

MAUVA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above specified building in order to suit the increasing 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 mercantile and other securities approved by the Manager.

MAUVA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

INTEREST FOR CURRENT DEPOSITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, 18 per cent. For balances in our favor, 15 per cent. For balances in our favor, 15 per cent. For balances in our favor, 15 per cent.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Dr. Cornejo, the American Dentist, is prepared to perform operations for the preservation of the teeth and relieving pain, such as filling, extracting, cleaning of tartar, etc.

The Central Argentine Railway

Train Table from 1st September, 1866. From Rosario 7.0 a.m. departure. From Rosario 7.0 a.m. departure. From Rosario 7.0 a.m. departure.

Irish Grocery Store

The business hitherto carried on under the firm of Feely, Ledwith, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

MISSEN & PARKER, ENGRAVERS

CHEQUES, DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES, ACCOUNT BOOKS, AND ALL PATTERNS supplied for JOINT-STOCK BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

FOR SALE, before or after Shearing

Good merino sheep accustomed to run on the hills, and particularly apply to Barry and Walker, 97 Calle Defensa.

KEAN & GORRICK, Grocers, Ship Chandlers, Provision Dealers, and Camp Agents

Corners of Calle Adria & Bioja, ROSARIO.

FOR SALE

In the Banda Oriental, department of Colonia, a large estancia situated on leagues from Colonia.

WELLS & LE ROSSIGNOL, WOOL BROKERS

COMMISSION AGENTS, 173-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-173.

NOTICE

William Clegg is requested to call on No. 216 Calle de la Piedad to take away a trunk, etc., within ten days from date, if not they will be sold by public auction.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

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

REDUCTION IN THE RATES FOR GOODS

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

GERMAN BURNMISTER, Consignatario de Cerveza

105-CALLE VENEZUELA-105

THE ADMINISTRATION

163 | 1m,26

No. 1416—SIXTH YEAR.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do.

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:

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK

Throughout Great Britain and Ireland And in Foreign Countries.

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE

Bonny Dobbs, Esq. Governor. R. Robertson, Esq., M.P., Sub-Governor.

THE BENEFIT OF THE SOCIEDAD PROTECTORA DE LOS INVALIDOS

Under the patronage of the Municipalidad de Belgrano, the Sociedad de Carenas Argentinas, and the Foreign Amateur Racing Society.

First Race, 12 p.m.

Carrera Porteña. Half round. Open to all horses. Weight, 145 lbs.

Entry, \$400 mje, with \$3,000 added.

Second race, 1 p.m.

Carrera de Aficionados. Once round. For shod horses that have never run at Belgrano.

Entry, \$400 mje, with \$2,000 added.

Third race, 1 p.m.

Carrera Belgrano. Three rounds. Open to all horses. Weight, 145 lbs.

Entry, \$400 mje, with \$3,000 added.

Fourth race, 3 p.m.

Carrera de Estudiantes. Half-round. For saddle horses. Entry, \$400 mje, with \$2,000 added.

Weight, 155 lbs.

Fifth race, 3 p.m.

Carrera Estimula. One round. For horses that have never run at Belgrano.

Weight, 145 lbs.

Entry, \$400, with \$4,000 added.

Sixth race, 4 p.m.

Carrera La Campana. One round and a half. Open to all horses, exclusive of winners at the three former meetings at Belgrano.

To be ridden "en pelo," at catch weights. Entry, \$400, with \$4,000 added.

Seventh race, 4 p.m.

Donkey race.

The winner to receive \$400, the second \$100.

Catch weights.

N.B. Nominations to be made, amount of entries paid, and names and colors of horses and colors of riders, given at or before the hour of 3 p.m. on the day previous, sealed and addressed to the Jefe de Paz de Belgrano.

The English saddles and racing costume to be used in all cases, and the established rules of the English Jockey Club to be observed.

All disputes to be settled by the referees. The second horse to save his stake, provided that three horses have started.

In the three races, or Carrera Belgrano, the following horses to carry 4 lbs extra, should any other horses start, viz., Engaador, Chacabuco, Solferino, Ituzingob, Belgrano, Sinfín, and Bucy del Salado.

In the Carrera La Campana the horses to be ridden "en pelo," and the added money will not be given, if only two start at the entrance.

