

The Standard

Edition for Europe

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

per French Mail

No. 1231—Fifth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866.

Circulation, 2,200

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount, by means of cheques, part or the full amount of three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers, 15 per cent.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers, 15 per cent.

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

British & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association.

Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—3,000,000l. Sterling.

Proposals for Life Assurance are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agents in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Tomas Armistrong, President.
" Jacob Parvian, Vice-President.
" Eduardo Lumb.
" Ambrosio F. Leizaola.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Bernardo Yruaraso.
" Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

For Rosario and Intermediate Ports British Steamer IRON KING,

Captain R. H. WEEKS.

The Iron King leaves this port every Wednesday, and arrives here on Monday.

Fares, Cabin.

Rosario 16 Pata.
S. Nicolas 12 "
Las Hermanas 12 "
Obligado 10 "
San Pedro 8 "

Steerage half price.
Apply at the Agency Calle Mayo No. 67.
Parcels delivered at the Agency the day before sailing by 6 p.m.

HENRY DOWSE, Agent.
129—xp n23

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The British Bark LA FLOR DEL PLATA,
A.L. for 13 years, 322 tons register,
Captain T. G. Towney.

This well-known trader, and fast sailing vessel, will be ready to receive cargo for Liverpool in a few days.

She has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first and second class passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Geo. Bell and son or to
JOHN P. BOYD & Co.
56 San Martin.

95—12p f21

To Importers and Exporters.

The undersigned take charge of shipments from England and are also in a position to obtain the highest market-rates for produce of any kind, imported from the River Plate, &c. First-class references.

ALFRED HILL & Co.,
Shipping, Insurance and Forwarding Agents,
64 & 65 The Albany, Liverpool.
35 Milk Street, London.
126—3m f27.

Camps at Barradero.

An Irishman who is moving up to Santa Fé wishes to rent a part or the whole of his estancia, which comprises 6 puestos, and is bounded on one side by the Rio Paraná. It is distant only a league and a half from Barradero, and is all fine camp; it has permanent water and will be rented for three years at \$22,000 per annum. The estancia-house and puestos all are in good order. For further particulars apply at 63j Calle Corrientes.
139—15p d & w f28

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 do.
Reserve Fund 30th Sep., 1864, £70,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties previously introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—
London, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres—Nov. 1, 1865.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice: ALLOWED

On specie deposits on account current, 6 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 9 "
Do. subject to thirty days 9 "
notice of withdrawal,
On currency deposits on account current 8 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 12 "
On do. do. subject to thirty 12 "
days' notice of withdrawal

CHARGED

On specie debit balances in account current 18 "
On Currency do. 24 "

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1866.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—EIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martin.

On the following places—
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris,
Genoa,
Cadiz,
Bayonne,
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 d3x.

Diligencias

Para la Ensenada, Magdalena, Ranchos, Chascomus, Dolores, Moro, Laguna de los Padres, Azul, Tandil, Calle de las Piedras 82.

Real Hollands.

And a small consignment of Genuine Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps just received by
J. S. WYLLIE & Co.
Chascomus
74—xp d14

WATSON'S HOTEL, Belgrano.

The proprietor begs to return thanks to the public and friends in particular for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since the opening of the above-named establishment, and hopes to gain a continuance of their favors where no pains will be spared to make his numerous visitors comfortable, &c.

Furnished apartments, Baths, Amusements of every description, hot and cold Suppers, Balls and Pic-nics supplied at the shortest notice.

Over two hundred drinks (newest improvements) in addition to his celebrated "up and down stairs." Ice and Iced creams, &c.
91—1m f20

NEW IRISH GROCERY, IN THE ONCE SETIEMBRE

FERLY, LEDWITTH & Co.
Call the attention of their Friends and the Public in general to their well assorted stock of
TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, &c., &c.
IND COOP ALE.

suitable for Town and Camp purchasers, which we will dispose of at moderate prices.

Purchasers may at all times rely upon receiving good, sound articles, and also a large assortment to select from.

N.B.—Goods delivered free of charge at all Railway Stations and Boat Agencies in town.
146...xp.029

MONTEVIDEAN BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.
In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.
(With power to increase it)

Office, corner of Calle Corrito, in the new house of Dr. Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN
Francis J. Hooguard, Esq.

DIRECTORS
Sr. D. Pedro Borell.
" Joaquin Belgrano.
" John McCall, Esq.
" Antonio Marquez.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Bank.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.
Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.

DISCOUNT.
Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.

LOANS.
Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.

THE RATE OF INTEREST for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:
On balances against the Bank, 10 p 100 per ann.
" in favor of " 15 p 100 "

Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.

Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.

PEDRO VARELA,
MANAGER.
Montevideo, Nov. 1, 1865.
174—xp o 1

On and after the 3rd day of February, 1866, the Trains will run as follows:

DEPARTS	RETURNS
Buenos Ayres	Buenos Ayres
Plaza Constitucion	Plaza Constitucion
Lomas de Zamora	Lomas de Zamora
Genoa	Genoa
San Vincente	San Vincente
Donceles	Donceles
Ferret	Ferret
Palermo	Palermo
Flores	Flores
Chascomus	Chascomus
San Pedro	San Pedro
Chascomus	Chascomus
Palermo	Palermo
Flores	Flores
Ferret	Ferret
Donceles	Donceles
San Vincente	San Vincente
Genoa	Genoa
Lomas de Zamora	Lomas de Zamora
Plaza Constitucion	Plaza Constitucion
Buenos Ayres	Buenos Ayres

Ferro-Carril de la Boca, Barracas y Ensenada.

Desde el 1º de Marzo de 1866, inclusive, el servicio de los trenes será como sigue:

DIAS DE TRABAJO	
SALIDAS	REGRESOS
Estaciones	Estaciones
Venezuela	Venezuela
Boca	Boca
Tres Esquinas	Tres Esquinas
Buenos Ayres	Buenos Ayres

REAL HOLLANDS, Solo Exporter HERMAN VAN HOUTEN.

This celebrated and well known Gin to be had of the office of the undersigned in lot to suit the purchaser shall from this date, according to agreement, only be imported by
D. F. W. PAATS,
69—Calle Belgrano—69
30—xp u8

BANCO ITALIANO.

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 desearan suscribirse como accionistas, se sirvan dirigirse a su casa, Calle de Salta No. 29, donde igualmente pueden entregar su constatación los Señores que la hayan recibido.

Buenos Ayres, Febrero 19 de 1866.
SIVORI y SCHIAFFINO.
96...15p f22.

YFERNET, Custom-house Broker.

70—Florida—70.
85—3m j14

Notice.

Messrs. James Bell and Co. having retired from business on the 1st of October 1865, and having waived up to the present for the payment of the accounts, then due to them, have empowered me to recover the same in the most summary manner. I hereby give notice that I will receive for one month without costs all such sums, after which time the parties who may be then indebted will be sued without any further notice.

March 7, 1866,
PATRICK LYNCH,
Plaza 11 de Septiembre first door from the Plaza in Calle Catamarca.
46—1m m8.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

DEPARTS	RETURNS
Buenos Ayres	Buenos Ayres
Plaza Constitucion	Plaza Constitucion
Lomas de Zamora	Lomas de Zamora
Genoa	Genoa
San Vincente	San Vincente
Donceles	Donceles
Ferret	Ferret
Palermo	Palermo
Flores	Flores
Chascomus	Chascomus
San Pedro	San Pedro
Chascomus	Chascomus
Palermo	Palermo
Flores	Flores
Ferret	Ferret
Donceles	Donceles
San Vincente	San Vincente
Genoa	Genoa
Lomas de Zamora	Lomas de Zamora
Plaza Constitucion	Plaza Constitucion
Buenos Ayres	Buenos Ayres

The Tramway will be opened to traffic on February 3rd, from 117 calle Lima to the Southern Terminus at Plaza Constitucion, as follows:

Passengers by rail pay nothing on the Tramway: they can take tickets and despatch luggage for any station on the line, at 117 calle Lima. The Tramway will also ply as an Omnibus, and passengers can get up and down at any point between calle Lima and Plaza Constitucion, paying 35m/c. Passengers for Barracas can get up anywhere on the Tramway: tickets to Barracas, 1st class, \$5, 2nd class, \$3. Return tickets, 1st class, \$7, second class, \$5.

Note.—The train which leaves the city for Barracas at 9 15 a.m. will, on Sundays and holidays, go on to the Lomas de Zamorra, arriving there at 10 a.m.

BY ORDER.

F. SPRUNCK & CO.

Montevideo,
93 Calle de Zarala 93
Have constantly on sale Pianos of Pleyel Wolf & Co., Paris and other classes of pianos. Music for Piano, Flute and other instruments. Songs in English, Spanish, Italian, French, and German.
Tutors for the piano. 168...xp j2

REAL HOLLANDS, Solo Exporter HERMAN VAN HOUTEN.

This celebrated and well known Gin to be had of the office of the undersigned in lot to suit the purchaser shall from this date, according to agreement, only be imported by
D. F. W. PAATS,
69—Calle Belgrano—69
30—xp u8

BANCO ITALIANO.

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 desearan suscribirse como accionistas, se sirvan dirigirse a su casa, Calle de Salta No. 29, donde igualmente pueden entregar su constatación los Señores que la hayan recibido.

Buenos Ayres, Febrero 19 de 1866.
SIVORI y SCHIAFFINO.
96...15p f22.

YFERNET, Custom-house Broker.

70—Florida—70.
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March 7, 1866,
PATRICK LYNCH,
Plaza 11 de Septiembre first door from the Plaza in Calle Catamarca.
46—1m m8.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO	
SALIDAS	REGRESOS
Estaciones	Estaciones
Venezuela	Venezuela
Boca	Boca
Tres Esquinas	Tres Esquinas
Buenos Ayres	Buenos Ayres

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO	
SALIDAS	REGRESOS
Estaciones	Estaciones
Venezuela	Venezuela
Boca	Boca
Tres Esquinas	Tres Esquinas
Buenos Ayres	Buenos Ayres

Great Bargains.

21—CALLE FLORIDA—21.
(Between Calles Rivadavia and Piedad.)
The whole of the Stock of the English Merceria is now selling off at a great sacrifice. The articles for sale are too numerous to mention. Any person who may wish to buy things cheap would do well to call.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
Corrientes, Feb. 19th.

Gentlemen,—
There are now sixteen transports in port—while every south-wind brings additions to their numbers—loaded with stores for the Brazilian army: here they will have to remain weeks, and even months, with their cargoes on board, unless the Paraná River is cleared of the Paraguayan canoes, which now control the stream from the Paso de la Patria to within a short distance of the capital. All the carts and oxen the Brazilians possess are inadequate to transport the large quantities of stores that are in readiness to be forwarded to the Brazilian camp. To make up the deficiency ox-carts are bought or hired from the country people at outrageous prices to carry goods hence to the army, where they always arrive more or less smashed, stolen, or in a deteriorated condition; when, if the nuisance alluded to was abated, they might be landed near the place where they are wanted without loss, expense, or waste of time. The cost of the land carriage of the stores will amount to many thousands of patacons. Four months since, the Brazilian fleet cast anchor in front of the city, within pistol-shot of the shore. In this interval no launch, or boat, has ever been sent to make a reconnaissance, or to watch the enemy's movements: no effort made in any way to curb the barefaced insolence of the Paraguayans. Until very lately only one Paraguayan steamer has been seen in the vicinity of the Paso de la Patria. On the 17th three appeared with troops, steering for the left bank of the Paraná where they effected a landing without opposition, a league north of Paso de la Patria, and marched in military order to the now abandoned encampment of Flores, which is not far distant. Here they entertained themselves in burning the deserted huts and ranchos left there by the Orientalists who had some days previous moved in the direction of Ytati in order to protect that village from insult. No one interfered with the marauders. Happily there was nothing in the proximity worth the pains to carry away. They remained till late in the day, when they re-embarked and went to the opposite shore. Where the two strange steamers came from, no one here can tell: it is supposed they came down the Paraguay river to the Tres Bocas, when they entered the Paraná unseen.
On the 20th another military promenade was made, attended with similar results as the 'paseo' of the 17th. This time the Paraguayans had a full band of music! Perhaps in their next visit they may take it into their heads to bring a troupe of Opera singers, or rope-dancers. Lopez is supposed to be at the Paso de la Patria, superintending the works of defence that are being constructed at that point. His forces there are variously estimated to be from ten thousand to four times that number. What little is known of him here is gathered from deserters who are probably little else than spies. It is known the districts north of the pass have been abandoned, everything inflammable has been burnt or carried away, cattle and inhabitants have all disappeared from the vicinity of the Paraná. The intolerable suffocating heat prevails. Ere the sun reaches its meridian, until late in afternoon, no one is seen in the streets of Corrientes, except squads of Brazilian soldiers or sailors, armed with bayonets or 'falcones' and groups of squalid Guaycuru Indians: more disgusting objects were never seen at any time or place. The river still continues to fall.

Corrientes, Feb. 23rd.

Gentlemen,—
On the evening of the 20th there was a false alarm in this city which gave rise to some confusion. Luckily the panic did not last long. It was caused by the commanding officer of the Brazilian troops encamped at the battery, a few cuadras north of the town. At midnight came an official note announcing that the Paraguayans were near at hand meaning to surprise the place. Soon after it was known to be a fact (so it was asserted) that the enemy had landed and gained the shore, while unknown numbers were about attacking in front and upon the flanks. What tended to increase the panic, a despatch from Osorio came at the moment stating that Paraguayan deserters had just communicated the same news at his encampment. It was taken for granted that a general assault would take place at day-break. Armed people were running to and fro joining each other (we saw one man 'resolved on death; resolved to die in arms': besides a sword he had six revolvers stuck into his belt). For the most part the prudent citizens shut

themselves in their houses taking care to barricade well the doors. Light fingered geutry were abroad plying their trade. Trusty messengers well mounted were sent to reconnoitre the coast: upon their return they reported all was silent, that no foe or any one else was found, upon the coast or at any place. Day came when instead of fighting, people were laughing at each other, all were in a much better mood than they were so shortly before. In the morning the Brazilian steamers Belmonte, Merim, Ipiranga (the first time they have broken ground for four months), and the Argentine steamer Libertad, got under weigh and proceeded up the river in order to investigate the matter. They could not have gone far, as they were all back at noon in the anchorage they had left in the morning. They also reported that there was nothing in sight. A 'boletín' was circulated, calling upon the inhabitants to quiet their fears, informing them that there had not been the least cause for the false alarm. It is said the deserters paid dearly for their information.

