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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.
"All that is good, all that is true, all that is noble."
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1865.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

Confound the capital question! Are we to have no more peace and quiet in Buenos Ayres, because Crudos and Cocidos wish to renew the old game of throwing bricks at each other in the name of the Constitution? Is this the way the Congress school-boys mean to spend the long vacation? Or is it because there are no stirring events from the seat of war that the native papers have seasoned up this stale dish of politics with editorial curry?

A more unpleasant question, and at a more inopportune time, could not possibly be hit upon, and while condemning the bad taste of our colleagues we cannot fail also to perceive the cloven foot of South American discord which has ever been the bane of these Republics. The war with Paraguay is not yet over, and meanwhile the scene of campaign seems suddenly transferred from Paso la Patria to the Club-rooms of Buenos Ayres. Of course this is bread-and-butter to Lopez, and however equally both Crudos and Cocidos may desire the triumph of the National arms, the present schism will be found to more than compensate Paraguay for the loss of Uruguayana.

As the citizens of Buenos Aires cannot agree on this point, they would consult the real interests of the country by either postponing it altogether, or leaving it to the decision of the foreign residents. At least one-half of the wealth, intelligence, and population of this city is represented by acclimatized foreigners who have the interests, welfare and progress of the country as much at heart as the most patriotic Argentines. Their decision cannot fail to be the best, between the divided councils of the natives, and will put an end to a contest that can produce no good but much harm. If a few Club declaimers think to impose their will on that of the great majority they may sooner or later find their mistake, and even their success would be a manifest injury and injustice. But if the rival parties come to such an arrangement as we propose, let them engage to give over their quarrel on taking the sense of the foreign residents; for this purpose let them send around a polite circular to every Municipal foreign rate-payer, requesting his opinion pro or contra, leaving the scrutiny to a mixed committee, and abiding by the decision of three-fourths. We should then propose a new Law to Congress, empowering the Chief of Police to inflict capital punishment on any one ever after raising a discussion about the capital question, and we believe this would prove a capital remedy.

MAILS FROM THE INTERIOR.

INDIAN ATROCITIES IN CORDOBA.

A LIVE GOVERNOR CAUGHT BY THE MONTONEROS.

The 'Eco de Cordoba' brings dates to the 17th inst. and the 'Norte' of Santiago to the 5th. We regret to find the news of a very painful character, and if possible more alarming than the previous mail.

The Indians are making a clean sweep of the Southern frontiers, their number in one place being stated at 600, and in another at 940. Their invasion seems to date from the November moon. They invaded Bio Curato, Achiras, and San Bartolo on the 3rd inst., killed several of the neighbors, sacked two troops of 'carabines', and carried off numerous herds of cattle and some women and children; on the following day they made a descent on San Guaranico. At Bahianes they committed still greater

devastations, driving off 20,000 head of cattle; this band numbered about 500 and took the route of Cañada Negra towards Fort Tunas which lies in a S. E. direction near the frontier of B. Ayres.

The Justos of Peace at Union writes that they murdered his capataz Juan Alvarez and another neighbor named Tomas Rodriguez, carried off 5 women & a boy [one of the women being wife of the unfortunate Alvarez]; he adds that among the marauders there are several Christians, deserters, outlaws, fellows escaped from prison &c., who expressed much anxiety to catch Col. Lagos, commander of the fort; the neighbors could make no resistance being entirely unarmed and left without a single horse. A smaller band of 50 savages invaded the Eastern frontier on the 5th, about daybreak, got into Fort Morteros made away with 40 horses, and alarmed the villagers of Morteros (the fort being only 150 yards from the village): when the Indians retired with their booty some 30 neighbors under Major Ferreira went in their pursuit, but the Indians turning round gave them battle, killing a sergeant and another, and wounding 2 officers.

The S. E. frontier was next a prey to their depredations, and on the evening of the 6th, Capt. Benitez advised Col. Baigorria that he had sighted 150 savages near Fort Totora, driving off five herds of cattle, whereupon 70 men started in their pursuit from Fort Tunas and recovered 570 head: the Indians carried off some 800 animals, and in the fight 1 soldier was killed and 2 wounded, the savages having 2 killed and 8 wounded: the latter lanced the thin cattle they were unable to drive away.