Three horses to start, or the added money will not be given, if only two start at the entrance.

If competitors present for a foot race of one mile the course at 2 p.m. A premium of \$500 will be given to the winner.

Be allowed 3 lbs.

GERMAN BURNMISTER, Consignatario de Cerveza

105-CALLE VENEZUELA-105

THE ADMINISTRATION

163 | 1m,26

MONTEVIDEANO BANK

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS. IN 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

Office, corner of Calle Corrientes, in the new house of Don Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

CHIEFMAN, FRANCIS H. HOAGLAND, Esq.

Directors: Sr. D. Pedro Borelli, Sr. Joaquin Belgrano, Sr. Juan McColl, Esq., Sr. Antonio Marques.

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

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by check at sight.

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

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 1/2 per cent.

On "Fixed Deposits" as specified in the prospectus. These 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.

FOR ROSARIO AND PORTS, Captain ADOLFO FLORES.

Departure from the Tigre at Twelve o'Clock, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers leave by the Railway at 10 o'clock, Station 25 de Mayo.

For more information call at the Agents, Alvarez and Risso, Reconquista, 999.

English Family WineMerchants

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO. Beg to advise Consumers that we have received, per several steamers, from the first Wine Growers in Europe, the following choice assortments of Spanish, Portuguese, and French Wines, in cases, octaves, and quarter-cases, now on sale at our depot:—

Spanish Wines: Superior Montilla... Duff Gordon. Table Sherry... Penarcton & Co.

Portuguese Wines: Superior Port... Olley, Cramp, & Co. Do. do. Table... Sauberman & Co.

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"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurance against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, in the Barracks or in Deposits.

Stores, in the Lighters on or near, 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 prospectus. Life Policies are indispensible; advantages 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 her for an insurance of the lives of the Bishops 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, and other details from the lives of the Bishops and other officials.

Agents for Insurances and other details from 11 to 4 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT BARTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company. 17-3

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co. No. 104 Calle de San Martin, on the following places: LONDON, LIVERPOOL, All branches of the National Bank IRELAND, Antwerp, Hamburg, Paris, Genoa, Cadix, Bayonne, Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864. WANKLYN & Co. 104-Calle San Martin-104. 43 x.

ROSA, BARRIOS & ENSENADA Railway, Between Venezuela and Tres Esquinas.

From and to the Railway May 18th, the Trains will run as follows:

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TEATRO COLON

OPERA ITALIANA.

EL VIERNES, 25 DE OCTUBRE, 1866.

GRAN FUNCION EXTRAORDINARIA, A BENEFICIO DE

ROSINA MARIOTTI, FAUSTO,

En uno de los Intermedios la Beneficada Cantara la

MAZURCA MARIOTTI, Compuesta y Dedicada a dicha Artista por el Maestro PEDRO SACCHETTI.

A las 8.

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.

"No falsi andem, nisi veri non andem dicere." Curcio.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1866.



DEPARTURE OF THE HON. MR. WASHBURN.

GREAT OVAION.

Yesterday at about 10 o'clock a.m. the saloons of the Hotel Provence were thrown open to receive the friends of the Hon. Mr. Washburn and lady, who, according to arrangement, were to leave at 10 o'clock sharp for Paraguay. The rooms were crowded with some of the leading men of Buenos Ayres. We noticed present Major Gen. Asboth, U. S. Resident Minister, H. E. Helper, Esq., U. S. Consul, Viscount Beaumont, French Legation, Messrs. Thomas Armstrong, Samuel B. Hale, H. J. Ropes, F. Elortondo, V. Sagastume, J. F. Gowland, T. B. Coffin, B. Coffin, John Naulty, William Livingstone, William Thompson, Stewart, Tay, Gilbert, Upton, E. H. Folmar, Thomas Livingston, Sec. Legation, and several others whose names we did not know. After about half an hour's conversation the whole party formed in procession, Major General Asboth with Mrs. Washburn on his arm taking the lead. The people of Calle Cangallo and Paseo Julio were of course astonished to see at so early an hour such a highly influential procession, and when we arrived at the stairs at the mole-head there was an immense throng awaiting us.

The boats of the Shamokin were in waiting to convey the party on board, but it being a business day only some few of the immediate friends of the Minister pushed off to the Shamokin. It is a remarkable fact that when Mr. Washburn left some 7 or 8 months ago, precisely on the same mission, only one or two friends accompanied, but yesterday his departure was little short of an ovation.

