

MAUA BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPARE, &c. ... 12 per cent.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, FAHER MONY, &c. ... 12 per cent.

R. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LEITCH.

MAUA BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

The Office of the Bank having been removed to the new premises, in order to facilitate the business of the public, the following alterations have been made in the regulations of the Bank:

1. Bills of exchange, with their dates, are to be presented to the Bank on the day of their maturity, or within three days thereafter.

2. Bills of exchange, with their dates, are to be presented to the Bank on the day of their maturity, or within three days thereafter.

3. Bills of exchange, with their dates, are to be presented to the Bank on the day of their maturity, or within three days thereafter.

4. Bills of exchange, with their dates, are to be presented to the Bank on the day of their maturity, or within three days thereafter.

5. Bills of exchange, with their dates, are to be presented to the Bank on the day of their maturity, or within three days thereafter.

6. Bills of exchange, with their dates, are to be presented to the Bank on the day of their maturity, or within three days thereafter.

7. Bills of exchange, with their dates, are to be presented to the Bank on the day of their maturity, or within three days thereafter.

8. Bills of exchange, with their dates, are to be presented to the Bank on the day of their maturity, or within three days thereafter.

9. Bills of exchange, with their dates, are to be presented to the Bank on the day of their maturity, or within three days thereafter.

10. Bills of exchange, with their dates, are to be presented to the Bank on the day of their maturity, or within three days thereafter.

R. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LEITCH.

MONEY ORDER S.

ON IRELAND are granted by the order of the Bank of Ireland, and are payable at any of the Branches of the Bank in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other places.

NATIONAL BANK.

Branches in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other places.

THOMAS B. HALL.

UNION BANK OF IRELAND

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

IRISHLAND.

Branches in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other places.

WALKER & CO.

British Medical General

Incorporated with the City of London.

Capital—3,000,000 Sterling.

Proposals for Life Assurance are received, and immediate payment made on the same. A Prospectus of the Company will be furnished on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, at the Strand, London, W.C.

GEORGE WILKS, Secretary.

Marine Insurance Company

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83.

DIRECTORS.

San Nicolas, President.

San Nicolas, Vice-President.

San Nicolas, Secretary.

San Nicolas, Treasurer.

San Nicolas, Auditor.

San Nicolas, Director.

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Co.

Ports of the Uruguay.

S.S. "ERA."

By special request of the commercial community of this city, and the town on the coast of the River Uruguay, and with the view of facilitating the exchange of goods between the two cities, the undersigned have the honor to announce that the S.S. "ERA" will be despatched from Buenos Ayres, every Monday at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, and will arrive at Montevideo, on the 1st of August, proximo.

The "ERA" will arrive in Buenos Ayres, on her return from the Uruguay, every Saturday morning.

Notice to Shippers for the Uruguay Ports.

The S.S. "ERA" will leave Buenos Ayres, on the 11th of August, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, and will arrive at Montevideo, on the 1st of August, proximo.

The "ERA" will arrive in Buenos Ayres, on her return from the Uruguay, every Saturday morning.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

Capital—1,000,000 Sterling.

The rate of interest on deposits, and the terms of the Bank, will be published in the Standard, and in the Argentine Diligences.

Fixed Deposits.

For the term of 12 months, 5 per cent.
For the term of 18 months, 6 per cent.
For the term of 24 months, 7 per cent.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Royal Assurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

The Royal Assurance Company is a limited liability company, and is authorized to receive deposits, and to issue bills of exchange, and to carry on all the ordinary business of a bank.

HENRY A. GREEN & Co., Managers.

Steam-boat Agency

WILLIAM MATTI & CO.

Agents for the National Bank, and for the Argentine Diligences.

FOR QUALITY.

FOR THE PARANA.

FOR THE PARANA.

FOR THE PARANA.

FOR CUBARA.

FOR CUBARA.

FOR CUBARA.

La Azara and Istra.

All Parties are invited to take notice of the above mentioned, and to take notice of the above mentioned, and to take notice of the above mentioned.

American Dentist.

Dr. N. O. CORWALL.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Dr. N. O. CORWALL.

Dr. A. Downse.

SURGEON DENTIST.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83.

New York and the Argentine Republic.

Dr. A. Downse.

British Hotel.

Dr. A. Downse.

Rams—Rams—Rams.

Dr. A. Downse.

Waggons.

Dr. A. Downse.

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company.

Dr. A. Downse.

Argentine Diligences.

Dr. A. Downse.

Argentine Diligences.

Dr. A. Downse.

British Steamer "FABRY."

Dr. A. Downse.

Foreign Steam-Boat Services.

Dr. A. Downse.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Dr. A. Downse.

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Dr. A. Downse.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Dr. A. Downse.

A CURE TO BE HAD FOR A TRIFLE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Dr. A. Downse.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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There are some men in this city who believe that Buenos Ayres has arrived at the very climax of prosperity and perfection. These men, indigent of course, walk through the streets, see the fine houses which are going up, meet old acquaintances driving through town in open carriages with liveried servants, they stroll down on the beach, behold as far as the eye can stretch vessels of every nation, steamers coming in and going out, railway cars positively running through our streets, the President's white house in the old plaza, the congress-hall of the nation hard by, Colon with no less than two prima donnas, clerks running about with book bags to the different private banks—"Bless my soul," one of them naturally exclaims, "but how Buenos Ayres is going ahead; why we will shortly out-strip Paris, the progress of the United States was nothing to this." Probably the very next morning this same man reads in the native papers that the receipts at the custom house for the past month were 14 millions—his mind is at once made up; any doubts he before entertained on the subject are dispelled, and he at once agrees with the holy politicians of this city that the man who questions the prosperity of the country must either be a *felón* or a *castig*. All argument with such a man is of course completely out of the question; he will listen to nothing save the most abstruse disquisitions on political economy, or a passing remark on the great want of a wholesale legislative reform. Readers these are the men who are now forcing themselves on the surface; they may be good-intentioned, but we hold that their judgment is not worth one straw, for they see things in an artificial light, their voice when heard in our public councils brings ridicule on the chamber, their vote danger, imminent danger on the nation. If the city of Buenos Ayres was self-supporting, if our streets were thronged with factory workmen instead of city swells, if our exports were of a more costly and valuable nature, we might indeed be willing to judge the nation by the streets of Buenos Ayres, but there is a hollow show in everything which surrounds which forces us for the sake of the country itself to tell these dreamy Argentine magicians that they are the wilful victims of a pleasing deception.

If the progress of Buenos Ayres is to be judged by the magnificent houses which are being built, then that progress is a sham, for not one man in a hundred who builds has ready money enough to pay for even the bricks and mortar. Search the bank-books and the escribano's office and we defy the man to contradict us that our progress and magnificence is built up on mortgages and credit.

If the progress of Buenos Ayres is to be estimated by the number of gorgeous equipages which drive through our cities, then we say that that progress is hollow and shallow, for two-thirds of those who drive about in carriages are selling their hands and cows to fishermen in the camp in order to keep up such magnificence, and though the occupants of these vehicles have imprudently in apparel, we ask have they improved the apparel of the mind by reading trashy French literature, and trained their powers of thought by the fitful visions of Sue, Dumas and Hugo?

Is the progress of Buenos Ayres to be estimated by the view of foreign ships in the offing? Rather is it not a proof of the utter want of progress, the fact that with all our credit, all our commerce, all our paper dollars, we never yet could build safe and commodious docks. How many ships in that forest of masts, oh Argentines, carries your national flag. Progress—let us not judge Buenos Ayres for heaven's sake by her shipping or her port.

Then again our railways—this is supposed to be a fair criterion. Can it be supposed for one moment that after the sad experience we had of Argentine capitalists in the Argentine Central Railway, any man in his senses will talk of railways being a proof of progress?

The only real sign of progress to our mind in Buenos Ayres is the National Government House and the Congress Hall; these, yes, show a progress in the right way, but for the rest, the less said about them the better. When we hear, instead of new houses being built, such masses of addled brains as our politicians are being served up, we are not surprised to find the same old ideas being repeated over and over again.

and joining at the tertulias, is perfectly astonished when he goes as far as San Vicente; he asks himself, is this the same people, or is it not a different nation?—and all his reasoning and all his logic cannot fully persuade him that the people in the camp and town are one and the same nation; but let him go up into the provinces, and he will discover a still more amazing difference. The plain fact of the matter is, that the laws which are suitable for the people in Buenos Ayres are utterly useless for those in the country; and therefore it is that the same law which gives to the people in the city liberty establishes in the camp a cut-throat license. Heaven grant that our public men will open their eyes to this sad, very sad, state of things before the imaginative progress of the city ultimately brings ruin and desolation on the camp. We impeach every public man in this country—aye, from the President down to the humblest juez de paz—of an utter and total disregard of camp interests, and if there was a competent tribunal before which the charge could be tried, we would produce one million of witnesses to prove it.

Amateur Performances

People seem to be in a good humor when their thoughts run on theatricals, and these are now the rage in Buenos Ayres. The officers of the *Exército* were the first to bring in the fashion, which now reigns on both side of the River Plate. The ovation to Miss Estreza in the Oriental capital is fresh in our memory, and a grateful contrast to the socialism of Buenos Ayres; after the Concert for the Mendoza victims, it will be remembered there was not an individual in this city who had the gallantry to offer the least expression of thanks to the performers.