In honor to the Guardias Nacionales of this Province it may be remarked that during the panic they behaved like soldiers, showing no aversion to death or mutilation, which for aught they knew might soon be their share to undergo. On the 21st at noon the long-looked-for Tamandaré arrived. He was received with music, yards manned, and hearty cheers. The gallant Admiral persists in passing the limits of human attributes, and continues to speak as if he were an exempt from the thousand ills which flesh is heir to. Here he has pledged his word to make his triumphal entry in Asuncion indubitably on the 25th of March. Till now it has rained incessantly since his arrival. As none of the streets are paved and many have no side-walks, the Baron has acted wisely in remaining on board until the thoroughfares which in places are 'half leg deep' with filth are dried. No omnibus, hack coach, or private carriage is seen here. Dr. Rawson is here: he is stopping at the Hotel de Comercio, mud-bound or more correctly speaking blockaded by mud. His intent is to reach the head quarters of President Mitre to day. If it has rained as much in that direction as it has here, he will find the road for the first two leagues a sheet of water two and three feet deep. Tamandaré and Flores are about making a move for the same destination. Ere the Admiral arrives at the encampment at Ensenada, he will be convinced of the precipitancy and fallacy of the prediction foreshowing that which will unavoidably come to pass on the 25th of the coming month. The arrivals at this port yesterday were two transport steamers and sixteen sailing vessels, all came deeply loaded with coal, military stores, Mediterranean produce, groceries, dry goods or pino lumber. Owing to the scarcity of carts it will take weeks to discharge their cargoes.

As usual the Paraguayans are doing just as they please at the Paso de la Patria as well above as below it. The village of Ytati which is situated upon a bluff close to the river has been rummaged by them. They could not have found much plunder, as the inhabitants suspected their intentions and made a timely retreat leaving little behind worth the pains to carry away. Of late six Paraguayan steamers have showed themselves in that vicinity. It is known the enemy has likewise a force in the Chaco not far hence. Notwithstanding the number of distinguished personages lately arrived our Government held no communication with any of them, and vice versa. The question how is Paraguay to be conquered time only can solve, to attain the desired object a landing must be effected on the right bank of the Paraná with a formidable force supplied with everything necessary for the campaign. From thence let offensive operations begin giving blows where circumstances may require, to pursue victory to the uttermost to give the scattered foes no time to rally or unite. Nothing now is waiting to force the passage. The chatas are nearly completed, Tamandaré is here, a superabundance of camp equipage, hospital commissarante, and military stores of all kinds are upon the spot. Paraguay will never be subdued while the allied fleet is at anchor under the bank of the Paraná at Corrientes and the Paraguayans suffered to go at large like as many mountebanks.

Corrientes, Feb. 23rd (sunset).

This forenoon Tamandaré landed, and started at once for the encampment of President Mitre. He took his departure in his own coach drawn by eight sleek mules. He was escorted by a well-mounted com-

pany of Rio Grande carabineers to-day is the first day of fine weather we have had.

Orders have been imparted to have everything in readiness to make a grand move on the 10th of the ensuing month.

An unusual stir and noise of hammers on board the Brazilian steamers, indicative of making preparations, has been observable since da break.

Extra exertions are being made to launch the chatas—working oxen and mules are arriving from country districts. Last night a Paraguayan deserter was brought over from the Chaco by the Guaycurú Indians, he was brought bound. The sick continue to come in from the Brazilian encampments. When Mitre attempts the passage (if Providence does not otherwise determine) I mean to be there. To day very few Brazilian or Argentine officers are seen in the streets. All have had strict orders to repair to their posts. The hotel keepers do not approve of the measure.

Nothing new from the Paso de la Patria.

Corrientes, Feb. 27th.

Yesterday afternoon Tamandaré returned from the encampment of Osorio. It was there the grand conference was held. Upon his return he had no sooner alighted from his coach than he went on board. Three large transport steamers with troops have just arrived, the soldiers are still on board. People are busy at work early and late to get the 'chatas' and canoes ready, doing for the first time in their lives work during 'siesta' hours. Gangs of black carpenters from the Brazilian fleet are added to the operatives to forward the work; they are great bunglers, destroying as much timber as they use. On all sides indications that

"a child might understand."
"The devil had business on his hand."

The 'calabosos' are being emptied of their inmates who are marched disarmed to the army well escorted. Squads of deserters from all parts of the Province are daily sent forward, to day one hundred and twenty of this class were brought in, and sent off at once on foot well guarded. Extensive additions to a large hospital at the battery are being made. Long ranges of new buildings intended for hospital purposes are also in the course of construction, they are built of American pine and covered with canvass. They are located out of the city close to the Paraná in an open situation with ample ventilation. Those that were wounded at the Paso de la Patria, that are in condition to be moved, will shortly be sent to your city: they are for the most part convalescent.

Gentlemen, you must bear in mind that all the wounded and sick pertaining to an army composed of, at the lowest estimate, fifty thousand men, as also five thousand more seamen belonging to the allied fleet, transports, or merchant vessels in the port, are to be collected here. The allies mean to leave behind all who are unfit to endure the fatigues of the campaign. It is here where they are to be cared for. You must not believe what some of your colleagues tell their readers respecting the treatment the infirm receive here; they are most attentively cared by the Sisters of Mercy, and Dr. Gallardo and his staff.

For the past four days there has been no complaints of the misbehavior of the Paraguayans in the vicinity of the Paso de la Patria. On the 25th artillery firing was heard in that direction on the right bank of the Paraná, which was probably target-shooting. At Ytati the Paraguayans did just as they pleased. They took a 'single captive,' the village priest, but they subsequently gave him his liberty. A small 'chata' was loaded with plunder not worth much. Articles such as empty boxes that wine is brought to this country in, empty glass bottles, old worn-out saddle gear, in short, trumpery that none but very poor thieves would look at, was carried away in triumph.

Corrientes, March 2d.

Gentlemen,

We have just returned from a hasty visit made to the north a league and a half beyond the village of Santa Ana. We took up our quarter with an advanced picket-guard of mounted carabineers pertaining to an out-post of Osorio's encampment. A word-of-mouth recommendation to the commandant Carvallo was enough to obtain a welcome and a hospitable reception. There was no shelter save the shade of a clump of the thorny acacia, mimosa, or parasitical plants that twined themselves round the quebracho trees. There was plenty of beef, fariña, yerba, salt, and sweet water. We left the city in the grey of the morning (this time we travelled on horse or

more correctly speaking mule back) in company with a sutler and a peon going to the camp of Paunero who had sent away his carts the previous evening for that destination. At two leagues from the capital we came up with one of the sutler's carts which had stuck fast in a pantano. The drivers were unloading, it carrying its contents upon their backs to a dry place a hundred yards distant. Anxious to proceed, we left our companion complaining of his bad luck, and joined a company of Correntino cavalry who chanced to pass, escorting deserters to the camp of Hornos. The runaways were all bound, some with their feet underneath their horses' bellies, others by their arms or wrists. Many had no bridles; the horses of these were guided by what Jack would call a 'towline.' All were sullen. We pleaded to have the ligatures of one the prisoners loosened a little, which was done when we reached the open plain. On the way we passed a convoy of twelve carts and two ambulances with sick, who had been two days upon the road from the Argentine camp, going to the City. Soon after we met two other convoys from Osorio's camp; one composed of nine, the other eleven carts, similarly loaded, bound to the same place. Happily for all parties, the squads of Brazilian soldiers we met or passed did not understand certain Guarani expletives used by the Correntinos. We thought how the sufferings of the sick, as well as the prisoners, might have been alleviated if they could have been sent to their respective destinations by a steambot, at most an hour's journey. Our lodgings for the time being were located within the hearing of muskets fired on the right bank of the Paraná, and seeing the smoke of what was supposed to be the enemy's camp fires. During the night scouts were sent to different points in the direction of the coast: these were relieved every two hours. In the daytime a man was perched in the top of a tree that commanded a view of the country: rest, day or night, was out of the question, though not from any bodily fear of Paraguayans. Mosquitoes by night gave not a moment's respite, while a dozen different species of biting flies as well as mosquitoes tormented one by day. Here we remained two days, and no sign of Paraguayans either by land or water: we took our departure for the capital, in company with a peon, right glad to be free from the annoyances of the camp. In order to find the way to the Capital, it is not necessary to be a pilot; the road is strewn with broken-down carts, dead or dying horses, oxen, or mules.

What may have become of the enemy, no one can tell, if his steamers are ensconced in some 'riacho' of the Paraná, or may have returned to the Tres Bocas and gone up the Paraguay River. Folks here know as much of what may be passing in Japan as they do of that which is being transacted at the confluence of the Paraná and Paraguay rivers, twenty-five miles hence. Five days since, a naked Paraguayan deserter from Ytapiçu came drifting down the river upon a floating snag; he was driven by the current close to a Brazilian steamer, who took him from the tree. He was, Sinon like, positively dying of hunger, and reported his countrymen nearly all dead from the same cause. People believed his story, he was made a pet of, fed and clothed, and left at large—in three days afterwards he was missing.

On the 26th a general review of the allies took place; it is presumed it was meant as a compliment to Tamandaré.

In company with your friend, Mr. Gowland, of Belgrano, we visited the ironclads, as also the Amazonas and Guardia Nacional. Wherever we went we were politely received. War steamers, transports, ironclads and pontoons are swinging from their anchors in close proximity to each other and near the shore. Side by side of the floating bakery (where sixty thousand rations of bread are baked daily), not twenty yards distant, is a pontoon, loaded with powder. As we passed, the oven was in full blast, while launch-loads of kegs containing the combustible were being transported on board by stupid Brazilian negroes. At the sight of so much perdition, such recklessness, Mr. G., as well as your humble servant (who became agitated) urged the boatmen to pull away. Tamandaré's ship is at anchor near enough to be blown to the clouds should the powder in the pontoon ignite. It may seem strange this should be unattended to, as the Admiral lives on board (a wise measure in one respect, forasmuch as when he rises from his couch in the morning he will find his pockets untrifled and his watch, revolver, and shoes in their right places). The gallant Admiral is known to be a man who would spurn the thought of flying from some future

evil, to be a man that not even 'the dread of something after death' will deter from his duty. Still there are some of his fellow-mortals who are of a different opinion and would prefer to see the pontoon moved from the place where she now lies moored, as likewise uncovered piles of loaded shells, which strew the beach, taken care of. The decks of the Amazonas were swarming with men. Marks were seen of the maltreatment she had received at the Riachuelo. All the Brazilians had numerous crews and heavy artillery. It was not so on board the Guardia Nacional: still she had an efficient crew.

Corrientes, March 2nd, 4 p.m.

It was understood that the fleet would soon make an upward movement that the steamers were to be dismantled leaving their spars and sails ashore here. Sailing vessels under the Argentine flag are debarred from leaving the port.

For many days past it has been reported everywhere that the fleet would sail very soon; there may be some truth in the rumor that they will positively sail to-night. Their blue Peters are flying, their foretopsails lowered, smoke is seen issuing from their funnels, no officers or sailors are seen in the streets; all would indicate a move was about to be made. At noon 46 more of the wounded of the 31st of January, came in from the army. Of those that were badly wounded then, six have undergone amputation since their arrival, and two have died; thus you see that the affair of the Paso de la Patria was not a bloodless one.

Corrientes, March 5th,

Gentlemen,

On the evening of the 2nd the long looked-for move of the allied fleet was expected to have taken place. It was known that orders had been sent to the steamers to have steam up and be unmoored at sunset. Night came, when the Belmonte alone was seen to be on the march, steaming up the Paraná: when she was at a distance of a mile from where the fleet lies she came to anchor, there she remained until the following morning when she returned to her old berth. Many were the reports concerning the causes that had deterred the departure of the steamers. It was plain the order had been countermanded—coal was said to be wanting, the machinery of some were not in proper order—that the enemy's steamboats had all come down the Paraná and had escaped to Humaitá.

Tamandaré was sick; he could not have been dangerously so, as he was seen afterwards in the street, and for the time being was employed in adding a supplement to his will, regulating affairs spiritual and temporal. Gentlemen, you will see the propriety and approve the measures of the Admiral.

Apart from the 'ills flesh is heir to,' there is a pontoon within half pistol-shot of the shore, in front of the most densely peopled part of the city charged with three hundred tons of gun-powder. A little astern of the pontoon is the English steamer Susan Beirne with four hundred tons of the same combustible, while in the city there are at different points eighteen deposits of powder, to say nothing of numerous piles of loaded shells, congreve rockets, grenades with fuses attached, that a spark of fire would ignite. It is true there are invariably pickets of soldiers where the magazines are; so much the worse as there cooking and smoking has to be done.

The whole business is conducted by black soldiers commanded by officers as reckless and as stupid as are the soldiers. Excepting on the English steamer an electric conductor is not seen at any place; strange oversight, considering the frequency of terrific lightning. In vain the citizens have remonstrated; the Brazilians give no heed to their clamors; on the contrary fresh tons of powder are being added to the stock. Yesterday the steamer Emperador sailed for Rio with three hundred Paraguayan prisoners of war of those taken at Urugayana. The day previous, the iron-clad Bahia, a gunboat, and a transport arrived.

