



No. 1111—Fifth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1865.

Circulation, 2,000.

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P. P. MACA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, 13 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor, 13 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6

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

P. P. MACA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C. Capital—\$3,000,000. Sterling.

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

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company. Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.

Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
Don Jacobo Parravicini, Vice-President.
Eduardo Lumb.
Ambrosio P. Lezica.
Enrique Tomkinson.
Mariano Casares.
Bernardo Yauris.
Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

La Zingara and Istria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from the date of the special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters. O. WILKS, 7 Calle Mayo.

American Dentist.

Dr. N. O. CORNWALL,
Calle Rivadavia, 275.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs. Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleared off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

Dr. P. Bourse,

BURGEON DENTIST,
OF NEW YORK.

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with monthly information by each European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixture, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime. Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

For Sale.

Two thousand five hundred sheep of very superior quality in the Banda Oriental, near the Estancia Nueva Alemania, as there is a port on the Estancia they could be shipped to Entre-Rios with great facility. They will be disposed of with or without capones at buyers option. For further particulars please apply after six o'clock p.m. at Wells Backhouse & Co., Calle Piedras 173.

TYING TWINE,

Best Sheep Shears,
Heavy Wool Bags,
Bagging and Bagging Cloth,
CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON.
CORRUGATED IRON COVERED WITH PITCH.
Calle 22 de Agosto, Montevideo.
GEORGE BELL & Co.
95, 1m, 20

THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK, (LIMITED),

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital \$1,000,000 do.
Reserve Fund 50th Sep., 1864. £44,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

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

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,

Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1865.

THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES, AND RIVER PLATE BANK [LIMITED],

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank for both specie and currency will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED
On deposits on account current, 5 per cent.
Do. for ninety days fixed, 8
Do. subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal, the rate is 3 per cent. more than that paid in account current, therefore for the present this class of deposits gain, 8

CHARGED

On debit balances in account current 12
J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres, Sep. 30, 1865.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.
FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.
Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to 31st December, 1864—
In hard dollars ... 214,467 dol.
In paper currency ... 425,000
Investment of Fund.

Purchase of the Houses Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero; and Nos. 219, 231 and 233 Calle de Moreno.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azucena, President.
D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice President.
D. Antonio Marco del Pont.
D. Jacobo Parravicini.
D. Constant Santamaría.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Peña.
D. J. A. Fernandes.
D. L. B. Wilke.
D. Mariano Billinghurst.
D. Ladislao F. Martinez.

GERENTE—D. JUAN CASADO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres, BARRIO—The Casa de Moneda; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres. This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the accumulation of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estate property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital. With loss of capital gives a right:
1st. To compound interest on sunk capital.
2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premium of those who die in the respective section.
3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.
4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right:
1st. To compound interest on such capital.
2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.
3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.
4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities. Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office, No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (Altos).

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—

SIGHT DRAFTS—

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.

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.

20 d3x.

MONTEVIDEAN BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.

In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

(With power to increase it)

Temporary Establishment No. 70 Calle de las Piedras, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN.

Francis J. Hoquard, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Br. D. Pedro Borrelli.

“ Joaquin Belgrano.

“ John McColl, Esq.

“ Antonio Marques.

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

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

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

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 ... 9 p per ann.
“ in favor of “ ... 12 p “
Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.

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

PEDRO VARELA,
MANAGER.

Montevideo, Sept. 1, 1865.

ALLIANCE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established 1824.

Capital Five Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

PRESIDENT.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq.

Charles G. Barnett, Esq.

George H. Barnett, Esq.

Benjamin Cohen, Esq.

James Fletcher, Esq.

William Gladstone, Esq.

Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.

James Helme, Esq.

Sampson Lucas, Esq.

Elliot Maenighan, Esq.

Thomas Masterman, Esq.

J. M. Montefiore, Esq.

Sir A. De Rothschild, Bart.

Baron L.N. De Rothschild, M.P.

Oswald Smith, Esq.

Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart.

George Peabody, Esq.

Oswald A. Smith, Esq.

For the insurance of property in Buenos Ayres, policies at the customary rates will be issued by the undersigned agents for the company.

NICOLSON GREEN.

171 and 173, Calle Piedad.

170—1m s1.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.

SPRING MEETING, NOV. 1st, 1865.

FIRST RACE, 12½ P.M.

FOR AMATEUR STAKES. For Gentlemen Riders.—Entry, \$300 m.c., with \$2,500 m.c. added. Once round, weight 155 lbs.

SECOND RACE, 1½ P.M.

THE HALF ROUND STAKES.—Entry, \$400 m.c., with \$3,000 m.c. added. Half round, weight 145 lbs.

THIRD RACE, 2 P.M.

THE BELGRANO STAKES.—Entry, \$400 m.c., with \$2,000 m.c. added. Once and a half round, weight 145 lbs.

FOURTH RACE, 3¼ P.M.

THE TRIAL STAKES.—Entry \$500 m.c., with \$4,000 m.c. added. Once round, weight 145 lbs. For horses that have never run at any previous meeting.

FIFTH RACE, 4¼ P.M.

THE CRITERION HANDICAP.—Entry, \$100 m.c., with \$3,000 m.c. added. Once round, weight for age, viz., 3 years old, 110 pounds, 4 years old, 120 lbs., 5 years and aged, 130 lbs.

SIXTH RACE, 5 P.M.

THE CHALLENGE STAKES.—Entry, \$500 m.c., with \$4,000 m.c. added. Twice round, weight 140 lbs.

SEVENTH RACE.

THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—(For beaten horses of the day.) Entry \$200 m.c., with \$1,500 m.c. added. Weight 145 lbs. once round.

MARES allowed 7 lbs. WINNERS at any Public Meeting of the distances in which they are entered to carry 5 lbs. extra, if winners of more than one 8 lbs. extra.

Nominations, amount of entries, names, marks, and colors of horses, colors of riders, to be made on the 16th October next sealed and delivered.

Half forfeit allowed if declared on or before the 23rd October. English Jockey costume to be strictly observed.

at No. 7 Calle Mayo.

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Stations. 1st & 2nd class. 1st & 2nd class

Buenos Ayres A.M. 9 5 30

Barracas 9 15 5 40

Lomas de Zamora 9 35

Glew 10

San Vincente 10 30

Donsellaar 11

Ferrari 11 35

Jeppener 12

Stations. 1st & 2nd class. 1st & 2nd class

Jeppener A.M. 12 2

Ferrari 12 30

Donsellaar 3 5

San Vincente 3 35

Glew 4 0

Lomas de Tamora 4 20

Barracas 8 15

Buenos Ayres 8 30

E. BANFIELD, Gen. Manager.

NEW IRISH GROCERY, IN THE ONCE SETIEMBRE

FEELY, LEDWITH & CO.

Call the attention of their Friends and the Public in general to their well assorted stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, &c., &c.

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

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

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

145. 1m, 26

GIBSON AND MURRAY.

27—Calle Victoria—27.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Messrs. GIBSON & MURRAY beg to intimate to gentlemen that they are now prepared to show a very Fine Selection of Scotch & West England Tweeds, Casimers, &c. adapted for the Summer Season, Boys and Youths ready-made Suits, and Mens Suits of all Sizes. The mixtures are particularly choice, and the material excellent; while the prices will be found exceedingly moderate. Gentlemen requiring Tweed, Cloth, or Casimer Suits are respectfully invited to examine those superior Tweeds, &c. before purchasing.

GIBSON & MURRAY.

27—Calle de la Victoria—27.

107. 1m s22.

For Rosario and Intermediate Ports.

British Steamer IRON KING,

Captain J. S. Thompson.

Will leave this Port every Thursday at 10 a.m.

For freight and passengers at the accustomed tariff. Apply at the Agency Calle 25 Mayo 121.

Parcels &c. must be delivered at Agency the day before sailing by 5 p.m.

HENRY DOWSE, Agent.

149—1m s27.

The Great Southern Railroad.

JEPPENER'S STATION

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A small number of valuable Building Lots in the immediate vicinity of the station. For further particulars, price, &c., apply to Mr. Luis Blumberg, Calle Cuyo No. 70, or to Mr. Jeppener, at the Estancia.

76. 1m, s17

Notice.

The persons who may require musicians for Balls, Soirees, Marriages, &c., may apply to Mr. Nestier, No. 66, calle 25 de Mayo, who will undertake to provide the necessary number of musicians. The pieces executed by him are by the best French composers.

97. 1m, s21

Commercial Notice.

We beg to notify to the Public that the Company hitherto carried on under the firm of Urie and Muir's Grocers and General Dealers has been dissolved by mutual consent and that the remaining partner (Robert Muir) will receive and pay all debts due to and by the said concern of Urie and Muir.

(Signed) ROBERT URIE.

ROBERT MUIR.

With reference to the foregoing we beg to advise our Friends and the Public that we have this day formed a copartnership under the style of Robert Muir & Co. at the same premises, and trust that with strict attention to business a similar share of patronage may be bestowed upon us.

ROBERT MUIR & Co.

168, 159, and 62 Calle Defensa,

Buenos Ayres, 1st. Oct. 1865.

22 1m s5.

BARRY, WALKER & Co.

Respectfully call attention to their

MR. THORNTON'S TRIP TO URUGUAYANA

GRAND RECEPTION BY THE EMPEROR

SPEECHES OF THE BRIT. MINISTER AND D. PEDRO.

The British Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, Mr. Edward Thornton, having received orders from his Government to present his credentials without delay to the Emperor of Brazil, relative to the renewal of diplomatic relations, left this city for Uruguayana on the 16th inst., accompanied by Sr. Muniz Barreto, secretary to the special mission of Brazil in the River Plate, who was bearer of despatches from H. E. Sor. Octaviano. On arriving next day at Concórdia, they could not procure a coach or any means of transit, and Mr. Thornton then proceeded to Salto where he was equally unsuccessful, and obliged to return to Concórdia. After a few hours, Colonel Quintana the military Intendant, at the express orders of General Gelly-Obes procured a coach and horses, and Sr. Navarro, Brazilian agent, at the same time advised Mr. Thornton of an equipage placed at his disposal; but the Minister had already accepted that of Colonel Quintana.

At daybreak on the 18th Mr. Thornton set out, accompanied by a captain and ensign whom Col. Quintana appointed as his aides-de-camp. At 3 p.m. they arrived at Federacion, near the Correntino frontier, on the river Uruguay, and found a steamer in waiting. But it was impossible to proceed in her, owing to the lowness of the river, and they had to resign themselves to a tedious and painful journey overland shaping their course towards the Argentine head-quarters at Mandisobichico. The road was so bad and the quagmires so frequent that they had not gone far when the carriage was buried in mud, from which all efforts to extract it proved fruitless.

As soon as Gen. Gelly learned of the approach of Mr. Thornton and the difficulty which had befallen him, he sent a party of soldiers to extricate the carriage and mounting his horse proceeded in person to salute him. The carriage being at length pulled out of the mud by 'lassoes,' Mr. Thornton proceeded on his way and was met by Gen. Gelly and staff about a league from the encampment: he was received with all honors, and slept that night in Gen. Gelly's tent. Next morning, 19th, before rising, the Minister was rather amused at seeing a hen enter the tent and lay an egg on his coverlet, to which calling Gen. Gelly's attention the latter found another egg in his bed, and explained that they were two pet hens which always accompanied him in his campaigns. Both eggs were served up boiled to the Minister at breakfast, which was a great treat amid such hardships of the way-side.

Next morning [20th] the General gave Mr. Thornton an escort and 120 horses, and he proceeded to pay a visit to General Osorio at the Brazilian encampment: the latter received him with a salute of 17 guns and offered him horses and escort which he declined. On reaching the imperial vanguard under General Netto, the latter sent Lieut. Piegus with a guard of honor to attend the Minister. The journey was continued without incident as far as the Mocoretá, where the carriage was again nearly lost in the quagmires; but greater trials awaited them at the Mirinay, where the horses had to be passed over one-by-one, delaying the travellers 24 hours. The raft could not be used owing to the cords being lost, and the coach had to be carried over in a Paraguayan canoe, as well as the passengers, who remembered the Lopez principle of "equilibrium."

Her Britannic Majesty's representative passed the night on the bank of the river, cooking his 'asado' in a campfire with all the skill of a veteran gaucho. Next morning (21st) it looked like rain. Capt. Perichon in order to refresh himself from the fatigues of the journey went to bathe in the river, and was pulled out by one of his soldier's fishing hooks, but happily with no other injury than a slight scratch. By nightfall the travellers reached the magnificent estancia of Col. Reguera where Gen. Martinez was resting and received the Minister with a splendid supper.

Mr. Thornton and suite arrived at Paso los Libres on the 22nd. Admiral Tamandare offered them hospitality on board his vessel where they were received with the most marked distinction. The Minister asked Gen. Ferraz to fix a day and hour for him to present his credentials to the Emperor, and the hour of noon next day was accordingly appointed.

The Emperor had just received a magnificent tent, having hitherto slept in democratic fashion in a waggon. The tent was spacious and elegant,

with a bed-room annexed: it was made of striped linen and capable of containing 100 persons, being adorned with the Brazilian flag and imperial arms. In this tent Mr. Thornton was received, it being a strange occurrence for a plenipotentiary to present his credentials under such circumstances. General Ferraz went to fetch Mr. Thornton in a special coach and with an escort of honor, proceeding direct to the Brazilian encampment where the tent had just been set up. A battalion of the line and three bands of music were drawn up to receive His Excellency, and the Emperor waited inside his tent, dressed in field costume (kepi, frock-coat, sash, and high boots), and attended by the Princes D'Eu and Saxe, the Marquis Caxias, Generals Cabral, Port Alegre and Caldwell, and Admiral Tamandare. Dom Pedro looked in good health, and his frank, easy manners were calculated to make a favorable impression.

The British Envoy was introduced by General Ferraz, Brazilian Minister of war, and said:

"I have the honor to place in the hands of your Imperial Majesty the credential in which her Majesty the Queen of England has thought fit to accredit me as her Envoy in special mission near your Imperial Majesty, and I beg you will deign with your accustomed generosity to accept the assurances of sincere friendship and special regard of which my Queen and Government have made me the bearer."

"I am directed to express to your Majesty the regret with which her Majesty Queen Victoria has viewed the circumstances attending a suspension of amicable relations between the Courts of Brazil and England, and to declare that her Majesty's Government disapproves in the most solemn manner of any intention to offend the dignity of the Empire; that her Majesty accepts fully and without reserve the decision of H.M. the King of the Belgians, and will feel happy in appointing a Minister to Brazil as soon as your Imperial Majesty is disposed to renew diplomatic relations."

"I trust to have faithfully interpreted the sentiments of H.M. the Queen and her Government, and feel convinced that your Imperial Majesty will have the goodness to receive them in the same conciliatory spirit which has dictated them."

The Emperor replied: "It is with sincere satisfaction that I see renewed the diplomatic relations between the Government of Brazil and that of Great Britain."