We are happy to say we learn on good authority that on Tuesday night the Argentine Government, possibly influenced by the example of the Rio Cabinet, passed a note to the American Resident Minister, which, although we have not seen, removes any impression which may have been entertained as to the free passage of Mr. Washburn to Paraguay; indeed, we believe that much too great importance has been attached to the matter, and we congratulate the Argentine Government on the good sense it has displayed in waiving points and thus arranging the question.

IMPORTANT FROM HEAD-QUARTERS

SOLDIERS TURNED BRICKLAYERS.

Tuyuti, October 17th. I hardly know what news to give you, as there is in reality nothing of importance that has taken place since my last, with the exception of the arrival of the 'comisario pagador,' who has arrived here to-day, and is said to bring 4 months pay for the Argentine army: many poor devils will have a jubilee, and well they deserve it, for the whole army, with very little exception, has not been paid for 11 months, so you may easily conceive how many wants the poor soldiers have suffered; this want of money has caused many broils and much fighting among the soldiers, which resulted in the death of two or three and the wounding of half-a-dozen more, for in their eagerness to get a dollar or two they gamble whenever they get a chance, and I have given you the results.

On the 13th inst. we heard a very heavy cannonading in the direction of Curupaity, and we could see the smoke of the guns of the fleet: it seems that the Paraguayans were bombarding Curuzu from Curupaity, and the Brazilians answered them from the iron-clads and from the battery of Curuzu, the result has been unimportant—10 or 12 wounded among the Brazilians, and probably as many among the Paraguayans.

Yesterday a man was shot for desertion and insubordination in the 1st

Legion de Voluntarios. In the orders of the day quite a number of soldiers and some officers have been condemned as cowards; the soldiers have been "recargados en el servicio de las armas" for two and four years, and the officers dismissed from the army, and not allowed to use the uniform.

Yesterday our friend Leopoldo Nelson, Commandant of the Santa Fe artillery corps, in the order of the day was allowed to retire from the army, at his own solicitude. We regret that this brave and gallant officer has left us, as he had won the hearts of many by his frank and gentlemanly deportment, and in his scientific acquirements he leaves a vacancy not to be easily filled up; we accompany him with our best wishes, desiring him happiness and tranquillity in his private life.

To-day the Paraguayans have fired a few 68 lbs. shells into our camp, but fortunately they have done no harm whatever. Lopez is making 'abatias' in front of these trenches, as he did at Curupaity. Three days ago three Paraguayans passed over to our lines, one of them a sergeant or corporal, but we rather think they were spies, and therefore sent them on board the fleet. There is some talk of sending all the women out of the army, for it seems they have been meddling in things they had no right to; you must know that the Argentine army has very nearly 200 women, and these women get rations just the same as the men; perhaps this has something to do with it.

We are all building ranchos, though they cost much trouble, as the 'paja' is very far from here, and the soldiers expose themselves to the Paraguayan sentinels; the wood is also very scarce for building purposes, as there is very little left that is straight, but the commandants send over to the Chaco, where they get beautiful wood and 'paja' for building. Some officers have even made bricks, and are building houses with them in an unburned state; they have also formed little gardens, where they have planted corn, &c. All this seems to indicate that we shall be here all summer, and perhaps longer.

We have heard by letters from Buenos Ayres that we are to have two iron-clads manned by Yankees, which Sarmiento has sent us from the United States; that France wishes to mediate between the Allies and Paraguay; that Tamandare and Polidoro are to be re-called, Mitre having full disposal of the fleet as well as the army; and that the Brazilian army is to be raised to 30,000 men;—we also expect reinforcements.

The general health of the army is good. The weather fearfully hot, and flies by millions.

I have not as yet received a single Standard. Till next mail— Yours as ever,

GALPON.

THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

(From Mitchell's Maritime Register.)

