hear that Urquiza is going to impress 1,000 more of the same class for the campaign.

"It is rumored the Brazilian fleet is going to move up to Paso in Patria, and the rafts and canoes, now building for the army to cross the Paraná, are nearly all completed. Majors Keen

and Martinez de Ilus (who were at first despair'd of) were pronounced last night out of danger: they are lodged in Dr. Almeida's house. The others wounded are tended in the hospital with every care by the ladies of Corrientes. General Paunero and Colonel Gomeza are in this city, the latter quite recovered from his bruises.

LANDS IN SANTIAGO.

Monto Video, Feb. 19th, 1866.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,
 With surprise I have just seen, in your paper of the 15th inst., the following Editorial statement. "The Government of the Province of Santiago seems to be of the true South American stamp. A bill has been brought in to declare void all sales of public lands. What a scandal! And another law has been introduced declaring the 'nutria' an animal belonging to the Government. Can such things be in an enlightened country? A Province that would attempt such laws should be deprived of its Legislature and ruled the same as one of the weedy islands of the Paraná."

In justice to your readers, if not to the Provincial Legislature you thus accuse, would it not have been fair to give an extract of the bill to which you refer? In no Province of the Argentine Republic and in no South American country are life and property so protected as in Santiago. There the solitary traveller can pass from one extremity of the Province to the other, sleeping wherever the necessity comes upon him, in perfect security that, on the morrow, life, horse and whatever riches he may have about him, will be his own and not at the mercy of some 'miserable gaucho' as in other localities. Is this no trifle? Knowing this, from experience, I am perfectly satisfied your attack is most unjust. I am a holder of some few leagues of these public lands and I am certain that I hold them as securely as I should hold my life or personal property were I still there.

The province of Santiago sold its lands at only a nominal price with the intention of bringing the same into cultivation, but, as in Australia, the buyers were only 'speculators' and the Province saw its best lands taken out of its power and in possession of those who would do nothing to foment emigration or extend cultivation. 'Fortunately,' these lands were sold 'conditionally' that within a certain period (after the frontier be secured from Indian invasion) they should be 'populated'. Whilst in Santiago I was aware that a bill for declaring void the sales of public lands was in contemplation, and so far from declaring this a scandal I considered it both just and necessary. We thus are entirely at variance. The purchasers were to be allowed 'two years' to comply with 'their obligations' and in default of doing so the land again became public property—the Government refunding the amount originally paid for the land. Where then is the injustice? I know of 72 leagues of land that were bought at the rate of '30 shillings per league' and were offered for sale, by a land agent in Buenos Ayres, about two years ago, to myself at the trifling advance of 'four thousand five hundred per cent! You are perfectly aware of the evils that resulted from the public lands of Australia getting into the hands of speculators (land sharks I believe they were called 'there') and can you be surprised that an Argentine Province, having the 'right,' as well as the means in its power, should attempt to prevent the same result.

"Another law has been introduced declaring the nutria an animal belonging to the Government." Before setting forth to the world your horror that "such things be in an enlightened country" would it not have been as well to know something of the facts? Do you know how many nutria exist in Santiago? In the year 1862, on account of an extraordinary dry season, the nutria became almost an extinct animal. Although I spent some two years in the very centre of the nutria district I could not even procure a 'single specimen'. The nutria is a very valuable animal—some few must have survived the great 'seca'—and what can be wiser than for the state to take

these under its protection so that they may increase and multiply for the future benefit of the inhabitants of this much abused Province. Allow them to be caught now and in two years some enterprising naturalist might succeed in securing—for the local museum—the last of the Santiago nutrias!

I have done, gentlemen, and I hope, in fairness, you will admit in the 'Standard' this slight defence of an out of the way Province in which much to be admired has been found by.

Your humble servant, WILLIAM H. COCK.

POLICE OUTRAGE IN SALTO B. O.