"The circumstance of so happy an occurrence taking place on this spot where Brazil and her loyal and valiant allies have just shewn that they know how to combine moderation with a defence of right, further enhances my pleasure and proves that the policy of Brazil will continue to be inspired by a feeling of just and laudible harmony with all nations."

At the conclusion the British envoy withdrew, and the bands of music at once struck up 'God save the Queen,' the echoes of which reverberated for the first time since Creation over the hills and valleys of Uruguayana. Mr. Thornton was subsequently introduced in his private character, to Dom Pedro, and they conversed for some time apparently on the best terms of good feeling; each having equal reason to rejoice at the removal of pending difficulties by an arrangement honorable both to Great Britain and Brazil.

Mr. Thornton left Uruguayana at 8 o'clock on the night of the 23rd, in a whaleboat for Monte Caseros the river being too low for the steamers to come down: at his departure the band of Admiral Tamandare's flag-ship again played 'God save the Queen.' It was a beautiful night, the moon dancing on the waters, and the return-journey was performed without adventure. Mr. Thornton and Sr. Muniz Barreto arriving in Concórdia at 3 p.m. on the 25th. They embarked next day at 8 a.m. and arrived in Buenos Ayres on the morning of the 27th, having completed a toilsome journey of 200 leagues in eight days.

PRESENTATION TO MR. THORNTON.

On the 3rd inst. Messrs. Armstrong, Thompson, and Graham, the deputation named at the meeting of British residents, held at the English Church School-room last week, waited on Mr. Thornton, at his residence, to present him with a copy of the resolutions passed at said meeting. Mr. Armstrong, previous to reading the resolutions, delivered the following address:—

Sir, It is our pleasing duty, in accordance with the wishes of a meeting of British residents, held in this city on the 29th ult., to make you acquainted with the feelings of your countrymen towards you on this the eve of your departure for another sphere of trust and importance.

The British residents in the Argentine Republic, recognize in you, Sir, a worthy representative of the honor and dignity of their country, and gratefully acknowledge their obligation to you as a zealous champion and supporter of their rights and privileges, and an earnest and able friend and contributor to their general welfare and interests. They feel that while you have consulted wisely and successfully for the more public honor and interests of your country and countrymen here, you have not disdained to enter fully into all their more private sympathies, but have ever given to their local institutions the benefit of your clear and sound judgment; to their social intercourse your time and genial presence; to their very amusements your personal support and aid, identifying yourself thus with their private welfare as you have supported their public interests. Thus feeling, they cannot allow you to depart from amongst them without the expression of their deep respect and esteem which we are now to assure you of.

But inasmuch as words are ever but an inadequate means of expressing the feelings, they desire hereafter to beg your acceptance of a more lasting testimonial of their sense of your many public and private services, and have initiated steps to accomplish this with the desire to recall to your mind in future years the grateful appreciation with which your countrymen here regard you, and it may be, suggest to the son who bears your name an incentive so to follow in his father's steps, that the name of Thornton may live in the memories and be associated with the best interests of his countrymen.

Sir, the British residents regret, it were idle to conceal this, regret for their own sake your departure from amongst them. But their feelings of esteem and respect for you, make their own loss appear less in the prospect that the change is for you a further proof of Her Majesty's confidence, and they venture to indulge in the hope that, distinguished as you have already been by Her Majesty's approval, you may be considered not unworthy of a still higher mark of Her favor, and they would assure you of their deep conviction that on no more worthy head could Her Majesty's favors alight.

By the desire of the meeting, its chairman will bring to the notice of Earl Russell the resolutions so heartily and unanimously adopted, in the humble hope that his Lordship will be pleased to understand them as a feeble expression of their attachment to the institutions of their native land, and their gratitude to one who has been so faithful an exponent of English public honors and private worth.

We have said, Sir, that words but faintly represent deep feelings. We feel this the more acutely as we have endeavoured to make known to you the sense of the resolutions passed at the meeting of your countrymen. We must beg you not to interpret these feelings by our inadequate attempt to express them, but to believe that from every class of British residents here comes the heartfelt wish that your future career may be attended with all, and more than all the success which has marked the past, and that all may be crowned with an abundant measure of domestic health and happiness.

Minutes of a meeting of British residents held in the School-room behind the English Church, on Friday the 29th September at 12 o'clock a.m.

Thomas Armstrong, Esq., having been voted to the chair.

It was proposed by J. H. Green, Esq. seconded by John Coghlan, Esq., and carried unanimously.

1.—That this meeting on behalf of British residents generally in this country proudly and gratefully acknowledging the public and private services of Edward Thornton, Esq. C. B. while Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in the Argentine Republic, recognize in him a worthy representative of the honor and dignity of their country, a zealous champion and supporter of their rights and privileges, and an earnest and able friend and contributor to their general welfare and interests, and, in taking leave of him, offer him the assurance that he carries with him the esteem and respect of all classes of British residents in this country.

It was proposed by William C. Thompson, Esq., seconded by R. Shaw, Esq., and carried unanimously.

2.—That an appropriate memorial be presented to Mr. Thornton as a mark of the respect and esteem of his fellow-countrymen here, and that Messrs. Armstrong, J. H. Green, and William Leslie be requested and authorized act as a Committee to invite British residents to contribute towards this object in order to carry into effect this resolution.

It was proposed by George Drabble, Esq. and seconded by R. Crawford, and carried unanimously.

3.—That this meeting, while regretting for their own sakes Mr. Thornton's removal from his present post congratulate him on the evidence his appointment to Rio affords of Her Majesty's approval and confidence, and venture to express a hope that, in addition to the distinction he has already received, he may not be considered unworthy of a still higher mark of Her Majesty's favor for his long and distinguished services in the River Plate.

It was proposed by Wm. Leslie, Esq. seconded by T. B. Hall, Esq. and carried unanimously.

4.—That the Rev. Mr. Ford, Messrs. Armstrong, Thompson, and William Graham be requested to wait upon Mr. Thornton and convey to him the sense of the foregoing resolutions as an expression of the feeling of his countrymen on the eve of his departure.

It was proposed by D. Gowland, Esq. seconded by R. Newton, Esq. and carried unanimously.

5.—That the chairman be requested to forward a copy of the resolutions to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs through Her Majesty's Consul, Frank Parish, Esq.

It was proposed by R. Barclay, Esq. seconded by Fred. Wauklyn, Esq. and carried unanimously.

6.—That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to T. Armstrong, Esq. for his valuable and able assistance in presiding at this meeting.

After the reading of the above Address and Minutes, Mr. Thornton expressed his intention to reply by letter: it is as follows—

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 23, 1865.

Sir, It is entirely out of my power to convey to you in words the deep sense of gratitude which I shall ever feel for the expressions of earnest friendship and kindness which you, accompanied by Mr. Thompson and Mr. Graham, did me the honor to read to me this morning in the name of our countrymen residing at Buenos Ayres.

One of my great objects during my stay amongst you has been to gain your esteem and friendship, and to inspire my countrymen with confidence that no pains would be spared on my part to advance their interests and to promote their welfare, as far as is compatible with justice and with the orders of Her Majesty's Government. It cannot, therefore, but be most gratifying to me to receive so flattering a proof of the success of my endeavors as is contained in the address that was made to me this morning.

At the same time I cannot but acknowledge that my labours in this country have been greatly facilitated and rendered much lighter and more agreeable by the assistance and support afforded to me by my countrymen on all occasions, by their forbearance and moderation at times when these qualities were of the greatest value, and by the ready and cheerful manner in which they have always complied with my wishes. It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that I avail myself of this opportunity to beg you, Sir, to convey to the British residents at Buenos Ayres, my sincere thanks not only for the affectionate expressions of sympathy and kindness, of which I conceive that I am justly entitled to be proud, but for the valuable friendly support and countenance which they have constantly lent me during the whole of my residence amongst you.

It will be my duty to apply to Her Majesty's Government for permission to accept the testimonial which you say it is the intention of my countrymen to do me the honor of offering to me. It were useless to conceal the pride and satisfaction with which the possession of such a proof of their esteem would inspire me. I have inherited mementoes of a similar nature from my father, which I greatly prize. How can it be otherwise than gratifying that the same proofs of esteem are bestowed upon me, or what more could I wish than that my son should feel proud of his father and be stimulated to exertion with the hope of enjoying the same kindly sympathies of his fellow-men.

I can assure you, Sir, that I shall ever take the warmest interest in the welfare and prosperity of the British community in this country, for which there seems to be a prospect of so bright a future, and begging you to accept my thanks for the part which you have personally taken in the flattering compliment which has been paid to me.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, Your most obedient, Humble servant, EDWARD THORNTON.

GRAND 'FUNCIÓN' AT BARRACAS.

LAUNCH OF THE ELENA.

On 2nd inst. the 12 o'clock down train on the Boca Railroad took a select party of English residents to witness the ceremony of launching a new steamer built by Mr. John Marshall, of Barracas, for T. B. Hall, Esq., merchant, of this city. We noticed the following ladies and gentlemen present: Mr. and Mrs. William Leslie, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Mason, and Miss Helen Hall, who acted as sponsor on the occasion; Messrs. Boyd, Darbyshire, Younger, Drabble, Mason, Twyford, Simpson, H. Smith, R. Shaw, Josling, Jacobs, Zimmerman, Perry, Kock, Captain — of the Virago, and several others whose names we forget. As the train stopped at the Yellow House we noticed others who came to witness the launch of the little steamer. When the train train stopped at the Tres Esquinas the environs of the station were crowded, and Marshall's ship-yard decked out with flags. The little steamer was there before us on the lines ready to be launched. She looked to great advantage, and having her wheel at the stern attracted great notice. The mystic Riachuelo was so crowded with small craft that the launching of the steamer was detained for some time in order to allow the vessels to get out of the way. At ten minutes to one o'clock precisely, all things being ready, Miss Helen Hall, in the most graceful manner, dashed a bottle of champagne against the bows of the young steamer, and called her 'La Elena.' Beautifully she swept down along the planks and in an instant she was in her own element. The cheers which rent the air from either side of the river echoed up the calle Larga.

The whole party then adjourned to Mr. Marshall's house, where a splendid déjeuner was laid out. Champagne flowed on all sides, and the delicacies of the season, which were amply provided, having been discussed, Mr. J. P. Boyd rose and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Although ignorant why the honor of proposing the toast of the day should be thrust upon me, I find myself obliged to assume the responsibility, and therefore request you to fill your glasses. Barracas a few years ago, at least a few years in the history of the world, was the haunt of Indians. Here, on the very ground upon which I stand, did the Indian of the Pampa vainly endeavor to maintain his own against the onward march of the white man and of progress, and even this very day, notwithstanding all the vaunted civilization of this place, there are Indians around us; yes, my friends, Chactaws who, blinded by prejudice, oppose every attempt, every effort, of scientific improvement and civilization. Foremost in the ranks of that honored band who struggle with these savages, who would impede all progress is our friend, Mr. Hall. I ask you to drink the health of this fearless champion of improvement and go-aheadism. Mr. Hall has dared to be the first to introduce the stern-wheel system in the River Plate. May his name be identified with the scientific change which his energy and capital has attempted this day, and which I doubt not ere long will prove a lasting benefit to the trade and commerce of Buenos Ayres. Mr. Boyd resumed his seat amidst the most vociferous applause.

Mr. T. B. Hall rose to respond, and regretted extremely that his friend Mr. McCloud who is along with him in the enterprise, was not present to-day. The stern wheel system had been proved at home and in the States, and he felt certain must prove successful here if any merit was attached to the scientific change in the motion of steamers; belonged to our American cousins who were the originators. He felt it his duty however after thanking the Company for the kind and warm manner in which they drank his health to testify to the great punctuality and sterling qualities of the man who built the ship, Mr. Marshall (great cheering).

Notwithstanding all the inevitable drawbacks in getting the proper sort of iron, labour, &c. Mr. Marshall built the steamer in strict conformance to his contract, and furthermore launched her in the time provided by the contract. Mr. Kay, Mr. Marshall's foreman, also deserved mention; he had been most untiring in his efforts to turn out the boat a credit to the ship-building yard of which he was the able foreman. We have no longer necessity to be writing home for steamers to Europe, now that we have a Marshall, and I must not omit his excellent foreman, Kay. Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to drink the health of Mr. John Marshall, the renowned English ship-builder in the River Plate, and his excellent foreman, Mr. Kay. Drank with three times three.

Mr. John Marshall rose to respond; he thanked the company for their pres-

ence at his establishment and their kind sentiments towards him. He regretted much that in a few moments the train would leave, which deprived him of the opportunity of speaking more at length, as to the merits of the stern wheel, etc., but he would hastily conclude by giving, 'The Ladies.' Great cheers.

It being half-past one, the hour specified by Mr. Simpson for the leaving of the special train, the party separated and wended their way towards the station. At 15 minutes to 2 o'clock the special train started arriving at the calle Venezuela station in 4 1/2 minutes.

Some of the party remained in Barracas, being determined to go out in the little steamer and land on the mole. The Elena is an iron steamer built expressly for trading in the harbor, she draws with 70 tons of cargo on board about 3 feet of water, and without cargo only 18 inches; her length is 85 feet, beam 18; engines 12 horse power. She is built stern wheel fashion, and very pretty in the water. We trust she will do a good trade in the roads, and that now that we have got a steam lighter our merchants and others will support her.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

OUR ESQUINA CORRESPONDENT.
Boca de Goya, Sept. 30, 8 A.M.
Gentlemen,—

Early this morning I mailed a letter to you from this place. Since midnight we have had confusion and uproar caused by the rumor that the Paraguayans had passed the river Sta. Lucia at four different points and were coming south, closely pursuing Caceres. I had determined to visit the encampment of the emigrants, which I did. It was located on the banks of the Riacho upon a slip of ground sixty yards broad, which was covered with jungle and bamboo-cano impassable in every place save the footpaths that had been cut through it. Here misery and death were 'seen in all their ghastly forms.' Some hundreds of people all in a state of destitution, many of them were invalids suffering from fevers, measles, or disease of the lungs, going to and fro hastening on board with bundles, trunks, etc., etc., containing what property their owners might chance to possess. I counted in a cabin of a small schooner twelve persons of both sexes, some of whom were adults, lying on the floor or in the berths; in another place I found as many more in a like state: upon the shore they were to be seen in every place. These were being taken on board—some of them would have found a watery grave ere sunset. I saw nothing in the shape of provisions but some very lean beef. Such as had the means to do so had left the place previously, leaving those that I saw to shift for themselves. These were the scum of the population.

The boatmen had orders to move as soon as possible; to go in any direction the wind or tide might chance to convey them. Those who had remained in Goya were on the move in all quarters, upon every side. There was no force in the place to resist any threat the enemy might choose to make. A speedy flight, and nothing else, was thought of.

As I was musing on our sad condition, the steam whistle summoned me to come away.

SINBAD.

HEAD-QUARTERS at PASO LOS LIBRES.