In our impression of to-day we publish a report having reference to the vexatious nature of the Port and Customs regulations of Buenos Ayres, and to the inconvenience and loss sustained in consequence by foreign, and especially by British, shipping frequenting that Port. It seems the Masters of British Shipping at Buenos Ayres have held a meeting with a view to making a representation on the subject, through Her Majesty's Consul, to the Buenos Ayrean Government. From a perusal of the resolutions adopted at the meeting in question, the nature and extent of the grievances complained of will be readily understood. At the outset, it appears that a return, denominated a list of stores, is required of each foreign vessel entering the Port of Buenos Ayres. There would be no objection to such a return, which might be considered necessary for the protection of the Customs' revenue. But instead of being a return of stores, the list required is, we are told, virtually an inventory of the ship's furniture. For demanding such a return there seems to be no rational excuse, and the worst of it is, the demand is made apparently without notice, and no clearance can be obtained until it is made out; while the omission to make the return is visited by a series of petty fines, against which there is no appeal that does not involve a detention more vexatious and costly than the fines themselves. The next subject of complaint relates to the practice of holding Shipmasters responsible for cargo for several days after that cargo has left the ship, and even after it has passed through other hands. It seems hardly credible that any Government which understands the ordinary principles of law should adopt a practice so entirely at variance with those principles, and with justice and common sense. We should have thought that nowhere could the Master of a ship be held responsible for goods after they had left his custody, and that he had ceased to have any control over them. But it appears the opposite principle prevails at Buenos Ayres, where, it seems, the only difficulty is to know when the responsibility of the Shipmaster terminates with respect to goods which happen to be conveyed to that Port in the vessel under his command. Nor is this other practice which prevails at Buenos Ayres less unjustifiable—that of

detaining ships until the duties inward and outward on their cargoes have been paid. What, in the eye of Commercial law, has the Carrier to do with the payment of duties on the goods he carries? The goods themselves are the security for the duty levied upon them, and to part with that, and come down upon the ship, is something new in the history of fiscal arrangements. If such a system were generally adopted there would soon be an end to all Maritime Commerce, for no Shipowner would be found to subject himself to the risk of having to satisfy charges which properly fall on the goods he carries, and which would, of course, be evaded by the owners of those goods if they once knew that the ship would in any event be held responsible. These are the grounds of complaint urged by the Shipmasters who convened the meeting above referred to, and which are embodied in the resolutions before us. The Shipmasters in question have adopted a very proper course in giving publicity to abuses such as those which appear to prevail at Buenos Ayres, and in enlisting the services of the British Consul at that Port to procure, if possible, their abolition. We can hardly conceive that the authorities at Buenos Ayres would desire to perpetuate a state of things which cannot fail, if persisted in, to bring their Port into disrepute with the Shipping of foreign States, and gradually to diminish the Trade which would otherwise flow towards it. We are bound to say, however, that for a considerable time the Port of Buenos Ayres has borne an evil name for petty annoyances inflicted upon Shipping resorting to it, but until the facts were set forth prominently in the form of a public protest, adopted at a general meeting of all the British Shipmasters in the Port, we were not aware to what extent the interests of our Shipowners were compromised by the fiscal and other regulations there in force. The Trade of the River Plate is a very important branch of Maritime Commerce, and there is no Port in that river which has had a larger, if so large, a share of that Trade as Buenos Ayres. The local authorities, in the interests of their Port, would do well to attend to the representations which our Consul, Mr. Parish, has, it may be hoped, made by this time on behalf of British Shipping. If the charges complained of constituted a heavy item in the Customs' receipts of Buenos Ayres it would still be bad policy to maintain them. But this cannot be so. The produce from the fines imposed for not complying with the regulations alluded to, can hardly add much to the revenue of the Port, while the utility and injustice of those regulations constitute an argument against them which it is impossible to resist. We make every allowance for the vexatious mode in which the regulations complained of are carried out. This is, perhaps, the work of subordinates. But the system which admits of such practices is inherently bad, and the parties most interested in its abolition are those who are immediately connected with the Commerce of the State of Buenos Ayres, and desire to see it increase and flourish. If our Consul fails to obtain the correction of the above abuses, it will be necessary that the Foreign-office should take up the subject and press it upon the consideration of the Government of Buenos Ayres. Otherwise the maintenance of the existing system of Port Charges and Customs' Regulations will gradually drive the foreign Shipping from the Port, and we need hardly say it is much easier to lose a profitable trade than to create one.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The departure of the American Minister for Paraguay was the event of the day yesterday. We hope that all difficulties about this matter are now settled, and that the Shamokin will meet with no difficulties whatever on her way to Asuncion.