The 'Europa' publishes the following complaint laid before the Italian Minister at Montevideo:

The undersigned subjects of H. M. the King of Italy, declare that on the 1st inst. at 5 p.m. Commissary Alcianturi, with 3 policemen, presented himself at our quinta enquiring for Andrea Ricciotti, who was standing at the door, saying he came to arrest him for killing two pigs belonging to a neighbor.

Lorenzelli attempted to escape but was pursued by the police, who on overtaking him beat him on the head with their swords, and the commissary also struck him with his whip. They then bound Lorenzelli, Giuseppe Varesi, and Giovanni Bruno, and carried them to prison, barefooted and bare-headed, followed by an indignant crowd of 2,000 townspeople.

ANDREA RICCIOTTI—LUIGI LORENZELLI—GIOVANNI VARESI—GIOVANNI BRUNO.

NEW INVENTION FOR CURING AUSTRALIAN AND A. AMERICAN BEEF.

It is satisfactory to find that efforts are being made to obtain supplies of meat which may be available if our own herds succumb to the cattle plague. In Australia and South America beef is to be obtained in unlimited quantities.

keep sound and good for an indefinite period. In carrying out this process it was formerly necessary to lay vessels strong enough to resist the pressure of the atmosphere, but this costly necessity has been avoided by a very simple process. The tins in which a vacuum is to be created are placed in a strong iron box, and at the same moment that the syphons are at work creating a vacuum in the tins a similar vacuum is created in the box in which the tins were placed, and thus the pressure on the tins is avoided.

It is the perfect preservation of a dead body, and not its corruption, which is the true death. It is the mummy which is utterly dead—not the corpse in which worms have begun to breed.

To the Editor of the 'Standard' Gentlemen,

Taking up your valuable impression of the 16th inst. I came across a brief but interesting account of an exciting midnight foot race, 'Red tape v. Broadcloth.' Now, as a sporting man, I have had my old predilections excited but not gratified by your description of it.

My long distance from Buenos Ayres must serve as an apology for the lateness of this communication.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours, &c., "CENTAUR."

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER STEAMER LEDA. For Buenos Ayres—Mary Farrell, C. B. Richardson, J. Rae, J. Gordon, R. Roscoe, J. Barron, D. Carthy, H. Robinson, R. Godsall, Fred Arthur, Thos. Norton, Delia Moran, Mrs. Codd, Pat Codd, Eliza Rees, Jas. Shea, Jas. Burns.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First and last price of patacons, Cash sales, 7,000.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Price. Includes For Wednesday, March 31, Do. 15, Aug. 31, March 17, July 31st.

The sales of specie on time gave way sensibly today owing to the impression that when the present high rate of Exchange are known abroad gold will be exported heavily to the Plate.

There were three or four sales in National Bonds, amounting in all to 43,000 at 40. The purchases to-day were done to fill a foreign order.

Respecting the retirement of Sr. Lozama from the contract of supplying the troops, we hear that it was purely at Mr. L.'s own instance. Mr. Lanuz, the new contractor, has purchased the little steamer Lili of Sr. Peltzer & Co. in 12,000 patacons, and it was said on 'Change that the same gentleman was arranging with Mr. Wheelwright for the steamer Iron King, but as yet this business is not concluded nor price arranged.

In wools, we hear the balance of Mr. Oldendorf's wool sold at \$66, and 1,600@ primo wool belonging to Mr. Wheeler at 79.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes 3 carts good wool, burry, 5 do do, 1000 @ mixed wool, 400 do good wool.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes 1600 @ primo wool, Giles, 2000 do mixed, 900 do do, 400 dry hides, 500 do do, 1300 do do, 2000 do do, mixed, 5000 @ in deposit good wool.

The Falcon has been cleared by Perry for Boston, 379 bales wool.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes 7,000 Corcorantos, 20 tons peruanas.

From Montevideo there is nothing, yesterday being a holiday.

CHARTERS BY H. A. GREEN AND CO. Italian brig Fison, to load in Uruguay for orders, salted hides and tallow, 45s. and 5 per cent.

