



TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA.

13<sup>a</sup>. función de la 4<sup>a</sup>. temporada.  
Miércoles, 10 del corriente, 1866.  
LINDA DE CHAMOUNIX.  
A las 8.

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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; but not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"El más sólido, el más variado y el más interesante."  
Chicago.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1866.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE RIO DEL PLATA.

LANDING THE WOUNDED.

BAD NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Rio del Plata arrived on Sunday morning with dates from Corrientes to the 2nd inst. 5 p.m. and bringing the following wounded: General Rivar, Colonels Campos and Victoria, Majors Lora and Sotelo, and 54 officers and 148 men, under charge of Drs. Biedma and Goffarini, and Rev. F. Marquet. The remains of Capt. Sarmiento and Lieut. Paz were also on board. The Susan Beirne entered port a few hours later, also bringing a cargo of wounded.

Accustomed as we are to the harrowing spectacle of landing wounded, the scene on Sunday morning, nevertheless, melted the hearts of the spectators. The poor sufferers were all wounded in the arms or legs, those who had been more vitally injured having already succumbed to their wounds. It is impossible to picture all that the survivors went through, in 16 days of pain, since the battle of the 22nd. Medical relief and assistance will, we fear, come too late for many of them, but it is consoling to know that from their arrival here every care and attention awaited them. The litters were neatly arranged, and the removal of the sufferers was admirably conducted. Many a poor fellow, on touching the mole, was embraced by a friend or brother: others were cordially welcomed and helped along by a kindly arm: human suffering in its direst form was impressed on every countenance, and the woe-begone figures yet tried to smile on seeing again their home and friends after the awful horrors of the campaign.

The news from head-quarters is anything but satisfactory, according to the letter of the *Nacional* correspondent, as follows:—

Itapirú, Sept. 28th.  
"This moment (6 p.m.) we have landed here from Curuzú, with the 1st, 3rd, and 4th batts. of National Guards of Buenos Ayres and Col. Vedia's artillery. We start for Tuyuti at 10 a.m. to-morrow, and in two or three days the whole Argentine army will be back at its old quarters. There are many rumors of a rupture between Gen. Mitre and the Brazilians, which may be only stories that have taken rise in the apathy of our allies; but if these rumors unhappily turn out facts we may expect soon the most extraordinary occurrences. The fleet is anchored near Curuzú, and the commanders say that the obstacles in the river will prevent any movement for a long time, so that we may regard all operations on that side suspended for the present.

"It is notorious that Gen. Flores with his cavalry pushed forward, on the 22nd to a mile behind the enemy's camp, but Gen. Polidoro failed to make the concerted attack, and Flores was disappointed. It is also certain that, on the same day, during the assault at the trenches, Admiral Tamandé sent incorrect despatches to Gen. Mitre, which so misled the latter that he seriously compromised the whole Argentine army. Gen. Flores was so disgusted that he threw up the war, and his retirement has been doubly felt in so critical an emergency. Since the affair of Curupaity no feat of arms has occurred, and the belligerent armies continue looking at each other."  
We expect a letter from Sinbad, before going to press.

AN ENGLISH VERSION OF THE CURUPAITI FIGHT.

Curuzú, September 27, 1866.  
Gentlemen,  
By last mail I gave you some details of what had happened, and what we expected would happen. As to what we expected, things have shown themselves quite the opposite way, for after having removed here a few days to put the army in proper order for attacking, it was determined by the General-in-Chief that the formidable fortification of Curupaity should be taken by assault. On the 22d inst. we were ready at the 'break of day,' but we did not march from our encampment until seven in the morning. Leaving our position we marched about

half a league so as to pass round a lake (Laguna Perez.) This was a counter march, placing us further from the enemy than before; but as soon as this obstacle was overcome we marched forward towards the enemy, until we came in range of cannon shot: here the men remained until nearly one o'clock, when the order was given to attack, and the men rushed forward at a rapid trot. The 4th Division of the 1st corps of the army took the lead, and your friend with it (which he swears he will never do again.) As soon as our troops were seen to move forward, the whole line of artillery of the enemy opened fire on us with terrible and fearful precision, sending death and destruction into our ranks; but this only lasted a few minutes, and our men were at the first trench, and the guns could not operate on them. Here they stood and fought against fearful odds, but they forced their passage on, and were soon in front of a more formidable defence than they had just passed, for they found not only a wider ditch, much deeper than the first, with higher embankments, but also a pallisade three or four yards before reaching the trench, and this composed of thorny trees, very large, and placed closely together, with the trunks towards the ditch, making as it were an impassable barrier to our soldiers; but there the brave fellows stood, falling by scores, but never flinching for a moment. The Paraguayans, being completely protected by their earthworks, fired terrible and deadly volleys into our men's faces, yet there they stood and fought (if so it can be called), until they were ordered to retire, which they performed in perfect order. The affair lasted about three hours or more, but we did not retire until nearly night. Our losses have been severe; and we have to lament the loss of many brave officers; of the commanders, killed—Rosetti, Fraga, Diaz, and Charlton; of the officers about 90 of the 1st corps; of the 2d corps, 15 or 16 officers among the killed and wounded. We have others also who have been wounded. Altogether we have nearly 2,000 men hors de combat, and of these nearly 500 have been killed.

Our artillery has already been embarked, and everything shows positive signs of a move. On the 22nd the fleet could not operate to much advantage on account of the high banks of the river in Curupaity.

Nor did the other part of the army in Tuyuti help us, that was under the immediate orders of General Polidoro; they did some firing from one 'trincher' to the other, and that was all. General Flores made a 'reconnaissance' with 300 or 400 cavalry, going near San Solano, and surprising some 100 Paraguayans who were on guard, killing some and taking the rest prisoners. Mitre has been in a fearful humor for some days past, since this last affair. One of the ironclads suffered considerably from the fire of Curupaity, she had 10 killed and 17 wounded.

We cannot estimate the loss of the Paraguayans in the last conflict. To be sure, it has been much less than ours. Rivas has been made General on the field of battle; Dr. Biedma accompanies him and many other wounded to Buenos Ayres.

I remain, Gentlemen,  
Yours truly,  
SUTTON.

A TRIP TO THE LOMAS DE ZAMORRA.