There have not been seen at the Paso de la Patria, for the last eight days, any indications of Paraguayans either by land or water, or guns heard from that quarter. It is supposed their steamers are on the River Paraguay. The only war news for some days past is the capture of a canoe and four Correntino wood-choppers by the Paraguayans on the Chaco side of the Paraná in front of the city. The Paraná continues to fall, it has gone down two fathoms. The weather is fine, but as hot as ever. We do not trouble you with any of the rumors that are afloat as to the sailing of the fleet. The sick from the allied camp are daily coming in.

SINBAD.

GOVERNOR SAAVEDRA'S ADMINISTRATION.

As the term of office of His Excellency D. Mariano Saavedra is drawing to a close we may be permitted to survey in a few brief lines the manner in which he has fulfilled the high trust of Governor of B. Ayres; and, unlike posthumous biographers, we will take occasion before he descends from the curule chair to tell him our opinion frankly, and depict without fear or flattery the lights and shadows of his administration.

Governor Saavedra may be said to have disappointed most people, even his immediate friends: those who supported his election as a partisan, found not in him the exponent of their peculiar views; those who voted for him merely as a political make-weight; judging him powerless for good or ill, gradually awoke to the conviction that they had under-rated his merits; and, finally, the many learned doctors who sneered at the elevation to power of an individual that had never gained either military or academic laurels, discovered their philosophy at fault, when honesty of purpose and ordinary prudence sufficed, on the part of the Governor, to promote the interests of the Province, improve the condition of the Campagna, and bring the finances of the Provincial administration to shew a most favorable balance-sheet.

We have neither studied deeply the intricate questions of abstract theory and disputed jurisdiction that our colleagues have so often agitated within the last four years, nor is it our intention to analyse or even specify the various acts of the Saavedra Government. Our space will only permit us to set down in two short paragraphs what the actual Governor has done for the country, and what he has failed to do.

Since the time of Rivadavia no Governor has so much exerted himself, as the present, for the cause of popular education, rightly judging this to be the grand basis of a nation's advancement. New schools and new churches have sprung up in almost every partido, which will perpetuate to posterity the name of Saavedra; and this is the subject most commanding our praise. The material interests of the country have received a powerful impulse by the railways laid down, north, south and west, for in this element of progress the present administration has had the fortune to take a prominent part. Numerous valuable improvements have been made, by subdividing partidos which were too extensive, laying out new towns at advantageous points, aiding various municipalities to adorn the plazas or rebuild the public edifices of their towns, and infusing commercial activity into the campagna by the establishment of branch-banks at Mercedes, Chivilcoy, San Nicolas and Dolores.

Suffice it to say, that while civilization was making such strides in our country-districts, putting down new land marks in the shape of banks, railways, telegraphs, churches, schools &c., the revenues of the province grew prodigiously without any new or increased taxation, the sheep-farmers experienced unusual prosperity, immigrants and capital kept flowing into the country, our staple-export (wool) attained an unparalleled figure, an excellent Rural Code was framed and passed into law, and the Provincial budget shewed that the Government-house was managed on the soundest principles.

Governor Saavedra could not but win popularity both in camp and town, for the passing troubles of the election riots, the affair of Dolores, and railway squabbles, were soon forgotten; and when we take into account how far the war with Paraguay checked the means and spirit of advancement, it is but fair to suppose that if peace had continued undisturbed, our list of things not done would have been much reduced. Nevertheless we must say the high value set on public lands, and all the laws on this subject, have given much dissatisfaction, and this is the heaviest fault we have to find, although the matter lies more directly with the Legislature than the Executive. Next in order is the complaint about insufficiency of police-force in the camp districts, for which indeed a remedy was proposed by the formation of 'Gendarmaria,' who were subsequently drafted for the war, but this is a matter calling for urgent attention. The wretched condition of the Puente Chico, Flores, and other roads approaching the city, and the want of bridges over several dangerous 'arroyos' sometimes led people to criticize the utility of building schools and churches instead of first making highways, and we have no doubt that before long much will be done in this

particular. The absence of capital punishments, and crowded state of the San Nicolas and other prisons, are unfortunately the effect of a tardy system of justice, which also calls for reform, though here any Governor must expect to find an Augean stable to cleanse.

The complaints we have just specified owe their existence, we are convinced, not to any wilful neglect on the part of the Government, but to the want of time or means to provide the remedy; and we have such faith in the good will and progressive spirit of D. Mariano Saavedra that we would gladly vote for his re-election, in preference to any other candidate. In paying this well-merited testimony to the valuable services of the outgoing Governor, we must not forget to add that he has been very fortunate in the selection of his Ministers, who have displayed zeal, integrity, and acumen, in the discharge of their statesmanship. We believe, according to the Constitution, Governor Saavedra cannot be again re-elected [having now concluded a second term], but he can descend to private life with the honest conviction of having gained the esteem of all classes of foreign residents and at the same time deserved well of his country.

GREAT NEWS FROM ROSARIO.

OPENING OF THE NEW BANK.

MONEY CHEAP AND PLENTY.

On last Tuesday the interesting ceremony of opening a new bank took place in the presence of Governor Oroño, and most of the leading men of that town. Grand speeches were made on the occasion, and the very brightest pictures of future prosperity held out to the listening and admiring auditory. The bank will, no doubt, do a large business, although it will have to contend with the rival institutions of Maana and Navia. Both of these banks do a large business, and Navia's paper money is the current coin of the realm here, but it is supposed the new bank bills will now be all the rage. It is not customary at home to have such 'blow-outs' on the opening of a new bank, but Rosario is not Dublin, and the Rosarios wish to establish customs of their own. The English people want to know what about the River Plate Bank? When Mr. Weldon came up, the news was, that the bank would be open in the following week; but now nothing is heard of it. Things in Rosario are moustously dull; now and then a small 'tertulia' enlivens the evening, but business is so slack that all the foreign merchants sleep 'siesta,' the plaza or market place is full of empty bullock carts, and as for the wool-trade, even the Montevidean 'barraqueros' would bale all our wool in a couple of weeks. The English wool broker that we have is very active and popular, but the market is too small for him. The streets and hotels are crowded with new-comers, most of whom have large capitals at home, which they expect out as soon as they write and feel pleased with the country. Some of the hotel-keepers, however, are beginning to get heartily tired waiting for the arrival of the capital, and now and then unpleasant 'exposés' takes place.

The 'Pavon boys,' a rather noisy but good-hearted set of fellows, now and then come to visit us. If we are to believe report, there is no other spot in the Argentine Republic to come up to the Pavon in grass-growing and sheep increase. The land is really very good, and the flocks well cared, but it is not so fashionable as that out-of-the-way, and back-of-god-speed locality, called Frayle Muerto, or the 'dead friar.' I very much question if ever a friar lived in such a place, although how it came by the name I cannot find out, not even in the Consul's book, which I hear is now all sold.

The 'Standard' would confer a great favor on the people of Rosario, by pointing out the necessity of putting on a first-class steamer, such as the Portaña or Rio de la Plata, between this port and Buenos Ayres. The Esmeralda and Espigador are very good vessels, but when they arrive at Rosario from up the river, they are so crowded with soldiers, officers, sick wounded, &c., that people here think it better to take any other steamer. The trade between Rosario and Buenos Ayres is very important, and each day increasing. It is well able to support one first class steamer that would make three trips a week.

No sales of land or sheep that I can hear of. Business is done in such a straggling manner, that no one well knows what is doing in anything. Rosario wants a Bolsa, and until we get a Bolsa it is impossible to send any correct statement of the business of the place.

CYCLORS.

THE CUNAPIRU GOLD-FIELDS.

NEWS FROM THE DIGGINGS.

With a Sample of the Gold.

Fray Bentos, Feb. 26. To the Editors of the 'Standard' Gentlemen,

One of the party that left here on the 18th or 20th of December last, returned on the 24th inst., and gives the following intelligence:—On arriving on the ground of Cunapiru, after a 17 days' march, for want of horses and a guide; they found there an Englishman at work, Mr. Daniel Law [formerly a resident of Rio Grande, and brother of the British Consul at that port], he having contracted the ground for working with the proprietor. The new party immediately formed a company with Mr. Law, the first article not allowing any intoxicating drink.

Want of proper tools was felt, such as pointed spades or coal-heaver's shovels, good steeled pickaxes, &c., that could not be got. Pickaxes were found, but not steeled; a blacksmith was found, two miles distant, but he had no steel. With these inconveniences a great loss of time and trouble was met with.

Up to the 10th of this month the largest nugget found was sold for 11½ patacons.

I am fully satisfied that there is plenty of the best of gold, but the party being small cannot extend the searching.

The person who has returned proceeded yesterday to Mercedes, where he has a flock of sheep, to wind up his affairs, and returns to the diggings by the pass of Quinteros, immediately. Yours truly, ROWLAND.

P.S. I enclose you a small sample, and but for want of better conveyance it would be larger.

PETROLEUM-BEDS OF JUJUY.

Dr. Host, the scientific agent of the recent explorations in Jujuy, publishes the subjoined interesting report of the petroleum discoveries. The 'Cosmopolita,' in reference to same, promises that this new source of mineral wealth will be found similar to the Pennsylvania oil-springs, and states that the existence of this pitchy substance was known several years, as D. Pablo Soria, the Vermejo explorer, used it for coating the bottom of his vessel.

Jujuy, Dec. 15th 1862.

To the Directors of the Jujuy Petroleum Company.

The undersigned being requested by your Co., on Nov. 28th, to inspect and survey the deposits of mineral pitch existing in this Province, we set out from this city on the 4th inst. in company of the manager and some of the directors, and on arriving at Garrapatal where the largest deposit was known to exist, I proceeded to examine the same, the result of my investigations being briefly as follows:

The deposits of Garrapatal lie N. E. of the city, in the eastern slopes of the Sapa hills, surrounded by dense forests of very valuable timber: these hills rise to a height of 400 feet, running about two miles from north to south and bounded by two streams which flow eastwards. On the southern slopes, down to the bank of the stream, is a layer of mineral pitch about 4 feet thick, which has nine small outlets through which the petroleum rushes out in a ceaseless flow and is carried down by the current of the stream. On the north side also there are 4 small springs containing catling in the same way with the stream on that side which carries down their yield to some beds lower down, where other large deposits are found. From my investigations I am led to believe that this petroleum bed forms the entire lower stratum of these hills, extending for nearly a league in width, with a thickness of 400 feet, and the hills are in fact an exercise of petroleum thrown up in the lapse of ages from subterranean deposits. I calculate that by boring to a depth of 80 feet, we should come upon the petroleum bed.

The other deposits, in the plains on the other side of the Sapa hills, will probably be found to communicate, underground, with those of Garrapatal, and I have reason to think that petroleum will also be discovered on the western slopes of the Sapa at the same level as found on the eastern side. Such being the result of my explanation, I have now to add that the chemical analysis of the samples procured at Garrapatal has given, even with imperfect apparatus, an average of 31 per cent pure petroleum. In conclusion I beg to congratulate the Co. and the inhabitants of Jujuy on this valuable discovery which will attract the notice of the entire commercial world, and bring wealth, progress and prosperity to the country. F. Host.

DEATH OF Mr. FRANCIS HOCQUARD

It is our painful duty to announce the demise of an old and respected member of the British mercantile community in the River Plate; the news of the sad event reached us last week from Montevideo, and we extract from the 'Siglo,' of that city, the following obituary of the lamented gentleman:

"With inexpressible grief we bid a last farewell to the beloved friend, upright merchant, and genuine philanthropist whose protecting hand was ever extended to succor the poor and unfortunate." Mr. Francis Hocquard died on Tuesday morning in the midst of his family and friends, by whom he was held in such high esteem for his honorable qualities, and is now deeply regretted: he was the support of many, to whom he rendered signal services, and was beloved by all for his amiable disposition. Ties of friendship connected him with the writer of these lines for many years, but our duty as a writer urges us to recommend his name, as that of a public benefactor, to the grateful remembrance of our citizens. During the siege of Montevideo, when hundreds of families were thrown into desolation and people poured in from the Departments to take refuge in the capital, leaving all their property abandoned, Mr. Francis Hocquard was their guardian-angel, giving food to the crowds who flocked around his house for relief. Not merely his friends, but society and humanity at large, have lost a good and upright man, and we are consoled by the reflection that his good works have preceded him to that mansion where an eternal reward awaits those who have led a good and stainless life. We deplore his loss, but his family will be consoled by the blessings of those who have received assistance from the deceased during his life-time, and who treasure up his memory in their hearts."

Mr. Hocquard was a native of the island of Jersey, and aged 65 years, of which more than half was spent in the River Plate.

THE PACIFIC MAILS.

GREAT GOLD-DISCOVERIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IMPORTANT FROM PERU AND CHILE.

SPANIARDS GOING TO RECAPTURE CHINCHAS.

CONSULAR PROTEST AT VALPARAISO.

DEATH OF GENERAL LAS HERAS.

We have files of the Chilean papers to the evening of the 19th ult., with dates from Peru, January 20th, British Columbia Dec. 5th, and the 'Panama Star' January 25th.

The most important news is the recent gold-discoveries in British Columbia. The Victoria papers say—"The excitement here continues to be very great, caused by the gold washings and veins discovered at Big Bend and other parts of the colony. We are informed that a whole territory of 100 or 120 square miles in extent is so auriferous that people gain on an average 2½ oz. (£10) per day each." The 'Colonist' states that Big Bend surpasses any other gold-fields yet known, in the richness of its yield, and that the editor of the paper from personal observation can testify the average gains of a miner to be from £2 to £16 sterling per day, a figure never reached by California, Australia, or Idaho in their palmiest days. Numbers of diggers had flocked to Big Bend in such abundance that all the necessaries of life rose enormously in value and a scarcity was beginning to be felt.

From Central America we learn that Nicaragua was on the verge of a revolution, incendiary placards being circulated against the re-election of Gen. Martinez who has been now three times President. In San Salvador an agitation is on foot to unite these 5 petty republics into a Confederacy, so as to be safe against filibusters. Guatemala and Costa Rica are for the present quite quiet. Some anxiety has been caused in Venezuela by urgent claims on the part of France: the press sympathises with Peru and Chile.