Italian brig, Carolina B., to load in Uruguay for Antwerp, salted hides and tallow, 45s. and 5 per cent.

Belgian brig Maria, to load in Uruguay for orders, salted hides and tallow, 45s. and 5 per cent.

The British brig John Hillman, advised yesterday as chartered by J. P. Boyd and Co., is not yet fixed, and is in the hands of Messrs. H. A. Green and Co.

Lying at this office, for John Frayne, Montevideo.

TEATRO COLON

GRAN BAILE DE MASCARAS. En los Salones y Teatro, El Sabado 24 y Domingo 25 de Febrero.

Theatre Franco-Argentin BOUFFES PARISIENS. Sous la direction de Mr. D'Hote. Jeudi 22 Fevrier 1866.

English Store, 33 & 35 Calle 25 de Agosto, MONTEVIDEO, NEWNHAM & CO., Proprietors.

Provisions Oilman's Stores and General Groceries, large assortments of the very finest quality now landing on the following ships, S.S. Leda and Halley, Barque Hawthorn.

Los abajo firmados reciben inscripciones para acciones del Banco Italiano y ruegan a las personas que por olvido ó extravío hayan dejado de recibir la circular de invitación y desean suscribirse como accionistas, se sirvan dirigirse a su casa, Calle de Salta No. 29, donde igualmente pueden entregar su contestación los Señores que la hayan recibido.

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British Hospital—Notice. The deferred General Meeting of Subscribers to the British Hospital for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Management and Accounts of the past year, will be held at the British Consulate on the evening of Saturday the 24th inst.

Land in Banda Oriental. On sale, one lot that contains 3,200 square squares of 100v. each; also one of 4,500, id. 5,000 id. 2,050. All the above lots are excellent for sheep. They can be sold in fractions to suit purchaser. Apply to Reconquista 40.

JUDICIAL ORDERS.

By order of the Just. "on 4 Instancia," in the Civil Court, Dr. Don Daniel Maria Cason, will be sold by auction by the Judge of Peace of the District of Carmen de Arica on the 18th, 19th and 20th of March, the property belonging to the estate of Thomas Crows, composed of sheep and other effects.

Andrew Ewing. Who left the British vessel Toronto at this Port in May last. Is requested to call at or send his address to this office or any one who can give information of him or his whereabouts.

English Tuition. The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he proposes opening an evening school on the 1st of March at the above address and where terms may be obtained any hour after 9 p.m.

Wanted. A young woman (Irish preferred), who can speak Spanish, to take charge of children and their clothes. Apply to 264 Calle Maypa.

Wanted. A Cook and general servant for a small family, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 51 Calle Belgrano.

Wanted. A situation as manager of an estancia. A German, having several years experience in the Banda Oriental and Entre Rios. Speaks English, French and Spanish fluently. The best references given. Apply Calle San Martin No. 60.

Dry Nurse Wanted. A family in Montevideo wants to engage a dry nurse, English or Irish, for the 1st of March. Apply to Deetjen & Co. Piedad 108.

Wanted. One quarter league of good land for sheep, paying one half cash and the remainder in sheep at the market price. Also will exchange a new house for sheep. Apply to Reconquista 46.

Wanted a Situation. A first-class female Cook, German, in an English family. Good references will be given. Apply Calle de Parana No. 228.

Cook. Wanted in an English family a good female Cook, who can give good recommendations. Apply to Calle Parque 194.

REMADE POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la maestranza del Gran Ferro-Carril del Sud, de este y del otro lado del puente de Barrancas.

Establecimiento de Campo. Se arrienda uno situado en el partido de Pila, extension de mil cuadrados; tiene una poblacion principal de material y tres puentes, en los que se colocan mas de ochocientos ovejas.

Noticia. A few boarders can be received at the English School. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 17, 1866.

Lost. From Room No. 17, Hotel de Provence, a coat containing a pocket-book with various papers and letters of no value to anyone but the owner.

