

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

1869—Sixth Year

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

Circulation: 2,500

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Office 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 at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds 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 Fe, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, 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. MACA & 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, 6 per cent.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers, 6 per cent.

Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper 7
Do. do. do. gold 6
Do. 30 days' do. paper 8
Do. do. do. gold 7
Fixed deposits from 7 to 10

P. P. MACA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.
Aug. 1st, 1866.

Briton and Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

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

Propositions for Life Assurances 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 Agent 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 Tomás Armstrong, President.
" Jacobo Parravicini, Vice-President.
" Antonio P. Ferrer.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Benigno Turraza.
" Antonio Demarchi.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Hotel del Universo,

Fruy Beneficially situated Hotel, the first of its class in this town, has been contracted for four years, by the undersigned, and will be known in the future under the title of HOTEL OF ALL NATIONS.

The undersigned, in offering his services to the Public, assures the same that clean beds, the best provisions, wines, spirits, ales, and everything attainable, will be procured for the comfort of his guests.

The 'Standard,' and other newspapers of both sides of the river, received regularly.

A boat of the house will attend every steamer which arrives. PEDRO M. PUYOL.
65...lm,a13.

Sheep to be Sold.

To be Sold, in the Partido of Bragado, three flocks of first-class Mestiza Sheep, each flock containing from 1200 to 1500. Approved bills will be taken for one-half the amount of purchase, until after shearing. Purchasers can occupy the puestos until the 1st of January, 1867.

Application to be made to Mr. Austin Smith, 65 Calle Reconquista; or, Don José Machat, Bragado. 122 | 12p,a22

Sheep and Land. A CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.

An old established Sheepfarmer has 6000 sheep and a troop of cows and mares which he will sell with the contract of a league of prime land till 1876 either in one lot or in fractions. The estancia is about 50 leagues from town, and the land well watered and with good pasturage.

There are 6 puestos with comfortable houses and good corrals. This is an excellent opportunity for young men with capital who may be anxious to start as sheepfarmers. Persons treating must either pay cash or give good security.

For further particulars apply at Wells & Payredué, 170 calle de las Piedras, between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. 44 | 1m,a9

To Sheepfarmers.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
To Rent, Two and a Half to Three Suertes of Magnificent Camp, on the south coast of the Rio Negro, Banda Oriental. Ten thousand fine Sheep, on the place, to be sold cheap and on easy terms; 5000 additional will be given on halves if required. For further particulars apply to VIRE PACKE,
Camp Agent and Broker,
No. 239 Calle Corrientes, Montevideo.
75 | 1m,a14

SHERRIES.

On Sale, at Milligan & Williamson's, 148 Calle Piedad, the first-class Sherries, 'Bondon Club' and 'Palma,' in small casks.
43...lm a9

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital\$1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866£100,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly 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 first proof of strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposits Generally—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—March 15, 1866.

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, 4 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 6
Do. subject to thirty days 6
notice of withdrawal,
On currency deposits in account current, 5 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 9
On do. do. subject to thirty 9
days' notice of withdrawal

CHARGED
On specie debit balances in account current 9
On Currency do. 15

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres August 15 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

**FOR INSURING BUILDINGS,
GOODS, MERCHANDIZE,
AND
VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK,
Throughout Great Britain and Ireland
And in Foreign Countries.**

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE

Bonamy Dobree, Esq. Governor.
P. F. Robertson, Esq. M. P. Sub-Governor.
Richard Baggallay, Esq. Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.
Nath Alexander Esq.
John A. Arbuthnot, Esq.
J. Bonham Bax, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
John Entwistle, Esq.
G. L. Monk Gibbs, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry G. Gordon, Esq.
Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. B. Wilks and Co., 34 Chacabuco who will give every information, issue policies, &c., on application at their office.
69—xp m16.

Perfect Security from Burglars or Fire.

Can only be obtained by having George Price's triple and quadruple Patent Prizo Media Safes, fitted with his Patent Case hardened, drill and screw proof doors and his "plus plus ultra" Gunpowder Proof Locks which have successfully defied the efforts of the most expert London and Manchester "Cracksmen."

"Case hardening" as applied to these Safes renders the metal many times harder than the hardest steel ever used, thereby destroying the cutting edge and rendering utterly unoperative every description of burglars tools and implements however powerful or ingeniously constructed.

The above Safes can be seen and price lists obtained by applying to
JAMES SEMPLE & CO.,
Calle Chacabuco Nos. 81 & 83.
G. Price's Gunpowder proof unpickable Bank door locks, as also patent locks for all purposes.
113...3m j20

Notice.

The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has removed his Grocery Store from Calle Defensa, No. 60, to Calle Victoria, No. 72 (Recocha Nueva).
(Signed) RICHARD HASTINGS.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 9, 1866. 69 | 1m,a10

Beef Preserved by the Morgan System.

The undersigned agent has lately received from the company established in Liverpool, indentures of licenses to be granted for the use of curing meat by this method, being fully authorized to concede same upon a fixed rate or royalty, with other conditions contained in said indentures. Parties interested in getting more minute information will please apply to OCTAVIO ROSSI,
Agent in this City, 37 Reconquista.
123 | 1m,a22

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city. Charges are most moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hotel on European Style.
Board, with room, gas, lights, and attendance, from 6s. to 10s. per day.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
j2

Forrestet's English Boarding-House,

183 calle Chacabuco, cor. of Venezuela.
Gentlemen arriving in town from Europe or the camp will find clean, comfortable and well-lighted rooms, with or without board, at moderate prices.
101...lm,a19

MONTEVIDEAN BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.
In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.
(With power to increase it.)
Offices, corner of Calle Corrientes, in the new house of Dn. Juan Miguel Martínez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN.
Francis J. Hoquard, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Pedro Borelli.
" Joaquín Belgrano.
" John McCall, Esq.
" Antonio Marques.

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. Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheques and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Banks.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.
Sums of 60 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.

DISCOUNTS.
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... 12 per cent.
" in favor of " ... 18 " "
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, March 1, 1865. 174—xp o 1

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents,
97—Calle Defensa—97.
156—xp m26

Pine Boards and Scantling.

A large assortment of Pine Boards and Scantling are offered for sale at very reduced prices in the Barraca Calle Peru No. 359.
j5, xp, 30

FOR ROSARIO AND PORTS, Passengers and Cargo, the Oriental Steamer SOLIS.

Captain ADOLFO FLORES.
Departure from the Tigre at Twelve o'Clock, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
Passengers leave by the Railway at 10 o'clock, Station 26 de Mayo.

For more information call at the Agents, Alvarez and Risso, Reconquista, 99.

Commercial College of Santa Lucia

750—Calle Buen Orden—750.
FOUNDED BY MR. PONGERARD.

The undersigned, director of the above College, begs to call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the programme of education peculiar to the Establishment.

INSTRUCTION.

The method of education may be considered three-fold: Literary, Moral, and Physical. The object of the Institution being to prepare youths for commercial pursuits, our system is after the model of the best colleges of Europe. The programme of studies included in the ordinary pension comprises:—
English, French, Spanish, German, Latin; Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry; Penmanship, Book-keeping; Ancient and Modern History and Geography; and Religious Instruction.
Extras—Music, Singing, and Drawing.

We spare no pains by theory and practice to attain the great end of a mercantile education, viz., a perfect knowledge of the living languages, as well as arithmetic, keeping of books, writing letters, acquiring the various currencies of the country and accurate ideas of its history and natural features.