The Montoneros or Rioja rebels seem to have returned from their incursions in San Juan and invaded that part of the province, of Cordoba which borders on the Llanos of Rioja. Col. Pizarro who went in search of them has been lost sight of, and Col. Gorordo was going on the same errand with 2 batts., but the Governor of Cordoba sent him orders on the 14th inst. to return to that city in order to concert the best means for making head against the free-booters. Major Leal writes from Minas on the 7th inst. that a band of 30 Riojanos invaded the Western frontier at Achado, Jerilla and Correa and swept off everything while a larger body of 240 made a descent on Pampa Grande and Val de Manzano retiring in the direction of San Alberto: on the night of the 6th, clouds of dust were visible towards Tacanitas and a line of fires appeared near the Salinas; next morning the dust moved towards Cruz del Eje, and Leal sent scouts to observe if they attacked that place, at the same time calling out all the National Guards for a case of emergency. The same officer, writing again under date Minas, November 10th, says he sent a picquet of 25 men into the province of Rioja, to learn how things stood, and received news from Tacanita, that the rebel leader Asencio (alias El Grucho) had attacked the detachment under Captain Bazan, at Cienaga, killed Lieut. Barrionuevo and 3 soldiers, and captured a quantity of arms. Zalazar, chief of the Montoneros, had 260 men when he left Balde Amargo, besides a reserve force under his Lieutenant, Navarro. Major Leal begs the Government to send him arms, as his men have nothing but canes with knives tied on to the end, and he is in daily expectation of a visit from the rebels. Major Ustaris writes from Pinas, 10th inst. that the main body of the rebels is at Loma Blanca, near Olta, within the Rioja frontier, and has taken prisoner Col. Campos, Governor of Rioja, Major Arias and a gentleman named Justo who is badly wounded: Justo's family set out on the 9th for the rebel camp to attend to his wounds.

The Salta contingent for the war, 300 men, arrived at Cordoba on the 16th, under General La Torre, only 12 of them being armed, as an escort. A coach was sent out to meet the General 11 leagues from the city, and the contingent was to continue its march for Rosario on the 19th, the men being provided with the necessary horses and waggons. The University elections at Cordoba resulted as follows: Rector, Dr. Vasquez; Vice, Dr. Villada, Coun-

cillors, Dros. Luque, Moreno and Fraqueloro.

From Catamarca we learn that Gov. Maubecin had set out in person with the contingent: From Santiago we only hear of the return of the Congress Deputies who safely escaped both the Indians and Montoneros.

NEWS FROM THE URUGUAY

MURDERS IN SALTO

THE DECLINE OF CONCORDIA.

We have received the 'Eco' of Salto to the 18th inst. On the 16th a man named Pedro Cabrera murdered Francisca Gigena, a woman with whom he was living, and then mounting a horse he had in readiness cleared out of the town; but he was pursued by the police and some neighbors and captured at the Costa San Antonio. He is now lodged in prison at Salto and the alleged motive of the crime was some loose conduct on the part of the victim. On Friday morning in the little stream called Sauce which divides the town of Salto from the Cerro was found a sack containing the remains of a human body: these relics, indicative of a barbarous murder, seemed to have been some time exposed to the weather. After the usual medical autopsy, the police proceeded to make investigations. Three Paraguayan officers of the heroes of Uruguayana arrived, en route for Buenos Ayres: they are, Captain Campuzano, commander of the 15th infantry Eusebio Fernandez of the same batt., and Lieut. Valmaceda of the 28th cavalry. The 'Porvenir de Familias, insurance Co., has gained an accession of 250,000\$ in Salto: among the subscribers we perceive D. Ricardo Williams, and Messrs. Randle and Hardy.

The 'Republicano' of the 19th inst. contains no news about Urquiza and his 'merry men', but a long lamentation like a paraphrase of Jeremiah (*Quare sola sedet civitas?*) on the decline of Concordia since the march of the allied army—"The army is gone, and an enormous weight hangs upon the commerce of our town, now suffering a terrible paralysis. A few days ago thousands of gold sovereigns were knocking about our streets; every grocer and luxur found a return of the Golden Age, for the soldiers had lots of money and bought everything without asking the price. The lucky possessor of half-a-dozen carts and a score of oxen found himself suddenly a capitalist. We have seen any kind of an old waggon fetch 20 doubloons (£65) which when new was not worth six. But this Californian fever is now over and the season of haymaking is succeeded by the "winter of our discontent." Happily the townfolk seized the golden opportunity while it lasted, for we shall probably never have such a chance again; but it is a consolation that the same propitious windfall comes now to the turn of our poor brethren in Corrientes who suffered so much during the recent invasion."