Tempted by Gowland's advertisement of Bailey's chakra to be sold by auction, on Sunday morning we took the 8 o'clock train on the Southern Railway and started for the Lomas de Zamorra. Whilst waiting at the terminus for the arrival of the tramway cars, we had ample time to inspect the station and take a look at the magnificent depôts in course of construction for the accommodation of the wool brought in by train. The great neatness, order and regularity which prevailed the establishment bespoke the care and attention of a thoroughly English manager; Mr. Banfield deserves the very highest praise for his indefatigable zeal in making the line what it is to-day. The tramway brought a crowd of passengers, luggage, etc. At the South Barracas station we took up a number of passengers, apparently bound for the estancias, but not a soul in the train went to the auction save our friend and Messrs. Ferreyra and L. Billinghurst. We met in the cars Sr. Don A. Cambaceres, who informed us of the vote of the Provincial Senate on the four millions patacons emission on Saturday night; he was going as far as Glew station, possibly to conclude the purchase of the Glew estancia.

When we arrived at the Lomas we were welcomed by Montegriffo, who has recently started a restaurant at the station. Almost in front of the station is a rustic hotel, whose dull, unwhitewashed walls and sandless floors possessed us most unfavorably as to the unseen cuisine. Never before had we such occasion to note the want of a good English hotel at the Lomas as on the present, and as we walked from this road-side tavern we involuntarily remarked: "there is no hope for the Lomas until a Watson be found for it."

The morning was bright, warm and sunny; wild spring flowers decked the

banks on either side of the road. Mr. Billinghurst used every effort to hire a carriage or charter a cart, but there was no vehicle of any description to be had for love or money. We wended our way along the margin of a horse-pond and behind a large ball alley, which we learned are on the Grigg farm, and passing down the main street of the Lomas approached the church, a fine, stately edifice; although the interior displayed no costly windows nor beautiful sculpture, there is a graceful simplicity in the temple which speaks for the pious care of the parishioners; the church was commenced in 1860 and finished in 1865.

We soon skirted the little village, and strolling along beneath the tall poplars that shade the road, we at last caught a glimpse, away in the bosom of the valley, of that emblem of modern civilization, the auctioneer's white flag; (in Shakespeare's time auctioneers were unknown). Nothing can be more insidiously delightful than to scan the Lomas standing on a cane-bottom chair in front of Montegriffo's and contemplating the immense future of this place, when Mr. Green sells all his ground to wealthy city merchants and lovely suburban villas raise their heads over the copse and thistles which now cover the country. The humble chacareros and Italian agriculturists may be driven away to make room for closely shaven lawns and diminutive box rows, but there is no peasantry at the Lomas whose fate we have to bewail, and even if the Livingstons, the Temperleys, the Elortondos, and the Greens extirpate the present squatters, and turn the chacras into pleasure parks, no loss will be sustained. Goldsmith's noble sentence does not apply to the Lomas:

"All faces the land, to hastening ill a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;  
Merchants and brokers may flourish or may fade,  
A breath can make them, as a breath has made,  
But a bold peasant, the country's pride,  
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

But there is no peasantry at the Lomas, and the accumulation of wealth in that quarter can consequently cause no serious harm to the country.

As there was no auction, no bidders, and nothing but a diminutive piece of white calico, waving over a conspicuous bicacha hole, to even indicate the possibility of a *remate*, we strolled up from the valley towards Mr. Livingston's beautiful domain. The road, the camp, the whole place bore a silent, deserted aspect. There was no sweet murmur rising up the hill from the valley, no milkmaid's happy song, no noisy geese around a pool, no night-ingales, in fact, no nothing, save the white flag. As we entered the charming spot called Livingstone Villa we thought of Mr. John Smith and the Pilgrims of the Rhine, mentioned in the morning's *Standard*, and the happy fortunes of all barraqueros in general. Mr. Livingston kindly showed us over the property. Temperley Park, on the opposite side of the road, was shut up.

We took the 11:30 train to town, and when half way in learned that the auctioneer and Mr. Woodgate had just passed out. The Green property is just the same as when we visited it eight months ago, and the "Blessed retirement, friend to life's decline," is covered with thistles and weeds. As for the Lomas de Zamorra, nothing can be expected or hoped for it, until a good hotel is first started and the thistles cut down.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

The *Comercio* of Paysandú gives the following interesting memoirs of some of the brave officers who fell at Curupaity on the 22nd. ult.

COLONEL CHARLONE  
Was an Italian by birth, a fine, noble-hearted fellow, who began his career during the siege of Montevideo and afterwards served in the 2nd of the line at Buenos Ayres, a corps almost entirely composed of negroes who had escaped from the Oriental battalions after the battle of Monte Caseros. He was possessed of bravery amounting to rashness, and in the attack on Corrientes, May 1865, had a sabre-cut in the head: on that occasion, as in the recent affair of Curupaity, almost all his officers were put 'hors de combat.'

COLONEL FRAGA  
Was a native of Paysandú, and quite a young man. From Major of the 3rd batt. he was promoted to command the 4th of the Line. He saw much service in the civil wars of B. Ayres and on the Indian frontier, and had a famous duel with Edelmiro Meyer (now a General in Mexico) who wounded him in the arm. He was an officer of much promise.

LIEUT. COL. ALEJANDRO DIAZ.  
Of a Portefo family, aged about 32 years, ardent and ambitious of military glory: he first smelt powder during the siege of Montevideo, and Gen. Paz said 'that lad will be one day a distinguished officer.' He commanded a battalion of Nat. Guards at Opepea in 1859, and laying aside his epaulettes of Major, proceeded next year to France, where he remained 5 years in close study at the military college of St. Cyr. His brother is a Colonel in B. Ayres, and his uncle Chief of Police at Paysandú. His loss will hardly be repaid. He was a proficient in engineering, and in English and French literature.

LIEUT. COLONEL ROSETTI,  
Commander of the 1st of the Line of Buenos Ayres, had hardly attained his 30th year, and was an officer of good family and education. In 1862 he was a clerk to the auctioneer Federico Silva, and served in the siege of Montevideo, afterwards on the Indian frontier of Buenos Ayres and in the civil wars of Copeda and Pavon. During a subsequent campaign in the upper provinces he passed through Cordoba; in 1861, and there married a young lady of family. On the retirement of Colonel Conesa from Paraguay, he was named to succeed him in command of the 1st of the Line.

MAJOR LUCIO SALVADORES,  
Brother to other valiant officers of the same name, passed his early years in Montevideo and began his career, along with his brothers, under the eye of the valiant Colonel Juan Antonio Lezica, in the siege of Buenos Ayres, 1853. In the wars of Copeda, Pavon and the upper provinces, he served as officer in the 'crack' regiment, 2nd of the line, and was respected alike for his valiant bearing and meritorious qualities. He was about 30 years of age.