General Mitre has now begun Act II of the Paraguayan drama. The campaign in Rio Grande has been brought to a happy conclusion, and the whole of the allied vanguard has recrossed the Uruguay, establishing its headquarters at Paso los Libres preparatory to marching across Corrientes. The complaints of slowness are hardly well-founded, since only 12 days elapsed from the surrender of Uruguayana till the whole allied force of 10,000 men and 40 pieces of artillery had re-crossed the river. Some officers just arrived from headquarters assure us that active operations will be immediately resumed, and there is every probability we shall have great events to chronicle before the present month is out.

The concentration of the Vanguard with the grand army under Gelly-Obes is likely to take place somewhere about Curuzu-Caatia, and we expect the first battle-field between the main-bodies of the rival armies will be near the river Santa Lucia. Meantime the irregulars under Castro, Hornos and others, have recently gained several slight advantages over detached columns of the enemy. Major Soto dashed into the village of San Roque, garrisoned by Correntino traitors under Araujo, and after killing one and carrying off three others, retreated with the same celerity.

Col. Reguera seized the Tranquera

San Miguel, near Loreto, and reports the enemy to have five garrisons between that point and San Carlos. Col. Aguirre on the 20th ult. cut up 20 Paraguayans near the Santa Lucia. Col. Romero surprised a band of 800 rebels at Yaguarete-Cora under a traitor named Lloveras, killing 3 officers and 80 men, and capturing 13 officers and 370 men, besides 70 muskets and 1,600 horses. We hear nothing lately of General Caceres, who seems to have fallen into the same state of inactivity as the Brazilian fleet lying at Goya.

The 'Nacion' correspondent estimates the Paraguayan armies at the commencement of the war to have numbered 22,000 on the Parana and 11,300 on the Uruguay, and as their losses already amount to 14,300, the total force of Lopez would not at present exceed 18,000 men: we incline, however, to think the effective strength of the enemy at least double the last-stated figure. The rival fleets continue to observe a respectful attitude, which shews a horror of unnecessary bloodshed: the Paraguayans will not come down from Cuevas to Goya: the Brazilians are waiting for the iron-clads, which we regret to hear are probably lost in the South Atlantic.

POSITIONS OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

THE ALLIES

1. General Mitre with the Vanguard, 10,000 men and 42 cannon, at Paso los Libres.
2. General Castro and Col. Reguera with 2,000 cavalry in Misiones.
3. General Gelly-Obes with the grand army, 20,000 men, at Mandisobi, Entre Rios.
4. General Hornos with a small force in the centre of the Province of Corrientes.
5. General Caceres with some irregular cavalry near Goya.
6. General Urquiza about to assemble 5,000 cavalry at Concordia.
7. General Jordan Lopez crossing Entre-Rios with 3,000 of the above.
8. Generals Flores and Paunero along with General Mitre.
9. General Port Alegre with 8,000 Brazilians about to invade Misiones.
10. Colonel Diaz with 800 Provincials about to leave Rosario.
11. The Brazilian fleet, 8 gunboats, lying at Goya: the iron-clads lost.
12. Don Pedro, Governor Lagrana, Admiral Tamandaré and Generals Yaguay, Canavarro and Caldwell on furlough.

THE PARAGUAYANS

1. Colonel Barrios with 5,000 men on the river Santa Lucia.
2. General Robles with 15,000 men between Cuevas and Corrientes city.
3. Colonel — with 4,000 men at Ytapua in Misiones.
4. Marshal Lopez with 10,000 men at Humayta.
5. Colonel Resquin with 2,000 men in Matto Grosso, Minas &c.
6. The Paraguayan fleet, 12 old steamers, 6 brigs and 50 canoes, at Cuevas.
7. Batteries at Cuevas, Merced, Empedrado and Riachuelo, mounting 100 guns.
8. Small picquets at S. Roque, Tranquera Loreto, Santo Tomé &c.: say 2,000 men.

LATEST FROM MISIONES

It will be remembered that after the battle of Yatay, while the victorious vanguard was crossing the Uruguay to invest Uruguayana, General Flores despatched one of his best officers, Enrique Castro, with 1500 cavalry to make a raid through Misiones, as some Paraguayan forces were supposed to be still remaining at Santo Tomé. After six weeks marching Castro turns up on September 28th near San Carlos, one of the ancient Jesuit Misiones, not far from the Paraguayan station of Ytapua or Candelaria.

Colonel Reguera, a Correntino officer, commanding Castro's vanguard had a brush with the enemy near the banks of the Upper Parana: the enemy's force consisted of 50 horse and as many foot, and after a pursuit of 3 1/2 leagues they took refuge in some islands, where a close fight ensued, in which Reguera reports to have slain Ensign Cristaldo and 20 soldiers, with a loss to himself of 3 officers and 10 men killed or mortally wounded: he also took 14 prisoners and some sabres and muskets, but lost nearly all his horses. Towards nightfall a body of 200 Paraguayan infantry and some cavalry issued from San Carlos, but Reguera declined the combat and fell back to San Alonzo, intending to wait reinforcements from Castro before occupying San Carlos, although the garrison of the latter place seems to have retired towards Candelaria.

According to information given by the prisoners, it appears that a force of 4000 horse and foot, and 17 siege cannons have arrived at Ytapua. All the coast of the Parana is covered with the enemy's forces, which are passing

over the stolen cattle into Paraguay, a large quantity still remaining at San Carlos to be ferried over at Ytapua. Reguera complains that the enemy will not surrender, but prefer to die fighting: they were not yet aware of the loss of Uruguayana. Gen. Castro marched 3 leagues on the 27th, and was so beaten up, as to leave 150 tired horses on the road.

THE PARAGUAYANS ADVANCING.

Rincon de Soto, Sept. 30, 1865.
To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,—
To-day there has been a great uproar in Goya, as the Paraguayans are within two leagues of the town and the people are flying in all directions. Towards the morning of the 30th news was received that the Paraguayans had come to a stand-still, neither retreating nor advancing, and up to the time of the steamer leaving (2 p.m. to-day) were still encamped two leagues off the town. They passed the Santa Lucia at four different passes, in four columns, but their numbers are not known.

We have no news about the Italian steamer Velocé. The Paraguayan squadron is still at Las Cuevas.

Two passengers who arrived per Espigador went for a day's shooting at the Saladero, but have disappeared very mysteriously and it is thought they have been taken prisoners by the Paraguayans, but some say that they were spies. However, they both appeared to be very respectable men, one being an Englishman and the other a Frenchman. More about them in my next.—Yours, etc. TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM THE URUGUAY.

URQUIZA AND HIS INFANTRY.

A friend just arrived from the Uruguay informs us that the fall of Uruguayana has had a very beneficial effect upon Salto, Paysandú, Concordia and all the river towns. These places were formerly more or less alarmed by the advance of the Paraguayans, which checked commercial activity, but now everything has resumed its usual elasticity.

Paysandú seems wonderfully revived, and looks better than before the bombardment. Most of the ruined houses have been rebuilt, the owners being generally wealthy people; and only half-a-dozen ruins remain as memorials of Brazilian destructiveness. Mr. Mundell the new Gefé Politico has established his office in the Gefatura (now restored): he is very much liked by all classes, and a very efficient magistrate. The tower defended by the heroic Leandro Gomez is razed to the ground and the bricks sold for rubbish. The Comandancia remains in ruins, and bullets and cannon balls are still picked up in the adjacent gardens. Tradesmen of various callings, especially carpenters and shoemakers, are much in demand; the place promises to go-a-head rapidly as soon as the Saladero season commences.

An English Vice-Consul is much needed at Paysandú, as there is a large number of British residents in the Department: the French, Italian, and Spanish residents have their representatives, and there is no reason why our countrymen should be less favored.

In Concepcion the 1st and 2nd battalion of infantry were ready to march and looked very fine soldierly men; they had received orders to march on the 29th, but refused to proceed by water and insisted that Gen. Urquiza should accompany them. This caused a delay: meantime the officers openly expressed their hostility to the allies, and desertions took place by wholesale, no fewer than 17 deserting in one night.

A number of shipping is at present lying at Fray Bentos loading produce for foreign parts. Everything is quiet about Rio Negro, and no 'montoneras,' but the estancieros are rather afraid of a dry spring.

Among the passengers arrived yesterday are Fortunato Flores (son to the General) from Uruguayana, en route for Montevideo; Major Roche from Concordia, on special mission [from Colonel Keen's Regiment] to Buenos Ayres; Dr. Diogenes Urquiza, from Concepcion.

EMBARKATION OF GEN. URQUIZA.

On Friday 6th inst. Gen. Urquiza embarked with 2 batt. of infantry and an artillery corps on board the steamer Payon and 3 schooners at Concepcion, for Concordia. The Capt. General looked well and took his adieu of the bystanders at 8 a.m. The men seemed in good spirits.

We have papers from Concordia, Salto, and Gualaguaychú to Sunday, but they contain nothing of importance.

THE CLIP OF 1865.

It being now an admitted fact that the principal industry in this country is wool, much and increased attention is paid to the quality of each year's clip. Some of the most active exporters generally take a run out to the estancias every season to have a look at the wool on the sheep's back. Brokers in former years made a tour of the province with a large roll of bank notes, buying up all the wool they could get at anything like a fair price, to re-sell in the market. This year there has been very little of this sort of business; the exporters have remained quiet in town, and the brokers with few exceptions, knowing the impossibility of getting wool a farthing cheaper in the camp than in town, have remained at their old posts in the plazas, occupied with sheepskins, dry hides, and grease. Meanwhile the shearing season is at hand, and as yet not one word has been said about the quality of the wool. It is our pleasing duty to announce to the buyers of B. Ayres that this year's wool clip will prove the finest, cleanest, and best ever known in the River Plate.

Notwithstanding all the care and attention of the farmer, unless the camps are good and the season favorable, the wool is not the thing but this year everything favored the farmer: the camps were good all the year round, the weather favorable, the sheep in prime condition, very little mud in the 'corrales,' scab only in a few isolated parts seen,—and the harum-scarum system of shearing so in vogue some few years ago now completely abandoned. We feel therefore fully justified in saying that the wool clip of 1865 will be the best ever produced in the River Plate.

The sheepfarmers as a general rule regard themselves as the victims of the buyers and are willing to believe the most absurd stories respecting them, but this is very erroneous: wool is now so important a staple that combination amongst buyers is impossible: true, the buyers may attempt to rule the market and cause a momentary depression, but it is only momentary for wool now sells for what it is worth, and not for what the buyers chose to give. Good, clean, well conditioned wool will, we believe, sell for as good a price this year as last, but dirty wool or fine wools badly got up will have to take their chance in the market.

We cannot too forcibly impress on our country friends the fact that the more care they bestow in getting up their wool the better price they will assuredly obtain, and also that in the selling of the wool, much if not every thing depends on the brokers. We do not feel justified in recommending any particular broker, but the leading wool brokers in both plazas are too well known to require any especial mention.

On the other hand, it behoves the buyers to act liberally with the farmers, in order to keep the wool trade where it is, for they should recollect that they have to deal with men of growing independence. The leading German, English, American and French buyers in the plazas are men who stand well in this market and deserve every praise. Owing to the decline in the price of gold, paper money has an increased value, which will of course show itself in the price of wool, but farmers must bear in mind that this improvement in the currency, although it appears to diminish the price of wool, has a like influence on all comestibles or articles of consumption, and that tea, sugar, pine, etc., can be bought cheaper than last year.

Several new buyers are expected this season for German and French account, as the River Plate wools are beginning to attract notice, but we hear from experienced parties that the wools of the River Plate if they were essl fine, and longer, would be more suitable for the manufacturers.

The very high tariff on wool in the United States has a most prejudicial effect on this market, but the restoration of peace in the States has caused such an increased stir in every class of business that the wool market in the States has gone up, and American buyers are at present shipping River Plate wools from Europe to New-York. The total amount of the clip of this province is estimated at one hundred thousand bales of thirty five arobas each.

Yesterday the first wool of the season may be said to have arrived. The wool belongs to an English farmer in Magdalena, and those who saw it speak most favorably of it. The price it sells for may be regarded as the opening price of the season: it is thought it will bring between 90 and 100 per aroba, as it is very light and in good condition.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

We have been requested to publish the following by the Finance Department of the Province:—

To the Editors of the 'Standard,'
Buenos Ayres, Oct. 3, 1865,

Gentlemen,
In the 'Standard' of Sunday you have republished an article from the 'Money Market Review,' signed 'Henry Smith;' and as this article is a calumnious diatribe against the Government of Buenos Ayres, I request that you publish the following lines in justification of the Government of Buenos Ayres and for the sake of truth.

The charge brought forth by Mr. H. Smith against the Government of B. Ayres is, that having recognised the obligation of guaranteeing 7 per cent. interest on a capital of £150,000 employed in the construction of the Northern Railway, it has not paid a single penny during the last twelve months.

If Mr. Smith has any interest in the Northern Railway Company, he must know that at the request of its representative here, Mr. Zimmerman, the road was opened by small sections, without the Government's guarantee, because it was opened to public traffic before its termination. The first section was opened on the 1st of December, 1862, and the line to San Fernando was opened on the 5th of February, 1864. But the company did not apply to the Government for the examination and valuation of the works until the 1st of September 1864.

The Committee appointed for its examination did not report until the 3rd February 1865 and the Government after certain indispensable formalities, recognised the capital guaranteed by decree of the 12th April same year.

As the Governor, Sr. Saavedra, was impeded on account of his relationship with Mr. Zimmermann, Don Norberto Riestra, President of the Senate, acted for him in the decision of this business.

By this simple recapitulation of dates it will be seen that the Government of Buenos Ayres has not paid up the guarantee, because the Government of Buenos Ayres had no obligation of any kind whatever until the company should have presented the works terminated and that these had been inspected.

If this should not be sufficient to satisfy Mr. Smith, let him read the following declaration of the Company's manager and he will be forced to acknowledge his error or the calumny of his assertion.

Besides this it must be kept in mind that the Company's manager having always stated that the receipts of the road would cover the amount of guaranteed interest, it was indifferent to the Government of Buenos Ayres that it should be reckoned before or after the abovementioned date, since it was a nominal obligation. It seems that Mr. Smith believes that the Government is bound in every case to pay the shareholders 7 per cent on their capital which is a mistake.

Buenos Ayres, 23rd Sept., 1865.

To His Excellency, the Minister of Finance, Don Luis L. Dominguez:—

The undersigned Manager of the Northern Railway Co. has the honor of acknowledging the receipt of his Excellency's note, dated the 21st inst., asking if there has been any application to the Government of Buenos Ayres for payment of part or the whole of the interest granted to the Company on the capital employed in the construction of the Northern Railway.

The undersigned, in answer to the above, begs to state that up to the present date he has made no demand on the subject to the Government of Buenos Ayres; firstly, on account of the suspension of the guarantee until the definite termination of the works, which was on the 1st of September last year; and, secondly because your Excellency in several interviews during the negotiation of the valuation with the Government, had expressed yourself in the sense that the guarantee would be made effective from the 1st of January of the present year.

As the term of one year has not yet expired, the undersigned has hitherto abstained from making any demand for the amount of guaranteed interest. May God preserve your Excellency many years.