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

OUR ESQUINA CORRESPONDENT.

THE HOSPITAL AT GOYA.

THE ALLIES IN SUMMER-QUARTERS.

Esquina, Nov. 18th.

Gentlemen,

The allies are finally upon the north side of the river Corrientes. That stream was passed at six different places with considerable difficulty. Some of the columns will probably have reached the coasts of the Paraná ere this comes to hand. Colonel Palleja was right when he said 'it was a great mistake not to have gone down the Uruguay in steamers, and up the Paraná, instead of marching across the Province.' This would have been a much more economical and expeditious method. Such a step would have been of incalculable benefit to the allies for another reason, as it would have saved the horses and draught cattle that have been lost on the march, which they are now in great need of and cannot be replaced without much difficulty and at enormous expense. Nearly all of the Paraguayan prisoners, many of whom were mere boys, that were turned into the ranks of the allies, have died. A death-rate is observable among the allies also. Their ailments are principally pneumonia, inflammatory rheumatism, and diarrhoea, caused

by continued exposure or eating tired meat. No matter if sick or well, the soldier seldom tastes food other than beef, universally roasted in its own fat, without bread, or herbs, or any condiment whatever. The animals that are killed for the daily consumption of the troops are, for the most part, as wild as deer, and the chases after them as they are being slaughtered often render the meat unfit for nourishment. The Brazilians are well supplied with hospital stores, and have good surgeons. At the present moment it is not so with the Argentines, who are deficient in both. The Corrientino army have nothing of the kind, their sick are sent to the nearest hospital.

When grievous wrongs are to be redressed by the strong arm, some attention should be paid to the importance of economising the lives of brave men whose duty it is to avenge them. Soldiers many of whom have cost the Argentine Confederation eighty pounds sterling each to bring into that position, putting the question of suffering humanity aside; though so apparent, and when nothing is to be gained by the sacrifice of the veteran's life. Allow us, gentlemen to give you a bird's eye view, though not a fancied sketch of the military hospital established at Goya which we visited some twenty days since in company of the superintendent: an English gentleman well qualified to discharge the duties of his office. The custom house, a capacious building, was the receptacle for the disabled soldiers. It contained no bedsteads, beds, pallets, cots, or hammocks, tables, chairs, benches or stools to eat, lie, or sit upon, there were none; in a word none of the furniture or utensils found in the meanest house, except an iron pot, a demijon of water, a horn to drink it with, and the skull of a bullock used as a seat to sit upon, which comprised all; there were no conveniences for washing or cooking. The dirty, bare brick floors which were upon, the same level as the adjoining street was the sleeping place for all, on which the patients had laid a piece of raw hide or a sheepskin. This was their bed, the saddle was the pillow, while a filthy poncho or jerga served for bed linen and blanket. The sick were lying promiscuously some with their head, some with their feet towards the wall, others had placed themselves diagonally.

Close by an inanimate body, from whence the spirit had flown an hour previously, a circle of wan, attenuated, figures were seated tailor-fashion upon the floor playing cards, the stakes they were contending for were small pieces of tobacco. The prevailing diseases were disordered lungs, dysentery, rheumatism and measles. Two of the inmates were insane, one of whom was a well-educated Spaniard. We knew him in better days, the possessor of a princely fortune, which was subsequently wrested from him by ruffian hands, for his political opinions. Here he was, a penniless, raving, maniac 'staring on vacancy.' We saw another patient whose right thigh had been transfixed with a bayonet-thrust, conscious 'the appointed hour' was nigh yet he was cheerful. There were likewise some females present, they were smoking and bandying coarse jokes. At their demeanor we thought of the heroines who passed noiselessly at night through the death-haunted wards of Sentari. We saw nothing in the shape of food or delicacies but a limited portion of lean beef. Such was the condition of the military hospital of Goya, and thus were men treated, who were their 'country's' stay in the day and hour of danger.