We had no mails from Montevideo yesterday, nor news from the Uruguay. The Uruguay, from Corrientes, brought no news.

The steamer La Plata was expected from Montevideo, but did not come in: she will probably be here to-day.

Col. Martinez came ashore early yesterday: he is in very infirm health and had to proceed up the mole on crutches.

The letter which we publish to-day from the war arrived per Provocador and may be regarded as the most veridical from the battle-field, as it is written by an officer who is a particular friend of Simbad's. From the statements in this letter it would seem as if the army is about to remain stationary at the Tuyuti, as the soldiers and officers are all engaged in making bricks and ranchos.

We learn that Surgeon-general Stewart's medical corps at Curupaity and Humaita comprises four Scotch doctors, and 90 Paraguayan practitioners, besides 700 army nurses. Dr. Stewart accompanied Viscount Beaumont to the last of the Paraguayan lines when the latter was coming away.

Gen. Flores has been presented with some nuggets, from the Curupaitu gold mines, which he purposes sending to the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Klappenback is preparing a fine collection of mineral samples for the central committee of B. Ayres.

The English packet leaves on Saturday morning, 27th inst. On Friday morning we publish our packet edition, with the supplement, containing the full account of the laying of the telegraph cable, also full details of the doings at head-quarters. Anticipating a great demand for our packet number, we shall strike off several thousand extra numbers. It is pleasing to remark, and we take it as a sign of Argentine progress, the increased demand which we experience each packet for our European edition. All the English houses extend to us a noble patronage; some of them subscribe for as many as forty extra copies, whilst the English labouring classes through our office on the packet morning. We ascribe to the very wide circulation of our packet edition the great increase of British emigration to this country. Scarcely a day passes that fellow-countrymen, who have only just landed, do not call at our office seeking employment, and we think we do not exaggerate when we say that not a year passes over our heads without our finding situations for thousands of British subjects. The utility of the Standard office is not, however, confined to this alone, and without commission, charge, or expense, we daily succeed in finding for our friends, who come to this country with capital, not only the most remunerative investments, but also the safest parties in the country to deal with. No other paper in B. Ayres employs this influence, and so appreciated is it by Argentines, that frequently on our table lie piles of papers referring to estancias and sheep farms for sale, which the joint capital of all the banks of Buenos Ayres would be insufficient to purchase. We cull from the camp districts all the most reliable information that can be obtained, by means of printed circulars, which we circulate very extensively; and we care not how distant or remote the future home of the stranger may be, he will, by referring to our files, find the most exact information as to the quality and nature of the camps, the price of land, sheep, and cattle, and the average rent for 'puestos.' In thus filling our columns with industrial items, to the exclusion of politics, we depart from the ordinary routine of newspaper editorship in Buenos Ayres; but our ambition has ever been to disseminate that peculiar class of information most adaptable to the wants and wishes of our subscribers.

It is currently rumored that there are parties in town who have applied, or are about to apply, to Government for a telegraphic concession from this city to Rio Janeiro. We think the parties in question had better make their proposal to the Montevideo Government, as now this city is joined to Montevideo by means of the cable. There is no room for the proposition in question, but a direct line between Montevideo and Rio would pay well. Mr. Francis Gibbs, the Commander-in-Chief in Colombia, has notified the Montevideo Government in a formal 'paite official,' of the laying of the cable. It is an astonishing fact that the only paper in Buenos Ayres that has published the full particulars respecting the laying of the cable, is the Standard.

Our colleague, the Pueblo, states that there is a rumor current that there has been another fight at Curuzu, in which numerous Brazilian and Argentine officers have perished: we are inclined to believe the rumor is without foundation.

On Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a terrible fight occurred in Calle Postoi. It appears that one of the parties drew a revolver and fired on his adversary, then wheeled round and blew his brains out. The matter is locked in great mystery.

A preliminary meeting has been held for the purpose of resuscitating the old Philharmonic Society. Dr. Roque Perez has been named to draw up the bye-laws, and there is every probability of this once famous musical society being revived.

The constant changing of the names of steamers in this port is becoming a nuisance. We notice that a steamer has changed her name to the Oriental, and is now posted for Corrientes.