Signed,
HENRY ZIMMERMANN.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED PER NEWTON.
J. D. Barnett, E. Darbyshire, Maria Rita Mamedt, 5 children, and servant; Bento Gray, Vareta, Pedro Cassendue, Francisco Piceto, Baltazar Cassendue and 1 child; Elizabeth Casey, Catherine Casey, Elizabeth Harris, John Hurray, John Casey, Manuel Iglesias Manuel Gonzalez y Rodriguez.

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

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.

WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month.

WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.

WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares.

NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shopboys.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

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

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1865.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Since the fall of Uruguayana, one or two slight engagements with the Paraguayans have occurred, resulting we are pleased to say, in the most signal success on the part of the allies: still since our last review, nothing of any very great importance has transpired. President Mitre has recrossed the Uruguay, and is about to establish his headquarters at Mercedes, a central town in Corrientes; General Flores, aided by General Paunero, is ordered to march with the vanguard to the pass of La Patria above the city of Corrientes, with the object of cutting off the retreat of the Paraguayans at present in that province; General Gelly Obes, at the head of the main body of the allied army, is marching to the banks of the Parana, where the invaders still maintain their ground. Both fleets are inactive; and, we regret to say, that the two Brazilian iron-clads which left Rio Janeiro early last month, are supposed to have been lost on the Rio Grande coast, as they have not been since heard of.

General Urquiza is again at the head of his men, and has embarked his infantry and artillery at Uruguay for Concordia, from whence they will proceed to the Mocoretá, to incorporate with the allied army. General Lopez Jordan, one of the most noted Entre Riano chiefs, with a body of 3,000 picked cavalry, is also crossing the country, to place himself under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. In fine, the operations are progressing so favorably, and the vaunted power and countless legions of Paraguay found to be so mythical, that we all here believe now the end of the year will witness the close of the war and the complete restoration of peace in La Plata.

At last the dream of some of the most sanguine Argentines is about to be realized. In a few days, when the present session of Congress terminates, the Argentine Central Railway will be publicly inaugurated to the Carraña. We have not now time or space to dwell on the mighty revolution which the locomotive is working in this country. The completion of this road to Cordova will strike at the root of revolution, drive back still further into the Pampa the Indian, give a new life and energy to the native productions of the provinces, and open indeed a happy era for this country, which will redound to the honor of President Mitre and to the fame of Mr. Wheelwright.

The prospects of the Argentine Republic, notwithstanding the Paraguayan war, were never brighter than

at present. The products of the interior are steadily augmenting. Silver-mining has, thanks to the unceasing energy of Mr. Klappenback, been proved to be a most lucrative business, and every diligence from San Juan brings us bar-silver in no insignificant quantities. Copper-mining in Cordova is also attracting increased attention, and the export of this metal from the port of Rosario, shows that it is fast assuming the proportions of a staple. Land in Santa Fé, Cordova, and Entre Rios are daily increasing in value. Even in the very Chaco, that unknown, unexplored territory, European enterprise has at last found a foothold, and Messrs. Wilcken and Ruding are about to people this fabulously rich territory with British and German agriculturists. Increased attention is paid to the salting, packing, and preservation of beef: owing to the gloomy news we have received from England respecting the cattle distemper, there are already hundreds packing and curing beef and mutton in a small way, but with the exception of Dr. Fleury at Paysandú, and Messrs. Brown and Morris at Rosario, we know of no regular packing establishments as yet having been organized. The estimate of our home colleagues of the stock of horned cattle in the Argentine Republic, so far from being exaggerated, we feel convinced falls short of the mark; but our readers at home need not expect any great supply of River Plate beef until some of the cargoes on the way have proved profitable speculations. There is beef enough in the La Plata to feed all the inhabitants of the British Isles for years, but we want experience to cure it, and capital to carry on the business. The jerked-beef business is preferred here simply because it gives more certain results, and is worked with less capital, less trouble, less risk, and less expense than the European system of beef-packing. The Government of this country has done nothing to develop this industry, and it is due to the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Neill, late Oriental Consul in London, that the British public have been at all acquainted with the immense beef resources of the Plate.

In Buenos Ayres, business is brisk, money very abundant, the paper dollar improving in value, the bonds of the National Government steadily increasing in price, the railways doing a splendid business, new houses being built in almost every street, new banks, insurance companies, in a word the rapid progress of Buenos Ayres is such that it may be regarded as the New York of South America. Montevideo also shows great signs of improvement; the Custom-house receipts are over the average, money is cheap and abundant, and everything wears a favorable aspect. The Montevidean bank, which is a new concern, is now the Government bank of the place; the shares of this bank having been all subscribed for by the richest men of that city, now command a very high premium. The estancieros in the Banda Oriental are all busy shearing, their flocks, but as yet none of the new wool has arrived in Montevideo.

Two new private banks are spoken of in B. Ayres; the proposed capital of these banks is so large, the community which will support them so small, that even if they succeed in commencing operations, on a small portion of the nominal capital being subscribed, we cannot see that they will interfere much with the business of our two well-established banks, the Mauá and the London and River Plate Banks, both of which are doing a splendid business.

This is the shearing or clipping sea-

son in Buenos Ayres: most of the farmers are now beginning to shear. A small parcel of new wool has arrived in the market; the past year has been so favorable, the sheep in such good healthy condition, and the increased care which our farmers now take in shearing, tying, and packing their wool justifies us in saying that the River Plate wools will be the best ever yet seen in Europe from this quarter. We estimate the clip of this province at 100,000 bales of 35 arr. each.

Since the sailing of the last packet we have had few sales of estancias or stock to note. Good sheep are offered for sale at \$40 m/c. [6s. 3d.] per head. Estancia lands rate entirely according to locality: good land, with statibus and corrales, in favorite partidos, sells easily at £7,500 per square league; in the Banda Oriental it can be bought at about £1,000; in Entre Rios at £1,500 to £2,000; in Santa Fé at from £800 to £1,000, and in Cordova at £200 per square league.

We are happy to say that our countrymen in the River Plate are all doing well: the war in noway interferes with us, labor is very high and land scarce, but money is plenty, and the agricultural interests of the country were never in a more flourishing and prosperous condition.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Now that this great enterprise may be said to be completed from Buenos Ayres to Chascomus, while the public is loud in its praises of the masterly manner in which this work of Englishmen has been executed, and when the traffic of the preliminary section is already so considerable as to give promise of splendid dividends to the shareholders and immense benefits, to the country, it may be in season to agitate the project of a continuation of the line as far as Dolores.

It is generally understood that the Company have no notion of prolonging the railway at present beyond Chascomus, but rather making this depend on the success of the experiment whether the line will so far give a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the capital expended. We have indeed reason to be thankful for what we have already got, and it is the very great results now clearly derivable from this outlay of £750,000 of British capital which makes us doubly anxious that the work should be carried to its full completion. If the staff of engineers return to England as soon as the line be opened by the Company to Chascomus, a feeling of regret will almost counterpoise the public satisfaction. Our citizens on viewing the massive laboratories, solid construction, and excellent management of the Great Southern Railway have come to regard it, and with reason, as one of the grandest works in the River Plate; but everyone looks forward to its continuation to Dolores, not only because so expressed in the concession, but because this is its natural destination, and the fulfilment only a question of time.

The distance from Chascomus to Dolores is 60 miles, over level country presenting no difficulty except the Rio Salado. The cost at the established rate would be £600,000, on which the Government gives a guarantee of 7 per cent., and the 'estancieros' express their readiness to give the land gratis and subscribe for a considerable number of shares. The surrounding country is thickly settled with foreign sheep-farmers, and some of the principal native landed-proprietors such as Lezama Alzaga, Anchorena, Martinez de Hoz, Agüero, Torrez, Senillosa, Lacombe, Fernandez, Casco, Miguens, Gomez, Ochoa, Casalins, Vivot, Pereyra, have adjacent tracts of territory the enhanced value of which would equal the total cost of the prolonged section. Moreover Dolores can boast double the importance and population of Chascomus, being the centre of the Southern districts, and the chief 'camp' town in the Province of Buenos Ayres.

While the construction of the second portion of the line would not be attended with half the labor of the first, it would increase the traffic four-fold. Although we cannot authoritatively quote figures to show that the business already doing in passengers alone, on an unfinished section, gives every assurance of the desired 10 per cent, we feel it is no delusive hope to promise it will exceed that figure. Meantime the money-market of London is rather easy,

and if the Company make an effort to raise the capital for prolonging the line we believe the co-operation in B. Aires would amount to one-fourth of the sum.

There is no time to be lost, and if the engineers be ordered home on the conclusion of the works to Chascomus, it may cause a long delay ere the prolongation be taken in hand. We consider the matter interests alike the landed-proprietors, Govt., and shareholders, and for this reason would suggest that those in B. Ayres who have a right appreciation of their own and the public welfare should adopt some expression of their wish for the prolongation of the G. Southern Railway, which, under the circumstances, we have no doubt, would meet with serious consideration from the Company in London.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

OUR ESQUINA CORRESPONDENT.

FRESH INRAIDS BY THE PARAGUAYANS.

TELMO LOPEZ AND CACEES SHOT.

AWFUL SUFFERING BY THE POOR FAMILIES.

Esquina, Oct. 7th.

Gentlemen.

The Paraguayans, notwithstanding the chastisement they received at Yatay and Uruguayana were upon the 3d in force at a point farther south than they were ever known to have been since the invasion. A formidable body of them were within an hour's march of Goya, depredating in the vicinity, driving away the herds, unmolested, from the adjacent districts. In this raid they have deviated from their wonted method of rapacity, dividing their forces in four separate bodies who were acting from some distance of each other. The disappointment caused by this last foray has filled all with unpeakable gloom, as every one here anticipated the time had come when it would be necessary for the raiders' salvation to be on the march northwards: yet such has not been the case, on the contrary, they have been hanging about Goya, doing their work of rapine and vengeance with as good a will and as fully as ever. They made no movement indicating an intention to sack the city. If such a measure should have been their aim they might have carried it out with impunity and taken away the plunder in sight of the allied fleet within the range of their guns unharmed. What has been accomplished is the driving off large herds and the retreat of the marauders beyond the river 'Santa Lucia' without the least opposition.

There are a number of stores in Goya, some of which contain valuable voices of goods exclusively the property of Italians, some of whom instead of dreading the results of a general sack, desire such an event might take place, that some future day they may receive in return for the value of one dollar's worth of loss, ten and even twenty's worth in ready money, as was the case in 1839. In that year the Esquina was sacked by a group of banditti from Entre Rios acting under the immediate command of D. Juan Pablo Lopez. Among other sufferers were two Italians, one of whose loss did not amount to a thousand dollars or any thing like the sum. Twenty five years afterwards a claim for the trifle of thirty three thousand patacons, for the detriment, was made and duly acknowledged by the National Government. The other Italian's loss was greater, he received a sum from the same source proportionate to the damage done his countryman. In order to make it appear the demands were just, shameless perjury, in fine all that rascality could devise or ingenuity invent was brought to bear in favor of the claimants. These are not hearsay assertions set down at random.

Yesterday a schooner of 32 tons arrived here with one hundred and sixty five passengers, fugitives embarked at the Boca de Goya they are mostly women and children; gaunt figures reduced to skeletons; all are in the last state of poverty and destitution, many of them are suffering from lung-diseases and other ailments unknown to the country. The vessel that brought them left with only one day's provision on board, for the want of a pilot she was five days on the passage. Hence you may infer what those on board may have experienced on the voyage here. The people here shun the newcomers for the reason that they deem the disorders they are afflicted with are contagious, and as there are no doctors or apothecaries here to decide the question we must suppose they are so. This morning another small river craft, with thirty-one families, arrived from the same point as the one came from that reached this yesterday: the passengers are similar in all respects to those that came then. Here they have no shelter other than the leesides

of hedges, or the shade of trees, and no food other than lean beef. They report that five hundred souls still remain on the island. It was rumored here that Telmo Lopez and Sinfaroso Caceres—the Correntino who had espoused the cause of Paraguay—had been sent from Bella Vista to Humaitá and instantly shot upon their arrival; that such was the fact has been since confirmed. Either here or at Goya, nothing, absolutely nothing, is known of the movements of the invaders, either by land or water, beyond the river Santa Lucia. Hornos was still on the south margin of the river Corrientes at Paso Nuevo. Caceres had receded. Our last accounts from the eastern coast state the allied army to be on the march, and by this date they were expected to arrive at Curuzú Cuatia. May God speed them. The prisoners of war had been turned into the ranks of the allies. Those that were assigned to the Brazilians were still "wrapt up in their own originality," with all their native filth and obscenity. A corps of three hundred men were in attendance to keep them brave and honest. Those that fell to the share of the Argentines, after being properly cleansed in the Uruguay and their hair cut, received new clothing and were permitted to go without any custody. Such as had been transferred to the Orientals were treated in a like manner. The Argentine force is supposed to be six thousand, the Brazilians a much larger figure, and the force of Flores was four thousand. SINBAD.

INTERESTING FROM CORRIENTES.

DESERTERS & CATTLE-STEALERS.

THE INDIANS ROUTED BY ENGLISHMEN.

(From our private Correspondent in the province of Corrientes.)

Costa de Guayquiraró, frontier of Corrientes, October 7th 1865.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.' As you are aware, many families proceeded in the Esmeralda last trip up, to Goya, from the report that the Paraguayans were retiring, scared by the conquest of the Allies in Uruguayana. Some of our friends in Buenos Ayres, were amongst the number, the Sres Torres, Lopez, Garcia, &c. but alas only to meet disappointment, for the Paraguayans, seem to be everywhere through the Province of Corrientes. The neighbouring department of La Paz is suffering every hardship, a plundering army of deserters can inflict upon it, and the facility which the allies give to thieves, of disposing of their booty, makes everyone's horses, cattle, and property, fair and easy plunder. The department appears to be the sanctum for deserters of all grades and colours, for not alone are they sheltered by the boundless forests of Montiel, but the authorities appear to take no notice of them. Yesterday a large force of Indians entered the town, saying they were deserters from the Sta. Fé people who lately joined the army, and became fearfully intoxicated, when fortunately their arms were taken from them. They then proceeded to the river, and taking possession of four canoes passed to the Chaco side, were there met by many others, and encamped. Their object, report says, is to wait until the war is over and then return to their houses, which at present they cannot do, being deserters; or if Entre Rios declares for Paraguay join the Paraguayans. Numbers of them are scattered through the woods, and 'carneadas' abound. We are informed at the Estancia 'dos Ingleses, some 12 Indians and two officers took possession of the out-offices while the 'capataz' was in the camp, and determined they would have horses; but a determined charge made by some of the Englishmen routed them, leaving several lanes behind. Colonel Beron, they say, has been summoned to the Uruguay with orders not to call in his men until further orders, as they will obey only Beron or Urquiza. They are a very ugly lot, to say the least of them, and a horde of Indians armed, having only deers, carpinchos, and mandus to depend upon for subsistence is neither a holy nor wholesome sight to be told or contemplated upon.