The conduct of Admiral Barroso is much commented upon here for not interfering with the retreating Paraguayans, considering his proximity to them. He made a move indicative of his intention to have done so, but soon after desisted from proceeding. It is said [probably meant for derision] batteries were discovered in formidable positions upon both banks mounting heavy guns principally long thirty pounders. Upon closer inspection the artillery proved to be made from logs of sandubay wood mounted on broken down cart wheels. Be it as it may, there was no one at hand, but Caceros to circumvent the last retiring horde of marauders who did all a brave man could do with a handful of ill-provided troops: a stolen herd and some booty

was recovered, as well as a few of the thieves were killed. The arrival of your city of a diplomatist from the United States, bound on a mission to Paraguay, has caused some sensation. It is said his coming this way can have no connection with anything that relates to his countrymen or their interests, as there is not a citizen of the United States in Paraguay, or any American capital known to be employed there. To make claims it cannot be as there was a balance due the Paraguayans when the accounts were adjusted at Washington years ago. These and similar arguments are adduced to prove there are other motives connected with the mission. We have heard the propriety formally discussed of preventing the diplomatic agent from passing upwards. So it was when the Dotterell was here, it was then thought the Brazilians would have stopped her [if they ever had any like intentions they were abandoned when the Dotterell hove in sight], as she had a large sum of money on board for the Paraguayan Government, her sailors had ventures of percussion caps; these were the current tales of the day and they were believed to be facts. It is true a stupid Paraguayan Captain fired a shotgun at the Dotterell's bows, for which act he soon after craved Captain Johnson's pardon. The Englishman wore an ensign with a white field. The Paraguayan had never seen any English colors but red ones, for this reason he was forgiven. Lagrãna as well as others of the legitimate authorities have returned to the posts they held previous to the invasion. There were but a few Corrientinos who espoused the invaders, cause and those were of the 'cañalla.' They decamped with the enemy. You must not expect any war news for the present. The weather here is too warm to fight or to do anything else while the sun is above the horizon. We continue to have rain-storms, accompanied with strong winds and terrific lightning, many casualties have occurred in this vicinity from it, a flash killed eight men belonging to the vanguard. It is supposed as soon as the allies shall have reached the coast of the Paraná they will go into summer quarters, at different points. We have now a supply of dry goods and grocery stores for a year, a large number of vessels are on the way here with full cargoes coming to an already over-stocked market.

SINBAD.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Vice-President's house in Calle Belgrano, almost in front of our office, is being beautifully whitewashed. Quidnuncs think this is conclusive evidence of the immediate return of President Mitre, whose house in Calle San Martin is also being renovated, papered, and painted. Governor Saavedra's house in Calle Piedad is beginning to look slightly 'blasé,' and might be improved by the tasty efforts of our city whitewashers.

Yesterday morning the Government sent down by special train to Chascomus two inspectors, Mr. Von Arnim and Mr. Eguia, to report on the condition of the line. Mr. Crawford, the agent of the contractors, and Mr. Santa Maria, one of the directors, accompanied these gentlemen. As they took a rather well-assorted hamper with them, we have no doubt they will enjoy the trip.

The station of the Great Southern Railway is now, we may say, finished. Yesterday morning we had the pleasure of inspecting it, and, we must say, that it reflects the highest credit on both the contractors and the company. The miserable shut-up, cooped in station of the Western Railway in Calle Parque, appears to double disadvantage when compared with the splendid terminus in the Plaza Constitution. When last we were there, it was so incomplete that, we could but form a faint idea of what it was destined to be. The whole place is now walled in. On either side of the station are large iron gateways facing the Plaza. The one on the right-hand side leading to the wool-waggons, that on the left the entry for the tramway cars, passengers, luggage, &c. The waiting-room is commodious and airy, and adjoining, the great European conveniences so much unknown in South America, clean, well-kept water-closets.