Last Tuesday was the anniversary of the memorable battle of Cepeda. There is little to be said about it, beyond the fact that Urquiza gained the day and marched on the town. One of our subscribers, who had a fine flock of merino sheep devoured by the soldiers, and for which he has as yet never received a farthing, has good cause to remember this Cepeda anniversary. Strange coincidence, that the very man who negotiated peace between Urquiza and Mitre on that celebrated occasion, was no other than Francisco Solano Lopez, President of Paraguay, and defiant enemy to-day of the Argentine Republic.

A list has been published in the Brazilian papers of the levies ordered in each of the departments, and we remark that figures up to ten thousand two hundred men, of which number two thousand have already arrived at Montevideo, and have been sent up to Corrientes. A whole fleet of steamers has left for the Brazilian ports to convey these contingents to the River Plate. We hold in our possession a

letter from a highly influential party in Rio Grande, which states that the opposition party there is gaining the ascendancy, and that the war is extremely unpopular.

Our German colleague will, on the commencement of the new year, appear as a daily paper, the editor having sent to Porto Alegre for some German printers who are known to be there.

There is no one else spoken of in the Banda Oriental to-day save submarine King and his railway; the inhabitants of Colonia are intoxicated with delight at having secured this indefatigable Yankee, with his dry docks and apparatus, and they pour their blessings hot and heavy on the benighted individuals of Buenos Ayres who repulsed this enterprising man, drove him from their shores, and forced him to anchor in the harbour of Colonia. A subscriber in the district assures us that such is the enthusiasm of the Colonia ladies, that all the children about the neighborhood are called after this hero of Oriental progress.

Capt. Medeiros and 3 men who went into the province of Corrientes were murdered by the natives.

Admiral Chaigneau on his return from the River Plate was received at the Tuilleries by the Emperor and has now retired to live with his family at Toulon.

Hermann, the magician, has subscribed £2,000 to the Durazno Railway.

The captain of an American barque was murdered by his crew at Montevideo, last week: the criminals were conveyed ashore in irons.

The employees of the telegraphic cable, or persons engaged in laying it, can have any number of special supplement gratis by applying at this office: we printed 4,100 copies of our report, between the daily, weekly and supplementary editions.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

INTERESTING LETTER.

Montevideo, Oct. 22, 1866.

On Friday last some of the sailors of the U. S. sloop of war Lackawana managed to slip into one of the boats of the ship and run away. When discovered by the officer of the guard he gave the alarm and rushed to get his revolver. Several of the men of the same boat's crew jumped overboard and swam for the boat. The officer returned with his revolver and fired six shots at the men in the boat, one shot only taking effect, wounding a sailor in the neck, but not mortally. They managed to get ashore, but a boat from the ship landed first and succeeded in arresting seven out of nine of the deserters. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, and afterwards on board ship. The other two men are still at large, but they will undoubtedly soon be arrested. I give you the foregoing information as there have been all sorts of statements published in the city papers. This ship will proceed on her voyage to the Pacific next week.

Yesterday the wind was very fresh from the eastward and several boats capsized in going off, and some of the parties on board were drowned.

The beautiful little steamer Don Jaime is nearly ready to be launched; she was built by Mr. Sloan, and is one of the prettiest models I have ever seen; she has twin screws and of 14 horse power. The proprietor is Don Jaime Scarnichia, agent for the anti-Astronomical line of steamers between Liverpool and the River Plate, and she is intended to facilitate the loading and discharging of the steamers belonging to this line. This steamer is admired by all who go to the shipyard (which is near the fort of San José) to see what activity is going on there, which can only be compared to the really go-a-head establishment of Mr. Oest—I allude to the iron and brass foundry formerly belonging to Sor. Garrigari, but which was purchased by Mr. Oest some few months since, and already we see great improvements going on. Mr. Oest was formerly chief engineer of the Spanish war-steamer Concordia, many years on this station, and son of the chief engineer at Ferrol, Spain. I was very much surprised a few days since, when visiting this establishment, to see what great additions and improvements had been made in two years. Formerly old cannon were melted by poking them into the furnace, poco a poco, but now he cuts them up in a lathe and melts them in a more modern style. He has recently cast an immense brass statue commemorative of Peace, to be placed on a pedestal 30 feet high, now in course of erection in the centre of the Plaza de Cagancha. The metal employed is one 24-pounder, one 12-pounder and another smaller cannon—old Spanish guns. He has also recently cast an immense iron wheel for the grist-mill of Mr. Buschental, near his celebrated quinta, to be run by wind and steam. I also noticed a beautiful miniature steam-engine, made by Mr. Oest in his leisure hours on board the Concordia.