As regards physical advantages, the situation of the College is favorably known for pureness and salubrity of air over all other city schools. The spacious buildings are judiciously distributed, with a view to convenience. The dormitories, study and recreation halls, class-rooms, refectory, library, &c., are admirably adapted for the comfort and well-being of the pupils.

A strict watch is kept over the morality and application of the children, and their conduct is always under close surveillance. Simple and easy principles of rectitude are gradually impressed on their minds, to lead them up in the love and practice of every moral and social virtue.

C. PARKINS, Director.
x | a16

To Rent and for Sale.

One flock prime Mestiza, and half a flock same class. Two puestos, where the sheep are at present, in the Partido of San Vicente, Estancia Viamonte, will be rented. For further particulars apply at the Estancia Viamonte, San Vicente, or at 30 Calle Mexico. 118...2m,a21

The Great Southern Railway

Is prepared to sell Fencing Material at the following advantageous terms:—
Fencing wire (best quality, 3 strand cable, galvanized), at \$160 mpc. per quintal.
Small iron standards (now holes bored to suit purchasers if required, free of charge), at \$5 mpc. each.
Straining posts, at \$70 mpc. each.
Each quintal contains 403 varas, more or less. Standards 3 varas apart.
Materials delivered at any Station on Great Southern Railway free of charge.

ADMINISTRATION.
164—1m,jy27

Notice.

Forrestet's English Boarding-House, 183 calle Chacabuco, cor. of Venezuela.
Gentlemen arriving in town from Europe or the camp will find clean, comfortable and well-lighted rooms, with or without board, at moderate prices.
101...lm,a19

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enjoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to
CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.
ly—a3

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

SIGHT DRAFTS.
Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martin,
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
ALL BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL BANK
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris,
Genoa,
Cadix,
Baysonne,
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 d3 x.

Boce, Barracas & Ensenada Railway, Between Venezuela and Tres Esquinas.

From and after Friday, May 18th, the Trains will run as follows:

Stations	DEPARTURE	RETURNS
Venezuela	7:00	11:15
Barracas	7:15	11:30
Ensenada	7:30	11:45
Tres Esquinas	7:45	12:00
Venezuela	8:00	12:15
Barracas	8:15	12:30
Ensenada	8:30	12:45
Tres Esquinas	8:45	1:00
Venezuela	9:00	1:15
Barracas	9:15	1:30
Ensenada	9:30	1:45
Tres Esquinas	9:45	2:00
Venezuela	10:00	2:15
Barracas	10:15	2:30
Ensenada	10:30	2:45
Tres Esquinas	10:45	3:00
Venezuela	11:00	3:15
Barracas	11:15	3:30
Ensenada	11:30	3:45
Tres Esquinas	11:45	4:00
Venezuela	12:00	4:15
Barracas	12:15	4:30
Ensenada	12:30	4:45
Tres Esquinas	12:45	5:00

From Friday, the 18th of May, inclusive,

the following alterations will be made in the Traffic: One third of the First Class Saloons will be converted into smoking apartments, with communication with the other part of the saloons. The cars hitherto used as Smoking Saloons will be used entirely for second class passengers. First class passengers will pay, as at present, five dollars, children from 3 to 10 years, three dollars; second class, three dollars, children two dollars. Return tickets, good for the day, will be given—first class eight dollars, children five dollars; second class five dollars, children three; also monthly tickets of first class for two hundred dollars.

Flag stations at Casa Amarilla and Barraca de Peña. Passengers wishing to alight there will give previous notice to the guard.

HENRY SIMPSON, Manager.

The Central Argentine Railway.

Train Time Table from 1st July, 1866.

From	Departure
Rosario	7.0 a.m.
Roldan	7.48 "
Cacaranal	8.48 "
Canada Gomez	9.38 "
Tortugas	11.0 "
Los Leones	12.30 p.m.
Los Leones	9.40 a.m.
Tortugas	10.45 "
Canada Gomez	12.30 p.m.
Cacaranal	2.10 "
Roldan	2.45 "
Rosario	2.45 "

The trains meet and cross each other at the Tortugas Station.
ROBERT OGILVIE,
General Manager.
146—xp m23.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM.
Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments.
CAPITAL, 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, President.
Samuel B. Hale, Vice President.
Eduardo Lumb.
José Martínez de Hoz,
Ambrosio Demarchi,
Jorge Drabble,
Manuel S. de Zúmaran.

MANAGER—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORRICO.
Inspector-General—
Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property. The Company is solely and exclusively responsible for losses occasioned by fire which may be suffered by insured parties.

The Insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten years. The total premium is payable in advance, in cases where the Insurance is effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 5 to 10 years, payment in advance of 6 years premium, entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium; or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.

Payment in advance of ten year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium; with a further abatement of 10 per cent; on the premium corresponding to the term of eight years; that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums—less 10 per cent.

The Company furnishes guarantees of the highest character, from the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed premium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic; and also from the circumstance of large capital.

The Company's funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank.

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Office. 93 xp 16

RICH BURGUNDY WINES.

We beg to advise consumers that we have received per Ad-El-Kader from the eminent house of Bonhier Chaussonnet the following choice assortment of Burgundy wines in cases and quarter-casks, now on sale at our depot—

Red Wines.

ASSORTED CASES

Corton.....	1862
Chambertin.....	1862
Olos-Vongoot.....	1869
Romanée.....	1868
Chambertin and Musigny.....	1862 (all in bottles or ½ bottles).

CASES OF ONE KIND.

Richebourg.....	1869 (half bottles)
Beaune.....	1862
Volnay.....	1862
Nuits.....	1862
Macon.....	1869
Tonnerre.....	1862
Pommard.....	1862
Ermitage.....	1869
Côte Rôtie.....	1862
Cornas.....	1869
Creze.....	1869

White Wines.

Montrachet.....	1862
Chablis.....	1862
Chateau-Chalon.....	1862
Condroux.....	1862
Fouilly-Fuisse.....	1868 (all in bottles).

White Mousseux.

Bourgogne mousseux.....	1869
Arbois.....	1869
Saint Peray.....	1869

Rhine Wines.

Chateau Johanneberg.....	1868
Hochheimberg.....	1868

Red Wines.

Macon.....	1869
Gevey.....	1864

IN OASK.

Nuits.....	1862
Beaune.....	1862
Morey.....	1862
Pommard.....	1862
Volnay.....	1862
Chambertin.....	1862

At it is so very difficult to get first-class corks in this market, and this is indispensable for fine wines, we have imported a large invoice from France which we offer to our customers.

Cassis de Dijon.
P. GUERIN & FILS,
Barraca de la Estrella, Plaza Monserrat.

NOTE.—We are agents for the superior brand of A. Lelegrand, Rheims, of Champagne wines in bottles and ½ bottles.
79—xp j20.

FRENCH TABLE WINES.

SAUTERNE, BURGUNDY OR MARGAUX.
Medlicott & Co. have received a fine assortment of cheap French and Lisbon table wines, which we highly recommend to the foreign public; also a very superior invoice of Port and Sherry, which have given great satisfaction.

The Colares (Portuguese) pure wine has no admixture of brandy, and is very suitable for invalids.

All the above are at the lowest possible prices, as we receive our wines direct from the old-established firm of Medlicott & Co., Lisbon.