All the Peruvian departments received with joy the declaration of war against Spain, but this will be of short duration as the Dictator Prado has decreed a most oppressive tax of 2½ to 10 dollars per head on all males between the ages of 21 and 60, each person to be entitled to a ticket in a lottery for 20,000\$. The celebrated banker Pedro Gonzalez Candamo died, worth four millions sterling, aged 70; there are severe epitaphs in reference to his miserly habits. The prefects of Lima and Callao have ordered that no Spaniard shall change his place of residence. General Kilpatrick, the new American Minister, accompanied by the Minister of War, proceeded from

Lima to inspect the fortifications of Callao and pronounced himself much pleased with them. The Government seized some articles of machinery on board a French ship which were intended for the Spanish iron-clad Numancia. On the night of Saturday, Jan. 20th, the inhabitants of Lima imitated the Blancos of Montevideo by burning the Spanish treaties in front of the old prison of the Inquisition, in presence of 3,000 persons.

The Chilean papers appear in mourning for the death of Gen. Las Heras, one of the heroes of Independence, on February 6th, aged 86 years. He was a native of Buenos Ayres and first entered the military career in a volunteer battalion against White Locke's invasion of B. Ayres in 1806. A meeting of foreign Consuls took place at the Portuguese Consulate, Valparaiso, on the 7th, in consequence of which the Consular body sent a collective protest to the Spanish Admiral on the 10th, relative to his order making Chilean coal a contraband of war.

The 'Patria' says it is generally believed the Admiral will follow up the Peruvian declaration of war by recapturing the Chincha islands. The Spanish fleet had received fresh supplies of coal and provisions by the American barque Odessa from Montevideo. The Annie Fisher from Swansea lost her mate and an able seaman washed overboard in going round the Horn. The telegraph-wires to Chillan are now open to public service.

Latest dates from Bolivia (Dec. 24th) report another victory by General Melgarejo over the rival Presidents, which made him master of the city of La Paz.

FOREIGN RACES, MONTEVIDEO.

AUTUMN MEETING, MARCH 19th 1862.

1st Race, at noon: The Solis Stakes, for horses which have never run before at any meeting. Entrance 50\$ with 250\$ added by the Junta of Montevideo. One round and a distance, weight 150lbs.

2nd Race, at 2. 45. The Oriental Plate, entrance 20 with 150\$ added. One round and a half, weight 150 lbs. Gentlemen riders.

3rd Race at 1. 30. The Half-round Stakes, entrance 15, with 100 added. Half a round, weight 150 lbs.

4th Race, at 2. 30. The Great National Race, entrance 60, with 300 added by the Government of the Republic, weight 140 lbs. Three rounds and a distance.

5th Race, at 3. 15. The Ladies Cap, entrance 20\$, with a silver cup, weight 150lbs. A round and a distance, Gentlemen riders.

6th Race, at 4 p. m. The Helter-skelter Stakes, for horses which have lost in previous races. 6\$, with 50\$ added. A round and a distance.

Regulations.—At least three horses must run in each race, belonging to different owners, or the premium will not be paid. The second horse always saves his distance. Entries to be made before March 13th, at 3 p.m. with the Secretary, at 159 calle Sarandí. Forfeits of deposit must be declared before 3 p.m. on the 16th. In all the races the horses must be entered by members of the society and run by jockeys approved of by the Committee.

The second day's races will commence at noon on the 20th. Entries to be made before 11.30 on same day at the race course.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We notice in the passenger list of the Kepler our scientific countryman, Dr. Fleury, who is engaged preserving beef on the Merganatic system. We welcome Dr. Fleury back to the River Plate, and hope to see him become one of the greatest exporters of the River Plate.

A subscriber from the south assures us that over one hundred sheepfarmers are preparing to move their flocks to Rosario, in Santa Fé, and will start as soon as the rain will fill the 'lagunas.' The Chascomus camps cannot support or maintain all the sheep at present in that partido; and if the flocks are not thinned before the March lambing commences, the losses during the winter will be even greater than in the memorable and disastrous year 1859.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that the Englishman, incarcerated, first in the Criminal prison, and afterwards in the Coma, or debtors prison ostensibly for debt was released yesterday, as no case of debt could be proved. We suppose this will yet become a matter for H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires to take up; the party whose liberty has been violated will probably take an action for false imprisonment.

Mr. Keen our wounded colleague, has at last arrived; we welcome him back from the war, and hope soon that he will be so far recovered as to visit the 'Standard' office.

THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.
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AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—100 capitalists with £5,000 each, to start as estancieros: guaranteed profit 50 per cent per annum.

WANTED—1,000 young men of limited means (from £300 to 1,000), to enter as partners or 'medianeros' in flocks of sheep: guaranteed income after 5 years, £1,000 per annum.

WANTED—20,000 good shepherds or farm-laborers: wages £2 per month, with board, lodging, &c., and a prospect of sheep on halves.

WANTED—1,000 railway navvies: wages £8 per month, with board, wine, &c.

WANTED—1,000 good housemaids and cooks: wages £2.10s. per month.

NOT WANTED—Married tradesmen, professional men, shop assistants, office clerks, and in general all who without means or a knowledge of the Spanish language are yet unwilling to do hard work.

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.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

In a military point of view there has been little of interest during the past fortnight to record. The allies are still on the left bank of the Parana, preparing to cross over and attack the Paraguayans. The most gigantic measures have been taken to ensure a decisive and complete victory, and the passage of the river at the Paso de la Patria is announced for the 15th or 20th inst. The enemy, mustering some 20,000 men, await the combat, which threatens to be the most sanguinary ever known in South America, and long before the mail reaches Europe it is more than probable that the fate of the campaign will be decided. On the 19th ult. a small body of the enemy ascended the Parana in three steamers, attacked the small town of Itati in the Province of Corrientes, sacked and burnt the place, and then attacking the encampment of the Montevideo troops, which was deserted in consequence of the Oriental commander having retired some few leagues, burnt and destroyed same, carrying off everything they could lay hands on, to their steamers, which lay quietly anchored at the bank of the river. This successful raid has caused much comment, as the Brazilian fleet lay at anchor in the port of Corrientes, only a few leagues distant. But the hour has at last arrived when the enemy will have to defend their own territory, instead of invading ours: and, looking upon the immense army, navy, and resources of the allies, we cannot arrive at any other conclusion, than that the war, if properly handled, will be very soon brought to a close by a complete and crowning victory on the part of the allies. The Brazilian Admiral, Tamandaré, and the Brazilian Minister, Sr. Octaviano, have both left this city for the seat of war, and Dr. Rawson, the Argentine Prime Minister, has just returned from a conference with the President at head-quarters. The greatest harmony exists amongst the allies, although some of our colleagues publish very severe strictures on the hitherto tardy movements of the Brazilians.

In the provinces the greatest peace and order prevails. We hear no more of Indian invasions, or bands of 'montoneras' prowling about the country; the people seem intent on industrial advancement. In Rosario a new bank

has been created, is now open to the public, and doing a good business: it is called 'The Bank of Rosario;' the shares have been mostly subscribed for by the business men of that thriving town, which, as a natural consequence, will ensure the bank a good business.

The Chilian blockade forces many articles of export from the most distant provinces to our market, and, therefore, although a political misfortune is a decided commercial gain, so long as our waters are free of Chilian privateers. But many regard with distrust the attitude of the Chilian question, as it is feared if our Government departs from the strictest neutrality it will hurry us into complications with Spain; and, it is surmised, that the bare possibility of such a contingency is the chief motive which induced President Mitre to order the fortifying of Martin Garcia, an island which completely commands the entrance of the rivers Parana and Uruguay.

The works of the Argentine Central Railway continue rapidly advancing; the rails are now laid some 8 leagues further out than Tortugas; and there is every reasonable probability that the road will be opened to Frayle Muerte at the specified time. Much attention is now paid to the lands of Santa Fé, as the stock of sheep in the province of Buenos Ayres is so large that it is necessary to do something with the surplus flocks. The Santa Fé lands are adjoining those of B. Ayres, and offer fine pasturages at very cheap rates. At Frayle Muerte there is now a colony of young Englishmen, who have bought land there, at the Government auctions, very cheap, and established fine sheep and cattle estancias thereon with only about one-twentieth the capital requisite for such establishments in this province. In Cordova several enterprising Englishmen have introduced the Angora goat for the purpose of refining the breed of the native goat, which abounds in that province: the attempt has met with the greatest success; and in a very few years we expect to see the valuable Angora goat wool one of the chief articles of export from that province. But the province which is becoming most Angorified of all is Entre Rios. Five years ago there were not more than a dozen English estancieros in the whole province, and the best land in the province could hardly fetch two thousand patacons per square league: to-day, almost in every partido in that province English estancias are to be met with; land has risen from 2,000 to 10,000 patacons per square league, and even at this price it is difficult to obtain any. Sheep do admirably in almost every part of the province, which, like the Banda Oriental, abounds with wood and water, and all our countrymen who have settled down in Entre Rios have been singularly prosperous.

The unlooked-for bad news which we received per last packet respecting the negotiation of the Argentine loan, in England, coupled with some scandalous attacks on the credit of the Provincial Bank, has caused a crisis in our money market and a rather serious run on the Bank, which latter lasted several days, and during which no less than one and a half millions of patacons were withdrawn by small depositors. As soon as the danger of the Bank was known, a meeting of the Exchange Committee was called, and most of the leading men of Buenos Ayres tendered large deposits to the Bank. Foremost among the supporters of the Provincial Bank stands the name of Mauá, who sent the Bank a hundred and fifty thousand patacons; Mr. Thompson, Mr. Getting, Messrs. Bates, Stokes,

and, in fact, all the principal foreign and native merchants of Buenos Ayres also sent large deposits. Mr. Green, of the River Plate Bank, waited on the President of the Bank and tendered him 250,000 patacons, which was declined. The Provincial Bank, availing itself of its credit abroad, at once drew bills of exchange on London for £50,000, which the River Plate Bank took at 5½. The Bank calling to its aid the Government and tribunals of the country, prosecutions were at once commenced against the writers and the newspapers which published the attack on the Bank, and a fine of ten thousand dollars was inflicted on the editors of the French newspaper. Several actions are still pending, but the run on the Bank has at last stopped, and the solvency of the institution is more firmly established than ever. But the crisis still continues—one heavy failure has already occurred, a native property-holder, whose liabilities are represented at some £120,000, but this failure has had a very trivial effect on the market, owing to the bankrupt not being engaged in any very large commercial transactions. Gold has risen in price, and the rate of discount is at present so high as almost to paralyse all business transactions.

In the sheepfarming districts we hear repeated complaints about the drought. In the western partidos all the camps are good, and the farmers doing well, while in the south the country is burnt up for want of rain. The locality which suffered most is the Magdalena, but by latest advices we hear that it has rained heavily out there. Several sales of sheep have been effected during the fortnight at the very low price of \$20 mje each. Many of our countrymen who have recently arrived with small capitals are availing themselves of the present low prices of sheep and land, and investing. The British population in the camp is increasing as fast as if Buenos Ayres were a British colony. A new rural code has been passed into law, which will meet the requirements of the farmers. The Provincial Government is laboring assiduously to afford better protection for life and property on the estancias, and adorning the country towns with handsome churches and capacious public schools, which redound to the credit of the Provincial administration.

Exchange on England, 52½ 53.

Do France, 5.45 50.

MONTEVIDEO.

REVIEW FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

The Ides of March have brought, this year, convulsions to the River Plate, for while Buenos Ayres has been visited with a financial 'pampero,' the social and political circles of Montevideo have been agitated to their centre.

After the return of Gen. Flores to the seat of war, and arrangement of the Cabinet difficulty, the portfolio of Finance remained a few days vacant, until the 24th ult. when D. Antonio Maria Marquez was named: this gentleman, who is a 'novus homo' in politics, but generally much esteemed, soon found more demands on the Treasury than he could well attend to, and his first step was a decree postponing civil claims of more than 12 months standing, in order to meet the more pressing exigencies of the war with Paraguay. Things promised to go on very smoothly, when an alarm broke out from a quarter least expected, and it was rumored the Paraguayan prisoners in the city were plotting a 'coup de main' in conjunction with the Blanco party to upset the Government. Lieut. Zorrilla was caught in the act of talking to his countrymen in their vernac-

ular Guarani, and other suspicious circumstances came to light, the result of which has been the arrest of all the Paraguayan prisoners of war, Zorrilla being sentenced to march to Corrientes and fight against his countrymen in arms.

The 'strike' among the milkmen, however, surpassed these political troubles in wide-spread consternation, afflicting no less the Blancos than the Colorados. The whole city remained three days without milk, and the Chief of Police saw himself reluctantly obliged to rescind the decree of fines which had so exasperated the 'lecheros,' the latter celebrating their triumph with a noisy street-procession. As a matter of course, the bakers speedily followed the example, demanding the abolition of fines for light bread, and the bare idea of the inconvenience which might result from their 'strike' has induced the Chief of Police to recommend the Government to accede to their humble petition. At the same time the continued drought reduced the citizens to great straits for water, until the municipal Junta took measures on the 5th inst. to bring a supply from springs in the suburbs, giving out water gratis at four points of the city, and being aided by the generosity of Sig. Capurro, Mr. Consul Lettsom and others.

The little circle of resident British merchants has lost one of its oldest and most respected members in the person of Mr. Francis Hocquard, whose demise occurred on the 27th ult., and is deplored by all classes and nationalities. We publish the obituary notice in another column. We have also to report the death of a young English officer, Hon. Robert Walter Craven, midshipman on board H. M. gunboat Spider: he was a scion of the nobility, and died far from friends and home at the early age of 16 years.