The celebrated Mr. Bate, the founder of the popular photographic establishment in this city, arrived a few days since from the United States in the barque Edgar Ceoll, and proceeds

to-day to Buenos Ayres to open an establishment of Yankee-Notions.

The steamer La Plata was out of quarantine yesterday: she brings a large number of passengers—just such as we need. Yours,

VERITAS.

DIARY AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Yuyuti, Oct. 18th, 1866.

12th. Unfortunately to-day has not been so monotonous as usual, and skirmishing has proved fatal to two of our men—a sergeant and private. This is of frequent occurrence and must ever continue to be so as long as our army remains an unskilful mass, and the increase of accidents is chiefly attributable to the absolute want of anything like precaution among our troops. The enemy, who had noiselessly advanced and concealed themselves to make observations, fell upon those who had unguardedly ventured too far: The Paraguayans are at their old game again: within the last few days they have placed some heavy field pieces in position and are now peppering away at us as of yore. Our veterans never weary, they are now busy from morning to night making 'ranchos' for the summer, which has already set in with much intensity. Some corps of our men have to go more than a league for wood and straw, wherewith to construct the officer's quarters, hospital etc. The victualling department is attended with the same difficulty and inconvenience. The Argentine soldiers are daily drilled and held in readiness to meet the foe. Let us see what the Republic will do now to recruit her army, which has suffered so much for the National honor and in support of their glorious flag.

13th. Last night we were aroused by a brisk fire on our left and centre advanced lines. The alarm appears to have been given by a sentinel who saw a man advance, as though to reconnoitre our position. The guard opened fire on him, and the enemy's guns as quickly replied: the night was dark, and the affair proved of little importance one way or the other. The enemy were very lively to-day: at dawn the fort of Curupaity opened fire on us, and never ceased till late in the evening. There are many vain conjectures as to what passed in Curupaity, for as yet we cannot account for the unwonted stir on the part of the enemy.

14th. Last night was like the previous one, heavy firing along the whole line. To-day we heard from Curupaity. The Paraguayans have been bombarding Curuzu, Port Alegre returned fire, and the fleet delivered several broadsides. To-day I made a tour of the camp, and picked up some reliable information. To our right, and just in front of their lines, the enemy have planted a 'Cohetera,' around which they have raised a great mound of earth. The whole covers some ten or twelve squares, and appears to have been erected as a check on a cavalry charge; for any thing else I should consider it of more ornament than use. By the aid of a glass we could already discern the enemy at work in the trenches, whilst others were energetically engaged in throwing up an 'abatias.' Their lines run parallel with the fort and are surrounded by deep ditches. All these works go to prove the debility of the enemy, a fact which the Buenos Ayrean press have not admitted in their accounts of the affair of the 22nd ult., but I repeat that Lopez is weak: our real enemy and what we have most to dread is, the climate, the woods, the bogs, and above all our utter contempt for the art of war, at which Lopez from the commencement has proved himself such an adept.

15th. Nothing strange last night; two deserters arrived from the enemy's camp, an officer and man: the former assures us that on 22nd the hostile trenches were only defended by 5 battalions which were ordered to fall back on the advance of our veterans: this but serves to confirm what I previously advanced—that the repulse before Curupaity is chiefly attributed to the pusillanimity of Polidoro, who might have readily carried the hostile position at Tuyuti and thus turned the enemy's flank; at all events he would have secured guns and ammunition enough to counterbalance the heavy losses we sustained on that memorable day, and ere now we might be in the enjoyment of a glorious victory. This officer adds that they are everywhere engaged digging trenches, that the sanitary condition of the army is very bad, many are suffering fever and dysentery, and that provisions are scarce: this we can hardly credit, for as the Paraguayans eat nothing but meat, they will not suffer much from the want of maize.