By the Memnon we have a supply of Marmalade, Jellies, Preserved Fruits, and Vinegars, and it is arranged that each successive steamer from Liverpool shall bring us an invoice of these articles.

MEDLICOTT & CO.,
33 Calle Reconquista.
a23 xp

FRESH ALFAFA SEED,

66—PIEDAD—69.
128 | 12p,w,a23

Received per Memnon.

A supply of First-class Cork Pickled Butter in Firkins, to be had at 33 Calle Reconquista.
127 | 9p,a23

To Parents and Guardians.

An opportunity is offered to those who, with their families instructed in the art of drawing, by Mr. Boggs, 122 Calle Bolívar, who will give lessons in the evening at their residences. Apply by letter or otherwise, to the above address.
186 | 1m, a24

CASINO NUEVO.

126—Calle San Martin—126
close to the Imprenta de—
"NACION ARGENTINA"
The proprietor of the above establishment, whilst thanking his numerous patrons for the support that they have hitherto accorded him, begs to inform them, the public generally, that he has added a—
CAFÉ RESTAURANT
to these already unrivalled luncheon and billiard saloons. Gentlemen can always be furnished with private rooms, cards, &c.
The most select assortment of Wines, Spirits, Malt Liqueurs and Cigars procurable in town; charges moderate. Buenos Ayres, 7th August 1866.
34—20p,a7.

DR. CORNWALL.

Dr. Cornwall, the American Dentist, is prepared to perform operations for the preservation of the teeth and relieving pain, such as filling, extracting, cleaning off tartar, &c. He has constantly on hand an inexhaustible supply of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, which he inserts at short notice, without pain, from one to a whole set, to the great satisfaction of all who seek his service. Office, 276 Rivadavia.
m29

On and after the 21st day of July, 1866, the Trains will run as follows:

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA.

20. y ultima Funcion de la 3ª. Temporada.
Jueves, 30 de Agosto.

FAUSTO.

A las 8.

NOTA.—Esta abierto el 4.º abono de Funciones en la Boletaria del Teatro. Este abono se dara la nueva Opera

IL SALTINBANCO,

Del Maestro Rosini.

Santa Fé Lands for Sale.

For sale four square leagues of splendid and well watered Camp in the Province of Santa Fé situated to the North of the River Carcarañá, about 4 leagues from the Railroad line and about 16 leagues West from Rosario.
The camp is surrounded by English settlers.
For further particulars apply at the office, Calle Piedad No. 34.
115—xp gm

Subscription to the "Standard,"

\$ 30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$ 5

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 andeum, nil veri non andeum dicere."
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAILED.

THE PRUSSIAN BEFORE VIENNA.

GREAT NAVAL FIGHT IN THE ADRIATIC.

THE ITALIANS IN VENETIA AND THE TYROL.

ARMISTICE AND BARRS OF PEACE.

FATAL RIOTS IN LONDON.

The French packet Carmel has arrived in Montevideo with dates from Bordeaux to July 25th and Lisbon 28th.

After the decisive battle of Sadowa the first efforts to bring about an armistice were unsuccessful. The Prussians continued their victorious march towards Vienna, cutting off the Austrian army from the capital: General Benedek was then forced to retire with the remnant of his forces into Silesia, leaving Austria to her fate.

The alarm in Vienna was intense, the wealthier citizens hastening to remove their valuable effects, and the Government sending all its treasures and papers to the fortress of Cohorn in Hungary. The Empress of Austria was received with great rejoicings at Pesth and the Hungarians evinced great enthusiasm, a new Ministry of the national party being formed. Francis Joseph at first rejected with disdain the Prussian demands, but at length yielded, and an armistice was concluded for 5 days, which, according to latest advices, has been prolonged for an indefinite term. Meantime the Italians under Garibaldi and Cialdini penetrated into Venetia, after the Austrians had abandoned the Quadrilateral and withdrawn their army to defend Vienna: the cession to France was only a matter of form and Napoleon did not send commissaries (as reported) to take possession of Venetia. The great sea-fight in the Adriatic was a terrible affair; some iron-clads were sunk and one blown-up, but both parties claim the victory.

We have not yet received our exchanges from London, but glean the following from the bulletins come to hand:—

While the grand armies of Prussia under the Crown Prince and Prince Fred. Charles made so brilliant a campaign in Bohemia, two other Corps d'Armée were no less victorious in the territories of the German Confederation. Generals Falkenstein and Manteuffel with 80,000 men started southwards on July 9th: the first advanced on the right from Eisenach upon Frankfort, thus placing themselves between an army of 50,000 Bavarians under Prince Charles and some 40,000 Federal troops—Austrian, Hessian and Baden contingents—under Prince Alexander of Hesse; the Bavarians were driven into Bohemia and the Federals into Mentz and the Rhenish territories.

On July 11th Manteuffel forced the passage of the river Saale, routing the Bavarians, who, instead of trying to effect a junction with the Federals, crossed the Mayne to defend their own

frontier and left Prince Alexander undone. At the same time Falkenstein crossed the Mayne at Aschaffenburg after a hard fight in which the Federal army was cut to pieces, forcing Prince Alexander to evacuate Frankfort and retire by Darmstadt upon Manheim and Heidelberg: the German Diet fled to Augsburg. On the 15th, the Prussians entered Frankfort and Darmstadt, and incorporating their two divisions prepared to assault the fortress of Mentz, so as to be able to open a passage through Wirttemberg and descend the Danube to reinforce, if necessary, the great Prussian armies before Vienna under the King in person. On the 26th, General Manteuffel demanded of the rich burghers of Frankfort a forced levy of 52 million thalers for the expenses of the war: the citizens had already contributed and suffered the Prussian soldiers to be billeted in their houses, and now flatly refused so terrible an impost. The Prussian General seized the editors of newspapers and some members of the city-council, which so inflamed the citizens that they sent telegrams to Napoleon and the British Government praying for relief. But the General left them no time for succor, putting up 24 heavy guns to command the city, and threatening a general sack: some of the leading money-lenders or bankers committed suicide, and the city succumbed.

Meantime the grand Prussian army advanced without opposition upon Vienna, and the Emperor convoked a Council of State, at which all the members of the Imperial family assisted, including the Archduke Albert, now named Generalissimo. On July 12th, Vienna saw with reviving hopes the arrival of 80,000 men from the Southern army which had been stationed in Venetia, and new levies of volunteers were rapidly organized, while it was yet hoped to rally Benedek's army at Olmutz and make a last stand at the pass of the Danube. The gold of the banks was sent away by rail to Cohorn, and the archives and treasures of the palace to Pesth: the citizens took alarm and fled the city, in spite of the admonitions of the newspapers.

The King of Prussia established his head-quarters at Brunn, in Moravia, on the 16th. The army of the Crown Prince, after a successful conflict at Olmutz, occupied Kramsier and Kradisch, cutting off Benedek's army from the road to Vienna and menacing at the same time both Vienna and Presburg. Prince Fred. Charles had occupied Zanaim on the 15th, and next day took Lundeburg only 2 days march from Vienna. The 3rd Prussian division under General Bittenfeld made a simultaneous movement at Lintz to prepare an assault upon the capital. The Prussian Landwehr has sent 60,000 men to reinforce the army after the recent battles. General Klapka formed a battalion of 6,000 Hungarian prisoners, and is preparing to invade Hungary on the plea of throwing off the Austrian yoke, but it is not likely he will find support.