If anything can arouse the port-officials from their lethargy and supine neglect of protection for shipping, the wreck of the Brazilian transport-steamers Falcon, on the Panama Bank in sight of the city, may be looked on as rather a fortunate occurrence: she was coming from Corrientes with some wounded officers, when she struck, about 6 a. m. on the morning of the 27th, and went to pieces so quickly that those on board had just time to escape, and only a few spars and bits of cable have been saved. A temporary light is being placed on this dangerous shoal, but the authorities of both Montevideo and B. Ayres are decidedly behind the age in matters of security for shipping and navigation.

Public instruction is making great progress: the Junta opened five new schools, last week, in the city, and is about to establish a Model-school. The material improvements, such as new markets, street-paving, public buildings &c., also receive attention. Mr. Oldham has almost completed his surveys on both sides of the river, for laying down the electric cable to Buenos Ayres, and the Wildfire from Glasgow is daily expected, with the wires &c., for that part of the line which will be placed on terra firma. Respecting the Cuñapirú gold-fields we give elsewhere the letter of an English miner, which is highly encouraging. The sheep-farms are suffering less from drought than in the province of Buenos Ayres, and accounts from the rural districts may be regarded as very favorable, except in some of the remote departments (unsettled by English) where some daring outrages have been committed.

Foreign relations are unaltered: the rupture with Chile remains in statu quo, the Government flatly refusing to renew diplomatic intercourse with Sr. Lastarria who is anxiously awaiting

the arrival of two Peruvian iron-clads, to return (as rumor goes) to Chile, if they do not fall a prey to the Spanish war-vessels hourly expected, en route for the West Coast.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

INVASION OF MEXICO BY GEN. READ.

We have received Rio Janeiro papers of the 28th ult., on which day the N. York mail-steamers 'North America' arrived with dates to January 30th.

The re-construction of the Union continued to form the topic of the day, and the debates in Congress about reforming the Constitution attracted universal notice: there was, however, a great diversity of opinions in both the Legislative Chambers on this point. Some expressed very extreme views, such as, opposing the admission of deputies from the Southern States, which they said should be treated as conquered countries. President Johnson, meantime, preserves a moderate attitude, and seems firmly resolved on a conciliatory policy. The papers report a conversation he had recently with one of the Senators, relative to the debates in Congress: the President deplored the manifold amendments proposed in both Chambers, when the reform of slavery was enough, and as to any amendment in the representation or taxation he considered a simple law might be framed thus.

"The representatives will be divided among the various States of the Union in proportion to the number of qualified voters, and the taxation according to the value of taxable property in each State."

Respecting the right of negro-suffrage, so much debated in Congress, the President thinks each State must be allowed to decide for itself, the number of representatives depending on that of the citizens qualified, whether black or white. He lays much stress on the dangers of a conflict between the two races, and insists that the first duty is to legislate for the re-construction of the country. This conversation was speedily conveyed by telegraph to all parts of the Union, and caused such sensation that, the journals say, it will powerfully influence the debates in Congress. On the 30th, the two Chambers were to decide on the question of amending the Constitution.

The house of Representatives passed a law granting the right of voting to colored men in the district of Columbia. Touching the admission of the new State of Colorado into the Union, Senator Sumner proposed as an amendment, that in said State all men should have equal civil rights, without distinction of race or color, and a petition signed by many of the inhabitants was presented to the same effect. On the 23rd a deputation arrived at Washington, on behalf of the colored people of Maryland, S. Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Illinois, Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, praying an equality of rights for all Americans without distinction of race. Another deputation arrived some days later, from Virginia, Georgia and Wisconsin.

A serious occurrence took place on the Southern frontier. A body of filibusters commanded by Gen. Read invaded Mexico, crossing the Rio Grande and seizing Bagdad, a small place near Matamoros, making all the Imperial garrison prisoners. Subsequent events, together with the agitation caused by the news, induced the U. States Government to occupy Bagdad, the troops finding the place quite deserted. It being known that there was a letter from Gen. Sheridan in reference to the matter, the Senate requested a copy of same, but Pres. Johnson replied that it was at present incompatible with the public interests to accede to the request.

Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress the report of the committee named to revise the system of taxation, in conformity with the act of Legislature of March 1865.

Generals Sherman, Thomas, Meade, and Sheridan were assembled at Washington to report to the President the exact condition of their several commands, and aid in the work of re-construction. The process against Jefferson Davis continues: Senator Williams presented a bill, to try the ex-president and other rebel leaders by a military tribunal, which was ordered to be sent to committee. Senator Kirkwood took his seat for Iowa on the 24th.

The State of Alabama has been re-constituted, the military Governor withdrawn, and the Governor elect entering on office.

The Government is occupied with a renewal of the commercial treaty between United States and British America, but some cities have presented petitions against the same.

Captain Nicholas Smith has been named Minister to Greece: he is the first sent by the United States to that country.

The following nominations of Ministers to foreign courts have been approved—George Harrington, Georgia, Res-Minister at Rome. Joseph A. Wright, Indiana, Minister at Berlin.

General Juarez was still at El Poso, with his ministers. The Imperialists abandoned the attack on that place, but recovered Chihuahua.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

By the transport San Miguel we have received papers from Rio Janeiro to the 28th ult. being two days later than last advices.

The Diario Oficial says—On the 24th inst. at half past six p.m. the Emperor received in public audience Baron Pycke de Peteghem, special envoy from the Belgian Court to communicate the demise of King Leopold.

Sire—The King, my august sovereign, sends me on this special mission near Your Imperial Majesty, to apprise you of the death of his venerable father, and his own accession to the throne of Belgium.

On Thursday evening an immense crowd gathered round a money-broker, who held in his hands a large bundle of North American paper-money, which he stated had been taken to his office by a small boy to be changed.

The Emperor Dom Pedro replied: "The Minister—Leopold 1st, king of the Belgians, was not only worthy by his wisdom to rule the Belgian people: he fulfilled in every respect the grand idea of a constitutional monarchy."

On the same day, Mr. Augustus Van Loo presented his credentials to the Emperor as Resident Minister for the King of the Belgians near the Court of Rio Janeiro.

The second suit against our French colleague came off on Thursday. The defendant demanded time to produce evidence; 15 days were allowed, against which decree he has appealed, demanding 80 days.

Mr. Rom, the Manager of the Bolsa, we read, is about to hold some kind of a mercantile or financial meeting to determine what steps should be taken in the present critical state of the money market.

Among the passengers arrived by mail-steamers from New-York was Mr Robert C. Wright, an old and respected resident who has been several times Member of the Rio Chamber of Commerce, returned from a visit to his native country.

Mr. Muoro, has also arrived from Baltimore in the barque Lapwing, after a lengthened leave of absence.

Advices from San Paolo, February 24th, mention that the railway is now open to public traffic as far as Santos, making the journey in 3 hours.

Mr. W. G. Ginty, as attorney for the Baron Mauá, has handed in the report of the Tijuca Railway for 1865, shewing that 295,624 passengers were carried during the year, nearly four per cent. less than in 1864, but 30 per cent. over the first year (1861).

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The landing of the wounded on Thursday night was admirably conducted. The Pavon was ordered up to the Battery, where carts, &c., were in attendance: in a few hours all the wounded soldiers were quartered in the hospital.

The great raffle of Mr. Latham's half-breeds came off at the Casino on Thursday night. Mr. Paats, a German merchant, who resides in front of the 'Standard' office, won the first, Mr. Warden, of the River Plate Bank, won the second, and Mr. Hazlehurst the third.

A friend from the camp informs us that at the late 'fucion' at the Capilla del Senor, Mr. James Scully, an Irish estanciero of the neighbourhood, drove the Governor to the train in his private carriage, drawn by four splendid horses.

Yesterday we acquired another grand editorial victory over all the other papers in town: the 'Standard' was the only paper yesterday that had correspondence from the seat of war.

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A sheep-farmer from Merlo called on us yesterday to say that at an arroyo on his land he discovered some nutria holes, dug up the place, and came on a splendid spring, which supplied an excellent watering-place.

The Lomas de Zamora is getting to be the most-fashionable suburb about town. Yesterday morning the special train brought in three English brokers.

The native ladies in town are busy preparing to give a concert in aid of the Sanitary relief fund. Mrs. Miro is the President, and Mrs. R. Elizalde the Secretary.

A sailor from the Rio de la Plata fell into the river on Thursday and was drowned.

The mails from Chile, although due, have not come to hand.

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advise our readers to attend. Admission gratis.

Yesterday afternoon as the tramway cars were starting for the Retiro, some ladies attempted to get in. The driver, instead of pulling up, drove on, and the lady who jumped on to the steps was thrown violently on the ground, but not dangerously hurt.

A magnificent estancia in the Banda Oriental, nine 'suertes,' Rincon de Gallenas, which for years has been lying idle, will now be rented by the executors of the late owner.

The only Argentine provinces which have not sent contingents to the allied army, are Santiago and Jujuy.

LATEST FROM CORRIENTES.

We have received the 'Esperanza' and 'Nacionalista,' 4th inst., which contain no news of interest, except the following items:

The Brazilian iron clad Bahia (constructed in England, with the name Minerva) arrived on the 3rd, and Sor Octaviano was daily expected from B. Ayres, to assist at a conference between the supreme commanders of the military and naval forces.

Dr. Rawson, Minister of Interior, had an interview of about 10 minutes with the Governor of Corrientes, on the 2nd, before re-embarking for B. Ayres. The papers complain of the Correntino militia not being paid with the rest.

MAILS FROM THE INTERIOR.

The Tala arrived yesterday evening with papers from Rosario, 8th inst. Dates from Jujuy to Feb. 8th mention that an agitation has been got up in that province for European immigration: nothing fresh about Petroleum.

Papers from Cordoba to the 2nd inst. mention that the family of ex-Governor Posse celebrated grand funeral rites on the anniversary of his murder.

The Governor Oroño left Rosario for Santa Fe. Morris's beef-packing establishment is actively at work, filling a second heavy order for the Brazilians.

From Parana we have advices to the 7th inst. Mr. Forrest has a splendid crop of cotton but cannot find hands to pick it.

The Leopoldina, Brazilian transport, is hard aground, and the river falling. The steamer Uruguay is taking in coals for Corrientes. The subscriptions for the new Parana Bank amount to \$80,000.

The mails from Chile, although due, have not come to hand.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The 'Revista Medica' of yesterday says: The sanitary condition of the city has undergone much change in the past fortnight. While we have still to report the same disorders in the digestive organs, as in the previous

fortnight, many cases have also occurred of angina, pneumonia and typhoid fever. Besides diarrhoea and dysentery among children, we notice several cases of typhoid and brain fever.

The returns for the Men's Hospital in the past month shew— Admitted 168 Left cured 117 Died 31 Remaining in hospital 262

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Decree against foreign cattle—Medal to Tamandare—Resignation of Col. Mundell—Charitable legacy—Fatal accident—Caparro's water-supply, &c.

The Government has felt the alarm of a possibility of cattle-infection from Europe, and dictated the following decree:

Montevideo, March 7th, 1866.

"In view of the disastrous epidemic prevalent in Europe among horned cattle, the Government feels bound to prevent the fatal consequences that might arise to the country if the contagion should reach our cattle, and therefore decrees:

"From this date, until further resolution, the importation of horned cattle from any European port is prohibited."

There is at present on exhibition in the shop of Sr. Bousquet, calle Mayo, a medal just arrived from Paris ordered by a number of Montevidean ladies for presentation to Admiral Tamandare. It is of gold, weighing 5 oz. and most artistically executed.

We regret to find that the popular and energetic Colonel Mundell has resigned command of the district of Paysandú, Colonel Regules being named to succeed him.

Mme. Francisca Perez, recently deceased, has left the sum of \$2,272 s. to the Hospital de Caridad. The wife of Col. Goyo Conde died on Wednesday, and a large number of citizens attended her funeral next day.

A Spanish boy named Maqueira, who received a blow in the head from a waterman, on being caught turning off the water, after lingering some hours died in the hospital on Wednesday night: he had previously begged the release of the waterman, as the injury was accidental.

The pilot-boat Foam arrived in ballast from the Falkland Islands on Wednesday. The Brazilian transport San Miguel from Rio, on Thursday.

The 'Telegrafo' has the following: The Edward Herbert from Liverpool, for Montevideo, put back to port. The Antonetta from Montevideo in entering dock at Liverpool received some injuries.

The 'Diario' of Rio Janeiro says: The American barque Lucy E. Ashby was wrecked off Pernambuco, 20th ult.: the crew and part of the cargo saved.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Recoverable securities \$ 6,390,037.01, Current Accounts 6,913,975.56, Cash on hand 1,276,590.05.

E. & O.E. Montevideo, March 6th, 1866. (Signed) P.P. MAUA & Co. J. HAYDEN. Visto Bueno, VILLALBA.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Paper price of ounces \$419 1/2, Do. Sovereigns 128, First price of Patacons 26 20, Second 26 15, Last 26 20.

There was very little done in specie to-day. Patacons were rather weak in the morning, but closed firm in the afternoon, owing to the numerous rumors current about the proposed meeting of merchants, convened by the talented Manager of the Bolsa, Mr. Rom.

The news from headquarters acted as a damper on the market; people view with much distrust the non departure of the Brazilian squadron, and the delay is attributed not only to the discussions among the chiefs, but also to the fact that the army is not yet sufficiently prepared to attempt the passage of the river.

Besides the Pavon, which arrived yesterday, a Brazilian transport from Corrientes, with still later dates, entered port in the evening; she made the run down in 52 hours. The squadron was still at anchorage in the port, and the Paraguayans, it was rumored, were again crossing the river and attacking the allies.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. The time sales of specie are as follows: For March 31st 78,000 26 15, April 30 42,000 26 35, March 19 3,450 26 15.

Gold was felt very scarce at after-hours in the liquidation-room, and some bills, with the very best endorsements, were discounted to-day at 1 1/2 per cent. per month.

The Provincial Bank has not as yet thought proper to raise its rate of interest, although the matter is mooted on 'Change.' The Custom-house bills were discounted by the Bank to-day, which caused a somewhat better feeling.