The terminus, which is roofed over with glass, is 180 feet long, and a noble structure. The goods-shed, which is nearly the size of the Western Railway station in Calle Parque, is right alongside where the tramway cars and waggons will stop. It is a splendid building but utterly insufficient for the future trade of this grand trunk road. Our readers may form some idea of the enormous wool trade which this road will eventually have, when we mention that at present, with the road only half open, a long train of waggons, as far as the eye could reach, was there, all full of wool, and waiting the arrival of the buyers. Some twenty of thirty more waggons, also full of wool, were down along the line waiting to be sent into town. The train was full yesterday morning. We saw Mr. Banfield on the ground, superintending everything. We thought of the Great Southern and Western and the Kingsbridge Station, as we marked the order and regularity which on all sides prevailed. The boy with the morning 'Standard' was also there, but few of our friends who were going out knew of him, as he is too lazy to shout out stentoriously, 'Morning Standard, price two paper dollars.'

The Captain of the Port wants a man to build a small 'capitania,' or port-house at the Tigre. English masons, we suppose, preferred.

The French gunboat Decidee when last heard of was steaming up to Humaitã. She has the French Chargé d'affaires, M. Vernouillet on board. It is believed that the Veloce is detained at Humaitã. The Spider has not been heard of since she passed Martín Garcia; one of the chief objects for sending up the Spider is to look after the assets of Messrs. Whythead, Atherton, and Grant. We hear nothing more about Dr. Barton: when last seen he was in Corrientes.

The yerba question threatens to be a very serious one; several thousand arrobes of yerba consigned to a leading English house in this city have arrived and the Custom-house won't despatch it, on the plea that it comes from the enemy. The British Chargé and Consul have the matter in hand, so we hope all difficulties will be soon removed.

The National Government has passed a very sensible note to Governor Lagrãna, of Corrientes, requesting him to continue some works of industrial importance which were stopped, owing to the Paraguayan invasion, and that the Government will afford every assistance to that Province for so necessary an object.

Our evening colleague, the 'Pueblo' which has hitherto been always a thorough 'Cocido,' we perceive is now as 'Crudo,' as the 'Tribuna.' All the native papers, with the exception of the 'Nacion Argentina' are Crudísimo.

A vessel from the British colony at Bahía Nueva, is expected shortly to arrive. We hope then to get some reliable news from our countrymen in that remote quarter. The vessel in question was to have left on the 26th ult.

The National Government has recognized M. Dozan, the new French Consul, for Buenos Ayres.

By the last diligence which left Rosario for Cordava no less than five Englishmen went up, all with intention to buy land. Strange to say, that with all the friends and subscribers we have in Rosario we rarely receive a line from that silent city. A very strange disease, we hear, is beginning to appear in some of the flocks in Santa Fé, but no one takes the trouble to write us about it.

On the 11th December the elections for Governor and Vice Governor of Corrientes will take place. It is believed that all the soldiers will be allowed to vote, barring the Brazilians, who as yet know nothing of such republican amusements.

The Argentine war-steamer Libertad is behaving like the old Guardia Nacional with particular distinctness: she ran up alongside the batteries at the Paso de la Patria fired right into the Paraguayans and then dropped down the river. Our squadron correspondent has forgotten us this mail.

On the 12th inst., there was a grand ball given by the people of Corrientes to the allied officers of the fleet but

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUJ AND CO.

No. 105 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in 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 Mauj and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sum 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 lottery, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauj and 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 Mauj and 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 Mauj and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense services to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1885.

P. P. Mauj 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%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.
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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.
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Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

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

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NOTICE TO THE LADIES,

RE-OPENING OF THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61.

Mr. THOMAS HOLMES begs respectfully to announce to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres and those resident in the Provinces, that he has succeeded to the business of this well known establishment, the stock of which he has just assorted with a

Magnificent Variety of Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods

Received direct from the London and Paris markets, comprising Cloaks, Shawls, Silks, and Fancy-dress Materials.

Underclothing for Ladies, Misses, and Infants

Ladies, Misses, and Children's Stockings and Socks, Embroidered and Plain Petticoats, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Trimmed Valenciennes Lace Collars and Cuffs, Edgings and Insertions, Flouncings, Gupure, Brussels, and Valenciennes Lace, Real Guipure and other Lace Veils.

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The best Pins, the best Tapes, the best Needles, the best Sewing Silk and Cotton.

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\$50 will buy at MEEKS & KEL SEY'S new Gallery— One Dozen Cartes de Visite, better than sold elsewhere for 120. \$50 will buy a dozen bust pictures or Vignettes, better than sold elsewhere for \$200.