CAPT. DOMINGO SARMIENTO.  
Son of the well known traveller, statesman, colonel, publicist, and diplomatist, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, who is at present Argentine envoy near the Washington cabinet. He was not more than 20 years old, was a law student, and translator of M. Laboulaye's work *Paris en Amerique*. During the Campaign he has been one of the casual correspondents of the *Tribuna*.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

On Sunday there was an aquatic function at the Tigre—a new boat being launched by a fashionable English broker. There was a crowd of friends at the boat-house, but the regatta for postage-stamps did not take place, although many went out purposely to witness it.

The landing of the wounded, the burial of Charlone, the auction at the Lomas, and the funeral of Miss Aroca, occupied the citizens on Sunday.

On Monday, the laying of the cable was to have been the order of the day, but when the hour arrived there was a hitch; the Iron King had a screw loose, and the three distinguished Irishmen who stood waiting on the mole-head since 6 a.m., were obliged to return, and postpone their trip until the evening. Last night the select cable party slept in the inner roads, and before aurora peeped out this morning, Coghlan, Hughes, Mullhall, O'Leary, and a few others were steaming up to the Punta Lara. Our brother editor promised to send us ten minutes telegrams of how the work progressed, but as the line from town to the coast is not yet finished, we have no way of getting up these despatches; however, we suppose everything goes on well.

The burial of young Paz and Sarmiento, two brave officers who fell before Curupaity, took place yesterday. The remains of young Paz were taken from his father's house, in Calle Belgrano; and young Sarmiento's from Dr. Rawson's house, in Calle Corrientes. We regret our inability to attend, as our office was too crowded all day with immense crowds to see our exhibition.

General Urquiza's letter to the Vice-president has calmed the general anxiety about the attitude of Entre Rios. The letter reflects the greatest credit on General Urquiza, and we hope to see the scandalous attacks on this highly influential man at once put an end to; it is really monstrous, in the present state of affairs, to see the continued abuse hurled at Gen. Urquiza in the papers published in this city; unless the object is to foment civil war and cause a break in the Argentine Union, we can see no other object for this systematic abuse. Of all the provinces in the Republic, Entre Rios, after Buenos Ayres, has given the most men to the present war, and now, in its name, the General offers another contingent. Gen. Urquiza has proved true to his word, and deserves praise instead of abuse.

Yesterday it was currently rumored through town that on the 29th there was a partial engagement; as we see nothing about it in the bulletins and despatches that have arrived we suppose the rumor is incorrect.

Five days now without a line or a paper from Montevideo. What a shame! Everything in the River Plate seems to be getting out of joint. Some times we have three steamers in all together, whilst other times we only hear once a week from the sister city. The merchants and not the Government are to blame for this business; a proper line of steamers should be established, and we hope to see Mr. Dowse take the matter in hand.

A subscriber from Rauchos arrived yesterday; he reports camps good, plenty of grass and water, and all parties preparing for shearing.

from the fleet announcing the silencing of the batteries was hoisted; by some mistake a signal was hoisted after a few hours, and then the attack was commenced which has terminated so miserably.

The *Nacion Argentina* of Sunday morning states that for at least two months no move, at least at headquarters, can be expected, as 20,000 men have to come from Brazil, and 5,000 more from this Republic.

At Belgrano on Sunday there was an awful squeeze. Most of the boating club dined at Watson's: the captain of the Cornelle Heinrich, the telegraph cable vessel, was there; and, in fact, Belgrano could not be gay. The plaza, under the auspicious care of Mr. Gowland, is very much improved, and wears a charming aspect. At Watson's more waiters are required.

The magnificent steamer *Provedor* is now ready to resume her former route, after undergoing an extensive repair, in an incredibly short space of time. The Tigre seems to be a very advantageous port for making all classes of repairs, especially for steamers, taking in consideration the facilities which the Northern Railway offers for the transit of men and material to and from the city.

We were taken by surprise the other day to see the Paysandú come out ready for service, when, according to the old routine of repairing damages, she would scarcely have begun repairs; the time occupied in the Tigre for said repairs having scarcely been eight days; and we have to congratulate our scientific friend Mr. Stephens, of 117 Paseo Julio, for his promptitude and exactness in attending to the interests of the owners of said steamers, and feel confident that steamboat owners will find it their interest to give him every patronage. We understand he is now busily employed on some extensive repairs on board the National steamer Buenos Ayres.

It seems that the other day there was a terrible row on board an Argentine vessel in port. The crew mutinied, and in order to put down the riot, some Brazilian soldiers had to be sent off from the Uruguay to put the captain in possession of his vessel.

Three of the city doctors have, at the solicitation of the Provincial Government, left for the army; their names are Drs. Fernandez, Bernet, and Ayerza: these gentlemen deserve the thanks of the country for leaving their homes at such a season.

The Government has decreed the sum of 35,000 paper dollars to erect a tower on the church at Zarate, and has already paid Mr. La Torre \$10,000 on account.

Colonel Conesa is still confined to his house, and suffering much. His friends are surprised that there has been so much delay in according him his well-merited promotion, and the Commander-in-Chief could pay no higher tribute to true military merit, and also a pleasing compliment to the people of Buenos Ayres, than by raising Colonel Conesa to the rank of General, in fact we are surprised there is so much delay in the matter, other officers, his junior in the service, and who have not half the claims of Col. Conesa, have been promoted, we hope, therefore, that justice will be at least done this distinguished Portefo officer.

Sr. Lafuente, whose commission to Entre Rios has terminated so favorably, will, we understand, shortly leave for the seat of war. Mattos is a poor substitute for Antar.

We read in General Urquiza's paper at Concepcion, that a letter from Paris has been published in the *Barcelona* papers, stating that the Emperor Napoleon offers his mediation between Paraguay and Brazil, and that this proffered mediation has been requested by the Brazilian Minister.

A JOURNEY OVER THE PAMPAS IN THE 18th CENTURY.

LETTER FROM PADRE GERVASONI.  
Cordoba, Aug. 3rd 1729.