The *haut ton* of native and foreign circles talks at present of nothing but solos, duets, cavatinas, quavers, snikes &c, and even Mr. Well's aerial performances are eclipsed by the wonderful 20 hand-pawer piece to be played on *five pianos*. It is likely the affair will go off well, many of the players being the same who got up the Mendoza concert. Sig. Nannetti will improve the popularity he has already gained, his efforts being untiring to make it a great success. At first Mme. Cambafères had intended it to be private, but some one happily suggested that her fair friends might turn their notes into cash for some charitable purpose. Accordingly the proceeds will be divided equally between the native, English, French, and Italian hospitals. We have been informed that every seat in the house is already sold, and the Concert will take place next week. It is unfortunate that Mme. Mollo's benefit comes so close, which will prove injurious to the talented prima-donna. Sig. Pestalardo very properly remonstrated with the Committee when they demanded of him the theatre, since they might postpone the Concert for a month, but it seems some Sor Olivieri is going to Europe, and the Committee cannot dispense with his musical services. Messrs. Parish, Russell, and Isaac represent the British community, but by this it is not to be understood that they sing; neither do we believe that our Glee Club takes any part.

Amateur English theatricals in aid of the U. States Sanitary Committee will come off at the French theatre, which by the way we fear will be too small for the crowds who will assist at the first public English theatricals in this city. We understand the pieces chosen are two comedies by Taylor and Sheridan's School for Scandal. Most of the parts are filled by gentlemen who have already made themselves a name in private theatricals which were signally successful, and it is likely this performance will be quite as interesting as the Concert, although it is as yet kept half a secret. The splendid profits of these charitable theatricals gives a favorable idea of the generosity of the Buenos Ayres public, and we must say that money could not be better expended.

Charity is indeed always commendable, but it is doubly so, when we have proper guarantees that our contributions will be religiously devoted towards the relief of suffering humanity.

CITY NEWS.

The traction engine, "El Finco," was to have run about the Barracas road yesterday, a plan which it was intended to do, but it is said to be broken down, and will probably not be run again.

cia is about fifteen leagues square, with magnificent algaroba woods, and thickly stocked with cattle and sheep.

The Foreign Racing Society we hear will hold their next meeting at Belgrano, as, owing to the weather, etc, their new race-course cannot be ready in time.

The Brazilians, it is said, have twenty war vessels in Montevideo, and are concentrating an immense force at the Tararacabo frontier. The ultimatum expires to-day. The Oriental Government complains that the Brazilian Minister has not treated it with sufficient respect. Things are getting awfully hot in the Mount.

The sales of cotton from Paraguay, which we noted yesterday, came, we understand, consigned to a well-known English house, which, of course, will report them. Two bales of cotton will be sent by President Lopez in the next French steamer to France as samples. A new steam press will shortly be working at Barracas. We learn from the proprietor that this press will be able to do double the work of the other presses, and will be able to press seventy arrobas of wool into the same sized bale as those at present made in barracas of only thirty-five arrobas. This will be a great saving in freight charges for the exporters, without taking into account the price of the canvas and looms.

Mr. Marshall's new steamer is progressing rapidly and will soon be finished. Mr. Marshall is the most successful merchant-builder in this country. We have smoked some of the new cigars called "Queen Mitre," and assure our readers that they are weak and of a poor flavor. The next vessel which arrives from Havannah, we hear, will bring us some with the brand "Empress Mitre," but we hope they will be deserving the name and not like her majesty's, which are positively not worth smoking.

The English Dramatic Company seems to have died a natural death, going to the impossibility of finding any educated, good-looking women willing to act. We hear, however, that an enterprising gentleman has written home for a Company. An American gentleman who has been here some time promises us a band of Christy Minstrels before long. (Won't that be a treat?)

A robbery occurred in one of our fashionable lodging-houses. A gentleman incautiously left his door open and in the morning found to his horror that his clothes, watch, money, etc, were gone. The robber, as a matter of course, escaped.

Respecting the Zarate Railway, we hear nothing whatsoever now. It would seem as if the extension fever which a few months ago raged in Pilar and Capilla del Señor, has completely died out; but the railway is badly wanted, and the Northern Railway will never do a business of any importance until it is extended to Zarate, through Pilar and the Capilla del Señor. The population in these partidos is so wealthy, that the sheepfarmers and landowners, to be benefited by the extension, could well afford to subscribe for all the additional shares necessary to raise the funds for completing the extension. We hope, therefore, that it will not be lost sight of; and as the Government is willing to give the guarantee, we are at a loss to know why the matter seems to have been forgotten.

A tramway from the Barracas bridge up to Calle Larga, Buen Orden, and down Rivadavia, into the Plaza, would be one of the best paying schemes that could be introduced. Few people have a proper idea of the immense traffic on that line of route, but we hear that owing to the concession of the Southern Railway, it cannot now be thought of. The Southern Railway will not be of the slightest convenience to the people in Barracas, whereas a tramway would; but we suppose the thing is hopeless, unless the Southern Railway Company consent, which, of course, is utterly out of the question.

As we are most anxious that in our new "Handbook" our directory of the city be free from errors, we would take it as a particular favour if all those who have moved, or been omitted in our last "Handbook," will please send us in their proper addresses; also our friends in the camp, will please take the hint, and kindly send us in all information, names, &c., at their earliest convenience. Persons who wish to advertise must bear in mind that after this month no advertisements can be inserted.

Dr. Leche, we understand, is preparing to publish a book on the diseases of the tropics.

from the chimney-pots of the trio, are in store for the public. Petitions are to be placed at all the cigar shops and billiard-rooms in town. Forster intends to see the President to-day about the movement. The doctor is vehement in demanding the abolition of both capital and provincial punishment.

The Abolition of Capital Punishment.

We think the time has arrived when something more than the voice of the native press should be heard in the arena discussing a subject as vital to the foreign inhabitants of this Republic, who unfortunately, in the majority of cases, have not their special organs as the vehicles of their sentiments, as it is to the people who claim it as their birthright.

We need not insist upon the fulfilment of those laws, under whose protection we lost our native land, to seek a pecuniary benefit, and under which, up to the present, we have passed tranquilly through the many civil commotions which have surrounded us, for this were vain, should the Legislature of the country think fit, in its sovereign wisdom, to abrogate one or all of them; but we claim the right, if nothing more than sons of the broad principle invoked (that of humanity), by those who are now labouring to abolish capital punishment, of declaring that such an act would be an act of treason, of bad faith and unscrupulous defiance. Why does the Argentine nation call to Europe to send forth to her virgin soil its surplus population? Does it tell them that life pays not for life, nor crimes meet their due reward? On the contrary, it tells us that life is guaranteed, and that in respect to crime ample justice is done; the suffering, miserable deception!

Who that has lived in this city for the last seven years, will not indignantly in what we have above stated? If this be true, then surely have we been subjected to the grossest deception.

Within these last few days, we have seen the punishment of flogging abolished in the army; we shall see how it works. We doubt the efficacy of the repeal, and feel sure that this repeal would never have taken place, had not some of the members of Congress been so tied down to routine, that in their idleness for the prescriptions of the written constitution, they were blinded to the necessary measures for the constitution of the army. This is but one branch of reform, if we may call it so, and very partial in its application. Not so the abolishment of death by wilful murder.

We will not plead the cause of the wretched criminal, for we venture to say that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand would pity him. We pity him, but our pity does not blind us to the enormity of his crime. To be just is one thing, to be merciful another. Justice, as we all know, is represented blindfold; this not only implies rectitude in equity, but likewise that the feelings are insensible to the influence of sympathy; this, and this alone, is true justice.

But our Congress men tell us that capital punishment is merely a relic of defunct monarchies, or the retrograde prescriptions of crumpling kingdoms. That all that is excellent, in word and deed, has long since left the shores of worn-out Europe, the residence of malefactors and criminals, and that a new race has sprung up on the Western Continent, endowed with superhuman wisdom, prevision, and morality; that crime, as in the Old World, is unknown, it being here the simple extravagancies of misguided individuals, who should rather excite our sympathy than an invocation of human laws. That man is of himself unimpassioned and harmless, tending to good, and above all that he is "a man and a brother," or in other words that it is contrary to democratic principles to treat him otherwise, in any case, but on the strictest footing of equality and therefore to take away life is according to them to destroy the fundamental stone of their moral and political existence.

We would be understood that our remarks only apply to those who are advocates of the abolition of capital punishment.

As we cannot occupy too much space in the columns of a journal we must therefore necessarily confine ourselves to a general review of the very probable effects of the abolition of this law.

tion maintain is, that it has not), we unhesitatingly say it has. We all know there is no greater fear known to the human breast than the fear of death come in whatever form it may; but as we make this declaration we are not unmindful that many criminals go to the *Barraca* without apparent fear, but this unfortunately, is another argument in our favor, inasmuch as it shows the moral depravity of the criminal who unblushingly is about to rush into the presence of his justly offended God. When criminals show a due feeling of sincere contrition and a reasonable fear for their last and final sentence we believe it the time to begin to talk about unshrinkingly capital punishment; but such has not been yet the case even in England, where the masses, if not better educated than here, are at least more obedient to the laws, and where we venture to say there are as many true and pretended philanthropists as here. There is as great a difference between philanthropy and fool-hardiness as there is between justice and mercy.