At the same time the Austrian army managed to escape from Olmutz and descend the Danube, one part by rail to Lundeburg pursued by the Prussians, the rest eastwards by the Carpathian mountains, to Presburg. A brush occurred near the latter place, in which the Prussians were worsted. Austria made a general call to arms of all inhabitants capable of serving.

On July 18th, Benedetti, the French ambassador at Berlin, was conveyed from the Prussian head-quarters to Vienna, where he conferred with Count Mensdorff, and submitted the proposals of Prussia, amended by France, which the Emperor Napoleon considered should be accepted by Austria. After numerous cabinet-councils, in which the matter was much debated, it was resolved to accept the proposals and agree to the armistice.

Venetia is definitively ceded to Italy. The demands of Prussia seem moderate, and deprive Austria of no territory. The northern states of Germany are, some annexed to Prussia, and the rest to be formed into a Confederacy under the perpetual presidency of Prussia, the army and revenues to be administered by Prussia. Half the duchy of Schleswig is to be returned to

Denmark. It is likely the Southern states of Germany—Bavaria, Saxony and Wirttemberg—will form another Confederacy, under Austria.

On July 21st the Emperor Francis Joseph sent delegates to the Prussian camp to sign the armistice and preliminaries of peace, and discuss the definitive conditions. On the 24th a telegram reached Vienna that Italy accepted the armistice, which caused general content in the city: the fugitives began to return, the shops were reopened, and people began to breathe freely, with anticipations that this disastrous campaign drew to a close. There was a strong popular feeling against the Belcredi ministry.

The Italian campaign of July was as follows—On the 7th General Mignano drove the Austrians out of Borgoforte, and on the same day General Cialdini crossed the Po with 10 divisions, comprising 120,000 men, near Rovigo: the Austrians, after blowing up the fortifications, evacuated this place and Cialdini occupied it on the 10th. The Italians successively took Padua on the 11th, Vicenza on the 13th, and Treviso on the 15th: the Austrians concentrating 60,000 strong in their retreat by the Tagliamento, besides 28,000 in the Quadrilateral. There are 3 Italian divisions on the Mincio. Garibaldi took Fort Ampolla which commands the Tyrol, and Nicotero repelled a small Austrian force.

The Italian fleet under Admiral Persano, counting 42 iron-clads and gunboats, attacked the island of Lissa on the 19th: the Austrian fleet under Jeckethoff came up next day and sunk the frigate 'Re d'Italia,' and blew up the 'Palestro': The Italians report a victory; but the Austrians say they drove them back to Ancona. Victor Emmanuel accepted the armistice on the 23rd, but General Medici on the same day took some villages near Trent.

Telegrams and private letters from London say that peace cannot yet be regarded as quite certain, owing to difficulties that have sprung up in Italy. Victor Emmanuel is reported to have declared he will abdicate in favor of his son sooner than accept the terms of peace; he now demands, besides Venetia, the Tyrol, and some even say Dalmatia, to be annexed to Italy. General Cialdini is marching against Trieste. The Emperor has sent Prince Napoleon on a special mission to Florence.

The new Derby administration has been attended with dreadful riots in Hyde Park and Oxford street during 3 days and 2 nights, throwing the city of London into consternation. The people attempted to assemble on the 24th in defiance of the police, several of the latter were badly wounded, and the Park was taken by storm. Lord Derby declared in the House of Peers that England would not interfere in the Prussian war, and Mr. D'Israeli made a similar speech to his constituents. On the 24th the riots were renewed, much stone-throwing occurred in Oxford St. and several arrests were made, the police being forced to charge the mob repeatedly. The latest telegrams are—

London 25th. Fresh riots in Hyde Park. The Government appeals to the people to have no meeting till next week.

London 26th. The riots continue, and the greatest agitation prevails. Bank interest still at 10 per cent. 1,200 miles of the cable laid.

Paris 28th. Peace-preliminaries signed on the 26th at Nickolsburg and an indefinite armistice. The Prussians are said to have occupied Würzburg.

Advices from New York report a project before Congress to annex all British America (amicably) which seems like a joke. Pres. Johnson and Congress are still at logger-heads, and the former proposes to call a popular Convention at Philadelphia. A revolution broke out in Cuba, and news from Mexico is also satisfactory.

CUBA.

According to latest advices there is a revolution in this Island, and the Spanish troops defeated at Porto-au-Prince.

Havannah is in a state of siege, and things look bad.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH

DESPATCH FROM SINBAD.

Itapirú, Aug. 24th.

19th. At an early hour, start with a determination to make a tour through the encampment of Baron Porto Alegre, whose tents cover a superficial area of several square miles, extending north and south facing the Paraná from the ruins of Itapirú, also some distance inland. Commodore Alvim politely supplied me with a seaman to act as my orderly for the timebeing. The first object for inspection was the construction of gabions, which are being made on an extensive scale. Pointed stakes six feet long are driven a little way into the ground equi-distant upon the edge of a circle whose diameter is two feet. The stakes for each gabion number six. They are of heavy wood entwined with many turns of a vine that is found at hand. When finished they are so many strong wicker baskets without bottoms. They are intended to be filled with sand. This would indicate that hasty defences may be required. On the beach, now left high and dry by the fallen river, are the remains of the redoubtable 'chata' that singlehanded gave battle to the iron-clad Brazil and gunboat Belmonte. Part of a nine-inch gun is seen near the wreck: it has been cut in two pieces by a shot: the muzzle part was gone. The hull of the chata was little else than a mass of smashed timber, made so by the concentrated fire of the iron-clad and gunboat.

The adjacent rising ground is lined with tents; upon a plain beyond are battalions of troops drilling. A herd of horned cattle, just landed from two chatas towed by a steam-tug from the left margin of the river, are put in movement for Yaytay-ty. They are made to gallop as fast as twelve well-mounted horsemen can urge them to do so. Go coasting the Paraná till its junction with the Paraguay river: the distance is a mile. The Guardia Cerrito is now a military and naval depot of importance. Here are an iron-clad, five gunboats, two pontoons, the transport Presidente, floating bakery, and three brigantines. As yet no sutlers or bumboats are allowed in that quarter. The fleet maintains the anchorage below Curupaiti. A road has been opened from the allied camp to the fleet, it goes coasting the lagoon Piris. It is said the wayfarer is not safe upon it. Returning to Itapirú we go over the ground where the skirmishes took place on the 16th and 17th of April. We re-pass the encampment, which is kept scrupulously clean at all points, the consequence of which there is no fetid smell, nor are the flies so abundant as at Yaytay-ty. At all places I was received with attention. Many were the invitations to partake of a soldier's breakfast.

20th.—At sunrise making a movement for the allied encampment of Yaytayty; before we came in sight of it a fire of musketry is heard in that direction; it proceeded from the sentinels of the advanced outposts firing at each other; it continued the day throughout. The casualties resulting from the picket shooting, to the allies were two men slightly hurt and one carried off a prisoner by the enemy. At the north-eastern part of the camp the ground is high; it is covered with the stumps of palms. Looking north the bog has a front of two miles; the limits on both sides are jungles; from this eminence, beyond the entrenchments, the ground is a boundless quagmire with here and there narrow ridges of firm land, bare of trees other than a few widely scattered palms or groves of orange trees. The distance which separates the hostile lines is 2000 yards. Here the Paraguayan batteries, cattle, men drilling and flags are plainly visible in the morasses. A pointed object is also seen, said to be the steeple of the church of Humaita. At the distance of 1800 yards from this point the Paraguayans were known to be strengthening their lines; they were not interfered with. In many places straw huts are superseding the canvas tents.