I have just arrived safe and sound at the city of Cordoba de Tucuman from Buenos Ayres, after a long land voyage over the Pampas: the distance in a right line is 400 miles, but the turnings make it 100 more, owing to the arroyos to be crossed and the deviations necessary in search of fresh water, which is very scarce in these plains. We were a month on the journey and did not see even a clump of trees or undulation of the ground until, after 25 days, we sighted the Sierras of Cordoba in the midst of a plain resembling an Ocean. Here and there, on the route, we saw houses 8 or 10 miles apart, made of mud and straw and coated with hides. In the first half of the journey we did not see a tree except near the habitations. The soil is most suitable for agriculture and yields splendid pastures, but, except a few scattered plots of grain, the whole country is wild, partly owing to the want of water, partly to the laziness of the 'paisanos.'

In preparing for this land-voyage it was like going to sea, and before starting from Buenos Ayres we laid in a stock of biscuits, dried fish, eggs, horned cattle, and water. The express-couriers make the journey in 5 days with horses, driving three or four before them; hence we often found two or three animals on the road dead.

Ordinary journeys are made in bullock-carts made of wood, with room for three persons on each side, covered outside with layers of straw and inside with hide; this ponderous vehicle on 2 wheels is moved by 4 oxen. Our 'trova' consisted of 45 carts, carrying 68 Journals: the driver of each sat in front with a long case to direct the foremost animals, and a short one for the others. We were divided in three companies, each half-a-mile apart, a mounted horseman preceding the foremost cart, and others in line forming a picturesque feature of the journey. Each company was followed by a group of oxen and horses. Three hours after midnight the carters began to lasso their oxen, and at 4 a.m. the march began. At 8 a.m. we halted in the camp, and formed a great ring, letting out the animals to graze: at one place a fire was made to cook breakfast for the fathers, at another for the waggons, and a third for the peons, besides putting up a temporary altar for Mass and two large dining-tables. At 1 p.m. the bullocks were again shut in and yoked, this operation requiring an hour: the oxen are very wild and usually have their horn-tips cut off. At sundown we halted as in the morning, retiring to rest at 9 p.m. On one occasion we had to travel all night in search of water, as our 500 animals had not had a drop for 36 hours. On one day, July 20th, we had to halt, as the snow covered the track.

We left Santa Fé city about 90 miles to the right, but the Fathers of that college came to meet us with a cordial welcome and fresh provisions. The Procurador of Cordoba was equally attentive, awaiting us at the Rio Tercero, 75 miles from Cordoba, and at the Rio Segundo we found the Doctor and 3 others who embraced us and then returned to the city to prepare our public reception. On the evening of the 27th July we halted half-a-mile from Cordoba, and next morning set out on foot: we were met by 51 students with their broad sashes (bearing the Spanish arms) and some 60 Jesuits including novices, who wept with joy at our arrival. The commander of the city and other leading men also welcomed us. On entering the city, the bells pealed out and the citizens flocked to see us; the Bishop sang a Te Deum at the church, at which all assisted. We were exactly 30 days on the journey, making an average of 15 miles per diem.

The only misfortunes on the road were those which occurred to Padre Bonetti's waggon: it broke down on July 14th, and the Padre got a bad knock on the head: on the 16th the axle-tree again gave way and we had to tie it up with hide-thongs: on the 19th the wheel went afire. We had no other casualty, and the only hardship was the excessive cold. Some tried to keep themselves warm by walking, but the wind almost blew them off their feet. I was astonished to see how hardy are these 'mestizos' of the bullock-carts, who wear neither shoes nor stockings, sleep in their clothes, with a hide for their bed. At the evening halt, they killed an ox for the next day's meal and always cooked the meat with the lide on: they have permission from Rome to eat meat on all days, as there is no other food; a piece of bread is a godsend to them and their only drink is water with a certain weed in it which would make a European sick. The water was very bad and muddy. These people are most innocent in their manners, and I did not hear a bad word or see anything improper on the whole journey. There are some 50,000 settlers scattered over the camps, who are visited every year by the fathers from Buenos Ayres or Cordoba: wherever we stopped, they came to us for rosaries and medals and gin and brandy for medicinal purposes. The Indians of Misiones make rosaries better than our finest Italian handicraftsmen.

This city of Cordoba is the most wretched place in either hemisphere: the houses are of clay, except a few of one room made of brick. Our college is a fine building, but it rains in. The cathedral was built by an Italian from Buenos Ayres. Our students occupy the upper story of the college, reached by a ladder, and the fathers are on the ground floor. I am to remain here to teach for some time, before being sent among the Indians. Give my love to my mother and sisters.

CARLO GERVASONI S. I.  
Revista de Buenos Ayres.

IMPORTANT DECREE.

THE BARRACAS BRIDGE AND ENSENADA RAILWAY.  
Oct. 6th 1866.

Whereas it appears from the documents of concession for building the Barracas bridge, and construction of the railway to Ensenada—

1st. That on the 4th of June 1862 the Government authorized Messrs Puyredon, Beare and Escribano to build an iron bridge over the river at Barracas in the place at present occupied by the Galvez bridge, under the conditions stipulated in the contract of that date.

2nd. That in June 1865 the Government approved of the route proposed for the Ensenada Railway, according to which it should cross the Barracas river alongside of the present bridge.

And, although Messrs. Puyredon and Beare have a priority of concession in their favor, it appears that, on March 9th 1865, they petitioned for certain modifications in their contract, on the plea that the railways subsequently constructed tended to close up with their bridges the navigation of the river, and that such modifications were allowed by Government, as being founded on just motives, which amounted to a consent on the part of Messrs. Puyredon and Beare to the prosecution of the railway works.

It is hereby ordained that Messrs. Puyredon and Beare shall proceed to build their bridge in the site arranged on, for which purpose the Topographic Department shall give them immediate possession of the ground, and the contractors shall further enjoy, by way of compensation an eighth more of the toll proceeds.

And the Ensenada Railway shall be prolonged in the direction approved of, constructing its bridge just above the present one, the company expropriating at its own cost the house beyond the river, which is in the said route, so as to preserve the suitable width in the street where the line crosses.

Let this be communicated to the interested parties, to the municipality of South Barracas, and to the Topographic Department.

ALSINA. M. Varela.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPS.

WEEKLY REPORTS FOR 'STANDARD.'  
CORRUPT.

October 7th.  
Sales of sheep, cattle, etc., in neighborhood: We have had no sales here lately, but our last was at \$26 for fine sheep; but there are plenty for sale hereabouts, especially fat capones, for which 42 dollars are asked, and 35 offered.

Seafaring done: Very little increase, say 30 per cent.  
Land rented or sold: None to be had, though many enquirers.