To take the other side of the question, what are the guarantees for life after the abolition of this law? Will you tell us that the culprit shall be imprisoned in penitentiaries for life. We candidly own we do not believe you. We will suppose that the criminal is caught, which is indeed the other side of probability—will you hold him in your prisons, when at stated periods, the prisoners escape, by accident or otherwise, and among them, as is notorious, men under sentence of death? Is this the guaranteed? When we shall have to become ultra democrats and reason to nature's first law, self-preservation, and set at defiance all order and all law. If the laws in their present administration offer but few guarantees for the lives of the inhabitants, under a looser system they will naturally offer less.

Under such a state of things we can but recognize the call of a people to the lowest passions of their race—a call to those whose hands have unfortunately been imbued in the blood of their political brothers from infancy; and who naturally still retain the impressions of their earliest connexions, and who are ever ready to start forth in the signal of strife to whet an appetite only satiated with blood. Some of these brothers! reason and justice have deserted their throne, now for the triumph of sweet revenge and glorious equality—Come! wet your nation blades in the heart's blood of those who called themselves your superiors, but who now have deserted their fictitious posts and given into our hands justice and popular right.

Such easily may be the shouts of triumph when such a law is abolished, when the Argentine Republic shall become for good men a hell and for villains a paradise.

J. W. W.

Extraordinary Good News.

Latest from the Island of Barboni.

We would willingly wager five pounds that not a man in Congress, not a member of the Provincial Legislature, not even the Governor, nor the President, nor even the Ministers, have the remotest idea where the rich and fertile island of Barboni is situated.

Yesterday one of the Basque residents of that unknown land walked into our office and asked for cotton seed. We questioned him as to the whereabouts of Barboni, and he stated that it is one of the finest islands in the Parana—that if there was a Government composed of men who watched the individual interests of the country, people in Buenos Ayres would learn of the numerous rich territories lying a perfect waste. His farm at Barboni was in bye-gone years owned by the Jesuits; it is about sixteen squares front by two leagues deep. He has an extensive plantation of potatoes, tobacco, maize and wheat; and now he intends to try cotton. He has a flock of 1,000 sheep besides, and intends to put on three or four more flocks after shearing, and also to import a few thousand head of horned cattle. The island is covered with a never-failing crop of gramilla. We regret that we have not room or space to publish the honest remarks of our friend respecting the Government letting these beautiful islands go to waste. The island in question is about a league above Zarate; it never suffers from inundation. We gave him the seed, with our best wishes for his success.

Fashionable Intelligence.

The Chinese Consul, Mr. De M... has just arrived in Buenos Ayres, and is expected to remain some time. He is accompanied by a large number of Chinese, and it is said that he will establish a school for them in the city.

We would suggest the propriety of mentioning the subject, as is usual in other countries.

We are happy to learn that one of our English merchants has contributed five doubloons to the U.S. Sanitary Fund.

Mme. Blanche Fiorelle made her debut at the French theatre last night.

Mme. Pauline is quite recovered. It is desirable that Mme. Mollo's Benefit on Friday night should meet with public protection, especially as that of Mme. Briol passed off brilliantly.

A grand evening party came off last Saturday in Calle Chile - the cards of invitation bore the heading "Horas de Invierno."

Last night a soirée was given in calle Defensa: carriages to be in waiting at 4 p.m. Another is to take place in calle Piedras to-morrow night.

Two bracelets and a shawl were found in the Club del Plata saloons, after the ball, and the Secretary advises the owners to apply for same.

The funeral obsequies of Capt. Sardi took place on Monday at San Francisco: no military attended. An office for the dead, for Mme. Fuentes de Terrera, was also celebrated at San Miguel same day.

The establishment of the dress maker Luisa Tortella, who "cleared out" has been closed by the Tribunal of Commerce, and we expect to see the hats, ribbons, capes, victorias &c. sold off by auction.

The Flores Bandit.

Some months ago when a reign of terror prevailed in our suburbs, the brave papers, with one honorable exception (*El Pueblo*), treated the matter as a trifle and sneered such enormities. The police succeeded in catching a few of the heroes against whom stood several charges of murder and robbery. The Juzgado Criminal now cites Messrs. Troncoso, Nando, Yeben and Cabot to give evidence against our Angel Gaura and his comrades. Of course those gentlemen will do no such thing, as they may as well be taken to jail and executed at once. In a few weeks and perhaps all then to execution for being over-ambitious. The man who presumes a trait or pretence to B. Ayres is ready, his paper is made a month earlier, whereas the reader is hardly certain he runs no risk. Hearty prayers for Congress to abolish capital punishment, and then B. Ayres will find itself in the position of San Francisco before the efficacious and salubrious remedy of Lynch Law.

Grand Field Day.

THE MUNICIPALITY DISSOLVED

It has been notorious that our Municipal Council is the worst in South America, and that the immense revenue at its disposal is more than sufficient to carry out all the great works projected (and straggled) within the last ten years. Of late foreigners have refused to be elected, and there were not wanting cautious people to say that an honest council elected must either resign or live in constant hot-water.

The last feud it seems is that of "juventudes" and "old fogies," the former always defeating any measure of the latter, and vice-versa, until, like the Kilkenny cats, the two negatives hid but to reduce our Municipality to simply a habitation and a name.

In this emergency the Prime Minister (who is ex-officio President of the body), assisted the other evening, and seeing the split irreparable, told the members that unless they or once returned, he would recommend President Urquiza to dissolve the Municipality, and appoint a commission in their stead, Don Graciano!

Trial Trip of the "Suay."

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

On yesterday afternoon being called for by Don Eugenio to "make her bed," she departed in the carriage intended for the Club. Lured in by promises, with some of the hundred robes of cargo in three wagons attached. Nothing could exceed the astonishment of the unscrupulous B. government as they beheld the motor-bug going ahead; the bellies would their handkerchiefs; the girls, the hats; the boys cheered. Strange to say, notwithstanding her post-roads, the wheels of the machine instead of going up the road, fell no mark on the ground. Mr. B. and several of his men comprehended the machine, and as it was moving, the driver, Don Eugenio, ran to the engine.

The Suay will be all got to rights again, and run up and down the Barracada road with passengers and cargo.

Startling News from Montevideo.

The news to-day from the camps is gloomy, and its tone warlike.

General Flores has taken La Florida after a sharp resistance. It appears that an officer was sent from the besieging army, with a flag of truce, to summon the town to surrender, and some how or other, he was shot before leaving the town; so the Blancos say, but the other party declare he was shot by order of Señor Parraga, the Commandant of the town.

This officer - Parraga - by the way, was the hero of the little episode of the English officers and the dog, (which belonged to Mrs. Parraga), and which is the cause of an *alibi* being handed in by the British Admiral, who insisted on Señor Parraga, (then commanding the Fort of San José), being dismissed the service.

The town of La Florida has been taken by Flores' infantry, but he has suffered a loss of forty men and some few officers. Amongst them the most notable are Colonel Faustino Lopez and General Flores' eldest son, Venancio.

Two bronze cannon, uniforms, muskets and munitions have fallen into the hands of the besiegers.

General Flores, by way of reprisals, had the principal officers shot in the public square.

We are now told that Colonels Regules and Moyano, commanding a strong division of troops, have been sent by Flores to take Durazno.

The Government army remained at a distance of a few leagues from La Florida, and General Moreno, hearing the firing, sent down to Camalotes to know if any fighting was going on there. Drove tattoo, bloodshed and ruin is the gloomy prospect before us, for the first of reprisals has commenced, and the Government forces will certainly not be forthcoming in seeking advantage of any plausible cause for shedding blood and destroying the property of their enemies. It is only a few days since Flores wrote to the President begging of him to resign his independence, and that he is the bearer of his troops that is to say, when the exchange of prisoners, the concession of flags of truce, the burial of the slain, etc. but no attention was paid to the letter. The consequence is that we are now running headlong into a series of inquisitions, whose progress are unhindered by any conventional restraints, and where the desolating struggle will end no one can foresee.

The Brazilian Envoy has requested, in phrases unusually strong and outspoken, for a diplomatic despatch, a categorical answer from the Government as to the Brazilian claims, and a week is named as the time given to the Government for deliberation. If the answer should be unfavorable, I believe Señor Saravia will communicate with his Government before having recourse to extreme measures.

The much talked of Brazilian *alibi* is nothing more than the renewal of those demands made previous to the Anglo-Argentine mediation, whose negotiations unfortunately came to naught, demands which were suspended during the time Messrs. Thornton and Blizade were amongst us.

We have had dismal weather, and much illness is complained of in town. We have to lament the death of General Reyes, the father of a young lady, and a very famous singer in Montevideo. And, *apropos des butes*, the grand concert of last night, singers which consisted of the best, has been indelibly engraved on the minds of us all. It is a sad sign, that one of the young ladies - (the *La Cecilia*) - has found favour among a section of our community, and that the concert a piece of music was played, and the first or second, which is the cause of a great deal of trouble, and of a great number of complaints.

Visions of the French Revolution, of the Goddess of Reason enthroned on her triumphal car, driven by an inspired people, came before me. I heard the shouts, and I walked home shuddering; how the inspired notes of the air should have had the ordinary effect of depressing and not of exalting the human intellect.