Leonidas and his fate appears to have made very little impression upon anyone here, in fact he is considered a most fortunate man, nor do I believe there is a Brazilian in the squadron who not gladly exchange with him. How long this state of things is to last, God only knows, and we are always prepared to face death although not prepared to die. Those conversant in military movements and appointments say that Dn. Ricardo Lopez Jordan will hold a high rank in the new Entreriano army: he can be depended upon, being an Irishman or a descendant of the old Irish family of that name from

Oloph Jordan, near Birdhill, in the County of Tipperary. I believe Urquiza himself cannot comprehend La Paz politics. It appears the focus of disorder, rebellion, and murder. In March last you mentioned in the 'Standard' that Coriolanus Marquez, the murderer of Camilo Rodriguez, was feasted at La Paz, put on board the Esmeralda steamer and sent up the river. Since then the local intelligence was of a nature too frightful to report. Some time since, in last September, Telmo Lopez and suite came by night to the house of a chief in La Paz, and was immediately sent forward with every necessary, having the murderer, Domingo Penallo, and brothers for 'baqueanos,' who with some 70 or 80 families, all of the same class, live 'intrusos' upon the English estancia near the town. Indians and deserters from the army sell and gamble their horses, 'recados,' uniforms, and arms, with the natives, and when tired of La Paz and its neighbourhood pass over to the Chaco, and there remain a terror to the town and its vicinity. Scarcely a night passes that there are not three, four, or five animals killed in each estancia, and to have a fat horse is a passport to his being stolen. There are numbers of 'comisionados' purchasing horses and cart-oxen for the army. They purchase without question as to title or property, enough if they can complete their number; consequently they are met on their journey to the army by sellers of stolen horses, which, although those gentlemen deny, they buy at their upset price. On the 6th we have been visited with a hurricane which lasted about four hours, doing serious injury to house property, the rain which was much wanted was abundant.

Your obedient Servant,
P. B.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The non arrival of the Tevere yesterday morning caused much surprise. The mails for the Uruguay were made up as usual, to be forwarded per this steamer, and sent down to the Captain of the Port's, but she was missing and, as a matter of course, they could not be forwarded. We believe the very stiff pampero on Monday evening caused the detention of the steamer.

The loss of the steamer Pampero is not so serious an affair after all as was at first supposed. It appears that the guns have been all taken out, but owing to the river rising, the coal could not be taken out in time: we hear that there was about 200 tons on board. When the river is low it is thought every thing can be taken out of the wreck and her bottom so repaired as to get her afloat again.

Our agent in Lobos informs us that hands are very scarce in that neighborhood. On the estancia of Sr. Urquiza shearing commences this week, and the current price paid for shearing in Lobos is as high as \$35 to \$40, and some even offer as high as \$45.

By private letter from Cordova we learn that Messrs. Hope and Miller bought, at the last land auction in that province, four lots, containing fourteen leagues, 1,130 squares and some few yards, at the rate of \$830 Bolivianos per league, one half of the purchase money payable in bonds, which are selling at about 96 in the market. Lots 62 and 88 were also bought by some Englishmen, we believe Messrs. Stowes; they paid 910 Bolivianos per league. The Minister put up lot 65 at 950 Bolivianos, but no bids. After this, lots 65, 66, 68 and 69 were put up at 800 Bolivianos; a native bid as high as 830, but they were ultimately knocked down to Mr. Miller at 835 Bolivianos per league. We are happy to remark that the whole country up in that direction is rapidly passing into the hands of Englishmen. The lands are selling really very cheap, and we hope to see more of our countrymen getting down in this new colony. Echagaray has met with some difficulties, but we believe he has ultimately overcome them all, and in March, 1866, he will receive possession of the land.

Yesterday the steamer Esmeralda arrived from the fleet, bringing us news from Corrientes. The most important intelligence is that Telmo Lopez was shot in Humaita along with S. Caceres. Our Esquina correspondent's letter will be found in another column.

One of the principal engineers of the Rio Janeiro Arsenal has arrived in Montevideo, with some assistants, to put the tower on the Brazilian ironclad Tamandare, which is hourly expected in Montevideo, and many persons believe has been lost.

Calfucura has notified the Government that on the Southern frontier some of his tribes meditate an invasion, in consequence of which the officer in command has taken proper steps to surprize the invaders.

The Boca Railway on last Sunday took more passengers than on any pre-

vious Sunday. The trains were crowded up and down the whole day, and the open seats on the top of the cars greatly patronized. We learn that the passenger traffic on the day in question was over two thousand.

In the city of Rosario there has been much damage suffered in the last storm. The Custom house and several other buildings were slightly struck by lightning. In one house we hear that the lightning ran through the house and struck a young man in one of the rooms, wounding him slightly in the leg. Mr. Buschental of Montevideo had arrived. A fleece of wool from Mr. Hinds' estancia, weighing 7 lbs., was exhibited as a sample of the new clip; and our colleague says that it completely eclipses the wool of Buenos Ayres.

The Iron King is doing a splendid business. A locomotive with five wagons passed over the Caracana-bridge last week. The bridge is a magnificent structure, and the theme of universal praise in Santa Fé.

We learned yesterday that the Argentine Central Railway will not be inaugurated until the 1st of November, owing to the discussion of the export duty bill in Congress, it is not believed that the session will terminate before the first of the ensuing month.

A most acrimonious discussion between the 'Nacional' and Col. Vedia has sprung up. Our evening colleague charges the gallant Colonel with getting too rich out on the frontier, and building too many houses in town. The matter, it is thought, will end in a duel: it is a purely personal question.

Mr. Marshall has the old Villa del Salto nearly ready. As a matter of course, the name of this old favorite steamer has been changed. She is to be henceforward called El Provedor.

Parties wishing to invest in the new town of Jeppener can see the plans at our office. The building sites in this new country town are selling very fast and we are happy to say that the new English hotel started in that embryonic city is doing a splendid business. The trains on the Southern railway now run out to the very quintas and gardens in the suburbs of Chascomus. The road, we hear, will be publicly inaugurated the whole way on the 1st. November, and then, hurrah for Chascomus!

Captain Bruce it was rumoured on the beach had arrived on last Saturday in Montevideo in his new steamer, but this report proved to be incorrect; he was expected that day but up to latest dates had not yet arrived.

Our correspondent from the squadron did not write to us by the last mail. We suppose he had nothing to communicate; the fleet is in the same place waiting anxiously the arrival of the ironclads to go up and knock down Humayta.

PARANA AND NOGOYA RAILWAY (ENTRE RIOS).

REPORT OF SURVEY BY NEVILLE MORTIMER ESQ. C. E.

To the Minister of Interior Dr. G. Rawson,

In conformity with Your Excellency's instructions, in last February, I proceeded to the city of Paraná and made a survey of the projected line as far as Nogoyá which I have now the honor to submit to you with an estimate of the cost and plan of the line.

I studied two routes, one going and another coming back, so as to choose the more advantageous in point of rectitude and level. The one chosen starts from a waste-ground near the cemetery of Paraná, half-a-mile from the city. The site is central and can be connected by tramway with the Bajada of the port. The line runs S.E. in the direction of Arroyo Antonico, and after crossing 3 miles of fenced lands plunges into the open camp.

For 19 miles the ground is very broken, requiring embankments and cuttings of some consideration, with the inclines as marked down in plan; but in some places by making slight deviations even ground might be obtained so as to avoid extra expense in making levels. This remark may also be applied to the crossings over the streams Saucosito & Sauce.

At 30 miles the line enters the valley or cañada of the Cristóbal river, following the same, over a dead level, to Nogoyá, and although intersected by some small streams, no great labor or expense becomes necessary till reaching the vicinity of Nogoyá where the ground is broken and covered with a dense wood for 5 miles, the line terminating at the N. extremity of that town.

The works may be summed up as follows:

Embankments cuttings &c.—With a view to economy, so far as consistent with safety and solidity, I have made some inclines greater than usual in this country, but which may easily be

ascended by locomotives of recent invention. In many places, especially 'Cañada Cristóbal' there is nothing requisite but to make the side ditches and lay down the rails. The total earthworks amount to 475,000 cubic yards, which, at 50 cents, would cost \$237,500.

Bridges and Culverts.—The great number of arroyos renders this item expensive: these streams are generally dry in summer and swollen in winter, and require solid bridges of iron and Roman cement. The bridges are 27 in number, varying from 30 to 75 feet span, and costing in all \$150,190. The culverts are 40 in number, varying from 3 to 20 feet span, and costing \$42,105.

Permanent Way.—The want of stone or gravel being felt here, as in Buenos Ayres, we shall be obliged to use for ballast (as on the Western and Great Southern lines) black clay. The best kind of rails would be the Griffin-patent with iron chairs and sleepers, as used on the Central Argentine, these being very solid and easily laid down, and less injurious than the Barlow rails to the rolling-stock: they would cost when put down about \$10,000 per mile which for 65 miles would amount to \$650,000.

Stations.—Those necessary for traffic would be 3: one at Paraná; another at 'Arroyo Tala' (which is about midway) and a third at Nogoyá: other intermediate stations could be opened afterwards as the traffic might require. That of Paraná, besides ticket-offices, saloons &c. would require goods-stores workshops, depots for water, coal and coke, tanks, slidings, turning tables &c. in all costing \$70,000. The Tala station would need offices, saloons, platform, slidings and tank, costing \$10,000. The Nogoyá Station, with saloons, goods-stores, tank, turning-tables &c. would cost \$20,000.

Rolling-Stock.—This is a most important item for the well-being of the line, and may be summed up thus: 6 locomotives at \$15,000, 6 saloon-cars [60 passengers] at \$2,550, 4 second-class cars at \$1,080, 4 luggage-vans at \$880, 2 trucks for timber &c. at \$500, 120 common waggons at \$440, and a velocipede at \$750—in all \$169,490.

Electric Telegraph.—On a single line of this extent an Electric Telegraph is indispensable for the safety of the passengers and its general utility. I recommend the system in use on the Western Railway, being Tiernen & Co's cast-iron posts, which cost about \$370 per mile, amounting for 64 miles to \$23,680.

Purchase of ground, sluices &c.—Although I think the land on the whole line might be procured gratis, still in the neighborhoods of Paraná and Nogoyá there are fenced gardens belonging to poor people who would expect something. For this reason, including also some small drains have put down \$15,000.

Side-cuttings, fences and gates.—Wherever the line crosses a street or highway it would be necessary to have side-cuttings, with gates; and near the towns and 'chacras' a fence to prevent cattle straying on the line, all which would cost \$10,000.

SUMMARY.

Earthworks.....	\$ 237,500
Bridges and Culverts.....	192,295
Permanent way.....	650,000
Stations.....	100,000
Rolling-stock.....	199,490
Electric-Telegraph.....	23,680
Purchase of ground &c.....	15,000
Side-cuttings and fences.....	10,000
Contingencies, Engineers &c. and 15 p.c.....	209,694

Total..... \$ 1,607,695

This sum divided by 64, the number of miles, gives an average cost of \$25,120 [or £5,024] per mile. In this estimate I believe I have stated all the expenses for such a line of railway, and taking into account the present cost of materials and exact calculations above cited, my opinion is that the line would not cost more than I have set down. Hoping these works may meet Your Excellency's approval,

I have the honor to remain &c.
NEVILLE MORTIMER.

WOOL-MARKET ABUSES.

One of the many difficulties that sheepfarmers have to battle with, and which threatens to become chronic, is the system of rejecting wool under the plea that it is not equal to sample. The buyer examines the wool in the carts, buys it, and sends a clerk to receive it, who, it would appear, is in a great majority of cases previously instructed to reject it, under the above plea, when half the wool is thrown out on the ground. The object in view is to reduce the price: the farmer has the option of keeping his wool and reloading it, or accepting the reduced price the buyer or out of pure friendship offers. The farmer who has been probably

twenty years breeding sheep, and fancies he has some knowledge of wool, strains his eyes to see the difference in quality or condition complained of by such thorough judges as these boy clerks are supposed to be; he appears dumbfounded at what is said of his wool: he looks in utter astonishment at his own broker, then at the wool and from this to every 'peon' about the carts; but all are silent, none go over to the side of justice, and he learns to his dismay that he really is, in the enemy's camp; the Screw Club have him in their trap and they will take special care to keep him there. If the farmer threatens with the Law Courts, he is told to bring two Judges to inspect the wool; this is very fair, but the Judges to be acceptable to the buyer, must be buyers also; I never heard of a proposal to nominate two farmers; these are supposed to know nothing whatever about their own business—'barraqueiros' (who are generally the wool buyers) are supposed to be, at least by themselves, the only persons in this country capable of judging wool. Some of them, undoubtedly, are very good Judges, but that all are so, is a point that I would find difficult to make our sheepfarmers believe; we hear some of these Judges par excellence give opinions on wool which we as breeders know to be erroneous; either one or other: we are ignorant of an article we are every day handling for years, or, the 'barraqueiro' is ignorant of what he says, when he affirms that Paddy's wool is better than Darby's in quality—leaving the question of its condition entirely aside;—in three cases out of five the farmer's opinion is different to the 'barraqueiro's' and strange to say, a farmer on this subject is almost certain of having an unanimity of farmer's votes. In the camp, we all know the history and genealogy of each other's sheep; we know the quality of the pasture they graze on, and its probable tendency to produce a fine or coarse wool; we know how Paddy tends his flocks and with what rams he crosses them; we know all that is requisite, and we make comparisons which are seldom erroneous; and yet, when we go to the market with our wool, we find that any beardless quill-driver can give us lessons. Our own brokers probably unwilling to make enemies of the buyers, generally submit to everything proposed by the latter; after cutting down the price first agreed on, the person receiving may also throw at one side as much as he pleases under the plea of dampness and common wool; he will deduct three pounds for cloths that seldom weigh two: he will mark down a pound less than the scale actually tells; he may do this and much more and yet our brokers dare not, or will not, budge; nay he will make us pay his own 'peones' and cartmen for taking wool, that we sell in the plaza, to his own 'barraca.'

Many of the brokers lose clients every year for being over submissive to 'barraqueiros,' but we should be better served if we depended more on ourselves, and to avoid disputes we should all sell the wool as it is, and not subject to any sample taken from the mouth of the cart; the buyer can examine the wool in top, bottom, centre or sides of the cart, let him buy accordingly, and the bargain once closed, he should take every ounce without any classification whatever. There can be very little difference in the quality of any one man's wool, and any there may be, cannot possibly pass unnoticed by the buyer in his examination, therefore there should be no difference accepted in the price. If the seller is a jobber in wool, he is liable to have different qualities: this is not the case with breeders, hence breeders of sheep and jobbers in wool should not be confounded.

DICK.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

CHANGE IN THE PASSENGER TARIFF.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 20th 1865.

To H. E. the Provincial Minister of Finance, Don Luis L. Dominguez. The undersigned manager of the Northern Railway, has the honor to enclose copy of a new passenger-tariff on the Northern Railway, begging you will take the same into consideration. Your Excellency will perceive that the rates hitherto in force are extremely low, while the working expenses are everyday increasing, especially in the item of salaries to employees, as the opening of other railways in the Province has given rise to competition, and the Company has had to yield to demands for higher wages, in order to prevent any inconvenience to the public.