News in the town: Biscuits 46 dollars per ar, twine and shears equally dear; therefore shopkeepers doing nothing, looking out all day to see if an Englishman passes by.  
State of camps, etc.: Splendid, the thistles not very high, grass abundant, lagoons full of water—what else can we desire!  
Peones' wages, and if wanted: The wages are \$300 per month, all necessities found.  
Price of stock: No sales of cattle, as we have none in this partido; horses from 300 to \$500 each; capones as above, and plenty to be had.  
General remarks: A fine new church is about being finished, in connection with which will be a new school-house, though we have three already. The plaza is well-cared for, being fenced in with posts and wires, alfalfa sown inside, trees planted all around it, and always kept free of weeds. Generally speaking, the authorities in the town do their duty well—as well as any in the province, and so we have no robberies, no sheep-stealing, no horses taken for the army. In the town, I suppose we have 15 shoemakers, 6 tailors, 1 barber, 6 carpenters, 4 brick-kilns (a paying business), 2 blacksmiths, 1 silversmith, 3 doctors, 1 apothecary, 1 tinner, and 10 butchers.

The other day, two men were driving a small point of sheep across the camp, when they came up with a Frenchman who was minding his flock on foot at the time, with which they attempted to mix their sheep; he remonstrated, whereupon one of them got off his horse and attacked him with a knife, cutting him severely on the arm; but the Frenchman's son making his appearance the two men cleared out, leaving the sheep behind them.

In the month of May last I lost two horses—'malacaras,' and a 'sebruno' mare, two had my own mark; I suspect they are in the Magdalena, and if anyone bring them to the Estancia Patricio Hedwyn de Doctor Laithe he will be paid \$300 reward.

LETTER FROM GENERAL URQUIZA TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT.  
San José, Oct 5th 1866.

Esteemed Sir and friend,  
Sr. Lafuente has handed me your Excellency's favor of 1st inst., and I have discussed with this gentleman the various items therein contained. Your Excellency may be persuaded and ever confide that the Provincial Government, like myself, is bound to lend all necessary assistance, to the National Government, for the successful conduct and happy issue of the war in which they are now engaged in defence of the National honor.

I hope very soon to have the pleasure of placing at the disposal of the President, a battalion of infantry, not to mention the other elements which I will take every opportunity of supplying. Finally I again assure your Excellency that the Government may always count on the co-operation of this Province in any just demand.

I have much pleasure in repeating to your Excellency my assurances of lasting esteem and remain your  
Fiducial servant—  
JUSTO J. DE URQUIZA.

THE LANDING OF THE WOUNDED.

Sunday was a sorrowful day in the city; two steamers, the Rio de la Plata and Susan Belne, arrived from the seat of war with their mutilated freights which they commenced to discharge at 11 a.m. Notwithstanding all that has been already said against this most ridiculous and dangerous practice, a frightful discharge of rockets was kept up in the Capitania. Profiting by the experience of the push Mr. Cazon had wisely cleared the mole, but as the wounded advanced, even his formidable looking functionaries could not prevent the people from bursting the prescribed limits and running to meet their disabled friends. Some affecting scenes ensued, numbers of the bystanders rushed over, and having embraced their wounded friend, conducted him to one of the coaches in attendance; some manifested a slight hesitation and stood for an instant as if uncertain for such fearful ravages as this lengthened campaign produced in some of these veterans as to render them unrecognizable, even to the eyes of love. Without waiting to see more we quitted the sad scene, and pushing our way through the crowd of anxious faces, proceeded by Calle Cuyo to San Martin: here we encountered the funeral cortege of the lamented Col. Charlone, who nobly met his death in the attack on Curupaiti; the sight was an imposing one. At the head of a long line of carriages were two mourning coaches richly draped in black, whilst in front was the hearse, drawn by four horses, and surmounted by a small gilt cross; the corners were tastefully hung with the National colours, whilst on either side were suspended the Brazilian and Oriental banners: a number of officers and military attended to pay a last token of respect to so worthy an Argentine.

THE AFFAIR OF CURUPAITI.

Further details. Corrientes, Sept. 28th. You have already heard of the terrible reverse we sustained on the 22nd, which cost the allied army between five and six thousand men. The attack was led by our battalions of the Line and the provincial contingents, with the Nat. Guards of Buenos Ayres as a reserve. Never did any troops exceed the valor of the Argentines of that bloody day, while the enemy raked them with shot and shell. After 4 hours' awful fighting the signal for retreat was sounded. And such a retreat! Oh, my friend, it was a terrible picture.

The Charlone legion disappeared, with its brave leader.

The 9th of the Line went into action 260 strong; only 40 came out.

The 3rd Entre-Riano batt. went in 200; the flag and 30 men survived.

The 1st of the Line had barely 30 left: Col. Rosetti (dead or alive) is missing.

The 3rd of the Line shared the same fate as the 1st.

The 6th of the Line was lucky, having only lost 103 men.

The Brazilians suffered quite as heavily, having 20 commanders and 300 officers killed or wounded. All the blame is laid on Tamandaré. If his iron-clads had gone close up they could have swept Curupaiti in half an hour: some of the shells from the vessels actually fell among our ranks, they fired at so long a range. General Polidoro, who was to attack the enemy's centre, did not stir at all, and this gave rise to a Council-of-war at which Octaviano assisted, and hot words were exchanged.

Of course we cannot make peace after such a reverse, but if the fate of arms is to be again tried great reinforcements will be requisite.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BRITISH HOSPITAL-1866.

Table listing names and amounts for subscriptions to the British Hospital in 1866. Includes names like Anonymous, Benn, C. W., Brown, Billinghurst, M., Coghlan, John, Douglas, Walter, Gibson Bros., Hargrove, R., Hunt, Hiram, Lea, Samuel, Linnay and Sons, McLymont, Robt., MacLean, Louis, Maxwell, Daniel, Menzies, James, Ropes, Henry (U. S. C.), Ramon, Carlos, Rodriguez, José J., White, William, Wright, Edgar J., Willocks, O., Watson, Capt. H. M., Le-gation, Wilks, George, Welchman, J., Underwood, J., H. Simpson, Boca Railway, E. J. Simpson, B. Pipe, E. Ward, A. Montegriffo, M. Trench, P. Alberton, P. Wilson, J. Alexander, Gray, Toomey, T. Williams, Roberts, T. Moulin, Mills, W. Dutton, P. Bosh, J. Eneret, J. Lane, R. Johnson, J. W. Thomas, J. Smith, Tierman, H. Cullen, McClocklen, A. Kray, Dieman, J. King, Boyeson, Callaghan, Boulger, L. Ninney, J. Wilkinson, W. Knight.