The German Amateur Concert is said to take place at Solis in the course of eight or ten days.

Montevidean Editor's Table.

Montevideo, August 7.

The storm that has prevailed for the last four days, has put a stop to most of all kinds of business. We have hardly had ten minutes of sunshine in all this time. As yet the only damage done by the gale has been the sinking of several boats, but no loss of life. Some of our city editors allude to the cold weather, as though it was especially meant for our Russian visitors, seeming to think that it is a gift of heaven for them, when in reality they have been shivering away as much as anybody.

We have to lament the death of one of our most respectable citizens, Don Jose Maria Reyes, Chief of the Engineer Department. A kind and devoted husband, a beloved father, and a good citizen, respected not only by his countrymen, but also by the foreign residents of this Republic. He died very suddenly on Friday from an attack of apoplexy, at the age of 41 years, leaving a numerous and interesting family. The funeral took place yesterday, and notwithstanding a bad rainy stormy day, it was attended by a great crowd of people, both military and civil, rich and poor. He was a man with many friends and few enemies. His distressed family has the sympathy of the public in general.

Monday. - Today another General, after a long and serious illness, Brigadier General G. ... was also an officer of Flores' chief of staff. He was a man of a high rank in the army, and a man of a high rank in the government.

Some yesterday we have seen a single man, a table, 25 ... was the name of Flores' chief of staff. He was a man of a high rank in the army, and a man of a high rank in the government.

A robbery was committed last night at the last store of Mr. Flores, owner of Calle 25 de Mayo, and Yruzaigo. The burglars forced the street-door open with an iron bar, and carried off money and other articles to the value of about 500 patacons. Suspicion falls upon one or more of the serenos, but as yet no arrest has been made.

From further information, I hear that after Florida was taken by the Floristas, the Commandante, Parraga, was shot through the back, as it appears, by shooting the persons who were with a flag of truce to demand the town. The son of Flores killed by Parraga. Some 70 were killed in the battle, and others were taken prisoner.

Calle 25 De Mayo was in a state of excitement today, caused by some of the officers and men of the Regimiento ... returning from the front of one of the cities. As the soldiers were either officers or privates, they were not ... of which was a ...

Yours. ...

First price ... 28 50
Second ... 28 40
Third ... 28 35
Fourth ... 28 30

TIME SALES. For Saturday 23,000 28 50. Nov. 30 5,000 28 40. Dec. 31 5,000 do. Sept. 30 1,000 28 45. Do. 10 5,500 28 50. Oct. 31 10,000 28 45. Sept. 3 3,200 28 45. Oct. 1 3,200 do. Nov. 5 1,000 28 49. Dec. 3 16,000 do. Do. 31 4,800 do. Sept. 30 1,000 28 50. Oct. 1 2,000 28 49. Nov. 1 2,000 do. Dec. 1 2,000 do. Sept. 10 12,000 28 50. Oct. 31 2,000 28 45.

Total sales, 118,900. Average brokerage, \$32. It is much to be regretted the great want of punctuality in the National Finance department. It shows that due care is not taken to fulfil obligations - here we are now in the second week of August, and as yet the National Bonds have not been amortized, although by the terms of the law this should have taken place on the 1st of August. Again the burning of the paper money which by right should have taken place last Wednesday or Thursday, has not as yet come off, meaning that although it may escape the attention of many, the little item of interest on these sums for a week or a fortnight will attract attention to the matter, not so much on account of the few thousands gained in interest, as the bad example which our minister sets to the whole commercial community. If punctuality in payment is unknown amongst our shopkeepers, it is because a vicious system of procrastination has been cultivated, nay, legalized in Buenos Ayres - and what blame can we attach to the tedious shopkeepers when Government itself sets the example.

Respecting the probable value of paper money in the months of October, November and December, there is the greatest speculation in the city, people being of opinion, that the price of the ounce must be under four hundred dollars, and they make their calculations on the following basis: First, that the wool this year will fall considerably short of one hundred thousand bales; that is to say, about a million percent increase on that of last year - this represents in round numbers three and a half million of dollars.

Second, that at the commencement of shearing time last year the reason why specie did not decrease in value was because the burning of the paper money had been discontinued, national finances were represented in the most inextinguishable confusion, and the Chamber was carrying on open rebellion in the provinces - none of these causes can now be said to exist, and therefore besides the fact that the wool has increased, and consequently more paper money will be required for its purchase, the political condition of the country is improved, rebellion has died out, and in fact everything looks brighter.

Furthermore that what with the burnings made, and to be made before October, and the average loss of paper dollars by wear and tear, there must be at least twenty millions of paper money less in circulation this shearing than last. These are the reasons and very sound ones too, which are urged to prove that specie must depreciate and paper money increase in value in the months in question.

Now the parties who believe that specie will retain its present value more or less within a few centesimos make the following calculations: First, that the present decline in specie is solely attributable to the introduction of the government project for the amendment of the currency, and that as there is not the slightest probability that this or any other like measure will pass, specie will rebound when the bill is deferred or postponed.

Second, that the National Government is extremely hard up, and that the minister cannot carry on without a loan from the foreign banks, and that the funds, therefore, are low, and that the government will have to issue a new bill, and that the price of specie will rise to the point of view of the government, and that the National Government will have to issue a new bill, and that the price of specie will rise to the point of view of the government.

Yours...

3,240 Pieces of Assorted money market will be to raise the rate of interest rather than the value of the paper dollar (there is a good deal in this). Fifth. That the unseen causes which for years steadily depreciate the paper money, that our public men have neither the influence nor the courage to remove these; that the Bolsa has more power in Buenos Ayres than the Legislature; that the future must be judged by the past; that paper money has depreciated, and will continue to depreciate, until sufficient gold is introduced into the country.

Sixth. That the exchange operations are materially affecting the market; that since the opening of the River Plate Bank, young men arriving in this country invariably bring, instead of gold, letters of credit on this bank; that consequently the money intended for the River Plate never reaches it, but is deposited in London, and as that bank never imports specie the manager is obliged to draw here and negotiate his bills in this market to meet such credits; that therefore exchange operations are no longer solely based on the goods imported and exported, but also on the number of young men landing here with credit; that these credits are always in gold, never in paper, and as a necessary consequence the demand for the gold in the market is every day increasing.

Seventh. That the payment of the loan to Government is greatly inconveniencing the market, and that paper must be sold to meet the monthly payments.

Eighth and last. That if the wool and hides are increasing 20 per cent., the extravagance of living, etc., is even still ahead of it, and that the deficit between the value of our imports and exports is increasing, therefore the paper dollar must and will depreciate.

We give the above arguments for the benefit of our commercial readers, and leave them to form their own opinion on the matter.

CHARTERS. The Russian brig *Paid*, to load in port for Acapulco, 25%, and 5 percent. PRODUCE SALES. 200 lbs. lambs wool, in store \$30. 200 lbs. sheep's lbs. do. 150. 200 lbs. do. do. do. 150. 200 lbs. do. do. do. 100. 50 lbs. hulk, Nohla 120.

On 'Change.

August 9, 1861. Paper price of ounces \$150. Specie has at last begun in right earnest on 'change and some giants are selling heavily on time; for the end of the month 146,000 were sold today - every cent of this large sum is for speculation. Patacons for cash held their figure, opening and closing at 28 50, and this it must be remembered although one broker alone sold fifty thousand for pats cash. The total cash sales of the day amounted to \$65,610.

TIME SALES. For Wednesday 4,000 30 50. Friday 6,000 28 50. Saturday 25,000 28 50. August 31 146,000 28 46. August 20 10,000 28 50. Dec. 31 8,000 28 35. March 31 8,000 28 35. Sept. 17 3,000 28 45. 3rd 1,000 do. Oct. 1 1,000 28 45. Dec. 31 1,000 28 30. Oct. 31 4,000 28 40. Sept. 30 5,000 28 40. Oct. 31 5,000 28 40. Nov. 30 5,000 28 40. Dec. 1 5,000 28 40. Sept. 30 7,000 28 45. October 31 7,000 28 40. Nov. 30 7,000 28 40. Aug. 29 5,000 28 50. Dec. 31 7,000 28 40. Sept. 10 7,000 28 45. 28 33,000 28 40. 30 10,000 28 40. Total \$65,610.

Do. the ... Do. the ... Do. the ... Do. the ... Do. the ...

We could hear of no charters, but Messrs. Boyd and Co. have placed on the berth some unknown vessel.

THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail, with Packet Edition.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.
Daily Standard, £2 "

AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Searle, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

Packet Edition.

In future our packet edition will appear on double sheet containing the best news of the week, with morning paper.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £100 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.

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

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

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

NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shop boys.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice or notice of anonymous communications. Whatsoever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, and necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

no habet abiectionem nisi veri non audiam dicere.—Cicero.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1861.

Review for the French Packet.

Our foreign readers will learn with pleasure that the political state of the Argentine Provinces is steadily undergoing a material improvement; peace reigns throughout the nation, and the various Governments in the Interior display the greatest anxiety to aid industry and foment immigration; every privilege at the disposal of the legislators is freely accorded to the stranger who comes amongst us, and if more alluring temptations to induce immigration are wanting, it is we believe more on account of the poverty of these provinces than any want of hospitality on the part of Argentines.

The nation has suffered so much from military rule and civil war that we may safely say it never enjoyed the blessings of independence until within the last few years.