STORE TO RENT. A good capacious store with 2 rooms adjoining, to rent to a good tenant on moderate terms at 72 Calle Belgrano, next door to the Standard and beneath Meeks and Kelsey's gallery.

Office of the Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway. Buenos Ayres, 3th January, 1866.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway, in this Republic, in accordance with the power vested in him by the statutes, duly approved by the Government, has the honor of making known to all who have subscribed for shares in this country, that the fifth payment of 22 sterling or 9.80 dollars, upon each share, having been already paid in London he has fixed the 31st day of the present month of January for the payment in this country of such fifth quota, the amount of which is required to be paid in the office of the Director, No. 87, calle de la Reconquista, by all subscribers of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and in the other Provinces of the Republic at such offices as the parties delegated by the Directors may determine respectively.

By the 4th article of the Statutes the Directors are empowered to demand payment from subscribers of monies due for shares, provided that 21 days' public notice be given, previous to the day fixed, on that no call shall exceed 22 sterling, or 9.80 dollars, per share, and further, that no call shall be made without allowing three months to pass, counting from the previous call; it being the duty of subscribers to pay such calls, made in accordance with the above stipulations, to such persons and at such offices as the Director may determine.

The call for the fourth quota, in this Republic, was made on the 7th of October of the past year.

TOMAS ARMSTRONG.

LAST WEEK

Last Week in Buenos Ayres, Last Week in Buenos Ayres, Last Week in Buenos Ayres, Last Week in Buenos Ayres.

Dr. Schlosser, Dr. Schlosser, Dr. Schlosser, Dr. Schlosser, Dr. Schlosser.

Will remain here, Will remain here, Will remain here, Will remain here, Will remain here.

but positively, but positively, but positively, but positively, but positively.

no longer, no longer, no longer, no longer, no longer.

Corns, Corns, Corns, Corns, Corns.

Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions.

Soft Corns, Soft Corns, Soft Corns, Soft Corns, Soft Corns.

and all, and all, and all, and all, and all.

Diseases of the Feet, Diseases of the Feet, Diseases of the Feet, Diseases of the Feet, Diseases of the Feet.

are permanently, are permanently, are permanently, are permanently, are permanently.

Cured, Cured, Cured, Cured, Cured.

without pain, without pain, without pain, without pain, without pain.

or inconvenience, or inconvenience, or inconvenience, or inconvenience, or inconvenience.

DR. SCHLOSSER has the satisfaction of laying before the public, at his consulting rooms as a proof of the extraordinary satisfaction given by his unsurpassed style of treatment a numerous list of testimonials from parties of the highest standing in

BUENOS AYRES. Also, from numbers of the Royal families of Europe, as well as

numberless ones from Statesmen, Diplomats, Clergymen, Physicians, Military Celebrities, Ambassadors, Merchants, and Editors of this Country and Europe

can be, can be, can be, can be, can be.

Consulted in Buenos Ayres only, Consulted in Buenos Ayres only, Consulted in Buenos Ayres only.

till the, till the, till the, till the, till the.

27 of February inst., 27 of February inst., 27 of February inst., 27 of February inst., 27 of February inst.

at his rooms, at his rooms, at his rooms, at his rooms, at his rooms.

Hotel de la Paix, Hotel de la Paix, Hotel de la Paix, Hotel de la Paix, Hotel de la Paix.

Parlors 9 and 10, Parlors 9 and 10, Parlors 9 and 10, Parlors 9 and 10, Parlors 9 and 10.

Consulting hours, Consulting hours, Consulting hours, Consulting hours, Consulting hours.

Last Week, Last Week, Last Week, Last Week, Last Week.

in Buenos Ayres, in Buenos Ayres, in Buenos Ayres, in Buenos Ayres, in Buenos Ayres.

137 CHANGE OF TIME FOR MONTEVIDEO, PORTENA.

The splendid new American Steamer PORTENA. Capital SCURANO. This first class steamer will leave for MONTEVIDEO every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 6 o'clock p.m., and will leave Montevideo each MONDAY and THURSDAY. This steamer expressly built for this route offers the most unequalled accommodation to passengers.