ON CHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various items like Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second, Third, Last, Cash sales, 47,321.

There was a marked effort to bull the market this morning, and one small sale was effected at 25 10, but the price closed firm at 25 05. The passage by the Senate of the new law authorizing the emission was the pretext for driving up the price of gold, as it was openly stated these new bills could only be convertible as long as the Bank held gold to redeem them, and that as all the Custom-house deposits have been almost cleared by consignees, who have deposited their goods in order to save the additional duties, the receipts of the Custom House must necessarily be considerably diminished for the next three months. In the Chamber of Deputies, it is surmised, the bill will meet with great opposition, and even when it becomes a law there is a little unanimity amongst the Directors that it is difficult to say how much each month will be advanced to the Government.

DEATH.

On Monday, 1st October, Mrs. John Manwell, of San Vicente, a daughter.

On the 29th September, at the Hotel de la Union, Gualguay, Entre Rios, the wife of Henry Burr, Esq., of a son.

At Ceibal-Grande, Salto, Beniamin Oriental, on the 28th September, the wife of William Fraser Buiet, Esq., of a son.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.

Oriental steamer Solis, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario and ports. From the Railway Station 25 de Mayo.

English steamer Villa del Salto, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports.

National steamer Provador, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports.

Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steamers.

S.S. CALYPSO, 1334 TONS REGISTER, CAPTAIN SILVERWOOD.

The above steamer will be despatched for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and Liverpool (calling at Montevideo) on FRIDAY, 12th OCTOBER.

Cargo moved on board until the evening of the 12th inst.

Parcels and specie (on which freight must be prepaid) will be received at the agents' office up to 4 o'clock on Friday evening.

This steamer has extra accommodation for saloon and forward passengers. Apply to the consignees, Messrs. Darbyshire, Krubbe, & Co., or to JOHN P. ROYD & CO., 65 Calle San Martin.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. REDUCTION IN THE RATES FOR GOODS.

From the 15th October, until further notice, the rates for the conveyance of goods will be as follows:

From Chacabuco to Buenos Ayres: Loose wool, skins and hides, \$5 per arrobo. Wool in bales and bags, and grease, in barrels, 2 1/2. Sheep, in troops of 100 and upwards, 2 1/2 each.

From Buenos Ayres to Chacabuco: Goods of all descriptions, \$2 1/2 per bulo. N.B.—For further particulars see the Company's printed tariff.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The undersigned is prepared to receive tenders for the feeding and maintaining the horses belonging to the company and for the hauling of the tramway between the 25 de Mayo and the Retiro Stations.

The tender to include veterinary attendance, grooming, shoeing the horses, and keeping the harness in proper repair.

The conditions of contract and further particulars may be learned on application at the office of the Administration.

Tenders to be forwarded on or before the 20th inst., addressed to the undersigned.

J. BOYD THOMSON, Retiro Station, Oct. 6, 1866. 71 | 3p,09

DILIGENCE OFFICE.

257—O A L L E P I E D A D—257. A new and well-appointed line of Omnibuses will leave this office for Piles and San Antonio on the odd days, returning on the even days; and for the 9th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 25th, and 26th, returning on the 2nd, 6th, 10th, 14th, 19th, 22nd, 26th, and 30th. The Protectors, for Navarro and Lobos, will start on the odd days, returning on the even days.

PAGET & FONZAN.

List of Letters lying at Barry & Walker's, addresses unknown.

John Barry, J. Byrne, Guillermo Barron, John Barry, Edward Corneo, John Finlay—at Barry & Walker, 2, 24th St. Holloway, Doctor Hooley, Patrick John, John G. Kinross, James Keating, Edward J. Kenny—registered, Thomas Lett, Richard E. Lett—2, Joseph Mahon, James Murphy, Andrew McLean, James—6, James McDonald, San Pedro—4, J. Norris, Thomas Naughton for Bernard Finnegan—registered, John Naughton, Maurice Paves, Octavio Richardson, John Robins, John Savage, Richard Stafford, J. S. Wright—4.

THE MEETING AT THE GAS COMPANY.

The meeting at the Gas Company, convened for Tuesday, was much talked of, and the English holders view with astonishment, mingled with displeasure, the attempt of the present board to saddle the shareholders with such a tax as 4 per cent on the net profits, somewhat equivalent to \$2,000 mpc to each director for every committee meeting, whether attended or not. We understand that the largest shareholders are opposed to this measure. A punctual attendance of shareholders is essential, as the views of the Directors are alike impolitic as unprecedented.

The mooted amortisation of the National Bonds was again checked, owing to the inexcusable absence of one of the members of the committee. The tenders, we understand, were for the most part withdrawn, and the matter gave rise to most unpleasant comments at the Bolsa during after hours. The non-amortisation of these Bonds, in pursuance to the public notice, is a matter calculated to affect the credit of the country, and we hope the Minister of Hacienda will cause the most searching inquiry into this unpleasant matter.

Paper money was discounted freely to-day at 1 to 1 1/2 per month; gold at 1/2 to 1 per cent. Very little done.

On—Coal sale, a Cardiff cargo, ex Victoria, to arrive from Montevideo, 520 tons, at 12 pata. Fine—Mobile, 80,000 feet pitch pine, to arrive, at 61 pata, on board.

In charters nothing to record. The Liverpool steamer Calypso is posted for the 12th. She is now discharging.

The Guarani has come out of the Boca, and is now taking in cargo for Corrientes. She will leave about Tuesday. Her repairs cost about 3,800 patacons.

The Provador has been put on the Montevideo line, and leaves this evening. She has superior accommodation.

Mr. William Leslie, the Manager of the Maza Bank, left with Mr. Schofield and Mr. —, for his estancia, the Estrella del Norte, on the banks of the Paraná.

Five of the vessels chartered by Messrs. C. W. Benn and Co., to take up horses, &c., to the army are now in port. The following is a complete list of all the vessels which Messrs. C. W. Benn and Co. chartered for Government for this purpose:—

Table listing ship names and agents: Danish brig Heindal, Dutch barque Antelope, Do. Concordia, Do. Jan Frossman, Do. Harmonia, Do. Zwerover, Do. Wilhelmine Henriette, Do. Undermoring, Do. Elizabeth Jacomine, Do. Reinhardt, Prussian barque C. F. Ivers, Do. Idalia, Dutch barque Vertronnen, Hamburg barque Edledda, Swedish lugger Catharine, Danish schooner Nordap, Brazilian brig Ribero II., Hanoverian brig Johann Hermann, Do. Maria, Austrian brig Mathilda, Dutch brig de Prout, Hanoverian d/o Altmuth Uecko.