Buenos Ayres is so thickly settled with foreigners, all of whom have made independent fortunes, that it now offers fewer inducements to the immigrant than Santa Fe or any of the other provinces, but all who have travelled in this country admit that under a judicious system of legislature greater inducements are held out here to the immigrant than in any other part of the known globe.

We have of course to complain of evils and abuses, of the number of laws that are passed, the few that are carried out, of the deplorable neglect of agricultural interests on the part of our public men, but these are all evils which in process of time will work their own cure, and so long as peace is maintained, democratic passion brilled, and the authority of the law respected, there is every room to hope that the Argentine Republic at no very distant day will become the most powerful and prosperous nation in the South Atlantic.

The Federal Congress is still sitting in Buenos Ayres, and has many measures of lasting importance before it during the past fortnight nothing of material interest has been discussed, but just as the packet leaves us a prospect we understand, for the redemption of the currency is about to be laid before the house, the particulars of which we are unable to give our readers until the following packet.

The depreciated paper dollar is a legacy left by Rosas, and which has

worked the most melancholy mischief, owing to the power of succeeding Governments to emit on every emergency at discretion, and the dangerous power thus confided to Government has been exercised in such a manner as to entail upon the country a debt which it is now forced to acknowledge with the greatest repugnance.

The bank of Buenos Ayres enjoys such a monopoly and so many varied fiscal privileges that under discreet management it could well afford on a prolongation of its charter to redeem the paper money at the depreciated value of twenty-five pesos to the silver dollar, but the people who have a voice in such matters prefer resorting to every other imaginable scheme, rather than that which is the simplest, the safest and the best; for the last two years, project after project has been brought before the public, and we are inclined to believe that the fate of the present bill will be identical with that of the preceding ones, as it is a delusion to expect that any radical change can be effected without the introduction of specie.

It is our pleasing duty to remark the great demand which has sprung up of late for land in the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba, and this we attribute to two causes: first, the great increase of sheep in the province of Buenos Ayres; second, the construction of the Argentine Central Railway. These lands, which for years have been lying waste, and owned by people too lazy to improve, too poor to stock them, are now passing into the hands of wealthy natives and energetic foreigners; even within the last fortnight, several very important sales of estancia lands in Santa Fe have been effected. Sheep-farmers from the province of Buenos Ayres, who have been paying enormous rents for stations as tenants at will, are now following the tide and purchasing pasture lands on the banks of the Paraná. Mr. Wheelwright may congratulate himself on his land grant from the Argentine Government; it will prove a mine of wealth to the community, and a policy that before the end of the century, perhaps, the amount realized will prove sufficient of itself to complete the line to Cordoba. An American colony has already sprung up; the gentlemen who compose it are men of large capital, and some of the finest mestizo sheep in the province of Buenos Ayres are passing to Santa Fe.

In the province of Corrientes there has for some years past existed a paper currency which, like our own, was each day suffering greater depreciation. The Government has at last concluded a contract (which will be found in another column) with the Bank Maza. This contract awaits the sanction of the legislature to be carried out. Its terms are so advantageous for the country that it is not supposed it will meet with any opposition. The Bank Maza has of late opened several branches in the River Plate; it is one of the most popular and successful institutions in the country, and its bills enjoy a currency which public confidence, and not acts of parliament, have secured.

The River Plate Bank, under the able management of Mr. Green, is, we believe, also doing a very good business. The recent loan made to Government has obtained for it a great popularity amongst our leading politicians, and the probability of its getting a permission from Government to emit, is considered by many not to be very remote.

The winter is now nearly over with us here, and the shepherds are preparing for shearing; the season up to the present has been remarkably favorable for them. Various are the estimates as to the quantity and quality of the approaching clip. As seven-eighths of the sheep are owned by our fellow-countrymen, we have probably better means of arriving at correct data than any of our colleagues. The total amount of wool for this year grown in the Province of Buenos Ayres we estimate at from 95,000 to 100,000 bales, equal to about 87,500,000 pounds of dry wool. The price will entirely depend upon the quotations in the European markets.

Cotton, indigo, sugar, coffee, tobacco and wheat, if we had the right sort of men in Congress, we might grow to an unlimited extent, but these exports can only be expected when immigration increases and when Argentine constituents, instead of voting for political visionaries, send into Congress sound practical men whose sole study and ambition is the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the nation.

Argentine Railways.

The Buenos Ayres Great Southern has all the early work completed to some distance beyond San Vicente, and about 300 men are now employed at

the Santiago section. We cannot know, till the next mail arrive from Europe, when the Barraca bridge is likely to be put up, but it is rumored the trains will run from this city to San Vicente before the end of the year, transferring goods and passengers, by a temporary bridge, across the Riachuelo. Some difficulty arose about one of the sub-contractors, but we learn it has been arranged. The Municipality of San Vicente propose to make a small branch line to that town, as the railway passes it at some distance. The Boca and Ensenada line is in statu quo, and rumors have been afloat that the Great Southern meant to purchase it; but this is premature, and depends on Mr. Brassey, the chief engineer. The line through the city is fixed by Government to follow the upper route, via Calle Balneario.

The Western Railway Extension is pushing ahead towards Villa Mercedes, and will be open to that town by the end of the year, the works being finished, and rails for the most part laid, up to half-way from the Villa Laxana. The traffic of this line has increased enormously, and a splendid goods-store is being erected at Plaza Once de Septiembre. The site for the station at Mercedes has not yet been marked out.

The Northern Railway has received some valuable new rolling-stock, and does a brisk business, notwithstanding the winter season. The petition of Mr. Zimmermann, for prolongation to Zarate, is still before the Chambers, and will, in all probability pass.

The Central Argentine Railway works are again active, and the rails will soon be laid on the first ten miles already completed. The Englishman discharged his cargo of railway iron, and great rejoicing, in Rosario; and the Zethemp was daily expected with another cargo, having arrived at Buenos Ayres. The Governor of Mendoza has called on the inhabitants of that province to take shares, and laid a bill before the Argentine Government; it is to be subscribed. In the other provinces committees have also been formed to collect subscriptions.

The engineer of the Concordia and Restauracion proposed railway is in Buenos Ayres, but we have no information on the matter, except that it is about to be laid before Congress, the plans, &c. being with Government; the Ministry regard it with great favor.

Projected Irish Colony.

Concession of 6 Millions Acres.

Mr. Echegaray, who leaves for Europe to-morrow, per French packet, is bearer of a document, fully and legally executed, which may be said to be worth a million sterling. It is no less than the right in fee-simple to a territory as large as the kingdom of Belgium, or nearly one-third the size of Ireland. We almost fear that Europeans will set a low value on South America, when they learn that this enormous tract of land has been sold to one individual. It cannot, however, be doubted for a moment that some emigration company will greedily purchase the concession, for we cannot expect that Mr. Echegaray will be able to find the capital, in his own name, to carry out so grand a scheme. Some persons, of that extraordinary purity of character so often met with among Argentine politicians, may object to concessions, like the present, where an active fellow pockets his £50,000 for the mere trouble of going to London. We are content with the present method, until circumstances provide a better one.

The territory in question is situated in the Province of Cordoba, which ranks next after Buenos Ayres in value and importance; it is watered by the Rio Quinto, and one end is distant but 25 leagues from the port of Rosario, while another is within 20 leagues of the Central Argentine railway in construction. The land is suitable for pasture or agriculture and its vicinity to Rosario and the line of railway makes it much preferable for the sites held by the Santa Fe or Entre-Rios colonies, or the inhospitable shores of Bahia Blanca. In fact a better position could not be chosen for a colony, and we do not hesitate to advise our countrymen at home to embrace the enterprise.

The colony will be composed of 10,000 persons made up of families, whose passage from Ireland, expenses for farming implements, seed &c. with maintenance for the first year, will be defrayed by the Company which is to be formed. To guard against the contingency of a small number of persons being first brought out and exposed to the attacks of robbers or Indians, it is stipulated that each band of colonists shall number at least 1500 souls, which is quite sufficient to obviate such dangers, although it is probable the first shipment will count double that num-

ber, and bring also a priest, a doctor, and a schoolmaster, for the colony.

When we remember the emigration at present leaving Ireland for the United States at the rate of 15,000 per month, it is fair to predict that thousands will eagerly present themselves for Cordoba, since it is immaterial where they go, so as they can escape from the unfortunate country of their birth. Mr. Echegaray's friends will find less difficulty in getting 10,000 industrious applicants, than in refusing to take ten times that number. The great success and prosperous condition of the Swiss and German colonies in this country are sufficient guarantee that the present enterprise will also turn out well, and as our words will be read by thousands of our countrymen at home we have weighed the matter in all its bearings before speaking *ex cathedra* on a subject affecting their future welfare.

The undertaking promises great benefits to accrue to the emigrants, to the Company, to the Province of Cordoba, and to the Republic. Each family should receive at least 100 acres donation in fee, and after one or two years the former victims of landlord tyranny and bad legislation will find themselves like their brethren in B. Ayres, lords of the soil, and wealthy citizens. The Company owning yet 5 1/2 million acres will be able to sell the same at ten times the total cost of the colony. The Province besides gaining 10,000 industrious settlers will increase its products, exports, and value of property. The nation at large will increase its revenue by 78 per cent of the colony, i.e. \$70,000 silver; and find the tide of Irish immigration begin to be turned to these shores.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The traction engine, with the wagons, is still in the Calle Baen Baden. The axle-tree, it appears, broke in two, but another is being made at Mr. Marshall's, in Barracas.