God preserve Your Excellency
HENRY ZIMMERMANN.

Oct. 5th 1865.

In view of the above reasons alleged

by the Company's manager the increased tariff is hereby approved. Let this answer be returned and published.

CASTRO.

PABLO CARDENAS.
LUIS L. DOMINGUEZ.

The following table will show the alterations in first-class fares, from the old to the new tariff, also the new rate of return-tickets:

	Old	New	Return.
Retiro.....	3	3	
Palermo.....	7	8	10
Belgrano.....	10	12	18
Rivadavia.....	12	14	
Olivos.....	14	16	
Sau Isidro.....	16	18	30
San Fernando.....	18	20	35
Tigre.....	20	22	40

THE CASINO.

SPRING RACES.

October 10th, 1865.

Betting—The field against Nelly Gray, offered and taken.

ON 'CHANGE.

Oct. 10, 1865.

Paper price of ounces	\$417½
Do. sovereigns	128
First price of patacona	26 10
Second	26 15
Last	26 10

Cash sales, 15,274.

There was very little business done in specie for cash to-day. Patacons opened rather firm at 26.10, and under the impression that the Brazilian Government was buying, they improved five centesimos, but in the afternoon they again fell off, and closed weak at the opening price. Such is the conviction that specie is about to suffer a serious decline, that those who have to buy patacons are waiting until the wool season fairly sets in.

The sales on time to-day were principally to fill English orders; 5,000 for the end of November and December at 26.10, and a like amount for the end of January, February, March, and April were secured at 26.20. We notice 34,000 for the end of the year at 26.10, at which price there were sellers.

National Bonds again improved to-day; 2,000 for cash at 44½. These securities are greatly in demand, and we learn from a good source that some of our principal foreign houses have large orders to fill at 40, a price which cannot be thought of in the present state of the market. It is alike surprising as it is satisfactory, the great firmness of these securities. When the war broke out many holders, under the impression that the new loan in London would materially injure these securities sold out, but the strict punctuality of the Minister in paying the interest and amortization, and the great plethora of money, have called these bonds into requirement as a convenient mode to employ capital. To-day we have to notice an increased demand for these bonds, and from the appearance of the market we opine that they will rise in value.

In the wool markets there have been three sales to-day:—

200 ar. washed wool [new]	131
100 ar. mestiza [do]	88
250 ar. do [do]	80
5000 ar. do in deposit	75

Respecting the wool market, it is difficult to offer an opinion. The Germans appear to be the principal buyers; but we are assured that the Americans will shortly enter the market; upon the whole, the market has opened rather well, and we apprehend that the sheepfarmers, when they take into account the increased value of the paper dollar, will have little to complain of this year's prices.

The war news per Esmeralda was discussed on 'Change; it was said that Lopez had arrived at Las Cuevas, and the Brazilian squadron in the hope of tempting the Paraguayan steamers to descend the river had moved lower down. The Italian gunboat in passing Humayta had two shots fired into her by mistake, the Commander landed at the fortress, demanded explanations, and then proceeded to Asuncion. The general feeling on 'Change is that Lopez will hazard a fight in Corrientes, and that all retreat being cut off the fate of Paraguay will be decided on the banks of the Parana.

Exchange on England was done to-day at 49½ by some leading English houses. The bank also drew at the same rate, although we heard of some transactions at 49½ and 49½. The total amount drawn for the packet is estimated at £190,000.

In the Plaza dry hides and sheepskins are the principal arrivals. In the South Plaza 200 dry cow hides sold at \$100 per pataona, and about 150 dozen sheepskins at \$185 per dozen. Good sheepskins are in demand and much looked for.

Freights are without alteration. The port is crowded with vessels, but the captains are waiting the arrival of the wool, which they hope will raise the rate.

The non arrival of the Teyeros from Montevideo caused much remark on 'Change. It is believed that she was detained by the pampero on last night.

We have been requested to remind our readers that the subscription lists to the Thornton testimonial fund are lying at the office of the London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank, No. 80 calle Piedrol, and the Mann Bank, calle Cangallo No. 103.

Exchange on England, closing rate, 49½. Discount, 60 days, in gold, 3 ¼ per month. Do., do., in paper, 1 to 1 ½ per month.

The demand for paper money from the country is said to be severe, and there is every probability that the Provincial Bank will be obliged shortly to raise its rate of discount in paper.

The Liverpool steamer Newton is receiving cargo. She sails for Montevideo on the 13th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE IBICUY.

BAD NEWS FROM PARANA.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON GINNING ESTABLISHMENT.

On Friday the steamer Ibicuy arrived in the Tigre at her usual hour, bringing passengers and mails from up river ports. Our correspondent from Parana sends us the following important despatch.

Paraná, 5th October 1865.

This moment a chasque arrived in town bringing the lamentable news, that the splendid establishment of A. Forrest & Co. was burned down. The fire was caused by a peon of the place lighting a cigar in one of the cotton sheds and carelessly throwing away the remnant, which not being extinguished set fire to the cotton; all the season's stock on the plantation and all the cotton bought by the enterprising proprietors was destroyed, and even the machinery did not escape, the fire spread from one galpon to another, and in a few hours this splendid establishment was reduced to ashes. Mr. Forrest has lost everything, not being able to save one cent. Some new galpones which were being erected for three powerful cotton gins, expected to arrive hourly from the States were also destroyed. Luckily these gins had not yet arrived or they would have perished also.

The Forrest plantation was one of the finest in the country, and we are happy to say that, notwithstanding the loss caused by the fire, the wheat crop this year on the estate promises to give a splendid yield. Mr. Forrest is expecting out from the States a reaping machine, by which he hopes to reap all the wheat crop in that locality.

We condole sincerely with our friend Mr. Forrest, on his loss, and hope that some portion of the property was insured.

There was no news from the squadron; nothing known since the Espigador passed down.

It is currently said here that the troops which were to have met at the Estancia del Estado refuse to go. There is some trouble in getting them together. General Jordan Lopez left the Paraná on Tuesday afternoon to look up these men and make them march. He only stopped here for a few days with his family. Jordan Lopez is no relation, either by marriage or otherwise, of Urquiza. General Francia and General Jordan Lopez married two sisters, daughters of Mr. Ramon Puig, merchant, of Paraná.

Sickness still prevails in Paraná, principally amongst the children of the town. The drought is beginning to be felt, but the wheat crop looks well. Great fears are entertained that there will be a great scarcity of hands at shearing time.

Santa Fé, Oct. 4th., 1865.

Things very dull here. The Telmo Lopez fever has subsided, but still many of the townspeople cast now and then wistful glances across the Gran Chaco. Governor Oroño has got up a magnificent telescope by which he can scan the Chaco, and the possibility of his being sold again by an Indian is very remote. The oil-fish factory works well; the colonies are doing well, and will have splendid wheat crops this year. Some Englishmen are travelling about, looking they say for land; although every estanciaero from here to Rosario would be only too glad to sell. All the great folks of Santa Fé, are going to the Carcarañá to see the trains running. The Argentine Central Railway will be inaugurated next week.

All the people in Santa Fé are now talking about Mr. Ruling, who, I hear, has promised Oroño to people the Chaco with English, Irish, and Scotch farmers. The land, which the Government has given, is the finest on the face of globe, right on the banks of the Parana, and two days sail from Buenos Ayres.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

The auction of public lands in Cordoba was attended by several Englishmen: the highest price paid was 910\$ (silver) per square league, at which rate Mr. Chapeaurouge purchased two lots. Other lots were knocked down at 810\$ per league; the total purchases by English or Irish settlers amounted to 26 square leagues. We believe this is the same land which was put up by Mr. Billingham in this city, and for which M. Laberge (special commissioner) refused a bid of 1,000\$ per square league for the whole.

From Jujuy we hear of a joint stock Co. to work the Petroleum discoveries. The people seemed very vexed at the departure of the Sisters of Charity who had founded a school there last year: their motive for leaving was probably the excessive kindness they had received. The editor of the Orden uses such language respecting these ladies as to

give us an exact idea of the civilization of Jujuy. The Government has constructed with Mr. Peters to organize a band of music, at an annual expenditure of 720\$.

The Salta contingent on the 9th ult. was at Metan nearly ready to march, waiting some reinforcements. Dr. O'Donnell had to leave behind several sick of the Tucuman contingent.

We hear no more of the Indian inroads on the frontiers of Cordoba and Santa Fé. It is expected the railway from Rosario to Carcarañá will be opened to public traffic on the 15th: the trains now run every day. The remainder of the contingents at Rosario, numbering 800 men, will be ready to embark for Concordia next week, under Colonel Diaz.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sereno question is the great topic of the day; Mr. Chief of Police Cazon is completely nonplussed by the strike. The Serenos say that if any of the assassins were apprehended and punished they would be satisfied but so many of their body have been murdered in the streets of Buenos Ayres, and not in one single case have the assassins been shot, that until the murderers are caught, tried, and executed they will adhere to their determination not to serve. So accustomed are the people of Buenos Ayres to their long drawing shout that our friends complain of the loss of sleep owing to the want of the usual droning cry "Laas Ooonceee," still it is a striking proof of how orderly are the people of Buenos Ayres; here we are a week without the Serenos, and still no disturbances have occurred, in fact the streets are now quieter than before. The Sereno strike suggests however the necessity of a sweeping reform not only in the Policia department which requires a purging from top to bottom but in the Criminal Code and Criminal Tribunals of this country. The prisons of Buenos Ayres are not establishments for the punishment of criminals, they are the home, the free quarters, the very hot-house of crime: villains who have steeped their hands in human blood are living on fat beef and mutton in filth and idleness, they are waiting their trial which probably won't come off for 12 months; alongside this charnel house sits, the great mogul, whose power in this city is more despotic than that of Lopez in Paraguay: did he use that power to protect life and property we would be the last to complain, but his impotency as a city magistrate is as transparent as the awful impunity of crime is notorious. We believe Sr. Cazon to be an honest upright officer, but nature has not endowed him with sufficient talent or capacity for the post into which he has been pitched. We want a better man, and if anything was required to prove the truth of our assertion, the late murder in the Policia and the strike of the Serenos we think are sufficient.

New English stores, new brokers, new sheepfarmers, new trains, new omnibuses. The busy season is at last setting in. Our camp friends when they come to town with their wool will hardly know the city, so many and great have been the changes since last wool season. In the South Plaza a magnificent railway station has raised its head; hard by, Mr. John Ross advertizes comfortable lodgings for his camp friends; just outside the Plaza, in the Calle Buen Orden, more fashionable quarters, under the alluring heading, 'Traveller's Home,' managed by the thrifty Mrs. Young; in fact, the old Plaza Constitucion is so changed that few of our friends will know it. The Once-Setiembre, head-quarters for all our northern friends, has undergone even still greater changes; the new railway deposits, which are such a credit to Mr. Allen, will meet the eyes of the farmers as they descend from the train. Mr. Cruz's magnificent barraca has been so enlarged, that it is now the finest and most commodious in Buenos Ayres. Our friend, Dr. Miguel Duggan, is still in the same quarters; but above, below, around him, what changes! Some stores are closed, others opened, agencies on all sides, even the very bullock carts seem to be remodelled. Facing the distillery, where real Irish whiskey, sold by French 'coniteros,' we suppose is manufactured, is the new 'barraca' of Sr. Klengal, called the Barraca del Ferro-Carril. This establishment bids fair to eclipse all the others, for we hear that a branch railway will run into the very 'barraca,' which will be a great convenience. On the other side of the Plaza is the new concern, Feely and Co., with the captivating sign-board 'New Irish Grocery' [which we hope and suppose will do a splendid business], offers a nice, quiet parlor for the perspiring farmer to rest his weary limbs and read the morning 'Standard.' Then again new wool-

brokers by the dozen, gentlemen who will get all their customers Antwerp and Hamburg prices, and are ready to knock head-over-heels any insolent buyer who talks about bad condition or poor wool. All down along Calle Rivadavia new shops, and last, not least, new auctioneers, where gold watches are going off dead cheap, less than the price of a River Plate Hand-book, and over-coats and stockings thrown in for the 'yappa.' Our country friends must be prepared for all this, and fifty times more, for Buenos Ayres is going ahead, and at a tremendous pace. Meeks and Kelsey, our tenants, refuse to photograph our camp subscribers this year gratis, but they are willing to keep up with the general push, and all 'Standard' subscribers can have their likenesses taken with six copies for \$30, which is monstrously cheap.

The British Colony at Bahia Nueva is attracting very general attention: several persons have called on us about it. We are happy to say that the Government has behaved in the most liberal manner, having given over \$200,000 to the Indians in presents, so as to keep them on the most friendly terms with the colonists; furthermore it has given to the colonists some 4,000 patacons, and in fact, in every way that it could help the enterprise it has done so. The Indians are, we learn, on the best terms, and are a quiet, orderly tribe. Several thousand sheep have been sent from Bahia Blanca and Patagones to the colony; Mr. Harris, who was to have left yesterday in the Dutch brig, assures us that so far from the colony wanting anything, a vessel that was sent down a short time ago with supplies had to return to Bahia Blanca and sell half the cargo by auction there, as at the colony they were not required. We have been promised by this gentleman a regular account as to how the colony progresses by every opportunity, which cannot fail to be interesting to our readers here, and the friends of the colonists at home. It is right also to observe that the agent of the colony in this city has never thought proper to keep us informed on so interesting a subject, very possibly because he himself heard nothing from the colony, as it is in such a remote quarter; but there is indeed a very pleasing contrast between the statements of Mr. Harris and our friend the Captain of the Juno.

The Professor Suringa, a Dutch brig, leaves to-day for Bahia Nueva, with Mr. Harris, the agent of the colony, on board. This vessel takes every class of provisions on board, and from Patagones two hundred milch cows are being sent down. We were visited by Mr. Harris yesterday, who gave us several interesting details, which we will publish to-morrow. We are happy, however, to remark that the agent of the colony seems to be indefatigable in his exertions to promote the comfort and prosperity of our fellow-countrymen.

The Rev. P. J. Dillon has been appointed Professor of Philosophy and Dean of the 'Seminario Conciliar,' or Bishop's College. This is the first time an Irish clergyman has been preferred to such a post in the River Plate. Father Dillon, who is well known to the parishioners of Merlo and a general favorite in Buenos Ayres, received his education at the College of All Hallows, Dublin, and was ordained for this mission in 1863.

Our Scotch friends in Banda Oriental will be glad to learn that the Rev. Mr. McNeill, who has been for some time assisting the Rev. Mr. Smith, Scotch pastor in this city, in the administration of the Sacrament and other religious services, is about to make a missionary tour in the sister Republic beginning at Colonia. The want of a Scotch clergyman in Banda Oriental has been much felt, and we are happy to announce that the reverend gentleman to whom we allude will be ultimately stationed in one of the Departments so thickly settled with our industrious Scotch brethren.

Mr. Parish, our esteemed British Consul, will shortly leave with his family for England, on leave of absence. Mr. C. Santa Maria has been named by Earl Russel as British Consul 'pro tem.'