Each half dozen \$30. Life-size portraits with frame \$200, format price \$600.

This great reduction of prices will be continued only for the space of three months: those who desire portraits for less than half price and by the most experienced artists will find it for their interest to call at this establishment.

Small pictures of deceased friends, copied to the size of life \$200. Gallery, 74 Calle Belgrano, over the Standard office. 13..x 114

THE TRAVELLER'S HOME

JEPPIER STATION.

The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has now opened in full working order his new establishment at the Joppener Station on the Southern Railway. He will receive newspapers, parcels, etc., for his constituents, and will have good and safe accommodation for horses. English ales, wines, etc. House conducted on home style. Comfortable beds and every accommodation.

1. 3m.2 THOMAS PETTY, Proprietor.

Champagne Cliquot Veuve

Legitimate, In 1/1 and 1/2 Bottles. For Sale at L. J. ISAAC, Maypu 13. 72—12p n16

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For Sale, an Estancia with stock, houses, corrales, and everything requisite, distant six leagues from town, in the partido of San Vicente, crossed by the Great Southern Railway and a station on the land. Or it will be rented for a specified term, and the Stock sold. For particulars apply to the undersigned on the Estancia.

JOHN GLEW. 78—9p n15

Camp for Sale.

In the partido del Monte 1/2 league of superior camp known as Alto Redondo with houses, corrales &c. Also for sale on the same lands 3000 fino meztiza sheep. Apply to P. E. Lynch, Plaza del 11 de Setiembre, or on the galera which is 3 leagues this side of the Guardia. 140—1m 022

Important to Sheep Farmers of the central districts.

We have just received a large assortment of shearing articles of the best quality, which will sell at the same prices and conditions as can be obtained in Buenos Ayres, as we have done in the last year.

Mercedes Casa Central de Torroba Iinos. 76—xp a 18

Legal Notice.

Wanted JAMES TURNERY, 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 Vira Rosas. Any authentic evidence of his death and whether married or unmarried, and if married whether left any children surviving him. The said James Turnery, 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 1886, and any person who was acquainted with the said James Turnery and can give any authentic evidence with regard to the said James Turnery, his family or death, will please communicate without delay to Messrs. CRAWFORD AND LOCKHART, Solicitors, 6 Queen's Square, Belfast, Ireland. 17 3m. May 1885.

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62 Lithographs of South American country, scenery and costumes, on silk, bound or loose, at Messrs. Fusoni Hermanos, calle Cangallo, and at this office. 28..1mo. a 9

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A large and well assorted stock of goods suitable for town and camp. Also ready made clothing for Men and Boys.

ALEX. FULTON AND Co.

Nos. 25 & 27 Calle Defensa Nos. 25 & 27.

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The History of the Argentine Republic.

In English, price \$20 currency. Also Vol. 1 of the River Plate Magazine, price \$100, now on sale at Messrs. Mackern's and Mr. Lopez's Book Store, Calle San Martin. 161..ly April 27

Stamps.

From the partido Tejan (south side) a doncella horse, with only one mark, viz. media luna con ancia adentro; he is known to be near Mercedes, 1250 reward will be given by D. Liborio Torroba, Mercedes. 22—6p d 1p w 6

WATSON'S HOTEL

BELGRANO.

THOMAS WATSON (late station-master) begs to advise the public that he has established a Hotel in Belgrano for the accommodation of passengers by train, as well as families who intend passing the summer at this delightful suburb.

The part of the Hotel for the reception of guests is provided with 4 splendid dining-rooms, and the gardens are also furnished with 6 handsome pavilions. The attendance will be the best, and the management of the Hotel entirely on the most approved English style, under the immediate direction of the proprietor.

Parties remaining for a few days in Belgrano will find every accommodation, with well-ventilated bedrooms, and all other requirements. Wedding-breakfasts, balls, suppers and pic-nics supplied on the shortest notice.

This Hotel is now opened and persons requiring furnished rooms for the season will please apply at once.

The proprietor trusts that his numerous friends and the public generally will patronize his new establishment, in which he will endeavor to devote all his attention to their comfort.