In Exchange there was a large business done to-day at 5 1/2 and 53. Some first-class bills were passed at the latter rate. The amount drawn for this packet, it is estimated, will reach say £200,000 sterling.

The Kepler, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, but, as there was no wind, the whale-boat did not come ashore until late in the afternoon. American merchants complain greatly about the delay in delivering the New York letters received in Rio.

In the partido of Chivilcoy 2 1/2 leagues of Government land sold at 40,000 per league for the right, and 12,000 fine mestiza sheep on long credit, at 23, also 6,000 sheep at 25.

A merchant has arrived from the San Antonio de Arce district and reports camps good and several sales of sheep at 20 and 25.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. In National Bonds nothing doing; they are held very firm; buyers at last quotations, 39 1/2. Paper money is still very scarce; some bills discounted to-day at 2 and 2 1/2 per month.

COMMERCIAL.

February 27, 1866.

Patacons rose this morning under the impression that the run on the Bank continued, but in the afternoon the price fell off and sellers were offering freely for Saturday at 25 70; in fact, the general feeling on the Bolsa is that specie will not go up unless there should be an attempt on the part of the Legislature to emit paper, which would meet with the most decided opposition from the entire commercial community of Buenos Ayres, and, indeed, it is not to be for one moment supposed that any such measure will ever be attempted, although some brokers who speculate on the rise attach much importance to the story. It is a mistake to suppose that public confidence in the stability of the Bank is disturbed, since all the principal men of B. Ayres have to-day given the best proof of the contrary—there is a run of small depositors on the bank and nothing more. To-day the Bank was crowded with Italians and Frenchmen, but the sum total of the amount withdrawn does not exceed one hundred thousand patacons; yesterday the amount withdrawn was somewhat higher, 140,000 patacons, but so long as the run is limited to these sums the Bank can pay without invoking aid from any quarter, since the amount of bills falling due daily at the Bank is three millions, half of which has now to be paid, and on and after the first of March the full amount of every bill maturing must be liquidated. In pursuance of the note of the Camara Sindical de la Bolsa, published yesterday, Mr. Casares and the Secretary of the Bolsa was busy to-day canvassing among the merchants for support for the Bank, and it is right here to remark that many of the merchants on principle were opposed to this measure. Without offering any opinion on the subject, we publish a few of the names: Mr. Leslie, Manager of the Maua Bank, (sent to the Bank and deposited to-day) \$150,000 pats. Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co., 60,000 " Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co., 600,000 m/c. Mr. Lumb offers the Bank all his Property.

Mr. R. Perez, do. Messrs. Casares & Co., 20,000 pats. " Drysdale & Co., 25,000 " " Llavallol hijos, 20,000 " " Iturrabe & Co., 20,000 " " H. A. Green & Co., 16,000 " " Mr. W. C. Thompson, 50,000 " Messrs. S. H. Hale & Co., 20,000 " Besides the foregoing there are several others whose names we could not obtain, but to-morrow the full list will be published. Mr. J. H. Green, the talented Manager of the London & River Plate Bank, called on Sr. Estrada, the President of the Bank, and offered him no less than 250,000 patacons, the amount of gold in the bank chest, which was of course declined. Mr. J. Salas, the Bolsa King, has also tendered to the Bank all his property. There was a great effort made to-day to drive up gold, and for a time it succeeded; but in the liquidation-room things looked very flat. The Provincial Bank drew Exchange on London to-day for fifty thousand pounds, which the London and River Plate Bank took 51 1/2. Some small amounts of Exchange were passed to-day at 51, for the supplemental mail. There is, however, as yet little doing in Exchange. It is rumored that the Bank will probably draw for another fifty thousand pounds sterling for the French packet. The generous conduct of the Maua Bank in sending one hundred and fifty thousand patacons to-day to help the Provincial Bank, drew from all on 'Change the very highest eulogium, the more so when it was known that over 300,000 patacons had been drawn by private parties out of the Maua Bank to deposit with the Provincial Bank to help it in its present emergency. Besides the names already published of those who have come forward to support the bank, we refer the following from a Bank Director: Señor Don J. M. Estrada, \$100,000 pats. " " T. Macnabres, 50,000 " " " J. Frias, 20,000 " " " J. Martinez de Hoz, 10,000 " National Government, 500,000 " Señor Don J. Balcarce, 100,000 m/c.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Last do., Cash sales, 42,281.

The enormous amount of specie which arrived to-day shook the market. Patacons opened firm, but closed under the opening price and weak, at 25.65. Rates on time however improved as the rather unfavorable news about the loan has caused a general impression that in May and June gold will be very high here. The time sales were as follows:— For Wednesday 51,000 25 70 Friday 8,000 25 65 Saturday 49,000 25 60 March 31st 102,000 25 80

The rates for the end of April in the morning were 26.05, but in the afternoon they closed at 26.20, buyers. For May several sales at 26.35. Respecting the Argentine loan, we have received the following despatch:— "The Argentine loan has been done to the extent of half a million sterling, at 75 per cent., and the period for subscription has been extended to April for the remainder, in consequence of the very high rate of interest at present of the Bank of England. Sr. Riestra is still quite confident of the ultimate success of the loan, particularly as now a quotable rate has been established; and we learn from letters of Sr. Riestra, that after the loan was launched there were some operations done at from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. premium. Bonds, nothing done, but look weak owing to the stringency in the money market. In the wool markets there is decided activity.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 2 carts good wool, German, 2 do fine mestiza, 2 do do, 8 do do, 4 do do, 6 do do, 5 do do, 200 @ lamb's wool, 250 do do.

The London & Brazilian Bank has held its general meeting, and a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent. declared on the shares. The report read at the meeting shows that the bank is doing a splendid business. Buenos Ayres Bonds are quoted at from 82 to 81, ex dividend, which shows a slight decline. Argentine Railway shares look very flat. B. Ayres Great Southern 4 to 5 discount. Central Argentine, 6 to 1 1/2 do. Northern B. A., 6 to 6 do.

Our advice respecting wool report very firm markets in Europe, and on the continent the finer classes of River Plate wools have gone up. Stocks are small and demand active. There is every probability that all the shipments this year from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo will leave very handsome profits. Hides are the same and the market rules very quiet.

Tallow in less active demand; last sales 18s. 3d. Money still rules dear; in England the bank rate is 8 1/2 per cent. and the recent steps of the Government respecting Fenian conspirators in London has had some effect on trade, notwithstanding that the news from New York shows that the whole Fenian movement in the States has collapsed.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Sales of wool in Montevideo during the month, 400 @ good mestiza to fino, 3500 @ do do, 2400 @ do do, 5000 @ do do, 11900 @ fair to good, 9700 @ do do, 2500 @ fair ditto, 6000 @ do do, 9400 @ good mixed, 1500 @ do do, 13200 @ fair to good mixed, 2600 @ do do, 6000 @ fair mixed, 1600 @ do do, 3200 @ do do, 3900 @ inferior to fair mixed, 9000 @ do do, 3600 @ inferior wool, 1750 @ creole, 20000 @ at various prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second, Cash sales, 58,589.

Never was there such a stringency in the money market as at present; and, as a matter of course, the whole blame is thrown upon the bank. Bills that never before were seen on the market, are now offering through town by the discount brokers, many of which are endorsed by some of our private banks and banking brokers. The run on the bank has ceased, but the run by the bank on the whole commerce of the place continues. On all sides there is nothing but the loudest complaints against the scarcity of money. The only possible relief can come from the board of directors who manage the Provincial Bank; they should at once help the market, and instead of insisting on the payment in full of all bills maturing, ought to be satisfied with 25 per cent. In fact, the pressure of the bank on the market is so severe, that if continued in, must lead to the most disastrous consequences; and, it is to be hoped, the board will open their eyes to this fact. Specie improved slightly to-day, and closed firm; the growing belief that very little more gold can be expected operated unfavorably. Gold is said to be scarce and at a premium in Rio, and unless the rate of Exchange keeps high there is little ground for believing that specie will be exported to the Plate.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes The time sales of specie were as follows: For Wednesday, 37,500 at 25 65, March 31st, 91,000 25 80, April 30, 2,000 26 20.

In National Bonds there were two sales amounting to 7,000, at 40. Notwithstanding the state of the money market these securities are firm, as it is the conviction of all the coming Congress will pass article 29, and these bonds at once find their way to the London market. In Exchange no operation of importance as yet done; there are plenty of takers on credit, but bills for cash can only be passed with the greatest difficulty. Mr. Norberto Quirno has applied to be admitted as a member of the Bolsa, introduced by Don R. Lavalle; and Don Ramon Cavenago, by Messrs. Armstrong & Martinez de Hoz, has applied to become a broker.

In saladero produce we could only hear of 100 pipes tallow, saladero, 15r. DRY HIDES. 500 dry hides from Patagonas, 25r. 700 do Paraguay, 40r. In wools very little done. The finer classes which are in deposit are looked for, but common lots from the south are difficult of sale.

SHEEP. 400 Mestiza sheep, good class, but in very poor condition, sold in Magdalena, 512 cash. Although the run on the bank has happily ceased, still the demand for money by depositors is severe. To-day we have not heard the amount paid out, but yesterday two millions in currency and forty thousand patacons in gold were paid over the counter; the day previous over two millions in currency, and fifty thousand patacons were withdrawn. Now, however, deposits keep also flowing in, but still the demand is over the average.

In the private banks the drain for money is almost equally severe, owing to the exorbitant rates of interest paid for ready money in the street. There was one transaction in Bolsa shares to-day, 30 shares at 3 per cent. premium, and more offering at the same rate. In gas shares no transactions.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 3 carts prime wool clean, 2 do do, 1400 @ good wool, 6000 do mixed wools, 900 do do, 800 do do, 1200 do do, 800 do do, 3000 dry hides, camp, 1200 do do, 400 do do, 600 @ borrega wool, 600 fanegas wheat, 100 do maiz.

On the 13th March a meeting of the Rosario Bank shareholders will be held. Señor Don P. P. Ramos, whose failure we noticed, has applied to the Tribunal for time to pay, which it is thought will be granted. We hear of the failure of a shopkeeper in the Barracas for over half a million currency; shopkeepers and estancieros are the principal creditors. The wrecked Banque John Cockerill was sold yesterday by auction and realized 580,000 m/c. It is thought she can be got afloat; she lies in front of San Isidro.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of Patacons, Second, Last, Cash sales, 191,130.

cents before 12 o'clock; the sales at 26 were, however, limited to 31,400, when the price generally receded to 25 90, at which price they closed weak. Money could not be tighter; this being Saturday the squeeze was felt the greater. The Bank, we hear, is not collecting the full amount of the patacons maturing, and as far as possible labors to help the market. It was said on 'Change that the deposits in the Bank to-day were less than the average, and the amount paid out much less than on any previous day of the week. This news had a very good effect, as it tended to restore confidence.

The Exchange market presents a rather unusual appearance; takers seem determined to hold back to the last moment, as they know that the amount to be drawn for by Government is more than enough for the usual French packet operations, and it is confidently asserted that other parties must draw by this packet, no matter what the rate is. Various rumors are current, therefore, as to the probable rate of Exchange; next week it will be ascertained—we decline publishing the figure given us by some Exchange brokers.

The Provincial Bank will not draw, it is thought, for the remaining 150,000, which was spoken of the other day, at least until the next English packet. The time sales of specie were as follows:— For Saturday 53,000 25 85, March 31st 57,000 25 95.

Such is the scarcity of money, that every species of security is coming on the surface. Bolsa Shares at present are very dear, and Gas Shares at 20 per cent. premium. Bond buyers: they are offered, and the highest bid made, 10 per cent. premium. Bonds seem to have gone off the market, and indeed it sprays for the discretion of holders, as any large amount offered at present would run their price down to 35; held up they must improve, as it is the prevailing opinion that at next Congress article 29 will be passed.

There is much comment about the new Rosario Bank emitting Belviano paper money. This will, it is said, cause the greatest possible injury to the commerce of Rosario, and it is hoped that Sr. Gonzalez, the Minister of Hacienda, will interfere and prohibit such a fluctuating emission. There are no more Bank subscriptions, as the necessity for such a step is passed. Mr. Armstrong's offer of 110,000 proves the sincerity of his letter to his countrymen in the camp, and is the subject of the greatest praise.

In saladero produce we only hear of one sale, a cargo of salted hides at Guazugayehu, 64lbs., at 38r. In Barracas few wool sales, although the arrivals very heavy. The barraqueiros' premises are full up along the Riachuelo, 1,000 Paraguayan hides at Llavallol's barraca, 40 rs. How these hides come from Paraguay is a mystery. It would seem that some small schooners break the blockade.

We heard on the Bolsa that the only bank discounting at present is the Maua, which lent out yesterday some 200,000 patacons. The Ledra was to leave this evening for Liverpool with nine passengers and a full cargo; she takes home a large quantity of copper, and a newspaper mail from the 'Standard' office. In wools very little done to-day, about 12 carts sold in the Once at from 30 to 80. In the South the following:— 9 Carts good wool, 70, 1 do do, 60, 300 @ borrega wool, 40, 500 @ do do, 48.

Respecting Mr. Temperley's wool, the price in the catalogue is 245 francs, and no surprise need be expressed, since it is known that wool bought here last November at 575 has been sold in Havre at 220f. Mr. Temperley's wool is known to be of a very superior quality. Messrs. Tay & Upton have placed on the berth the British barque James Muir, to load for New York, current rates.

CHARTER BY J. P. ROYD AND CO. The Oldenburg brig Concordia, to load at Fray Bentos, for orders, 45s. and 5 per cent., salted hides and tallow. CHARTER BY H. A. GREEN AND CO. The British brig John Hillman, to load salted hides and tallow for orders at Uruguay, 45s. and 5 per cent.

At the Barraca Alemana, Calle Balcarce, some of the finest mestiza negretto sheep and rams bred in this country are on exhibition, previous to shipment to Brazil. They come from the magnificent estancia of Messrs. Leslie, La Estrella del Norte.