We welcome back from San Juan Mr. Klappenback, who has been away for the last seven months at his silver mines in that province, which, we are happy to say, are giving a splendid yield. Every diligence from San Juan brings us silver from this prosperous establishment. It is the most successful mining establishment at present working in the Argentine Republic. Mr. K. has up to the present exported eight hundred lbs. bar-silver from his mines.

Some Paraguayan prisoners, 9 in number were landed yesterday: they looked very miserable and ill-clad.

COMMERCIAL.

October 4th, 1865.

This was rather a dull day on 'Change. Patacons rated firm in the morning and improved five centesimos, but they fell away to the opening price before 2 o'clock, and closed weak. Sales on time were active, 79,600 for Oct. 31 at 26 25; for the end of the year some small sales were effected at 26 25; the total sales on long dates amounted to 85,700.

In National Bonds there was only one sale effected, 12,700 at 42. The amortization of these securities will take place on Monday the 9th inst. The total amount to be redeemed is set down at 34,225 patacons.

There was some talk on 'Change to-day of a certain party having stopped payment and his bills being protested, but on enquiry we learn that it is an unimportant affair, and the result of some incautious speculations in bonds.

The new Argentine Fire Insurance Company is talked about and applications made by the agents for subscription to the stock. Not having seen the prospectus, we can form no opinion on the enterprise.

Bolivianos are in demand, but the arrivals are limited. To-day 20,000 were sold at 20.

Some Exchange on England was done to-day at 49 and 49 1/2. The bills passed at 49 were for small amounts.

In wool there is nothing done as yet. The wool we referred to yesterday was sold at 73; it was not new wool, but clippings from skins. The advices from the States, per Portefa, are good, but the market looks very flat at present.

Messrs. Tay and Upton have placed the British barque Iona on the berth to load for New York at current rates.

October 5, 1865.

The arrival of the Liverpool steamer Newton, with a large box of ounces for the River Plate Bank was the only novelty discussed on 'Change. Business is dull. An increased demand for paper money is beginning to be felt, but so great have been the anticipations respecting a scarcity of the paper money at the shearing time, that it is now pretty generally believed it will be as plentiful as ever; still, barruqueros and others are coming into the market, and we feel confident that the rate of interest will ere long go up. The promoters of the new bank hold a meeting to-night: we are happy to hear that the scheme meets with very general support.

La Estrella is the name of the new Argentine Fire Insurance Company; capital two million fuertes, with power to increase same to four millions, the company to begin operations when one million is subscribed for. The shares are for one thousand patacons, upon which 6 per cent. is to be paid down on subscribing, the company to be managed by a board of directors, composed of seven shareholders and one manager. We may remark that we have seen the list of subscribers and that it embraces some of the best native and foreign names in this city.

The refutation published to-day by the Minister to Mr. Smith's charges against the Government about the Northern Railway was greatly discussed. All agree that the Government is least to blame in the matter, and that when the dispute arose about the Tigre section the Government acted most liberally; still the case of the Northern Railway is doing kindred enterprises much injury at home, and many censure the Government for the loose manner in which the whole affair was transacted, as it should have been the duty of the Government to be more circumspect in order to avoid questions such as those raised by Mr. Smith. The stockholders at home are longing for a dividend, and they being ignorant of the real state of affairs of the company here, look to the Government for 7 per cent. on their money.

In wool there is nothing doing of importance. Ten thousand or old wool in deposit has been bought by a leading exporter; price reserved. Some parcels of new wool are expected in about the 20th of this month; contracts, however, there are none, and the leading native estanciaeros, such as Guerrero, Martinez, Fucuro, and others will this year sell in the plazas. Our country friends should bear in mind that great attention will be paid this year to the condition in which the wool arrives; if clean, well tied, and free from burr, we do not think there is much reason to fear about prices.

October 6, 1865.

Some of the leading brokers had heavy orders to-day. In the morning patacons improved five centesimos, but in the afternoon they fell off to their opening price. For Saturday the sales were unusually heavy, owing to many transactions having been postponed at the end of the month. For the end of October 99,000 were sold at 26 30. For the end of November 36,000 at 26 30. In National Bonds, 5,000 were sold at 42, with a firm tendency; the rate of the amortization is not yet known, but there is a decided feeling on 'Change that the bonds will improve. One of our leading English brokers has made a computation that, amortizing the bonds at the present rate, the whole debt, which is computed to be about fifteen millions, will be redeemed in 12 1/2 years. We learn on good authority that the Bienhechora de la Plata Co. holds some 200,000 of these bonds, and several leading English houses also have large amounts which are held for investment and will not be tendered for amortization at these low rates; the bonds are, therefore, regarded as cheap at their present rate.

The meeting of the promoters of the new bank, which we referred to yesterday, came off at the appointed hour. Several leading city men, who take an interest in the new concern, attended. We are happy to remark that the objectionable clause about the 200 shares has been stricken out. To-day the matter was greatly talked on 'Change. All the 'almaceneros' and native capitalists to a man support the new bank, so we may regard it as a 'fait accompli.'

Gold is felt very easy. Every steamer from the rivers brings down Brazilian coin. The dealers are most punctual in their payments, and money seems to be easy and abundant in all the small towns from the Tigre to Goya. Paper money is coming into demand. Some of the first 'barruqueros' names in town are offering for very large sums at 60 and 90 days. Several millions have been already lent for 60 days at 1 1/2 to 1 1/4.

Money seems to be very abundant in Montevideo. The monthly statement of the Maua Bank for September shows over two millions of specie on hand, which, when the trade of the place is taken into account must be regarded as enormous.

Some new wool of rather inferior quality arrived to-day in the Once; we believe it is not yet sold: the highest price we are told, offered for it was 60. In the South Plaza three cartloads of old wool arrived to-day, but has not yet been sold. The ship captains seem to watch the wool market with as keen an interest as the farmers. Freighters are looking up, and captains hold off from the shipbroker's offices, biding their time until the wool arrives. One of the most persuasive of our shipbrokers vainly tried to-day to charter a small vessel at current rates, but failed. Freighters are firm with an upward tendency.

Exchange on England, France, and Italy ruled active; there was a good deal done in first-class mercantile bills on England at 49 1/2 and 49 1/4; the Banks are also drawing, and a leading English broker informs us that the rate will probably go up.

October 7, 1865.

Paper price of ounces	\$417 1/2
Do. Sovereigns	129
First price of patacons	26 30
Second do.	26 25
Last price	26 30

Cash sales, 49,057.

Specie opened and closed weak, notwithstanding the many and various rumors about a financial crisis. Some brokers were of the opinion that all questions had at last been amicably arranged, but the vanquished 'bulls' were busy circulating all sorts of rumors. The general attitude of affairs, however, is regarded favorably, and the fullest confidence is reposed in President Mitre; in fact, the war has ceased to have prejudicial effect in money matters. National Bonds, as we observed yesterday, went up. They opened at 42, and closed at 43 buyers. 17,900 were sold to-day. For the end of the year a small transaction in patacons was done at 26 30.

The new Italian Bank was talked of on 'Change. On Friday night there was a meeting of several parties interested in the new concern, and Mr. Demarchi named as chairman of the Buenos Ayres Board of Directors. We understand that the capital of this bank will be two millions patacons, in shares of one hundred patacons each. This bank meets with great support from all the Italian merchants in this city and Montevideo; but it is believed that it will be difficult to get the capital. It was said on 'Change to-day that Captain Bruce's steamer is due to-day or to-morrow in Montevideo. Capt. Soriano has been named commander of the Portefa. This gentlemanly commander is deservedly popular, and all approve of the appointment. The steamer Newton has brought specie for the English Bank £10,000, and a valuable cargo. She will leave on the 13th inst. She is one of the finest steamers trading with this port, and has already several passengers, first-class, engaged.

In Exchange there was a good deal done; the rate to-day was not so firm, the majority of the bills being passed at 49 1/2; the increased number of takers in Exchange is attracting attention; notwithstanding the great number of drawers, no good bills remain over.

In Wools we have nothing to note. Some buyers are on the look-out for the first parcels, to see what the wool of 1865 looks like, but no good Mestiza wool has yet come to market, nor is there any expected before the 20th of this month.

The Ariel, with a cargo of rails for the Central Railroad, has arrived in Montevideo.

We call attention to the important sale of some Paraguayan steamers which arrived in pieces in Montevideo, to be put up there: they will be sold without reserve.

The Provincial Bank statement, published this morning, was discussed, and regarded as highly satisfactory; in fact, the condition of the Bank never was more favorable than at present, which reflects the highest credit upon the able management of the President, Sr. Estrada, and the Board of Directors.

We heard to-day of the sale of an estancia in the District of Arceffices. The purchaser, an Irish estanciaero of the Villa Lujan. The land is only 3/4 of a square league, but has a fine estancia house, etc. The price paid was seven hundred thousand paper dollars, cash.

October 9, 1865.

Paper price of ounces	\$417 1/2
Do Sovereigns	128
First price of patacons	26 30
Last do.	26 10

Cash sales, 78,000.

The specie market could not be weaker. Patacons opened at 26 20, and immediately ran down ten centesimos. One or two leading English brokers sold heavily for cash. The sales for the end of the month were heavy, 77,000 at 26 16; for longer dates there was a very trifling business, 18,000 at 26 10. National Bonds improved again to-day: they opened at 43; 10,000 cash. For the end of the month 15,000, 43 1/2, and closed firm at 44, at which price 2,500 were sold cash. The amortization took place to-day; the bonds were redeemed at 43 1/2, 44, and even heard of 6,000 at 44 1/2. The redemption of these securities at such an unprecedentedly high figure, when the country is engaged in war, and a new omission of National Bonds is about to take place in London, has led to the impression that these securities have now passed out of the possession of needy holders, and are held up by capitalists, who can afford to allow them to fluctuate so long as the interest is paid regularly. Of one thing there can be no doubt, that those who have been 'bearing' the market and selling on time, are now short, and find it difficult to obtain these bonds, except by coming into the market and buying them in the regular way. Some samples of new wool were exhibited on the Bolsa by Messrs. Wells and Beckhaus, brokers. The wool arrived in the South Plaza to-day from the Magdalena, and belongs to a man named Smith: it is clean, light, and of good color, but rather short in the staple: the carts have not yet been opened, but to-morrow some renowned Belgian buyers will inspect the carts. We heard on 'Change that some carts from the north were already on the road, but whose wool it was not known.

Exchange to-day ruled at 49 1/2 to 49 3/4. Several thousand pounds were passed at the last rate. The Directors of the Argentine Central Railway have made another call of \$2 per share.

Respecting the new Argentine Bank, we are happy to hear that the shares are being rapidly taken up and some of the best names in the town have subscribed largely. There is every probability therefore that the promoters will see their scheme carried out.

The Liverpool steamer Ada leaves to-morrow [Tuesday] for Montevideo. She takes a mail.

Paper money was looked for to-day. The Provincial Bank, we hear, is discounting liberally, but still some first-rate 'barruqueros' names are offered at 1 to 1 1/4 per cent. for paper.

BIRTH.

On the 5th inst. at Waterloo Quinta, the wife of Thomas B. Hall, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 27th inst., at the English Church, by the Rev. J. C. Ford, English Chaplain, Mr. Andrew Loftus Henry, of the Great Southern Railway, to Mary Ann Villiers, relict of the late Henry Villiers, Barraca.

DEATHS.

On the 3d of August last at his residence, Strutton-hall, Flintshire, Jonathan Downes, Esq., in his 78th year, many years a resident in this country.

On the 22d September, at San Antonio do Arceco, Mr. Patrick Cunningham, of the Fortin de Arceco. Deceased was a native of the county Westmeath, and had been many years in this country. I.L.P.

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Advertisement for RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar, including a list of other articles recommended and contact information for R. Rimmel.

Advertisement for BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS, highlighting the quality and accuracy of their timepieces.

Advertisement for HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, focusing on their benefits for various ailments and their reputation as a health tonic.

Advertisement for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, featuring a bottle illustration and text about its medicinal properties.

Advertisement for CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO, specializing in portable steam engines and machinery.

Advertisement for Letchford's Wax Vestas, describing their safety and utility for various purposes.

Advertisement for Protection from Fire, featuring Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches.

Advertisement for SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION OR POUL STOMACH, detailing the effectiveness of Holloway's Pills.

Advertisement for LEA & PERRINS' CAUTION, warning against imitations of their Worcestershire Sauce.

Advertisement for RICHARD GARRET & SON, LEISTON WORKS, specializing in agricultural machinery.

Advertisement for SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c, listing various vessels and their specifications.

Advertisement for BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET, offering detailed information about their watches.

Advertisement for DROPSY, explaining the causes and treatments of this condition.

Advertisement for INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS, featuring MORSON AND SON'S PEPSINE.

Advertisement for RICHARD GARRET & SON, LEISTON WORKS, detailing their range of steam engines and pumps.

Advertisement for G. H. HARRINGTON AND CO., NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, offering services for shipbuilding and construction.

Advertisement for JAMES W. BENSON, WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTORY, located at 33 & 34 Ludgate Hill, London.

Advertisement for Deafness, promoting ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for hearing improvement.

Advertisement for OAKEY & SONS', WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c.

Advertisement for ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets, highlighting their safety and comfort.

Advertisement for THE BEST ROOFING MATERIAL, featuring BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC.

Advertisement for MACHINERY, offering portable and stationary steam engines and other industrial equipment.

Advertisement for DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 25 MAYO Y SALADILLO, providing information about a public event or competition.

Advertisement for DAY AND MARTIN'S Keal Japan Blacking, for maintaining leather goods.

Advertisement for COTTON GINS, BURGESS & KEY, featuring their improved American Cotton Gins.

Advertisement for MESSRS GABRIEL THE OLD ESTABLISHED DENTISTS, located at 27, Harley Street, London.

Advertisement for COTTON MACHINERY, detailing various types of engines and their applications.

Advertisement for NOTICE TO BRITISH CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES, regarding legal proceedings.

Advertisement for PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c, by BURGONEY & BURBIDGES, featuring their B.B. logo.

Advertisement for TUPPER & Co's GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES, for roofing and construction.

Advertisement for DRUGS & CHEMICALS, by GEORGE CURLING & CO., offering a wide range of pharmaceutical products.

Advertisement for THE "IRISHMAN" The National Journal of Ireland, providing subscription details.

Advertisement for NOTICE TO BRITISH CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES, continuing the legal notice.

Advertisement for JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES, for coloring fabrics and other materials.

Advertisement for TUPPER & Co's GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES, detailing their manufacturing process.

Advertisement for DRUGS & CHEMICALS, by GEORGE CURLING & CO., listing various chemical and medicinal products.

Advertisement for NOTICE AND REWARD OF £50 sterling, regarding the recovery of a lost item or document.

Advertisement for NOTICE TO BRITISH CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES, listing names of claimants.

Advertisement for Any one can use them, promoting a product for water treatment or purification.

Advertisement for TUPPER & Co's GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES, including contact information.