The latest novelty in Congress is the bill to regulate the procedure for impeaching the President and his Ministers. As there is not the remotest probability that the President ever will be put on his trial, it would be better if our Congressmen would occupy themselves with the discussion of matters of more real advantage to the country at large.

A frightful accident, we regret to hear, occurred the other day about three leagues the other side of Camerobas. There was a most tremendous snow-storm, and poor Mr. Craig, of the Guardia Monte, was severely wounded. Mr. Nicholson got an ugly scratch in the face, but the female passengers escaped unhurt. It appears that the owners of the cargo diligences persist in putting the most enormous cargoes on top, to the great danger of the lives of the passengers. Every diligence leaving town has from 150 to 200 arrobes of cargo on the top. A stop ought to be put to this.

The latest from San Vicente is that everything is quiet, and the works of the Railway are progressing as usual.

We regret to say that the unfortunate Irishman who, about a month ago, was attacked by a gaucho in the Partido of the Villa Laxana, died on Tuesday night in the British Hospital. The murderer is in prison, but when will he be tried?

The late General Reyes, to whom such posthumous honors have been paid in Montevideo, was a native of Cordoba, who had adopted Oriental citizenship. He had studied the history and topography of that country with great zeal, he also constructed several good maps and was selected for the post of Director of the Topographical Office.

There was no news from Montevideo yesterday, but the Paxon arrived from Rosario. Everything was very quiet in the interior.

There has been the greatest excitement in Fray Bentos. One of the sentries on guard the other night, mistaking a bullock of Mr. Colfer's for a rebel fired, wounding the brute frightfully, and causing the greatest alarm. The townspeople thought that Floresville was coming, and all rushed into the Plaza; but the cause of the row was soon discovered, and the people all retired to their beds.

The Provincial and National Governments, we hear, are agreed as to the necessity of making a loan in England for the redemption of the paper money. The commercial editor of the "Pueblo" (Mr. Romo, of the Bolsa) opposes it, and states that the country is rich enough itself without applying abroad for money.

A subscriber has sent us in the "carte d' visite" of the runaway Hermandad; it is in the "Standard" office for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

finishing the public schools. This is money well spent.

The Foreign Racing Society is, we are glad to say, going ahead; three more members were enrolled in our office yesterday; but the sheepfarmers complain that the first meeting will be held at a very inconvenient time for them, as they will be all busy shearing in the first week in November.

The camps near the Guardia del Monte are not so good as those near town. Near the Azul the estanciaeros state that they never recollect the camps looking better. The number of Englishmen settling down there is unprecedented.

Camp Interests.

We have again to notice the repeated complaints from the camp respecting the scandalous abolition of passports and papabatas. Every country town in the provinces is crowded with a set of fellows, no one knowing who they are or where they come from, the justice of the peace not taking the least precaution. Some of these days, if some reform benot introduced, our readers need not be surprised if they see the particulars respecting the plundering of some of our country towns in broad daylight. Gangs of these vagabonds are continually met with; they only want capital punishment to be abolished and a good leader to take their lead, to cause a disturbance which will cost the Government millions to subdue. Every one asks what has become of Dr. Albino's code, but we can give no answer. Better far that the man had never undertaken such a work than that he should so disappoint the public.

We fully coincide with the suggestion of our correspondent "Dick," as to the necessity of sheepfarmers clubbing together and purchasing a large territory between them. If our countrymen would only act on the suggestion, in a dozen of comfortable, not rich farmers, could purchase a territory of say one hundred square leagues, with almost greater facility than any one of them can at present buy a league in this province. The Americans who arrived here only the other day have seen the example they joined together, and now the best lands on the Campanera are theirs.

Barceloneta is at present making more progress than almost Santa Fe or Buenos Ayres. A gentleman recently arrived states that the value of land has increased at least fifty per cent. within the last twelve months; murders there are very few, simply because the murderers cannot escape and are shot without delay; foreigners are settling down in great numbers, the authorities are particularly gracious to them and offer them the greatest protection. We have seen within the last few months several gentlemen who have been looking through the Province, and they all give the same satisfactory accounts. The few laws that are, are strictly carried out, and no gaucho democracy is tolerated. We advise any of our readers, who think of buying land or sheep, to try Santa Fe or Entre Rios, as, until some reform is introduced in the camps of Buenos Ayres, either of the other Provinces is safer and preferable.

Police Calendar.

On Monday evening, about 9 o'clock Mrs. Rossi and another lady were returning home to their residence in Calle Reconquista when just at the Model School they were rudely assaulted by a ruffian who robbed one of them of a purse containing 9102 depreciated currency; the ladies were so terrified that they could not even cry for help, and before they came to themselves the robber was out of sight. The dress of one lady (black merino) was much torn owing to the violence used. At the same time a fellow who had been at a neighboring corner-house disappointed, Rosario. Everything was very quiet in the interior.

The city thieves and house-breakers have now fixed on half past five in the morning for their pursuit of business; taking a bullock of Mr. Colfer's for a rebel fired, wounding the brute frightfully, and causing the greatest alarm. The townspeople thought that Floresville was coming, and all rushed into the Plaza; but the cause of the row was soon discovered, and the people all retired to their beds.

An Englishman named Chanley Jackson was put in "quod" for having taken a fancy to boxing one of his comrades.

Robberies were never before so rife in this city; the heroes are evenly divided among natives and foreigners; no measures are taken to repress them.—Nacion Argentina.

Heroic Conduct of an Anglo-Porteña.

A lady living in the North end had on Saturday evening, while at dinner, left a very handsome cloak on a chair in the drawing room. On returning to the drawing room after dinner she was surprised at not finding the cloak where she had left it, and enquired of the servants if any of them had

removed it, but they all said no. On further enquiry a storekeeper close by informed her that he had seen two men leave the house, a short time before, very well dressed, and one of them carrying a cloak on his arm, and said he would recognise them again. The next morning the storekeeper came to the lady's house and told her that the thieves were at that moment breakfasting in a cafe close by. She immediately rushed to the comisario and having got two vigilantes to accompany her, succeeded in capturing one of the thieves, whom she seized and collared herself; the other one however escaped. On coming before the comisario the man at first denied the accusation, but when he saw that the lady seemed quite determined about it, confessed, and said the cloak would be found at a pawnbroker's close by. The cloak was recovered and the man sent to the Policia. If every one was as active in securing thieves as the lady in question, we would have fewer thieves in town than we have.

Maua Corrientes Contract.

Mr. Ingouville, who was despatched to Corrientes to inaugurate the Maua Bank, has, on the part of Maua and Co., concluded the following contract with the Governor of Corrientes:—

1. The Bank Maua and Co. takes the Bank of Corrientes in liquidation, and pays all its obligations in specie.
2. The Bank Maua will recover all sums due to the Provincial Bank, and will renew the same on a charge at an interest of 18 p 100 per annum.
3. A current account shall be opened with the Government of Corrientes, to be closed quarterly, interest pro et contra, 12 p 100.
4. If any balance remain in favor of the old Bank it shall be put to credit of Government, less 3 p 100 commission for Maua and Co.
5. Maua and Co. will establish a branch Bank in the city of Corrientes, taking up all the paper currency (\$1,574,039) at the rate of \$230 per 100 pats. (one gold ounce), emitting in their room a convertible currency of a gold ounce downward.
6. Said new notes shall be payable at any of the Maua Banks in these republics or Brazil.
7. The Government of the Province assigns over to Maua and Co. the subsidy of 1000 gold ounces granted to Corrientes by the National Executive, in consideration of the advances made by the Bank Maua.
8. As additional security, the public lands of the Province shall be hypothecated to Maua and Co. If, however, the Government wish to sell any lands so hypothecated, it shall be permitted to withdraw the titles of same from Maua and Co. giving in their room other lands not affected.
9. Maua and Co. shall charge, on final settlement of accounts, a commission of 5 p 100, on the total amount of paper money, redeemed by the present operation.
10. The term for redemption of the paper currency shall be arranged hereafter by mutual agreement.
11. A committee shall receive, on every Monday morning, the amount of paper currency amortised during the week before.
12. The Bank Maua shall enjoy the fullest privileges.
13. This contract shall be submitted for the approval of the Provincial Chamber.
14. Within three months of such approval, Maua and Co. shall begin operations to the above effect.

J. G. INGOUVILLE,
LAGRANA.
Corrientes, July 13, 1864.

The Rosario Mails.

The "Pavon" brings us the "Ferro-Carril" to the 24th inst. The Club Liberal held a meeting on Sunday at the Theatre, relative to the coming elections. Sheepfarming in Santa Fe is increasing, and we see advertisements for English medanos to take charge of the flocks. The authorities of Arroyo Sauro notify having found 250 stray horses, but they are probably the same mentioned last week as restored to Don Ignacio Mancilla, of Arrecifes. It is proposed to make a good topographical map of the Province, and this would attract many farmers to remove thither from Buenos Ayres. There are still complaints of the Post-Office. The Americans who fenced four leagues of camp near the Salado speak most favorably of their land, and are going on well.