Foreign Amateur Races. AUTUMN MEETING, APRIL 4, 1866.

First Race, 1 1/2 p.m. Amateur Stakes. Entry \$300, with \$2,500 added. Weight, 150lb. Once round. Gentlemen riders.

Second Race, 1 p.m. Half Race Stakes. Entry, \$400, with \$3,000 added. Weight, 140lb. Half round.

Third Race, 1 1/2 p.m. The Zingari Gold Cup. Value \$50, with \$2,000 added by the Society. Entry \$700; twice round; gentlemen riders. Weight 160lb.

Fourth Race, 2 p.m. Trial Stakes. For horses that have never run at any previous public meeting. Entry \$500, with \$5,000 added. Once round. Weight 145lb.

Fifth Race, 3 1/2 p.m. Criterion Handicap. Entry \$400, with \$400 added. Once round. Weight for age, 3 years, 110lb, 4 years, 120lb 5 years and aged, 140lb.

Sixth Race, 4 1/2 p.m. Belgrano Stakes. Entry \$400 with 4000 added. Once and a half round. Weight 140lb.

Seventh Race, 5 p.m. Selling Stakes. For horses that have never won at any previous public meeting, the winner to be sold for \$4,000 m/c, if claimed. Entry \$300, with \$3,000 added. Once round. Weight 140lb.

Eighth Race, 5 1/2 p.m. Consolation Stakes. For beaten horses of the day. Entry \$200, with \$1,500 added. Once round. Weight.

Winners at any previous public meeting of the distances in which they may be entered, to carry 5 lb. extra; if winners of more than once, 8lb. Mares allowed 5lb.

Nominations, amounts of entries, names, marks and colors of horses, to be made on or before the 15th of March, 1866, sealed and delivered at No. 7, Calle 25 de Mayo. All entries p.p. d21

Vessels Loading in Port, &c. by HENRY A. GREEN & CO. Shipbrokers, Calle Reconquista No. 55.

FOR LIVERPOOL. The British Steamer, "ADA," The British Barque, "PARAGUAY," The British Lugger, "NAVIGATOR," The British Barque, "I.O."

FOR LONDON. The British Barque, "SEA BELLE," The British Barque, "CORNELIA," The British Barque, "MAGNA CHARTA,"

FOR ENGLAND FOR ORDERS. The Belgian Brigantine, "HELVETIA," The Belgian Brigantine, "CORMORANT," The Austrian Schooner, "MARIA,"

FOR ANTWERP. The Belgian Brig, "HOUTENSE," The Italian Barque, "MYRA ELECTA," The Dutch Brigantine, "ZEVEN-STERREN," The British Barque, "MARIAN," The British Barque, "ONDA," The British Barque, "LA PLATA," The Italian Barque, "ALESSANDRO VOLTA," The Italian Barque, "CONFIDENZA," The Austrian Brigantine, "TIGER," The Italian Barque, "ROSA T," The British Brig, "VALID," The British Barque, "FALCON," The Italian Brig, "ATRELLANO," The Belgian Brig, "ANTWERP," The British Barque, "COLORADO," The Italian Barque, "TRE FRATELLI," The Italian Polacca, "NICOLA 2," The Italian Brig, "AMERIGO," The Italian Brig, "VITTORIO ALFIERE,"

FOR NEW YORK. The American Ship, "BENJAMIN AYMAR," The Dutch Brig, "WILHELMINA & ELISE," The Italian Barque, "STIGE," The British Barque, "CYRINE,"

LOADING IN THE URUGUAY, For Orders. The Italian Barque, "FEDERICA," The Italian Brig, "COGOLETO," The Italian Barque, "VARAGNE," The Italian Brig, "ORAZIO PRIMO," The Italian Barque, "GIUSEPPE FERRAR," The Italian Brig, "VITTORIO," The British Brig, "ABBET."