16th. Last night was passed with the same din of arms; this morning's dawn was ushered in with a grand salute from the enemy's guns both here and in Curupaity, the cause of strange proceeding is not yet known; during the day we fired some of our heavy pieces. The health of our army suffers somewhat from its position and the incessant labor of the troops. Doctors are scarce, and consequently few patients are properly attended to. In your leading journals I see many calls for surgeons, we

never received one. The hot weather has set in, and the flies are daily increasing. I do not mention this merely to excite the sympathies of old ladies, but because they so plague me that I find it impossible to write.

17th. Nothing to note: though I cannot exactly say that balls are the order of the day, still I can assure you that not a night passes without some dance.

18th. The firing was unusually heavy last night; once I arose to ascertain the cause; thank God no accidents have occurred. Yesterday the Paraguayans carried off some horses, which although weak and good for nothing should not have been sacrificed to the enemy, at the same time they killed a soldier and took another prisoner: this shows that our fellows are not careful enough.

Nacional.

CONQUEST OF THE GRAN CHACO.

The Executive of the Province. Santa Fé, Sept. 18th, 1866.

To His Ex. the Minister of State in the Department of Marine and War. I have the honor to enclose a copy of the law passed on 20th of June last by which Your Ex. will learn of the authority vested in the executive, by the provincial legislature, to raise a loan to defray the expenses of an expedition in the Gran Chaco, which by driving back the Indians, would throw open to the peaceful enlightened Government of this province those vast pampas as included in the original limits.

As Your Ex. will observe, the aim of the Government could not be more laudable, or in stricter conformity with its well defined legitimate interests.

The conquest of the Gran Chaco even within the small limits of Santa Fé, is, if Your Ex. will permit me to say, a work of the most vital importance to the whole Republic, and as such its progress and future result have been anxiously looked forward to by the National Government.

Considering Your Ex.'s cooperation to be indispensably necessary for the happy issue of this great enterprise, I have thought it my duty to solicit it with all the frankness and hope with which Your Excellency's patriotism inspires me.

With these objects, the Santa Fé Government, well aware of the paucity of the National Treasury, and having duly considered the necessary resources for such an expedition and for the establishment of 'Cantones' on the new boundary line, hereby declare their readiness to incur all the expenses now on condition that when the flourishing state of its coffers will permit, the National Government will not object to pay its share.

The Santa Fé Government likewise expect that Your Ex. will grant their request and that when by the beginning of next year they shall have dispossessed the aborigines of the Chaco, you will transmit your orders to a competent person who shall have the present 'cantones' moved out to the new frontier.

In my desire to make known to your Excellency all that could in the least affect our request, I have thought fit to encharge Don Pedro Agote with answering of all your questions; in his statement you may repose the most implicit confidence: with this intention, I have the honor of again saluting Y. E., reiterating my assurances of esteem and friendship.

NIOSARO OROÑO. Estilano Gáncia.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND MARINE.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9th, 1866.

To His Ex. the Governor of the Province of Santa Fé.

I have the honor to reply to your Ex.'s favor of 18th ult. The National Government admires and approves of your Ex.'s sentiments, as expressed therein, and is disposed to act thereon, when it may appear necessary for the happy completion of this great enterprise.

But in truth, the Government expects that your Ex. will furnish a detailed estimate of the expenses attendant on the realisation of these plans; and it not having been mentioned in the budget, renders such a course doubly imperative; for how can persons be supposed to sanction what they know nothing about? By this means we could judge without prejudice, and might also be able to lay the matter in a favorable light before the National congress.

As the campaign will not be opened before the coming new year, your Ex. will have time to make the necessary arrangements for this successful issue. God preserve your Ex.

JULIAN MARTINEZ.

THE LOBOS LIGHT.

PETITION FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The importance of this question is now attracting general notice, and it is admitted on all hands that the want of a proper light on Lobo Island, to warn vessels of those dangerous reefs, is the cause of frequent shipwrecks. Several suggestions have been made to Government on the subject, which has been moreover warmly debated in the press, and we now publish a petition presented to the Executive by D. Javier Alvarez, agent of the English Underwriters and other insurance companies, showing the urgent necessity for immediate relief. We trust

R. HOE & CIA. FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR, con uno y dos cilindros y formas giratorias...

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NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. MR. THOMAS HOLMS has much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres, and those resident in the Provinces, that he has just received direct from the London and Paris markets a large and varied assortment of New and Fashionable Goods, suitable for the present and coming season.

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