At every part of the camp the ground, the air, is swarming with flies. The tents inside and out are black with the nauseous insects: to take one's food or drink, or even to read or

write is no easy matter. Twelve new merchants are locating themselves in the Brazilian Calle de Comercio, among others a Casa de Remate has been established. There are also two bakeries, four eating houses, and a photographic establishment, where likenesses, 'melancholy daubs,' may be procured for a sovereign each. The Argentine sutlers are located in another place: they number sixteen; those of the Brazilians pass two hundred. The extent of land occupied by the allied entrenchments is supposed to contain an area of eight square miles. Formerly much of the ground was covered with jungle or palm trees, which have been cleared away; nothing remains of the woods save the stumps or a few large forest trees. To-day there have arrived at Itapirú four steamers with tows, bringing horses and mules.

21st. Before dawn at the north-western part of the encampment a spirited fire of musketry is going on, where the Argentine forces, under the command of Colonels Vedia and Pippo are stationed. From the distance of a mile I hastened to the spot: the firing, as usual was picket shooting. It was now sunrise, when a Congreve rocket came ricocheting from the enemy's lines, and presently another. The first one struck and exploded among a grove of orange trees near by us, where many tents are pitched that were full of soldiers, still no one was hurt. The second missile took its flight, making an unearthly hiss above the trees, passed them, and exploded harmless high in the air. A column of the enemy's infantry was descried at a long distance marching towards the allied lines. Three shots, fired from rifled guns of an adjoining battery, caused the foes to return behind their breastworks. It was 8 a.m., the picket shooting was persevered in at many points. Here, unfortunately for Padre Fortunato (an old and tried friend), the chaplain of the Argentine forces, was accidentally met with. I gave him an invitation to be my Mentor, and 'make a day' of it with me. The request was cordially accepted. Our intent was to go over the ground where the struggles took place on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of July. From our starting point to it the distance was a mile, through low land. The way to it was thronged with soldiers going for firewood or to relieve guard. As we approach the fate-fraught spot we pass eleven piles 'of ghastly shapes that once were men,' in the first of which we came to I counted seventy, in another more. I did not attempt to count further. The bodies were placed promiscuously; some were naked, others had their cartridge boxes, bayonet belts, and shreds of clothing attached to their corpses. The eleven collections of the dead lay within the circuit of 500 yards.

I leave you, gentlemen, to imagine the horrid, offensive, smell that may be caused by the like mass of corruption, of men that were slain about a month ago, now left to decomposition in the open air, within the precincts of an entrenched encampment. One would have thought that as a sanitary measure the dead would have been otherwise disposed of. Here the ground was strewed with fragments of shells, rockets ploughed into deep furrows. We pass on to the belt of jungle where the charges were made. The belt may be three hundred yards long and a hundred yards wide. From it to the nearest woods the distance is a hundred yards. To win and be masters of this space that separates the jungles was the subject of fierce dispute. Here the Brazilians have a formidable battery with high breastworks made of sods and sandbags, well supplied with rifled artillery. A deep wet ditch extends from one jungle to the other. While attempting to reach the spot where the ill-fated Palleja fell we come to a rifle pit, here was an Argentine ensconced. As we came near he began firing in the direction of a Paraguayan flag seen at a long distance. The soldier advised us to gain a pathway that traversed the jungle, as his fire might be returned at any moment by the Paraguayans that were posted in a thicket opposite far away. We took the man's advice. At one point of view at the edge of the jungle I counted sixty dead bodies, lying upon the ground where they died, friends and

foes; some of the Brazilian corpses had still their knapsacks strapped to their backs. Argentines, Orientals, Paraguayans, alike 'lay cold and stiff and still were they,' as well as their horses. Hence we go as far beyond the outworks as was thought prudent. Returning, visited Colonel Nelson, Mayor Jobson and Major Chodosiewicz of the engineers, who strongly reprobated the pilot firing. We call at Colonel Pipo's quarters, where we dine, having walked at least six miles over ground the most part of which was covered with every species of abominations, your humble servant carrying a part of an English flint musket found in the jungle; the Padre bore the weight of six iron fragments of Congreve rockets.

Dinner over, we sallied out prospecting in another quarter of the camp. We stop at the Argentine Hospital, and were cordially received by the medical gentlemen there. What now transpired is soon told. We had not been long at the hospital when a messenger announced that Padre Fortunato and your servant were wanted at the War Minister's head quarters. On our road various were the surmises as to the object of the call. It was not long when we found out the truth of the matter. We were no sooner ushered into the presence of his Excellency than the gentleman began to speak very loud and fast, expatiating on the enormity of the insolence of going over the camp without his knowledge, the unfortunate Padre receiving the largest share of the conversation. For my own part, I alleged I had often done no more than what I was doing now, and no one ever disputed my right to do so: I said no more.

Notwithstanding some ominous hints that our conduct might yet be a matter for the investigation of a military commission, to our immortal renown be it said neither Padre Fortunato nor I spoke a word about pardon, or gave any signs of contrition for the wickedness. I knew the Minister's antecedents and that was enough. I remembered in silence the paroxysms of a Port-Captain that figured in the time of Rosas—of the worthy proverb where 'certain poor men go to when mounted.' A passport was handed to me, and the innocent priest was told to go about his business (retirarse). Upon taking our departure I heard some one say in an adjoining tent "El 'Estandarte' es un periodico sin carretón." The same evening I reached Itapirú.

22nd. Othello's occupation is not gone. An arrangement is made to communicate with the 'Standard' from a point without the limits of the jurisdiction of the War Minister, and from whom many facts may be obtained hourly that Gelly y Obes knows nothing of. Met Mr. — on the beach of Itapirú, who remarked the corn and stores had just been covered.

Aug. 25th.—There is nothing new from Yaytay-ty. There will be no grand battle very soon unless the Paraguayans provoke it. The fleet is powerless to act from the state of the river. I send you by Capt. Douglas a packet of burst rockets, about a pound of bullets, a part of an English musket and the root of a bamboo taken from San Josef on the Upper Parahá.

SINBAD.

LATEST FROM PARANA.

PARAGUAYAN ESCAPE.

NO WAR NEWS.

We have a complete change of weather—although coolish in the mornings and evenings, the days are fine and warm.

Nothing worthy of notice. The Iron King arrived here to take up a polecat that she had left. No news from the seat of war.

Thursday afternoon, arrived the national steamer Gualeguay, which had six Paraguayans on board as seamen. In the night three of them escaped, taking the steamer's boat. An armed boat left in the morning to look for them.

They say a monitor, not hoisting any flag, has passed here, for up the river.

To-day the French steamer Decidée is expected here from Buenos Ayres on her way to Paraguay.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday there was a sort of gaol delivery—a number of prisoners being despatched to the war. We suppose some of these fellows had come in from the camp. On the mole it was said that some of the wounded which had been sent down, and who are now convalescent, were being sent back; but this we doubt. Yesterday was a busy day, however, on the mole-head: some going up to the war, and others coming down.

The news from Europe was the absorbing topic of the day; the French packet having arrived at Montevideo, the Villa del Salto brought us up the news. The campaign seems to be over, Austria having completely succumbed, and acceded to the terms dictated by the conqueror. So short a war, and fraught with such stupendous consequences, has no parallel in history. The map of Europe is now completely changed, and Prussia stands pre-eminently one of the first European powers of the day. We publish the news in another column.