Advertisement for SANTILLAN & DONOVAN, Wool Brokers, located at 81, Calle Piedras, London.

Advertisement for NOTICE AND REWARD OF £50 sterling, detailing the terms of the reward.

Advertisement for NOTICE TO BRITISH CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES, listing names of claimants.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ships in the port of Buenos Ayres, categorized by language (English, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Russian, Hamburg, Prussian, Bremen, Belgian, Oldenburg, Hanoverian, National). Columns include ship name, tonnage, captain, arrival date, and agent.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

ADA, CORDOVA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, LEDA.

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

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

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

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

1st Class.....£35. 2nd „.....£25. 3rd „.....£16.

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

1st Class.....£65. 2nd „.....£45. 3rd „.....£30.

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

H. A. GREEN & CO., 85 RECONQUISTA.

STEAMER "NEWTON,"

The Steamer "NEWTON," 1171 Tons Register, Captain Johnson,

Will be despatched with goods and passengers from this port (touching at Montevideo) for Liverpool, calling at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Lisbon on FRIDAY THE 13th INSTANT.

Cargo received up to the evening of the 12th instant. Specie and parcels (pre-paid) received at the Brokers' office until three o'clock on day of sailing, passengers to be on board at three on the afternoon of sailing day.

For Further particulars apply to Messrs. DARBYSHIRE & Co. or to JOHN P. BOYD & Co., Calle San Martin 56.

40—5p03.

PARKINSON Y FRODSMAN, FABRICANTES DE CRONOMETROS

Y Relojes para la Real Armada de la Gran Bretaña y de la Compañía de las Indias, de la Marina Real de España, de S. M. el Emperador de las Rusias, de S. M. el Emperador de Austria, del Gobierno Federal de los Estados Unidos y de otras Naciones Marítimas.

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

The trade supplied on advantageous terms. (No orders executed unless accompanied with a remittance.)

N.B. London Agencies wanted for Foreign and Colonial Firms needing a representative in England.

JAMES CLEMONS THOMPSON, Deceased.

Pursuant to the act of Parliament, 22d. and 23rd. Victoria, cap. 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having any Claims or Demands against or upon the estate of James Clemons Thompson, formerly of Buenos Ayres, in South America, and late of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, and of Birkenhead, in the County of Chester, merchant, deceased, who died on the 17th day of February, 1864, at Birkenhead aforesaid, and whose Will was proved in the District Register attached to her Majesty's Court of Probate at Chester, on the 10th day of June, 1864, by William Charles Thompson and John Denby both of Buenos Ayres aforesaid, merchants, the executors therein named, are requested to send in the particulars of such claims or demands to the said William Charles Thompson and John Denby, or to their solicitors, the undersigned, on or before the 31st day of December next, as on or before that day the said executors will proceed to distribute the whole of the assets of the said James Clemons Thompson among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims (if any) of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be answerable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1865. STOCKLEY & WRIGLEY, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool, Solicitors to the Executors.

Legal Notice.

Wanted JAMES TURNEY, formerly of Belfast in the County of Antrim in Ireland, who went to South America many years ago, and was last heard of in Ireland by letter dated 4th December, 1843 from Viva Rossa. Any authentic evidence of his death and whether married or unmarried, and if married whether left any children surviving him. The said James Turney, or any of the parties aforesaid will hear of something to his or their advantage upon applying to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of January 1866, and any person who was acquainted with the said James Turney and can give any authentic evidence with regard to the said James Turney, his family or death, will please communicate without delay to Messrs. CRAWFORD AND LOCKHART, Solicitors, 6 Queen's Square, Belfast, Ireland. May, 1865.

REMATES POR MARIANO BILLINGURST.

En el Pasco Julio, frente al almacén naval del Sr. D. Carlos Ramayon. De la barca holandesa Kroonenburg, su capitán S. T. Vander Noef, de porte de 257 toneladas, forrada y clavada en cobre, tal cual se halla fundada en Bahías interiores.

De orden del Sr. C. General de los Países Bajos. El miércoles 11 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se ha de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, la barca holandesa "Kroonenburg," con todos sus aparejos botes, anclas, cadenas, motores, &c., segun inventario que puede verse en casa del Rematador Potosi No. 70.

POR EL MISMO.

En la quinta habitación del Exmo. Sr. Ministro Plenipotenciario de S. M. B. caballero D. Eduardo Thornton, calle de Cochabamba No. 8; por ausentarse del país.

El viernes 13 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado todos los muebles, menaje y demas enseres; cuyo pormenor es como sigue:—

Sala y Antecala.—Un piano de Errard del Sr. Ministro y uno del Collard & Collard del Doctor Fair, un juego de muebles de salón madera de Nogal forro de brocado de seda turquí con fundas de percal, compuesto de dos confidentes, 6 grandes sillones, 6 sillas, 1 baburete y sillas de chimenea, 2 sillones de jacaranda forro damasco de seda carmesí, 8 sillas portátiles, 4 de nacar, 4 id. blancas, 4 id. nogal asiento de seda turquí, un precioso 'cheffanier de Boulh' con espejo dorado á fuego, dos id. mesaqueños, un hermoso consol dorado con piedra marmol y un gran espejo, un espejo de chimenea, un guarniture de chimenea, compuesto de un reloj y dos candelabros de bronce dorados á fuego, base al oleo, otro guarniture sobre la gran consol, con un reloj y dos candelabros grises, un bufete de pura madera de Nogal, una mesa del centro de id., una mesa de sofa de id., 2 mesas para naipes de id., otra mesa para damas de id. hechura antigua, cortinado blanco y cenefas blancas y turquí, en armonia con los muebles, rico alfombrado de tripe casi flamante y demas accesorios.

Comedor.—Una rica mesa de caoba solida, inglesa, para 30 cubiertos, un aparador de caoba y roble por dentro con marmol y espejos 24 sillas de caoba solida con asientos de marroquin, 2 preciosos estayer laterales de caoba solidos de desarmar muy elegantes, una bandeja de caoba para portacubiertos, servicio de mesa de porcelana inglesa muy rica, id. id. de almuerzo, id. id. de postres, cristaleria muy fina y abundante, cortinado, alfombrado rico, una esquisita coleccion de vinos Bordeaux, Chateau Margaux, Leoville, Borgoña, Champagne, Jerez, Oporto, &c. y demas utiles.

Gabinete privado del Sr. Ministro.—Una mesa escritorio de caoba solida hechura de una cruz de Malta, con la peculiaridad de que sus innumerables cajones centro y secretos todos se abren y cierran tan solo por una llavecita en extremo diminuta, es una pieza unica en el país, una biblioteca de caoba con cristales, un sofa, 6 sillas, una mesa para copiar y otros enseres.

Primero dormitorio.—Una gran cama de fierro con cortinado, colchones elasticos y demas necesario, 1 ropero de caoba, una comoda de id., todo de roble por dentro, 1 rico laboratorio de caoba y marmol y utiles de porcelana fina, 1 gran espejo de cuerpo entero portátil sobre ruedas marco de caoba, una mesa de toilet con tocador, un ropero de caoba de tres cuerpos a la inglesa, alfombrado y otros utiles de esta reparticion.

Segundo dormitorio.—Una cama de bronce, un ropero de caoba, una comoda de id., un lavatorio con manual y utiles de porcelana, una mesa de vestirse con tocador, alfombrado y demas accesorios de un dormitorio.

Dormitorio de niños.—Cama, mesa, sillas, alfombrado, lavatorios, comodas, roperos y demas enseres. Comedor de sirvientes, mesas, bancos, aparadores de pino, propios para casa de campo.

Cochera.—Una preciosa volante-coche con cristales de desarmar, fabrica inglesa, color turquí fino flamante, un Dog-cart, 6 Tibbury con guarniciones para uno y dos caballos: Dos caballos de silla utiles de jardin, baños, tinas, cajones y demas accesorios de una casa de familia que estaran a la vista.

POR EL MISMO.

En los altos habitación del Sr. Diego Brittain. Calle Cuyo No. 123. Por ausentarse del País.

El Jueves 12 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, todos los ricos muebles y demas menaje de esta elegante mansion.

Sala y antecala.—Un precioso juego de Nogal con forro de brocado de seda perla con listas verdes, y se compone de dos sofas, 1 divan, 2 grandes sillones, 2 sillas de chimenea, 1 id. de costura, un baburete y 10 sillas; un rico piano perpendicular de jacaranda, 3 grandes espejos ovalados

dorados á fuego, un gran consol de nogal, marmol y un gran espejo dotado, una mesa de marmol negro pío de lo mismo y en el centro incrustaciones de manuales de todos los colores que se encuentran en las vetas, una mesa de nogal para sofa, 1 gran espejo de chimenea, una mesa y 'chofonier' de la Gran China todo tallado primorosamente, 2 grandes sillones de jacaranda forro de terciopelo verde, un juego de cortinados para balcones y puertas con cenefas, en armonia con el color de los muebles, 3 grandes flores ó jardinerias de agata y alabastro de pie, 3 arañas de cristal rico para gas, alfombras de tripe de Bruselas con una preciosa guarda y otros adornos de salon.

Comedor.—Una rica mesa inglesa de caoba para 24 cubiertos, un aparador de id. con piedra marmol y espejos, 2 'claytons' rinceones, un juego de muebles para casa reparticion todos de caoba asiento de crin, 3 grandes sillones, 18 sillas, un gran cuadro al oleo del malogrado joven Sheridan representando un paisaje del condado de Gales en Inglaterra, cuadro de tal efecto y merito que mereció una medalla en la exposicion; otro cuadro copia de Morillo, el Page español antiguo de efecto y merito, un Royal Penguin ó sea Pajaro Niño, conservado en una urna, cuatro cuadros pnyssages diversos de merito, servicios completos de platina para té, café y postres, porcelanas doradas ricas, cristaleria fina, alfombrado de tripe con guarda, un cuero de tigre con guarda de piel de oso negro, cortinas, adornos de marmol ricos y demas accesorios de esta reparticion.

Escritorio.—Una mesa escritorio, bufete como para un ministro con secreto, una comoda, baules de madera de alcanfor chineco, una curiosa percha de caoba, una silla de escritorio, alfombrado y demas adornos. Primero y segundo dormitorios.—Una gran cama de bronce con colchones elasticos, cortinados y demas utiles, un lavatorio de caoba con marmol y utiles de porcelana dorados, un ropero de caoba de tres cuerpos á la inglesa, una mesa de toilet con tocador todo de caoba de elegante hechura, 1 espejo de cuerpo entero portátil, un lavatorio con marmol y servicio de porcelana de la China, perchas, alfombrado, mesa de noche, una cama de fierro con colchones y cortinado, una comoda de caoba, un lindo ropero de caoba y roble por dentro, 2 mesas de caoba, una percha para ropa, un lavatorio, una mesa de vestirse y dos escopetas de Blauck.

Cuarto de niños.—Cama, sillas, armarios, mesitas, alfombrado y otros utiles. Carruage, un Victoria flamante con guarniciones para uno y dos caballos sin uso aun. Bateria de cocina, baño pluvial y demas enseres de una casa de familia.

AUCTION SALE BY MARIANO BILLINGURST.

Of the fine English Iron-paddle Steamer "VIRAGO," 310 Tons Register and 760 Tons Builders measurement.

By order of her owners. On Monday 16th inst. at 12 o'clock a.m. will be sold for the highest bid and cash payment.

This fine steamer, built expressly as fit for the navigation of the upper rivers, drawing only 6 1/2 feet of water, with 300 tons of cargo dead weight independent of the coal she may require for the voyage; she can steam 12 miles per hour with one boiler, only consuming 12 to 14 tons of coals in the 24 hours, working her with two boilers she steams 15 to 16 miles per hour with a consumption of from 20 to 22 tons coals in 24 hours. She is 225 feet long, 26 feet beam, and 9 1/2 feet depth of hold, oscillating engines; her draught can be lessened by an apparatus she has to empty out her boilers precipitating their contents through her bottom, without the least danger of inconvenience whatever. The sale will take place on board the said steamer the day and hour appointed, and the Captain will treat the purchasers with a lunch. Boats will be ready to take them off on and before the day of sale, and may be had by applying to Mr. McLean, at the Naval Store of Don Carlos Ramayon, Pasco Julio. Together with the steamer will be sold a quantity of spare machinery and stone; also the necessary timber and iron staunchions for the construction of cabins on deck.

IMPORTANT AUCTION.

For sale, in Montevideo, on board the Argentine Brig 'Anita,' on the 16th October, 1865: 22 Pieces of Steamers, made in London for the Government of Paraguay; 17 Railway Points, about 1/4 ton each; 2 Iron Budders; 5 do. Railway Wheels; 100 do. Saddles for Railway, about 22 tons each; 1 quantity of Cast Iron, apparently for railway turn tables, about 3 tons; 1 pair Direct-acting high-pressure Engines, with Donkey, about 25 horse-power; 1 Boiler, high-pressure, 54 tubes, about 7 tons weight; 2 Iron Bottles of Quicksilver, about 100 lbs.

Also, the vessel will be sold in order to close accounts; she is copper fastened, new masts, good rigging and sails, very heavy anchors and chains. The Brig carries about 220 tons and can be examined throughout, as she is sound, strong, and makes no water. Consignee in Montevideo, 44. 6p,08 Don FRANCISCO DE LA SERNO.

Edicto Judicial.

Por disposicion del Señor Juez de Primera Instancia en lo Civil Dr. Daniel Maria Cazon se hace saber á los deudores del finado Don Diego Hastings, que su viuda Doña Ana Harriet y el representante de los acreedores Don Federico W. Moore se hallan competentemente autorizados para cobrar las cuentas á favor de dicho Hastings y otorgar los recibos necesarios.

Buenos Ayres, Septiembre 22, 1865. RAMON A. LAGOS, Escribano Publico.

JAMES HASTINGS, Deceased.

The undersigned calls the attention of the Debtors to the estate of the late James Hastings to the above advertisement and notifies his intention of proceeding at law against all such as do not immediately settle their accounts. FREDERIC W. MOORE, Calle del Poru No. 83.

Wanted.

An active Agent, knowing the technical colour branch; the article which he is to sell has a large field in this place, being used very extensively.—Commission Liberal.—Prepaid offers and references to be addressed to A. B. 12, care of Haasenstein & Vogler, Vienna, Austria.

Wanted.

On liberal terms by the manufacturer of colours, for industrial and artificial purposes an able agent possessed of knowledge of that article. Apply with references, prepaid to C. D. No. 11, care of Haasenstein & Vogler, Vienna, Austria.

"THE STANDARD"—Printed and Published every morning at the "Standard" Printing Office No. 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. O. & E. T. MULLALL.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUD AND CO. No. 103 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Maud & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings. The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount. These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities. The Bank of Maud & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned. The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn. The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date. The Bank of Maud & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare. The Bank of Maud & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood. Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1865. P.p. Maud and Co. WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First.—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards. Second.—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p c) per annum, which is liquidated every six months. Third.—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited. Fourth.—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank. Fifth.—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.