It is also the intention of the proprietor, within a short time, to open a Bowling Green, and Skittle Alley. Quits will always be found at the Hotel. 101—1m 018

Mensajerías, Union Argentina.

El empresario de dichas mensajerías avisa al público que aunque haya habido un cambio en las horas de salida de los trenes del Ferro-Carril del Oeste desde el 21 del corriente mes, el no ha hecho ningun cambio en sus salidas para el Carron de Areco, Salto, Rojas, Junin, Pergamino y San Nicolas de los Arroyos. El primer dia parca en la Capital los dias pares en el tren de las ocho de la mañana, llegando en el mismo dia y hasta el Salto y al dia siguiente en Junin. Las encomiendas se reciben en su oficina calle de la Victoria No. 223, hasta las 4 de la tarde, y la correspondencia hasta las 9 de la noche, la víspera de la salida. 9x..p. J. 3.

LA EMPRESA.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY.

23—DEFENSA—23

The following Periodicals are received regularly by every English and French mail, and will be ready for delivery three hours after the mails are landed, viz:

- London Illustrated News, Willmer & Smith's Echo, Punch, Times, Illustrated Times, Medical Times, Atholium, Engineer, Chemical News, Builder, Bell's Life, Catholic Telegraph, Courrier de l'Europe, Economist, Spectator, Bell's Messenger, Saturday Review, Nation, Evening Mail.
- Veterarian Review, Cornhill, London Journal, Family Herald, All the Year Round, London Society, The Month, Leisure Hours, Child's Companion, Macmillan's Magazine, Edinburgh Review, Quarterly Review, Monthly Journal of Medical Science, Pharmaceutical Journal, The British & Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review.

The following Magazines, received by the English mail only, will be ready for delivery the day after arrival, viz:

- Blackwood, Once a Week, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Art Journal, British Messenger, Ladies' Treasury, Christian Work, Fortnightly Review, Chamber's Journal, Sunday at Home, Civil Engineer, Good Words, English Women's Domestic Magazine, Gentlemen's Magazine of Fashion, Temple Bar.
- Veterarian Review, Cornhill, London Journal, Family Herald, All the Year Round, London Society, The Month, Leisure Hours, Child's Companion, Macmillan's Magazine, Edinburgh Review, Quarterly Review, Monthly Journal of Medical Science, Pharmaceutical Journal, The British & Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review.

This Agency being now thoroughly established we are ready to receive orders for any of the above, as well as any other Periodicals, Magazines, Books, etc., or special orders, either from England or the United States of America. CLAYPOLE BROTHERS. Agents in Chascomus, Messrs. J. S. WYLLIE & Co Buenos Ayres, October 29, 1865. 185,029.1m

GERMAN BURMEISTER,

Consignatario de frutos del pais. Wool and produce broker, 105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

Men and Boys Ready-made Clothing.

Wholesale and Retail. 80 Cangallo. 106—6p n17.

THREE SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.

GIVEN BY MESSRS. C. WERNER & C. SCHRAMM, in the COLISEUM, As soon as opened to the Public in NOVEMBER and DECEMBER.

Tickets to Subscribers may be had at Messrs. Mackern's, No. 44 Calle San Martin. \$100 m/c FOR THREE CONCERTS.

The new pieces to be performed are the following: INTRODUCTIONS.

- Quartetto Beethoven.
- Trio in B flat Do.
- Sonata (Cello and Piano) Mendelssohn.
- Tanhausser (8 hands) Wagner.
- Duetto (2 Cells) Schubert.
- Quartetto (4 Cells) Schaffer.

PIANO SOLOS.

- Dame Blanche Prudent.
- Don Giovanni Thalberg.
- Musee Thalberg.
- Chopin Chopin.
- Rondo Capriccioso Mendelssohn.
- Song without words Do.
- Valso Winiawsky.

SOPIANO SOLOS.

- Air of Freischutz Weber.
- Bohlero de la Vozes Sicilianas Verdi.
- Anna Bolena Donizetti.
- Two songs, with accompaniment of Violoncello Lachner.
- German Song Pixis.
- In May, do Kucken.
- Prize Song Spohrholz.

VIOLONCELLO SOLOS.

- Lo Desir Servais.
- Faust Gounod.
- Larghetto Mozart.
- Le Douce Gluck.
- Souvenir de Hongri Wencr.
- Souvenir Dance Do.
- Die Oberlander Gangl.