The 'Tribuna' has published another splendid map of the war at the Estero Bellaco, and it is decidedly the best yet made, having the advantage of being drawn on the spot, by R. A. Chodosiewicz. The position of the enemy seems to us by this map to be very strong, admirably posted, and likely to cost many lives to take it.

Notwithstanding the repeated news about an impending great battle, we noticed yesterday, when the Cisne arrived, that a larger number of officers came down in her than ever. This makes us doubt if this great battle will come off so soon as expected. In fact, affairs at the Estero Bellaco are for us a great mystery, and we adhere to our belief that the campaign ought to be changed, and a dash made through the Gran Chaco for Asuncion. Respecting the second volume of Dr. Velez Sarsfield's civil code, we learn that the reason why it has not been printed before this, is that the printer was waiting for paper, which has at last arrived. We suppose therefore the work will soon make its appearance now.

At the Policia it seems the state of affairs is approaching a crisis. Robberies at every corner, and that at broad daylight, are the order of the day, and the 'Tribuna' has made a formal demand for Mr. Cazon to resign. We don't like to say much about the matter, but things at Mr. Cazon's establishment seem to be rapidly getting out of joint.

The old post-house of Reyes, on the San Vicente estate, we perceive is for sale. The estancia is small, but the buildings numerous. We remember this place some years ago, when it was the head-quarters of diligence men, &c.; but the railway has done away with all this, and now the train passes within 15 squares of the place.

The diligences from the Plaza 25 de Mayo to the south plaza (Constitucion) are now again running. This is a sign that the busy time is approaching. How the coaches will get to the plaza if we have any more rain, we as yet cannot make out, probably small boats or canoes will be put on some of the fathomless 'pantanos.'

Dr. Wilde, of Quilmes, publishes a lucid sketch of his experience in the Correntino hospitals in the 'Nacion' of yesterday, which cannot fail to interest the medical men in town. He completely refutes the imputations hurled by army correspondents against the doctors, &c.

We hear that the Paraguayan Romero has been arrested, some letters addressed to Lopez having been intercepted at Parana. The exact truth of this business is not yet at hand, but Romero is now a prisoner on board of a Brazilian gunboat.

There was a profound sensation in town yesterday when it was known that an Ingles in the plaza was selling lottery tickets. We have not as yet seen our countryman who has embarked in this speculative trade, which has hitherto been monopolised by Italians, but hear on good authority that he was formerly in the camp, probably a sheep-farmer. We hope the Congress men will take note of this when the bill for taxing wool with 3 per cent extra duties comes up for discussion.

Minister Varela also ought to be made acquainted with this fact.

To-morrow we shall publish the reduced fares on the Western Railway, with the act of the wool brokers of the Ounce de Setiembre.

We have received a very interesting letter from a German estanciero in Santa Fe, giving us a fund of the most useful information respecting lands and other matters.

The English steamer Cisne, Captain Playter, arrived in port yesterday morning, with 40 passengers, amongst whom was Admiral Barosa's son. She also brought some Paraguayan rockets, pieces of wood, and the musket which shot Col. Palleja for the Standard Museum. The Cisne left Corrientes on Friday the 24th inst., and experienced fine weather on the passage down. Passed the Brazilian transport San Miguel on Saturday, with Argentine troops on board. Esmeralda still aground. The river falling very much at Corrientes. The Cisne leaves again to-morrow, and takes 180 Entre Rios prisoners for the army.

The news of the arrest of Sinbad by Gelly y Obes for merely stating that hay and corn lay rotting on the banks of the river at the Paso de la Patria, caused a profound sensation. Luckily, Sinbad was not long detained, and we have to return our best thanks to Admiral Tamandaré for his kindness to our indefatigable correspondent. When the war blows over of course Gelly y Obes will clear up this matter. Every man in town knows that what Sinbad wrote is the truth, and his remarks about the waste of hay and maize were so called for that now the fodder is covered with tarpaulins.

Advices from the South report a terrific snow-storm, and at Azul there are two inches of snow on the ground. We suppose all parties who can afford the luxury go out on sleighing every afternoon.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

ANOTHER NEW BANK IS STARTED.

ARRIVAL OF THE POLISH PRIEST.

RESUSCITATION OF THE DURAZNO RAILWAY.

The financial vegetation of the B. Oriental is so great and so rank, that we are ahead of all the Argentine Republic in banks and banking institutions. Rosario seems to be trying to compete with us but she cannot, for we are 100 years ahead of Rosario. The great topic of the day here at present is the new Bond and Mortgage Bank which is about to be established. That we are in want of some such institution there cannot be the least doubt, as the sixty and ninety days discounts of the banks are all well enough for business people, but for building a house these short date loans are of no use, therefore it is that we are in the height of the building fever. We want a bank that will deal liberally with bricks and mortar; the new concern might therefore more properly be called the House building Bank, for the real object of the concern is to advance so much on the ground, then on the foundation, and so on until the house is finished; but you may take my word for it, that before many of the houses are finished foreclosures will take place, and then the auctioneers will have the pleasure of selling by auction one-half or a quarter of a house, as the case may be. If General Flores was here I should try to get him to reject this new foreclosure bank, but during his absence I can do nothing. He is expected to be here about the 8th September. I suppose you know about the Italian Bank: all the capital, or the greatest part of it, will be sunk in banking houses before the concern commences to do business. Such a plan for banking I never before heard of; but every one says it will be so secure. Guimaraes is, of course, as busy with plans, projects, &c., as if he was a railway contractor instead of a bank manager. It is almost as difficult to say when this Italian Bank will commence as when the war will end.

The Polish priest has arrived, and is quartered with our quasi bishop. He is, of course, a great object of curiosity, but we have all been subscribing so hard here for the last twelve months, that until Peru declares war, or Chile offers to fight us, all the pockets in

this city will be hermetically buttoned up.

The Durazno Railway is now a fact, that is to say, the company has been formed; and all we want now is the rails, sleepers, and locomotives, which, I suppose, will in due time arrive from England. Seven per cent. guarantee and a splendid traffic, what more do the shareholders require? If ever a railway ought to pay, this road ought to give the most fruitful returns.

At Buena's rooms it is current that Chile and Spain have made peace. Few believe it, but still it is at present the talk of the day. Buena is the most active fellow in town in getting news. He has recently made a rather bad speculation, having in view of the numerous new houses building printed off thousands of receipts for rent, which now he cannot sell, because the landlords are so hard up.

Sprunck has got the 'Rural Code' in English on sale here. I suppose he means to offer it as a curiosity, for if not I cannot see his object. He has Bibles in Chinese, although there is not a Chinaman in town, and now he has the 'Code of Buenos Ayres' in English, although not an article of it extends to this country. Why not send Sprunck some of that Medicott's wine that you give your subscribers who pay up?

The newspapers here are full of nothing save stale advertisements of quack medicines. The press of Montevideo is fast degenerating. The 'Telegrafo Maritimo' is worth the whole of them put together; and as for the papers in your city the only one that seems to be read here is the 'Standard,' every place I go I find it, so I suppose you must have a very handsome subscription in this place.

Dna. Jacinta Fernandez lays claim, I hear, to some lands sold by Colonel Saldafia to Mr. Prange. The colonel sold the land and got paid for it, and now Mr. Prange is called on to give it up; is not this a pretty piece of business. But I have it from well-informed parties that Dna. Jacinta has not the slightest shadow of a title to the land in question. Estancieros here cannot be too careful in their purchases of land, in fact it is so difficult to get rid of 'intrusos' that many parties prefer renting to buying land.