\* Marked thus in port. The Antelope, Concordia, and Harmonia have returned, reloaded, and are now again discharging at Paso de la Patria.

Flower Plants. On sale at the depository, 118 Calle San Martin, beside the Bolsa, every species of Flower Plants, suitable for parties, and always verdant. Magnolia, Camelia, Azaleas, Jasmines of the Cabo del Araguay, y del Pais, Escudilla pinks, Violets, Alpeas, Coral Rossas, Clavos, Acacias, Pensacola monarda, and an infinity of other plants too numerous to mention. All kinds of bouquets made to the taste of the buyer, and all orders punctually attended to.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the opening of the railway to Chivilcoy the diligences for this Port, San Vicente and Centinela have been stopped, and we are unable to send this week the Standard to Messrs. Edward Denny, John Crampin, Matt. Ellis, Richard Romney, Joseph Clavin, and Patrick Stafford. We hope they will favor us with a line stating how their papers can be forwarded.

FOR SALE.

A pair of good horses, one color, they can be seen at Mr. Nowell's quinta, Barracas. 74 | 3p,09

To Let. Four or five furnished rooms, at Mr. Nowell's quinta, Barracas. 74 | 3p,09

To Let. One or two furnished rooms, with attendance if required. Apply at 295 Calle Florida. 73 | 3p,09

To Let. In Belgrano, Mr. Moll's dwelling-house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 144 Calle Reconquista. 68—3p,09

Campo en venta.

Se vende uno de las Invernadas, partido de la Magdalena, con poblacion, ovejas, etc.; ditta 30 leguas de Buenos Ayres, y 9 de Chacabuco. Calle Embarcadero 138. 46—3p,05

To Let.

Comfortable furnished apartments for Single Gentlemen. Apply No. 9 Calle 25 de Mayo. 41 | 1p,05

To Let. A furnished room, with Board if required, a few squares from the Southern Railway. Apply at 161 Calle Comercio. 42 | 3p,09

To Rent. Three Rooms, at 61 Calle Parque. 34 | 3p,05

Camp to Rent.

In the Department of Florida, B. O. 1 sucrto (more or less) camp, with house, palpon, chiqueros and quinta, all fenced in, besides 3 puestas with cornies complete, for a term of 3 years, and with 5,000 fine mestizo sheep, to be sold. Apply 82 Calle Washington, Montevideo. 12—15p,03

Furnished Rooms.

A Room to the street, suited for an office, also Bed-rooms, with board and attendance. Apply at 79 Tucuman. 174 | 1p,25

Furnished Apartments.

Airy and well-furnished Bed-rooms, suitable for single Gentlemen or Families, with or without Board. Apply at 183 Calle Chacabuco. 156 | 1m,23

Furnished Apartments.

For single Gentlemen, at calle Cuyo No. 6. 128. 1m,19

Notice to Parents.

A Catholic gentleman, who understands the Spanish language, desires an engagement as Tutor in a family either in town or camp. Has had considerable experience in teaching, and would be glad to meet with a party desirous to give their children a good, religious, as well as a secular education. Good references if required. Address this paper. 70—2p,09

Wanted.

A Married Couple for an English Estancia in the Banda Oriental. Apply at 151 Calle Martin. 38 | 6p,05

Wanted. An active Young Man, as Show-steward on board s.s. Ad. Liberal wages will be given. Apply to H. A. Green & Co., 85 Reconquista. 35 | 6p,05

Wanted. A Good Cook for an English house in Belgrano. Apply at 110 Calle Piedad. 32 | 6p,09

Wanted. A Young Man who understands something of the Almanac business and speaks Spanish, for a store in Lobos. Good salary will be paid. Apply to Messrs. Santellan & Donovan, No. 90 Calle Piedad. 1 | 6p,02

Wanted. Lessons in Music on the Guitar, by an English teacher, a Lady preferred. Apply at 174 Reconquista. 130 | 1p,25

Wanted. An Irishman, who understands Spanish, to take charge of a fine flock of breeding rams. A good man who understands the business may expect liberal terms. Apply at Calle Peru, or at the estancia of Sr. Firas, Carrera de Areco. 137 | 1p,23

Wanted. A Cook who understands the duty. Apply at 301 Calle San Martin. 47 | 3p,05

NOTICE.

H. J. Edwards, of London, is requested to communicate at once with J. H. Sobier, Hotel San Martin, Buenos Ayres. 3p,09

NOTICE.

Mr. Thomas Watt is hereby requested to call or send for his Patrons, Boxes, and Tongs within five days from date or they will be sold by public auction. Apply opposite 289 Calle Reconquista. 1p,09

NOTICE.

Thomas Filleul is earnestly requested to communicate at once with John Filleul, directed G. T. Goring & Co., Buenos Ayres. 3p,09

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has taken to carry on the business of Wool Broker at once with Stock-Argentine and on account, from this date. Office, 175 Calle de las Piedad. Buenos Ayres, Oct. 6, 1866. JOSE P. WELLS. 1m—09

HERBERT HILL.

If Mr. Herbert Hill, supposed to be Guayaquil, will send his address to Mr. Charles Mulvaney, 32 Calle Cuyo, he will hear of something to his advantage. 79 | 3p,09

RICHARD DEAPER.

A letter of importance from home, for the above-mentioned, being at Mr. Charles Mulvaney's, 32 Calle Cuyo. Please call in person. 80 | 3p,09

Wanted.

A First-class Four-Oared Jolly-Boat, complete, capable of holding seven to eight persons comfortably, and to sail fast. Apply to ROBERT MOIR & CO., 16 Calle Defensa. 77 | 3p,09

NEW ENGLISH CAMP STORE.

Plaza 11 DE SEPTIEMBRE. (At the corner of Rivadavia and Catamarca.)

J. Cesario, formerly of Moreno, begs to advise his numerous friends, north and south, that he has started the above establishment and laid in a large and well-assorted stock of groceries, dry goods, and all necessaries for camp-life. He trusts he is sufficiently known among the numerous respectable Irish farmers in the country, to inspire every confidence, and will spare no pains to give general satisfaction and attend with punctuality to the orders of his friends. During the wool-season there will be a refreshment-room and a dining-table, where, in the intervals of business or hot hours of the day, I shall always be glad to see friends from the country.