Clearance Sale.

To make room for large importations, 1000 REAMS, Of Blue and White ruled Note and Letter Paper, offered at not cost from \$30 to \$40 m/c. 300,000 ENVELOPPES. White, Blue and Buff Letter and Note Paper sizes, offered at not cost \$15 m/c per package. These who want bargains for a few days may call at LOEDELER, 76 San Martin 76, nearly opposite the Bols. 118—6p n12

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA.

Mutual Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c. Authorized by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864.

Government Delegate. Sr. Dn. José M. Cantilo.

Managing Committee. Sr. Dn. Mariano Miró, President

" Eduardo Lumb, Vocal

" Enrique Ochoa

" Pedro Holterhoff.

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Consulting Committee Sr. Don Hugo Bunge

" Jorge Temperley

" Amrosio P. Lezica

" Enrique Peltzer

Dr. Don Francisco Alcobendas

Director General. Sor. Dn. Francisco F. Moreno.

Inspector General in the Argentine and Oriental Republics. Señor Dn. Jorge Percy.

Residence—118 Calle Piedra (2d altos). Bankers—The Provincial Bank.

Condition on the 31st Oct., 1865. Capital subscribed \$1,503,545 25c. sil. Number of Policies, 1215.

Bonds purchased, 175,600 hard dollars.

The Bienhechora offers three various modes of Insurance to its subscribers:

1st, with the loss of capital by the death of the Insured party; 2nd, without loss of capital in said event; 3rd, with mere compound interest.

In the first form the Insured party has a right to:

- 1 To compound interest on the bonds purchased by the capitals received by the Company.
- 2 To a proportionate share of the capitals and interest of those who die in their respective sections.
- 3 To a proportionate share of the Capitals and Interests of forfeited subscriptions.
- 4 To a proportion of gains resulting from increased value of the National Bonds acquired by the inversion of funds.

In the second form the Insured claims

1. Compound Interest on the National Bonds purchased by the Association.
2. A proportionate share of the Interest due on the Capitals of those who die in the respective sections, which capitals are returned to the subscribers.
3. A proportion of the interest due on forfeited shares.
4. A proportionate share of the profits arising from the increased value of the National Bonds, acquired by inversion of funds.

Finally, in the third form, gives a right to the corresponding interest produced by the Bonds purchased with their subscriptions, and the successive reinvestment of such interest, effected quarterly, when the coupons are paid up by the public treasury.

So marvellous are the benefits arising from the employment of Capitals in Public Funds, assisted by the combinations effected by "La Bienhechora," based upon the Mortality Tables of Depareux, and the interest produced by the 6 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, that taking for a model, the result given by other companies established precisely in the same form and basis, but with an accumulative interest much inferior to that gained by the "Bienhechora," that it is enabled to present as positive the following tables showing the gradual progression of capitals for a subscription of:

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year.	1 year to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	10 years to 15 years.	15 years to 20 years.	20 years to 25 years.	25 years to 30 years.	30 years to 35 years.	35 years to 40 years.	40 years to 45 years.	45 years to 50 years.
100	120	150	180	220	270	330	400	480	580	700

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year.	1 year to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	10 years to 15 years.	15 years to 20 years.	20 years to 25 years.	25 years to 30 years.	30 years to 35 years.	35 years to 40 years.	40 years to 45 years.	45 years to 50 years.
100	120	150	180	220	270	330	400	480	580	700

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year.	1 year to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	10 years to 15 years.	15 years to 20 years.	20 years to 25 years.	25 years to 30 years.	30 years to 35 years.	35 years to 40 years.	40 years to 45 years.	45 years to 50 years.
100	120	150	180	220	270	330	400	480	580	700

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year.	1 year to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	10 years to 15 years.	15 years to 20 years.	20 years to 25 years.	25 years to 30 years.	30 years to 35 years.	35 years to 40 years.	40 years to 45 years.	45 years to 50 years.
100	120	150	180	220	270	330	400	480	580	700

Mensajerías Las Generales al Sud

ADMINISTRACION, CALLE DE POTRÍ 200.

ORDEN DE SALIDAS. Carrera de Chapurmas y Dolores, los dias 1, 4,