There has been a general call or citation made, and all officers who have since the memorable battle of Yatay been on leave are now ordered to repair to the Estero Bellaco, and those who are confined to bed are obliged to have the judge's certificate of the district.

Mr. King, the elevator, is here, and the Brazilians, having failed to do anything with the Oyapock, have employed him to elevate the guns and cases; if he succeeds, the salvage alone will be at least £25,000 sterling, rather a better thing than canalising San Fernando.

There is nothing new from the war; all is preparation. Such gigantic preparations may after all end in nothing. The hot weather up there is now setting in, and farther delay at the Estero Bellaco is impossible. Business dull; a sale of Cadiz salt at 12 reales. Nothing else of importance. A new barraca firm F notice, Portillo & Co., capital 12,000 pats.

ORIENTAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH FOR THE FARMERS

TAX ON WOOL IN U. S. NOT PASSED.

PROBABLE REJECTION.

Yesterday we had the satisfaction to learn that the new tariff bill in the United States has been laid on the table till next December. The President, it appears, expressed himself most hostile to the bill, which had already passed one Chamber.

The probabilities are that the bill will only be passed next year, and then with the most important alterations—the heavy impost on foreign wools to be reduced.

Every sheep farmer in Buenos Ayres ought to drink Pres. Johnson's health.

As the war in Europe may now be regarded as virtually over, our friends in the camp, if they be careful in the getting up of their wool—in prime condition, free of dirt, bellies apart, and well tied—may expect good prices fully as good as last year.

GREAT NEWS FROM THE FORTIN DE ARECO.

SPLENDID CONNUBIAL FESTIVITIES.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

As you do not seem to have any active correspondent in these quarters, I take the liberty to send you the latest from here. It is with undisguised pleasure that I have to tell you that the eldest son of Mr. John Duffy, one of our wealthiest and most respected Irish estancieros of this partido, led to the Hymeneal altar the lovely and accomplished daughter of the Widow Magellan, one of the first native families in this district, and owners of large landed estates hereabouts. I just had a peep at the bride as she came from the church. Old Mr. Duffy led the mother of the bride to her residence, and the young people followed. Since the days when the foundation stones of this town were first laid, never before was there such an ovation in this place, and I believe, my dear Editors, that it is a good sign for the country to see wealthy young Irishmen marrying Portuguese girls. This is as it should be, and bespeaks harmony and good feeling between what hitherto was regarded as two races: the Irish and the native.

Shortly after the conclusion of the ceremony, by the Rev. Mr. Leahy, five carriages with the bridal party started for Mr. Duffy's estancia. The Judge and all the dignitaries of the place also attended, where a magnificent ball took place, and dancing kept up to the 'wee hours.' Mr. A. Craig's horses ran away for a few squares, but were subsequently pulled in.

Five prisoners have escaped from the prison. So long as they were kept quietly in the gaol, the fellows never even thought of clearing out, but the moment the news arrived that they were to be sent to Paraguay, they pulled one of the bars of the window out and made tracks.

The camps about here are really splendid, and the increase in the flocks very good. At the Tatay estancia there is now a capon saladero working, and giving very good returns; on other estancias similar establishments are about to be put up. Owing to the rain, sheep are not to say fat. No sales of sheep about here.

Capoues few sales, last troop sold at \$45. Peons are not scarce, wages \$250 to \$300 per month. Schoolmasters, a good supply on hand. New puestos, &c.

Nothing to note, and until after the shearing not probable. There is a marked falling off in the native population; very few men are to be seen, but poor native women are everywhere, and a general desire for the conclusion of the war.

Ramos and Gonzalez are the great men in the Fortin. A new store by Lopez has just been started. Business dull; things selling cheaper here than in town, and the price of produce fully 10 per cent. higher here than in the Ounce de Setiembre.

PALENQUE.

RECEPTIONS at the IRISH CONVENT.

Yesterday the Irish convent of Mercy, in Calle Rio Bamba, was crowded to witness the interesting ceremony of three Postulantes, receiving the white veil.

Miss Catharine Tormy, daughter of Mr. Jerome Tormy of Giles.

Miss—Murphy, daughter of Mr. Mich. Murphy of Lobos, deceased.

Miss—Garaghan, daughter of Mr. Connor Garaghan of Villa Mercedes, deceased.

The Rev. Mr. Dillon preached a most impressive sermon on the occasion, and the visitors at the conclusion of the religious ceremonies partook of a 'dejeuner á la fourchette.'

ON CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second, Last, and Cash sales.

Specie ruled very weak. It was rumored that the French packet has on board some £120,000, yet no one seems to know for whom it is. There were sellers of specie at current rates for large amounts, but few buyers; and, from what we can see of the market, it seems that gold is about to suffer a serious decline. The news from the seat of war, per Cisne, is not regarded as satisfactory. The commercial advices from Europe

are not to say favorable, hides, wool, and tallow; but as peace is now probable, it is thought that River Plate produce will soon improve. The failures of the two English banks it is thought will not affect our market.

The time sales of specie were as follows: For Sept. 1st, 94,000 25 50; Sept. 30th, 34,000 25 50. In National Bonds nothing done. The Newton has arrived at Montevideo with a full cargo of passengers. In produce very little done; 2,600 sheepskins in Barracas at \$2 1/2. Messrs. Bieher & Co. have removed from Calle Reconquista to Venezuela 96. The premises which they occupied are about to be pulled down and splendid stores erected. The new tariff bill in the States has been postponed till December. The President is opposed to it. A Ministerial crisis in the States has occurred.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO. 993 Calle Reconquista. Italian steamer Tevere, on Wednesday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports. Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata, on Wednesday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO. 30 Calle Cangallo. The steamer Rio Parana, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and Uruguay, &c. The steamer Cisne, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports.

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB.

OPENING MATCH OF THE SEASON. 1st Eleven against 22. The above match will be played on Thursday, the 30th prox., on the Ground at Palermo Wickes, to be pitched at 10 o'clock prompt. A train will leave the 25 Mayo Station at Ten o'clock. Watson's commodious Refreshment Tent will be in attendance. Buenos Ayres, August 28, 1866. By Order.

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA.

Segunda Junta General de Suscritores. En virtud del artículo 77 de los Estatutos, se convoca a los señores suscritores para la Junta General ordinaria que tendrá lugar en las oficinas de la direccion el dia 18 de Setiembre próximo a la una de la tarde. El Delegado del Gobierno, J. M. CANTILLO. El Director General, F. F. MORENO.

ARTICULOS DE LOS ESTATUTOS.

81. Para probar la identidad, el suscriptor se proveerá de un boleto dado por la Junta Directiva, en la que se estampará por la misma el número de su póliza y cantidad que representa en la Compañía. 82. Los ausentes podrán ser representados en la Junta General, previa presentación de carta de autorización para obtener el boleto de entrada. 163-82 a29.

PELUQUERIA Y PERFUMERIA DE CARLOS PAURE.