Plaza Once de Setiembre. J. CESSARIO. 61—1m,07

NOTICE.

The partnership existing under the name of Wells and Peyredieu since August 1st. of this year, as successors of the late firm of Wells, Beckhaus and Co., has been dissolved.

The business of Wells Beckhaus and Co. and Wells and Peyredieu having been liquidated the undersigned beg to advise the public that they intend to carry on the same business as formerly, each on his own account, as will be seen by divers advertisements.

Buenos Ayres, October 6, 1866. JOSE P. WELLS. JULIO PEYREDIEU. 69—6p,07

In reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned beg to advise the public that they have formed a new partnership under the name of Peyredieu and Bradley, to carry on the same business as formerly, of Produce Brokers. Buenos Ayres, October 6, 1866. JULIO PEYREDIEU. RICARDO BRADLEY. 68—6p,07

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THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

RATES FOR SEASON TICKETS.

Table showing rates for season tickets from Retiro to Buenos Ayres for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 months.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

LARD.

For sale, at Gowland's Auction Mart, on Tuesday the 27th inst., a quantity of Hog's Lard of the finest quality, and in prime condition.

For the Toilet.

Centrifuge for preserving and beautifying the teeth. The celebrated Poudre Subtil for removing superfluous hair from the skin; also the Pearl Powder for improving the complexion.

Land on Sale.

It is to be understood that the land in the different departments will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Table listing land parcels with details like 29 leagues Laguna de los Padras, 6 leagues Chacabuco, 300 squares do, 14 leagues Arroyo Bayo, 4 leagues 25 de Mayo, 4 do Azul, 4 do San Boronon, 4 do Pilar, 4 do Mar Chiquita.

To Rent.

14 leagues Capillad Sr. 14 do Arreifes, 2 do Salto, 2 do Rancho, 4 do Las Flores, 2 do Buzco, 2 puestas Zarate, 2 do Lujan.

Government Land.

4 leagues Rojas, 10 do Junin, 20 do 9 de Julio, 6 leagues Saladillo, 8 do Brgad, 6 do Salado.

Banda Oriental.

To Rent and on Sale, in different Departments: in fractions, 20 leagues Entre Rios, 30 leagues Santa Fe.

Sheep on Sale.

In different Partidos of this Province, Banda Oriental, Entre Rios, and Santa Fe. The undersigned engage to pass over any part required, having the best of men and vessels in their employ. Apply at 46 Calle Reconquista.

Genuine Imperial Tokay.

HUNGARIAN TABLE WINES, ON SALE AT 87—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—87. (Opposite the London Bank). 188 | 8p,29

Loteria de la Beneficencia de Santa Fe.

Premio mayor \$1,200 patacons. La loteria que sale a circulacion es compuesta de cuatro y medio millones con mil y quinientos suertes a diez patacons cada una, divididos en el cabo de una patacon. Se juega el 11

R. HOE Y CIA., MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR, PRENSAS DE WASHINGTON Y DE SMITH.

W.P. SHEEP SHEARS, JAMES SMYTHE & CO., 81 and 83 CALLE CHACABUCO.

FUNDICION DE TIPOS PARALELEPOEDRO, BEUCE, NUEVA YORK.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE, GENERAL CAMP STORE, T. FALLON.

F. Sprunck & Co., 93-CALLE ZAVALA-93, Agents for the Standard.

SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP WASH, PURE EXTRACT OF TOBACCO, Loteria de la Beneficencia de Santa Fé.

Loteria de la Beneficencia de Santa Fé, PREMIO MAYOR 11,200 PATACONES.

Watches, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Jewel, Diamond, of Original Design.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO, Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines.

VESSELS LOADING IN PORT by L. SAGORY AND LENNYEUX, SHIP-BROKERS.

ALEXANDER FULTON & Co., Respectfully call the attention of their Town and Country Customers.

DR. F. Bourne, Surgeon Dentist, 300 CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER, Beg respectfully to call the attention of their numerous customers.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. BURGUYNE & BURBIDGES' EXPORT DRUGGISTS.

NEW MENSAGERIA NACIONAL Y COMERCIAL DEL ESTADO, Agencia, 98 Rivadavia.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU & CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES.

Conditions. First-The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar currency.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. DEPARTURE. WEEK-DAYS. RETURN.

NEW WINTER GOODS. Mr. THOMAS HOLMS begs to inform the public and his numerous friends.

M. S. KING AND CO. General Merchants and Commission Agents, CHASCOMUS.

AMMUNITION. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadding to prevent the loading of Caps.

TUPPER & Co's GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, SHEETS, ROOFING, SHEETS BUILDINGS, SHEDS, SCHOOLS, &c.

Important TO SHEEP-FARMERS. GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SHEARING GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS. Every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS.

HEALTH TO THE INVALID BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. LOSS OF APPETITE-LOSS OF STRENGTH-LOSS OF HEALTH.

61 CORRIENTES 61. M. S. KING AND CO. General Merchants and Commission Agents.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. Is the great Remedy for ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEART BURN, INDIGESTION, SORE THROAT, &c.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. A bath of water in which is required to produce the most brilliant and durable coloration.

SORE AND PADDLE STEAMERS, G. H. HARRINGTON AND CO., Contractors of Steam and Sailing Vessels.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN OSTEO OILON. PATENTED MARCH 1st, 1859.

WELLINGTON JOHN OAKBY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CARBON PAPER, PENCILS, &c.

CONSUMPTION, Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power.

Stationery, Books, Music, Printing Ink, &c. Exported by F. P. BATES, 4 Edward-street, Newington-street, London.

FIELD GLASSES-BURROW. BINOCLAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES, Fine Quality. Specially Mounted to Stand.

Great Photographic Victory! LATEST INVENTION!!! The OPAL Pictures, or Likenesses taken on PORCELAIN!!!

BEST ROOFING MATERIAL. BRASSY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC, In Sheets 8 feet by 24 feet.

FREDERICK REABY & Co, LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS, FITZROY WORKS, EUTTON ROAD, LONDON.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE. PATENT SPRINKLING SYSTEM, WATERWORKS, LONDON.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS. PEPSEINE. THIS invaluable MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals, Powders, or Liquid. Picked in Bottles, in 2 and 3 oz. and 1 lb. each.

HOWARD'S CHAMPION PLOUGH. D. & M. take the opportunity of circulating notices against spurious imitations.

THE STANDARD. Printed and Published every Morning at the Standard Printing Office, No. 14, Old Bailey, London.