We hear very favorable accounts of the Tucuman tobacco; some samples were sent to Europe a few months ago and judged of an excellent quality; at present it is only used for home consumption, besides a small quantity exported to Chile.

Orders will be received in Rosario and there on condition of a bill payable to the bearer.

Saladillo. The bankrupt estate of the Rosario De-Boats (Gervacio Marmol) announces a first dividend. A masked ball came off at the Hotel de Paris on Saturday night. The Dramatic Co. gave a benefit same night for Sor Quijano ex-editor of "Ferro-carril" and now a comedian. The burial-ground has been sold for a garden and people are requested to remove the remains of departed friends to the new cemetery; this is downright profanity. A fine esgrancia is offered for sale, on the banks of the Carcaraña, and distant only 8 leagues from Rosario.

A fly-sheet called "El Rosario" has appeared, in opposition to the "Ferro-Carril," but as there is room for only one paper the public will limit its patronage to the latter well-edited journal. The "Rosario" gives a comical account of the Club meeting, and treats it as a clique of police-officers, got up to secure the return of Don Marcelino Freyre, Chief of Police, as Deputy for the District; it seems the Government will not support this candidate, and the Club del Pueblo has unanimously resolved to re-elect Don Mariano Anigo, whose election was cancelled on last occasion.

News from the Provinces.

By despatches from Mendoza, 10th ult. we have further details of the mutiny of Pimentero. Colonel Segovia admits having decimated a company, shooting 4 men; 31 others escaped, and it is not known what judicial process has been made. The ring-leader was one Toribio Suarez who intended afterwards to make a mutiny at San Rafael, and then march on Mendoza to release Clavero who is confined for his participation in the Chacho's rebellion.

From Catamarca the "Ferro-carril" has news to the 25th ult. D. Magdoqueo Molina was appointed to collect subscriptions for the Central Argentine Railway. The gold mines are working furiously; ten veins are now being dug one of which is 12 feet wide, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. By latest intelligence we read that Sor Molina has allotted the full number of shares which he proposed the Directors to dispose of, and the amount of the first call has been sent in by diligence. The amnesty is about to be proclaimed for political offences.

Things are going on better in Rioja, and the new Governor has gained golden opinions among all classes. There was nothing new in San Luis, up to July 16th; the Government had sold 36 sq. leagues of land to D. Benito Borda at \$200 silver per league.

Wanted a Paper-Mill.

For the first time in four years the readers of the "Standard" have to complain of inferior paper; we searched all the German and English houses, the printing-offices, &c., yesterday, and could not get a double-sheet of this size in Buenos Ayres. Our own paper of double-size will not arrive for a month; meantime, if any of our friends can supply us with a few reams, "Pueblo" size, we shall feel much obliged.

The present is a striking proof of the necessity of a paper-mill.

Bank Maua and Co.	
Balance for the month of July, 1864.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
Capital paid up	2,000,000
Reserve	337,632 66
Accounts Current and Deposits	7,862,297 75
Emission	2,408,581 62
	12,608,433 03
Bills receivable	3,391,807 65
Accounts Current	8,279,302 29
Cash	934,323 09
	12,608,433 03
E. O. E.	

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Import Sales since sailing of last Packet.

600 bags farina, at \$25 despatched.	250 fieres yerba Paraguaya, at \$13 do.
100 cases absinthie "silleman" \$160 do.	60 pipes cania Brazil, \$1900 do.
10 pipes cania wine, 11 1/2 fuertes.	100 bar sugar quebrado, 18 1/2 lbs.
100 do. nowa, 15 1/2 lbs.	2051 bags flour Valparaiso, \$7 1/2 fuertes per 300 lb.
100 sacks nats, \$40 despatched.	30 boxes sardines, 18 1/2 do.
2,573 bar sugar from Rio, reserved prices.	

200 bales Paraguayan tobacco, 25 rls.	550 pipes cania wine, reserved price.
200 baskets champagne, \$195 despatched.	100 pipes wine, ex Adela, \$1151 despatched.
200 do. do., 40 1/2 pats. in bond.	200 cases cod fish, \$350 per 100 lb. despatched.
200 bar refined sugar, \$89 despatched.	106 sacks coffee, 17 pats. bond.
80 do. alfalfa seed Chile, \$53 despatched.	106 sacks coffee, 17 pats. bond.
80 do. alfalfa seed Chile, \$53 despatched.	1800 do. India rice, 10 rls. bond.
Cases eating oil, \$141 despatched.	Do. do. finissimo, \$160.
Do. do. plagniol, \$145 do.	Do. vermouth, "cora," \$195 do.
Do. vino asti, \$115 do.	Do. rice, \$52 do.
Ex Iris, from Pernambuco, 1050 and 3000 barrels sugar and 80 pipes cania, reserved prices.	400 bordelaises French wine, at \$720 despatched.
500 barrels sugar, to arrive from Brazil, at 18 1/2 rls. and 15 1/2 rls.	200 pipes cania, at 56 fuertes bond.
60 do. ex Ninfa del Plata, \$1900 large despatched.	200 sacks farina, 5 rls. fuertes.
150 cases oil "plagniol," 115 do. despatched.	1500 sacks rice, India, 10 rls. bond.
60,000 fl. spruce pine, New York, 15 1/2 pats.	50,000 fl. ash and pine, do. 66 1/2 pats.
33,000 s. American pine, at 4 1/2 pats.	4000 gallons kerosene, \$25 do. despatched.
40 bordelaises French wine, \$829 do.	1000 vino seco, 75.

Sales of Produce since the sailing of last Packet.

200 dry cowhides, camp	\$ 120
100 do do do do	118
300 do do do do	215
30 dozen sheepskins, nat.	229
69 do do do do	260
170 dry horsehides	28
2500 hides, Entre Rios	41 s r
2000 do Corrientes	40
350 do do do do	39
100 do wide	40
1000 calf skins, light weight	38
3000 salt-dcowhides, Paysandu	43
1600 cowhides, dry, camp	\$ 123
100 do do do do	115
100 dozen sheepskins	190
70 do do matadero	210
220 do do fine	195
200 do do do do	170
300 do do regular	\$60
150 do do San Nich.	140
200 dry cowhides	\$ 120
150 do do do do	118
200 do do do do	116
350 do do do do	115
100 do do do do	110
50 dozen sheepskins	200
50 do do do do	190
100 do do do do	270
500 dry hides, inferior, from Entre Rios (without embarkation) at 36 s. rls.	
50 dozen sheepskins, supr.	\$300
120 do regular	180
300 arrobes grease	46
200 dozen sheepskins	180 s.r.
4000 oxbides, Rosario	42
150 pipes tallow	15
5000 qq. jerked beef	40
150 dry cowhides, matadero	\$100
160 do do camp	120
60 doz sheepskins	200
230 do do do do	170
100 fanegas maiz	150
100 do do do do	148
700 ar. wool, mestiza	84
200 lb ostarich feathers	70
600 salted ox hides, 63 lbs	38 s rls
20 chignas hair, Entre Rios	21
100 dry cowhides, camp	118
50 doz. sheepskins nat.	220
50 do do do camp	160
100 ar. grease	46
40 chignas hair Corrientes	32 s rls
150 doz. sheepskins	200
300 do do inferior	135
500 do do do do	114
15000 hides camp	103
200 do matadero	122
1250 fanegas wheat	220
200 do maiz	162
200 cowhides, dry, camp	115
100 do do do do	112
100 doz. sheepskins mestiza	200
120 do do do do	90
100 ar. grease do do	46
3500 qq. jerked beef for Brazil	40 s r
1500 calf skins	38 s r
200 ar. lamb's wool, mestiza	60
200 doz sheepskins, fine	180
300 do do do camp	180
30 do do do do	100
50 ar. hair, North	120
3000 qq. jerked	30 s r
150 dry cowhides, camp	120
100 ar. grease, 18 1/2 do.	66
200 doz. sheepskins, fine	220

80 arr. BARR, SOUTH	120
80 do do do	120
100 ar. grease	45
32 barrels tallow	34
10 chignas hair Correntina	41 s r
80 ar. do do	31
156 dry cowhides, camp	120
300 ar. wool, mixed	66
50 doz. sheepskins, fine	320
80 ar. hair, South	125
80 do do do	120
100 ar. grease	45
32 barrels tallow	31
100 chignas hair Correntina	41 s r
80 arrobes do do	31

Vessels Cleared since the sailing of the Packet.

Montevideo, English barque Voyager, by Zimmermann Fairs and Co., with 1161 dry cow hides, 50 dry horsehides, 3 bales otter skins, 25 bales hair, 9 do. goat skins, 1 box merchandise.

Mauritius, French barque Anne Marie by Paulier, with 150 planks, 24 pipes and 170 empty barrels, 2 barrels and 1 bale beef, 3 pipes and 1 barrel tallow, 139 mules, 165 colts, 232 bales hay, 76 fanegas maiz, 50 do. corn, 30 do. oats, 274 bags corn, 4 bales hide cuttings.

England, Hanoverian brig, Louise, by Benn and Co., with 12,000 horns, 7337 salted cowhides, 230 fanegas salt.

New York, English brigantine Nelly Hunt, by Polmar and Co., with 9683 cowhides, 954 calf skins, 15 bales goat skins, 8 do. deer skins, 4 do. carpincho, 57 bales wool, 1 bale mixed skins, 2 boxes merchandise, 27 bales hair.