MAYOR. 82—FLORIDA—82. MENOR. Unica casa que se ocupa con especialidad de los artículos de perfumeria y recibe de todas las fabricas de mas reputacion en Europa. Las señoras que deseen comprar perfumeria fina y de buen gusto, pueden dirigir sus pedidos a esta casa, donde serán bien atendidas y se les venderán los artículos mas baratos que en cualquier otra parte. Los señores peluqueros y merceros pueden ocurrir a hacer sus surtidos, bien sea por docenas, media docena o cuarto de docena, se les cobrará la mercancia al precio de plaza. A la misma casa acaba de llegar de Paris, un profesor ho peinado para señoras, que ocurrirá a las casas donde se lo llame. 142-3p a29.

FRESH ENGLISH CHEESE.

JUST RECEIVED. Single Cheese, 1 1/2 p. Retail Price, 12 1/2 p. Corner of Piedad and Reconquista—Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. 160-6p a29

Two Sovereigns Reward. Lost, at Gualaguaychú, on Saturday, August 18, a small Black Dog, with brindled legs and white paws, ears and tail cropped quite close, name 'Tapper,' wearing a chain collar with address Percy Harvey, Alverton, Torquay. Information to be sent to P. C. Harvey, Hotel del Vapor, Gualaguaychú. 152 | 6p a28

For Sale. An English Portable Engine, 4-horse power. A drawing at the office, 316 Bolivar. 147 | 3p a28

To Let. Two Furnished Rooms, with or without board, seven squares from the Southern Railway, Calle Comercio, No. 161. 155 | 6p a28

Furnished Apartments. With every convenience, for single gentlemen or married couples, at No. 6 Calle Cuyo. 142 | 10p a26

To Let. One, Two, Three, or Four Furnished Rooms, with Board, in a native family, Calle de la Florida, No. 295. 144-3p a26

To Let. Two or Three well-furnished Rooms to a single gentleman, Calle Esmeralda 124. 133 | 6p a25

Notice. Mr. Frederick Edward Jones, a native of Dublin, is requested to call or send his directions, in his own handwriting, to Mr. Samuel Acland, in Coladeras, department of Paysandú, Banda Oriental, where he will hear of something much to his advantage. G. DUNGEY. Fray Bentos, Aug. 26, 1866. 153 | 12p a28

GENERAL DRAWING OFFICE. 316—CALLE BOLIVAR—316. Construction of all species of drawings. Topographic Plans, Mechanics, Architecture, Colouring of Maps, &c. Construction of houses and terrace-walks. 143 | 3p a28

"THE RURAL CODE." [In English.] Now on SALE at this Office. Price \$20 mpc.

Frays Muerto. To be let for a term of years an estancia comprising 34 sq. leagues, with a comfortable house. The vicinity is all settled on by Englishmen; not far from the line of the Central Argentine Railway. For particulars apply to JOSEPH TILSTON, Esq. ROSARIO. 1m-a26.

FOR MONTEVIDEO, The New and Splendid American Steamer LA ORIENTAL, Captain SAVORY. Leaves Buenos Ayres for Montevideo Tuesday and Friday; Leaves Montevideo for Buenos Ayres Thursday and Saturday. Hour of sailing 8 p.m. The accommodations on board this steamer are spacious and cannot be surpassed for comfort and elegance. For further particulars apply to the agents, ALVAREZ & RISSO, 993 Calle Reconquista 993. N.B.—Passengers are recommended to buy their tickets at the Agency in order to have their choice of state-rooms.

STEAMER GUARANI. COMPANIA ANONIMA, RIO PARANA. From Buenos Ayres to Corrientes, calling at all intermediate ports. Steamer GUARANI, Capt. HUNTER. Sails Thursday the 30th August 1866. Great reduction in Freight and Passage. Fifteen per Cent. on Cargo, and Twenty per Cent. in price of passage less than any other steamer on the same route. For full particulars apply at the Agency of the above-named steamer, Reconquista, No. 20, opposite the Colon Theatre. ADOLFO PEREZ.

REMATE POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa Calle de Potosi No. 70. De muebles. El Miércoles 29 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, los muebles y objetos siguientes: Un ropero jacaranda, un sofa de caoba y arin, 2 sillones, 1 sofa damasco lana y seda, 2 sillones id, 6 sillas incrustadas en nacar, 1 alfombra de tripe, 2 aparadores, 2 arañas de 3 luces, 1 mesa con tapa de marmol, 1 lavatorio de caoba 1 mesa de noche, 6 camas para niños, 1 comoda, 6 sillas esterilla, 1 mesa de comer para 15 cubiertos, 2 camas de fierro, 2 caires, 1 cochecito, 1 armario, servicios de porcelana de mesa, cristaleria, y porcion de otros útiles de una casa de familia. 160-xp a26.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la Caballeriza Alemana Calle Balcarce No. 64. De 40 hermosos caballos sanos y mansos de la Estancia de los Sres. Olivera en el partido de Lujan. El Miércoles 6 del entrante Setiembre a las 3 en punto de la tarde se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado. 40 hermosos caballos sanos y mansos de la cria que tienen en su estancia de Lujan los Sres. Olivera. 151-xp a28.

Bass Ale, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE, AT THE CASINO. 37 xp in 7. To Merchants. A Gentleman wishes to enter a Mercantile Firm in this City, or Montevideo, with a view to Partnership. He has a good connection among Birmingham Merchants and Manufacturers, and is acquainted with the Spanish and French languages. Address J. B., Standard Office. 46 6p-a26

Importante para los Hacendados. Se venden las siguientes propiedades a un precio que no se podrá conseguir ninguna otra vez, y se recibe en pago dinero y fincas en esta ciudad siendo contrahecho: 1. Un establecimiento de campo sito en Chivilcoy a 20 cuadras de la Estacion del Ferro-carriil, con 10 cuadras de frente por 60 de fondo, tiene aguas permanentes, pasto fuerte, trovo de olor, capiqui, cardo y tierra negra. Una quinta de cuatro cuartos cuadradas circundada de alamos y paraisos y toda clase de frutas escuizas, y además 6 puestas de parcel francesas, 40 locheros mansos y 12 toros. El año 62 fué tasado dicho establecimiento en 259,600\$, y hay una oferta de 190,000\$ al contado; actualmente una pequeña parte del establecimiento gana 18,000\$ de renta. 2. Seis leguas cuadradas de campos, sito en la Provincia de Santa Fé a 4 leguas de Coronada, 25 del Rosario y 14 de Santa Fé con los mismos pastos y demas condiciones que arriba se expresan y a mas montes de buena madera, aguadas, &c. Se vende el todo o parte a 120,000\$ legua cuadrada o se arrienda sumamente barato. Los Sres. propietarios o hacendados deben aprovechar de esta oportunidad por que hoy es tiempo de comprar barato vistas las circunstancias del pais. Para ver los diversos planos y tratar, Calle Belgrano 406, escritorio provisorio de permutas y comisiones. 136-3p a28

Notice. Is hereby given, that I have given power of attorney to Mr. William Bertram to represent me during my absence in Europe. GEORGE FERNAU. 146 3p-a26

Wants a Situation. In an English merchant's house. The advertiser has been in this country for 12 months, and has been in a Liverpool house connected with the trade for nearly 4 years. Address Z., Standard Office. 161-12p a29

Wanted. A good Cook for an English House. Apply at Calle Piedad No. 116, from 9 till 4. 162-3p a29

Wanted. A Servant Girl for general housework in a small family. Apply Calle San Martin, No. 222, (altos). 156 | 3p a28

Wanted. A Young Man that has been engaged as steward in English hotels, and also in steamboats, is open for an engagement in the same in an English family. First-class certificate. Apply 'A. R.' this Office. 157 | 3p a28