The absence of a small steamer to take passengers on board the steamers in the roads is greatly felt. Captain Bruce's small steamer is shortly expected out. The collections through town to-day miserable. No money in any of the shops in even the best streets.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Last, Cash sales, 45,245.

The sudden rise in specie to-day took many by surprise, as the great scarcity of paper money it was thought would counteract any speculative movement, but gold rose to-day without any effort on the part of the brokers; orders from outside were each moment arriving, and almost every patacon bought for cash to-day was to fill orders. The stringency in the money market continues; the board of Bank Directors met to-day and notwithstanding some opposition, it was decided to collect all pigares in full. When this was known on the Bolsa as a matter of course it caused great commotion, and we feel bound to say that the conduct of the Directors in thus squeezing the market is greatly censured, particularly as it is known that the run on the bank has subsided; there are many, however, who excuse the Bank on the plea that depositors still keep withdrawing their funds, although not to such an extent. Of one thing there can be little doubt, confidence is greatly disturbed and immense sums must have been withdrawn to create the present state of affairs. The total amount of specie drawn from the bank by small depositors up to Saturday is estimated at a million patacons.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes The time sales of specie were as follows:— For Monday 1200 25 15, Tuesday 10,800 26 15, Wednesday 13,000 26 15, Saturday 69,000 26 14, March 31 90,000 26 25.

the Finance Minister had agreed not to draw by this packet, and that consequently the rate had fallen to 51 1/2; but there is much talk about this sales, and money rules so extremely tight that it is believed even the non-drawing by Government will hardly alter the rate. The real cause of the disturbed state of the Exchange market, is the unlooked-for news about the loan Provincial Bank drawing, and the unprecedented tightness of money. Takers seem however determined to make the most of it, and we approve of the conduct of the Minister in waiting until next packet. Custom-house bills were going about in the market to-day, a thing almost unknown in Buenos Ayres; the Maua Bank discounted them largely on Friday and Saturday at 21 per cent. per annum, and a Spanish merchant took up about 25,000 patacons to-day at 18 per cent., but none of the banks can discount them, and each day, unless some arrangement is made, more must be offered in the market. All eyes are turned on the Paso de la Patria, as rumors were current to-day that peace is feasible and even probable. Mr. Galvan, the contractor, we hear, is going up. We find, however, nothing in our advice to justify the rumor, and the sooner the river is crossed the better, as the expenses of the war are now so heavy that even in Brazil there is a storm brewing, and the Rio papers have taken the matter up.

Business may be said to be brought to a standstill by the scarcity of money. In the wool plazas, barracas and warehouses nothing doing, and as for the saladero, the only sale of importance, a few mares at 100, and a few at 140. A sale of tallow is talked of at 14 1/2, but not yet finished. CHARTER BY G. H. FEIN. Hannoverian brig Emma, from Matanzas to Montevideo, to load sugar in boxes, at 3 1/2 pats. without primage. In National Bonds nothing done, and other securities no sales effected.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Last, Cash sales, 58,165.

Specie opened this morning at the extraordinary high figure of 26 40, and the bulls thought they had the market their own way; various rumors to aid in the rise were circulated relative to the Government and the Bank buying gold, but few paid any attention to them; the day passed and no gigantic orders came from any quarter. Specie declined all day, and had the Bolsa kept open a little longer it is believed the price would have been lower. The fact is that the market is not able to sustain any heavy speculation, owing to the extreme scarcity of money, and parties who bought in the morning for cash were constrained, owing to the impossibility of getting money, to sell in the afternoon. The news per Esmeralda, although not generally known on the Bolsa, was of a character to inspire confidence, inasmuch as the Brazilian fleet had at last weighed anchor and gone up the Paraná to silence the enemy, but the result of Dr. Rawson's mission is as yet a mystery, and on the Bolsa merchants and brokers were most anxious in their enquiries, as any very important change in the Cabinet at the present moment would be extremely inopportune.

The Provincial Bank is in a very improved state, and already the President is doing all in his power to alleviate the present press on the market, but parties who made large deposits to secure the Bank are now anxious to use their money, and therefore it is that as yet no alteration in the Bank rules respecting pigares can be introduced.

In Exchange it is almost impossible to give a quotation. Bills were passed to-day at 52, and even at 53. Money is so scarce that, properly speaking, there is no quotation, as good first-class drawers inform us, that as yet no takers for cash have presented themselves, and consequently the rate is nominal. The time sales of specie were as follows:— For Wednesday 4,000 26 35, Friday 6,500 26 30, Saturday 143,500 26 20, March 31 67,000 26 20, April 30 10,000 26 45.

There was some speculation in time sales to-day, but the rates are so uncertain, and good parties so unwilling to operate, that few transactions of importance can be effected. In Gas Shares we note 20 shares cash at 10 per cent. premium. In National Bonds, for 15th March, 5,000 at 39 1/2.

These securities hold firmer even than gold. They are, for the most part held by very wealthy parties, but every effort is made to keep them off the market. Brokers, with armful of bonds, may be seen going about trying to raise money on them as collateral securities; the general rate put on them when pledged is 30. Government bills are now not offering, but Custom-house bills are everywhere. The Maua Bank discounted over 100,000 patacons to-day.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Last, Cash sales, 50,500.

The pressure in the money market still continues. Specie rose to-day without any other assignable cause than that parties who have where-withal are buying up patacons, believing that they are cheap at the present rate. Paper money is also, beginning to be found more plenty, but still it is very tight. The absorbing topic on 'Change is the state of affairs in the Provincial Bank. It was authoritatively stated to-day that, notwithstanding all that has appeared in the papers, as yet the National Government has not paid one dollar to the Bank; the statement that the Government had given half a million patacons, and also had placed at the disposal of the Bank President the Exchange credit for the drawing the balance of the loan, are equally incorrect, the fact being that notwithstanding the repeated promises of the Minister, as yet he has not paid one dollar account. On the Bolsa this matter is greatly discussed, as the source of the present monetary stringency is traced to the Government, which neglects to pay its very heavy balance to the Bank. The amount of the debt due by the Government to the Bank is put down at thirty millions currency, which, if the Bank could only collect, would rescue this institution from being obliged to collect pigares, etc., in full. Although the run on the Bank has stopped, the deposits are under the average, and the money withdrawn last week by small depositors, which amounts in paper and gold to about 1 1/2 million patacons, has not yet returned, neither has it been deposited in other banks, but is held by the people themselves.

It is said on 'Change that the Government has received advices from Sr. Riestra, to the effect that if a Brazilian guarantee is given, the loan for a much larger amount could be realized. In consequence thereof the Government has named a committee of five to consider the matter and report thereon. Sr. Gorostiang, Pico, and Pena are on this committee. This would probably remedy the whole business of the loan, and many suppose that it will be effected in this manner. Respecting National Bonds, buyers were offering to-day at last prices, but no sellers could be found. It is said on 'Change that the principal buyers now are members of Congress, as it is confidently asserted that article 28 will be passed, which will give these Bonds almost double their present value. Of one thing there is no doubt, and that is, that (notwithstanding the stringency of money and rather critical state of the market, the bonds hold their own, which very probably gives rise to the rumor of a gigantic speculation by the Congress.

In Exchange a small business was done on England at 52 1/2, but on Antwerp and Paris heavy transactions were effected at 5.45 and 5.60. Every one asks who is taking for cash. The bills passed to-day were for cash, but money is so scarce, and the probability so great, that the rate will go up still higher, that parties who purposed taking by this packet are now determined to wait for the next mail. The Government, we are assured, will not draw at present, for fear of driving the rate up too high.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes The time sales of specie were as follows:— For Saturday 26,000 26 35, March 31 127,000 26 35, July 31 22,500 27 00, June 30 20,000 27 00, May 15 8,000 26 70.

There is very little to report about produce; money is so tight that the buyers keep away from the wool plazas and there are very few sales to report. 300 @ good borrega, clean, 48, 3 Carts good wool, Dolores, 70, 1600 @ do North, 75, 500 @ mixed, 60, 600 @ do do, 55, 500 Dry hides, camp, per pesada, 90, 300 do mixed, 100, 160 do matadero, 108, 200 dozen sheepskins, per doz, 120 to 140, 1200 fanegas Chilivcoy wheat, 145 to 170 per fanega, 200 fanegas maiz, new, 85, No charters to-day.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Last, Cash sales, 58,165.

Patacons fell ten centesimos to-day, without any one knowing why or wherefore. The stringency in the money market continues; money, both paper and gold, is as scarce as ever, but the state of affairs at the Bank shows a decided improvement; the Custom-house bills are taken off the street and discounted by the Bank, which has improved the general tone of affairs. The rumor of a stupendous failure circulated pretty freely in the curly part of the day, but later on it was known to be false, and the party in question paying the same as usual. Amongst the brokers there is also a terrible pressure caused by the demands of their constituents for money; but the worst seems now to be passed, and we hope each day to remark an improvement in our financial state. Gold came to-day from Montevideo, only a small amount, but sufficient to remind people that specie, if required, can be obtained from that quarter. The following are the importations, per Feveer:— Messrs. Feis, Seyfert, 4,000 patacons. Messrs. Lumb, Brothers, 29,100 do. Various, 600 do.

In Exchange there is a little more animation. The rate may be quoted at 52 1/2, although there was something done at 63. We heard on 'Change that the River Plate Bank drew at 51 1/2 and 52. The amount passed to-day does not exceed £30,000. The time sales were as follows:— For Wednesday, 25,000 at 25 20, Thursday, 10,000 26 20, Friday, 6,900 26 20, Saturday, 23,000 26 20, March 31, 113,000 26 25, June 30, 3,000 27 —.

In Bonds there were no sales to report; they rule firm at 39 1/2 to 40. In other securities nothing doing. Gas shares are bid for at par. In saladero produce nothing, but in wools in deposit a very important business was done to-day. 10,000 @ good mestiza wool at Llavallol's barraca, at 65, 2,000 @ from the same barraca, 56 to 60, 700 @ Correntino wool at 23r. 1/2.

Also 1,500 Correntino hides at same barraca, 30r. In the plazas very little done and few buyers seen, although in the South Plaza some splendid lots have arrived. We notice the following wools in Mr. Ferguson's: Mr. Kirk's, Magdalena; Mr. Moran, Guardia Monte; Mr. Sheddons' and several others, the great difficulty is, however, money. Any farmer willing to sell on a few month's time can get over the market price, but for cash very little is doing.

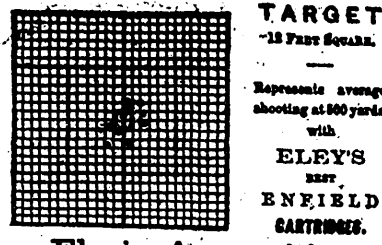
CHARTER BY H. A. GREEN AND CO. The Norwegian brig Caspar Wildt, to load bales for Antwerp, 30s. and 5 1/2 p. Mr. Thompson, late Manager of Glasgow and Edinburgh Railway, is expected out in the packet to take charge of the Northern Railway.

BIRTHS. In Montevideo, on the 4th inst., the wife of Edward Darbyshire, Esq., of a son. On Monday the 26th ult., at the English College, Santa Lucia, Barracas, the lady of Dr. P. Pongard, of a son. On the 25th ult. Mrs. Camille Reusens of a daughter.

MARRIAGE. On the 7th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Scotch Pastor, Frederick William Gunther, Esq. of this city to Miss Mary Anne Ileson. No cards.

DEATHS. On the 25th ult., in this city, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. James Hennessey, aged 46 years. Deceased was a native of England, and had resided here many years. She leaves a large and sorrowing family. The funeral was attended by a numerous and respectable concourse of friends on Monday evening, to the Recoleta.—R.I.P. On the 21st ult., Henry Morgan, aged 39. At Lobos, on the 20th ult., Mr. Alexander Joseph Cornfoot, aged 43 years, much and deservedly regretted. Deceased was a native of London and came to this country very young; he leaves a bereaved family to mourn his loss. At Montevideo, on the 28th ult., Mr. Thomas Roglan, a native of Sweden, aged 20 years.

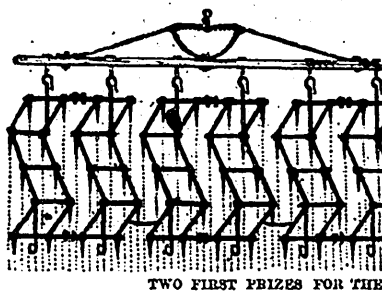
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FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST HORSE RAKE.
These Machines have won every First Prize at every competitive trial, both at home and abroad.
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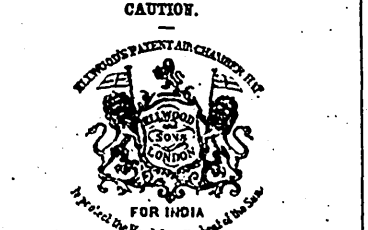
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The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the proprietor,
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N. B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dyes.
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PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, Screw and Hydraulic Presses, Corn Mills, Pumps for Irrigation, and all classes of Machinery manufactured by A. F. YARROW, Engineer, to whom apply for prices and particulars. London Office 33, Cornhill, E. C.

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BINOCLULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES,
Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand
Climax.
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proportion to price.
ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10 10s, £14 14s, £16 16s,
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The Large Glass at £18 18s. (6 by 8 inches) in
one of the most powerful yet made.
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Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c
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Birrow's Glasses bear their Name and Address.
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CLAYTON, SHUTTLWORTH, AND CO
Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable
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for Pumping, Hoisting, Grind-
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STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;
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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for driving
Cotton Engines.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS
for Irrigation.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS
or Sheep-washing.
62. 1w a 26

CAUTION.
BIRROW'S PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS
FOR INDIA
Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets.
The Patentees have established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 24th and 25th of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas, in which Ellwood and another, of No. 24 Great Charlotte Street, Bishops Cleeve, in the Borough of Southwark, Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs; and Grane, Son, and Fesenmeyer, of No. 31 Gracechurch Street, in the City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Defendants; and the Court of Common Pleas, on the 15th day of November instant, ruled the Defendants' application for a Nisi Trial, with Costs to be paid by the Defendants; the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Manufacturers, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmets, that we are instructed to proceed by writ in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps, or Helmets, constructed on the principle of "Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Hats," unless the previous consent of the Patentees be obtained; at the same time the Plaintiffs reserve to themselves the right of taking proceedings against prior infringers.
Dated this 17th day of November, 1861.
GRANE, SON, AND FESEMEYER,
23, Bedford Row,
Solicitors for Messrs. Ellwood and Sons, 24, Great Charlotte Street, Southwark, Patentees for Air Chamber Hats and Helmets.



PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.
BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES'
EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
Coleman-street, London,
Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every Description of Medical Sundries.
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RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar
is far superior to any Eau de Cologne, as a tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet or Bath, a revived perfume and a powerful disinfectant. Its useful and sanitary properties render it an indispensable requisite especially in warm climates.
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RIMMEL'S PERFUME VAPORIZER, Perfume Fountains, etc. etc.
Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.
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TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
OSTEO OIDON
PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.
Messrs. GABRIEL'S invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.
GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED DENTAL PREPARATIONS, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 2s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha is 6d. per box.
GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

GABRIEL'S DENTISTS
Diploma 1815.
27, Harley Street, Covent Garden Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill London. Liverpool: 134, Duke Street. Birmingham: 65, New Street.
Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return, that which will enable them to take an impression of the month, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.
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Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.
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BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.
Light only on the Box.
The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.
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HEALTH TO THE INVALID
BY
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
LOSS OF APPETITE—LOSS OF STRENGTH—LOSS OF HEALTH.
The marvellous effect of this fine medicine upon the system is such as to immediately rally all the vital functions, the appetite is soon restored, a full flow of spirits returns, the body becomes sensuously invigorated with a certain renewed health; fresh air and a little exercise are necessary to bring about a permanent state of things. Holloway's Pills impart tone and energy to the most delicate constitutions, and in a manner as to astonish who take them. By their extraordinary virtues they have obtained the largest sale of any medicine in the world.
HEAD, LUNGS, AND STOMACH.
Look to the regularity of the functions of these foundations of vitality. Holloway's Pills restore to order the slightest departure from the proper action, and therefore may be considered as the regulators of the main spring of human life. Apoplexy can always be prevented if the proper action of the bowels be attended to, which this famous medicine never fails to accomplish. Disorders of the head and heart often terminate suddenly and fatally from obstructions in the system, which might generally be prevented by taking small and regular doses of this fine corrective.
No medicine can be so infallibly relied upon for ever coming all obstructions as these Pills. They never fail to restore to healthy action throughout the system. The printed instructions will enable all to correct the first symptoms of disease, and avert many serious maladies. Holloway's Pills soon change the sickly and sallow complexion, thus renewing the bloom of health. To females entering into womanhood, or at the turn of life, these Pills will be found invaluable. They should be taken two or three times a week as a safeguard against dizziness, headache, palpitations of the heart, and all nervous affections, so distressing at certain periods.
SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION OR POUL STOMACH, AND DISORDERED LIVER.
In such damaged health the food decomposed instead of being digested, and proves poisonous rather than nutritious. This derangement can be at once set right by a course of these purifying and digestive Pills, which have acquired for themselves an imperishable fame for the mastery they have constantly exercised over the digestive organs. Holloway's Pills increase the appetite, regulate the liver, repress biliousness, healthily stimulate the kidneys, and move the bowels in a more wholesome and natural manner than any other medicine.
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The liver and stomach of children are, from many causes, often out of order, as they are allowed to eat many things that disagree with their parents; hence their blood becomes impure, and liable to take any disease that is prevalent, and that in the worst form. One Pill, reduced to a powder, and put into a little water, given occasionally to children of twelve months old, and to those of three or four years, these Pills, and to others of seven years of age, four Pills—will always make children look blooming and healthy. Seventy-five out of every hundred do not reach the age of maturity. Holloway's Pills would not only preserve their health, but save the lives of thousands. Many people foolishly think that children only require a little medicine twice a year.
DROPSY.
This fearful disease often makes its appearance between the ages of forty and fifty, and might generally be prevented by attending regularly to the proper action of the liver and stomach; these organs, at this time of life, have a great tendency to derangement, and an asthma, dropsy, or disease of the heart often sets in. The blood requires frequent purification, which no other medicine can so effectually perform as these purifying Pills, as they purge gently, and act immediately upon the liver and stomach, and thus remove all obstructions which at the turning point of life always occur. This dangerous period should be closely watched; two doses of about six Pills will ward off all dangerous diseases. But in all cases of dropsy the Ointment is a wonderful and sovereign remedy, and should be effectually rubbed twice a day into the suffering parts.
Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—
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N. B.—Direction to the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot, and can be had in any language, even in Chinese.
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SOLD BY ALL THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN BUENOS AYRES AND THE COLONIES.
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A visit to those countries in 1864.
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LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Extract of a LETTER FROM A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"I have used LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
Pronounced by CONNOISSEURS to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE and applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.
CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. & P. was used.
L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise of any infringement of their rights.
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Long celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable Medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system. Purchasers should see that each Box is wrapped in white paper, and has O. Keasley, printed on the Government Stamp. Price 2s. 9d. per Box. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.
Also Bilious Headaches and Liver Complaints cured by 'Sanger's Tasteless Antibilious Powder' price 13d. per Packet. Both Medicines may be had of—
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Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom, Bracket, Carriage, Church, Turret, Stable or Office, at £1 1s. to 1,000 Guineas.
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Benson's 4 Guinea London-Made Patent Lever Watch Capped and Jewelled, strong Silver Cases, made in four sizes, from 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter. This Watch is suitable for everybody, and is without doubt the best, cheapest, and most accurate Watch manufactured in this country.
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Mr. A. F. YARROW, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of machinery, and will furnish prices and full particulars on application. 33 Cornhill, London, E. C. 13p 46

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ships in the port of Buenos Ayres, categorized by nationality (English, American, French, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Hanoverian, Belgian, Austrian, Norwegian, National). Columns include Class, Name, Tons, Captain, Arrival, and Consignee.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

CORDOVA, ADA, URUGUAY, UNA, LEDA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

Table showing rates for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

Table showing rates for return tickets for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

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Agents, for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep.

TEATRO COLON

ULTIMA FUNCION DE PRESTI-DIGITACION. Monsieur PIERES DE LAJOURNAD, SORPRENENTES SUERTES. EL DOMINGO 11 DE MARZO DE 1906.

Theatre Franco-Argentin

Samodi 10 courant Grand Bal Masque, au profit des blesses du Combat du Paso de la Patria.

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RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of Fever and Febrile Irritability of Skin.

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MEEKS & KELSY'S, 74 Calle Belgrano.

South Plaza.

The undersigned begs to announce to his friends, that in consequence of numerous requests from his camp friends, he has prepared accommodation for them next door to his former premises, where, in addition to his business of general grocer, he will be able to provide them with board and lodging.

JOHN ROSS, Plaza de la Constitucion. Buenos Ayres, Aug. 26, 1905 128. xp a 26

SOCIEDAD "PROGRESO ARGENTINO"

Calle del Corriente No. 236 and 238. Branch works at the Boca del Riachuelo, Opposite the principal mole (Vuelta de Rocha). These Establishments are for building and repairing.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Colegio Comercial de Santa Lucia, Al pie de la Barranca de la Calle Buen Orden, Buenos Ayres. Director—Mr. P. PONGERARD, Ex-Professor of French at the London University College.

Lobos Grocery Store.

Los abajos firmados ofrecemos al publico en general y nuestros favorecedores en particular, un surtido general de efectos de tienda, almanac, ferriteria y corralon de maderas, siendo todos a precios arreglados y plazos convencionales.

REMATE POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

De los campos, ganado vacuno, lanar y caballar, poblaciones, corrales, & todo lo que constituye y forma el valioso establecimiento de estancia denominado el "Cacique Negro," de la propiedad del Sr. Don Nicolas Coronel, situado a 18 leguas del pueblo de Dolores.

Por liquidacion final.

El Sr. Don Nicolas Coronel desoso de cubrir todos sus creditos en plaza y satisfacer a todos sus acreedores hasta el ultimo maravedi que les adeuda, ha resuelto y ordenado la venta en detal y en remate publico a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado.

Primero—De 4 1/3 leguas de campo de su propiedad con dos arroyos permanentes, el "Faudilecofi" y el "Quetrelcofi" de rices y abundantes pastos, poblaciones, corrales, quintas, &c. en cuatro suertes, y dos lotes mas.

Segundo—Ocho majadas ovejas finas que componen un numero de 13,000 y pico; cada majada es un lote.

Tercero—Un rodeo de ganado vacuno de 2,000 a 2,500 cabezas, manso y en extremo gordo.

Cuarto—500 cabezas ganado yeguarzo.

Quinto—250 caballos del servicio de la estancia. Y todos los demas enseres de un establecimiento bien montado, lo que debera venderse en publico remate en los dos dias 18 y 19 de Marzo proximo, debiendo tener lugar dicha venta en la misma estancia en los dias indicados, a cuyo fin se trasladara el rematador con anticipacion, partiendo de esta ciudad el 15 de mañana para poder estar en la estancia el 17 a la tarde y dar principio a la venta en la mañana del 18 temprano y con la fresca.

Los Sres. que deseen concurrir a este remate deben transportarse por el Ferro Carril del Sud hasta Chascomus desde cuyo pueblo se obliga el rematador a conducirlos el 16 de madrugada hasta Dolores y de alli el 17 hasta la estancia en galeras que tiene contratadas al efecto. La estancia presenta la bastante comodidad para alojarlos y obsequiarlos en los dias que alli tubieren que permanecer, y concluida la venta seran reconducidos del mismo modo hasta Chascomus.

Las condiciones de la entrega se determinaran alli antes del remate. Por mas pormenores o amplias explicaciones ocurrase al rematador Potosi 70. 133—xp f28.

De orden del Sr. Consul de S. M. B., Don Constant Santa Maria.

El Lunes 12 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna y dinero de contado la fragata Inglesa Martin, en el estado en que esta fondeada en ballizas interiores y en segunda toda la maquinaria en tierra, velas, masteleros, vergas, botafuertes, motones, cabos, pipas de aguada y demas enseres que estan en la vista. 35—xp m7

POR EL MISMO.

el fin del Paseo de Julio, frente a la fundicion del Sr. Carulla.

De la fragata Inglesa Martin, su Capitan G. B. Bungas, de porte de 530 toneladas, forrada y clavada en metal anarillo.

El Lunes 12 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna y dinero de contado la fragata Inglesa Martin, en el estado en que esta fondeada en ballizas interiores y en segunda toda la maquinaria en tierra, velas, masteleros, vergas, botafuertes, motones, cabos, pipas de aguada y demas enseres que estan en la vista. 35—xp m7

POR CARLOS RISTORINI.

A los especuladores. Por liquidacion de una sociedad, en un lote, 200 manzanas de terreno con varias poblaciones de material, situadas en San Fernando y distantes siete cuadras de la Estacion del Ferro-carril, a la izquierda del camino de fierro, y su direccion al Oeste.

El Domingo 11 de Marzo a las 12 y cuarto 6 sea despues de la llegada a San Fernando del tren que sale de la plaza 25 de Mayo a las 11 y llega a San Fernando a las 12 y 1/2.

Se rematará precisamente a la mas alta postura dicho terreno pagadero parto al contado y a plazos y cuyas condiciones se estipularan en el acto del remate.

El terreno se compone de 200 manzanas de terreno con cuatro poblaciones de material y varias agudadas permanentes: gato magnifico terreno principia en el Arroyo de "Cordero" y concluye en el Rio de las "Conchas": a 7 y 8 cuadras de la Estacion de San Fernando se encuentra la casa principal, teniendo 50 cuadras alamburadas que han sido de alfalfa.

Esta propiedad, por su estension, la fertilidad del terreno, su importante situacion a pocas cuadras del Ferro Carril, es propia para una gran explotacion de cultura, para chacras y quintas, 6 para establecer alli una cabana de ovejas finas, 6 bien para fraccionarla vendiendola por manzanas para casos de recreo, como lo indica el plano que puede verse ocurriendo al escritorio del rematador calle de Tucuari No. 63.

Nota.—El Domingo 11 de Marzo a las 12 1/2 (dia del remate) aunque la distancia desde la estacion a la casa principal es muy corta, habra carruajes para los que se interesen en esta compra y seguramente esta es de las pocas oportunidades que se presentan de adquirir por muy poco dinero una propiedad de un gran porvenir. 41—xp m8

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EN LAS LOMAS DE ZAMORA. De 20 cuadras de terreno a 900 varas de la estacion del Gran Ferro-carril del Sud.

El Domingo 18 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, las expresadas 20 cuadras de terreno que se encuentran a distancia de 900 varas de la Estacion, que por su pintoresca situacion, son propias para construir casas de recreo; la venta se efectuara al punto de los compradores, ya sea por cuadras 6 por fracciones de cuartos de manzana.

Nota.—Los licitadores tendran que transportarse por el primer tren que sale a las 7 en punto de la Estacion Central calle de Lima No. 117.

Mensagerias "Las Generales al Sud."

Administracion, Calle de Potosi No. 2694. ORDEN DE SALIDAS.

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Para el Moro por la Brava, los dias 3, 13, y 23.

Para la Laguna de los Padres, los dias 1, 11 y 21.

Para Quinquen por el Verano de Baudriz los dias 7, 17, y 27.

Nota.—Se previene que de esta administracion se despacha una galera para el Tandil por Navas los dias 1 y 15, y otra para las Cinco Lomas, los dias 9 y 25.

LA EMPRESA.

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