La Paz, Italian smack San Giuseppe, by Risso, with 8 boxes trunk and 1 canister, 1 dozen palas.

Cadiz, Spanish barque Minerva, by Armstrong, with 12351 dry cowhides, 400 horsehides, 3941 calf skins, 101 boxes tallow 6 boxes feathers, 2 bales sheepskins.

Antwerp, Dutch brigantine Professor Springer, by Benns, with 2000 salted cowhides, 408 bales wool, 2 boxes lithographic utensils, 1 barrel beef.

Fray Bentos, Dutch brigant, Johan Jacob, by L. Sagory, with 280 fanegas salt, 100 empty pipes.

Gauguemycint, English brigantine Byzantium, by Green, with 220 fanegas salt, 150 empty pipes.

Bordeaux, French brig Anita, by Sagory, with 2092 dry cowhides, 2000 salted do., 60 dry horsehides, 250 half pipes tallow, 101 bales wool, 18 do hair, 118 do. sheepskins, 3000 horns.

Londres, English barque Ino, by Boyd, with 2701 salted horsehides, 176 bales wool, 272 pipes tallow, 191 bales sheepskins, 726 bales 6 bundles and 12 rolls tobacco, 66555 lbs. bones.

Brazil, Hanoverian brigantine Ceres, by O. Rossi, with 1120 quintals jerked beef, 30 dry horsehides.

Brazil, National smack Nueva Ninfa del Plata, by O. Rossi, with 3227 qq. jerked beef, 50 dry horse hides.

Charters since the sailing of the British packet

The Crusader del Sud to load jerked beef at 4, 5, and 6 rls. and 5 per cent for Brazil.

The Russian brig Pfeil, to load in port for Antwerp, 35s. and 5 per cent.

The Hamburg brig Lima to load here for New York 5 pats for bales.

The John Ritson placed on the berth for Liverpool, by H. A. Green and Co.

The Prussian brig Eina to load bones and bone ash for orders at 40s in full.

The Danish, sch. Anna to load beef in Uruguay at 4, 5 and 6 and 5 per cent to load beef here for Brazil at 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 and 5 1/2 per cent.

The Palma, to load hides in Montevideo for New York, at 3 1/2 cts and 5 per cent.

The Duch Barque — to load hides and tallow in Uruguay for England at 67s 6d and per cent.

The Anna Maria has been placed on the berth to load for Antwerp, by Benn and Co.

Brazilian Brigantine Firma to load jerked beef for Brazil at 5, 6, and 7 rls. and 5 per cent.

Danish brig George Nicolau for Valparaiso at 121, and 5 per cent.

The British barque "Englishman," to load in Rosario salted hides and tallow for England, at 55s and 5 per cent.

On 'Change.

August 10, 1864.
Paper price of ounces \$153.
Do. sovereigns, 139.

Specie fluctuated considerably, and no matter what people may say about the present of shearing, and the Government project we insist, that the present fall will be delivered by the Rev. James Smith in the Reading Room on Friday evening, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. Admission gratis.

M^{rs} FOURTSTER.

British Library Lectures.

The second of the course of Lectures will be delivered by the Rev. James Smith in the Reading Room on Friday evening, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. Admission gratis.

M^{rs} FOURTSTER.

express the basis of the debates, we may express what are the opinions of impartial observers—nothing is easier than to drive patacons down below 25, nothing more difficult than to keep them from returning to \$30. We are not prepared to say what differences or losses, caused by either the fall or rise in specie, our market can meet, but we believe that so serious a fluctuation as five dollars currency in the patacon would smash three-fourths of the brokers on the Bolsa. Patacons opened at
First price 28 1/2
Second 28 50
Third 28 45
Fourth 28 10
Fifth 28 35
Cash sales 51,927

The transactions on time were very heavy, and patacons were sold for the end of the year at so low as 28 25. Speculators however as a general rule prefer limiting their bargains to the next three months.

TIME SALES.

For Thursday,	2,000	28 10
Saturday,	25,200	28 35
Aug. 31,	31,400	28 35
Sept. 30,	5,000	28 35
Aug. 31,	5,000	28 35
Nov. 30,	5,000	28 35
Dec. 31,	5,000	28 35
" 15,	4,000	28 35
Aug. 13,	2,000	28 45
" 20,	2,000	28 45
Sept. 30,	14,000	28 35
Oct. 1,	1,600	18 35
Dec. 31,	5,000	28 25
Sept. 30,	8,000	28 30
" 24,	5,000	
Oct. 29,	7,000	28 30
Nov. 26,	5,000	
Dec. 31,	10,000	28 25
Total sales,	192,527.	

The amount of exchange drawn for the packet is said not to exceed £60,000, but as bills will be negotiated to-morrow, it is possible that the total amount will reach £100,000.

There was a rumor on 'change this afternoon that a certain well-known Frenchman, former proprietor of a large hotel in this city, had taken sudden leave and departed for Europe. Some say that he was heavily encumbered, whilst others assert that he does not owe one single farthing. We failed to discover the true version of the story.

Two Spanish vessels were chartered to load beef for Havana at 92 1/2 rls. and 10 per cent.

The bulls on the Bolsa tried to support the market by the most gloomy reports concerning the critical state of things in the Banda Oriental, and in the morning patacons rose from 28 45 to 28 50, when it was known that the Argentine Government had despatched the war steamer 25 de Mayo late last night to Montevideo, but no effort on their part could withstand the efforts of the bears, who sold for cash and on time right and left until no longer buyers could be found.

Merchants regard with favor the project of the Government to make a loan, as it is generally believed it is the only feasible plan for redeeming our paper currency.

DIED.

At the British Hospital, from the effects of wounds received from a gaucho in the Villa Luxan, Mr. John Kehoe, aged 36 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland. Deceased had been some ten years in the country.

Bills of Exchange.

FOUND IN DEAD LETTER OFFICE.	
Carlos Gloede, in favor of E. Briscantin.	
I. Petar & Co., in favor of Zubeiza & Co.	
Dickson Harker & Co., in favor of Readezua.	
S. B. Hale & Co., in favor of Juan N. Madero.	
M. Navarro, in favor of H. S. Yatesman.	
Juan Ybarra, in favor of Call & Sarda.	
Julius Magles, in favor of Henry Darke.	
J. Hart & Co., in favor of Moore, Punch & Tudor.	
J. G. Ingersoll, in favor of Francisco Papillon.	
J. N. Bieber, in favor of Vivian Gaudon.	
J. B. Coffin, in favor of Henry Gold.	
W. Williamson, in favor of G. M. Nalin.	
R. Barthold & Co. in favor of Priggen Brothers.	

Mr. John Scallen N.

M^{rs} FOURTSTER.

FOR THE OPERA, FIELD CAMP, & SEA.

Useful in all positions and... High-Power Rifle Telescopes... Marine, Deerskin, and Reconnoitring Telescopes... BIRDSON'S FINEST ENGLISH LENSES...

BIRDSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Watch and Clock Makers, by Special Appointment, to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales... A large quantity of... Watches and Clocks...



Watches and Clocks... A large quantity of... Watches and Clocks... James W. Benson, Watch & Clock Manufactory...

James W. Benson, Watch & Clock Manufactory, 33 & 31 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1878.

BIRDSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET.

Containing... A large quantity of... Watches and Clocks... James W. Benson, Watch & Clock Manufactory...

RAY AND MARTIN'S

Best Japan Blacking... 27, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

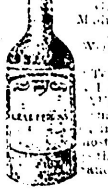
George W. Benson & Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Druggs and Chemicals.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, AND CO., PRINTING-MAKERS.

22 Broadstreet, London. MESSRS. PARSONS, FLETCHER AND CO. have devised a new and improved method for printing... General List of Prices...

LEA & PERRINS,

Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce. Pronounced by Connoisseurs as the only good sauce... Seasonable Notice... Extensive Frauds...



AND BEWARE OF THE... Extensive Frauds... A large quantity of... Worcestershire Sauce...

Kalisher's Toilet Vinegar.

Prepared by Kalisher & Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London. A large quantity of... Toilet Vinegar...

Pure Domestic Chemicals.

BURGOYNE AND BURBIDGES, 10, COLCHESTER STREET, LONDON. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Pure Domestic Chemicals.



F. GREENWOOD & SONS,

Patent Air-Chamber Hats and... Great Charlotte Street, London. S.

Stanges, Stoves, Portable

Water, Cow, and Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,

Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors, 27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. Patent Construction Vessels, with Trunk Planting and...

RICHARD GARRET & SON

LESTON WORKS, SUFFOLK ENGLAND. Colonial Horse-Power Threshing Machines, Corn Dressing Machines, Chaff Cutters; Portable & Traction Steam Engine, Steam Ploughs and Cultivators...

Protection from Fire.

BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, WAX TAPERS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS. Light, strong, and safe...

Education in England.

A Mother's Guide to the Education of her Children in England... Mr. Walter B. Wood...

Explosives for Vests.

LETCHFORD & CO., 4, CORNHILL, BELMONT-GREEN, LONDON. Explosives for Vests...

OSTEO GLOON

PATENT, MARCH 14th, 1862. Messrs. GABRIEL'S Patent for supplying Artificial Teeth... THE OLD ESTABLISHED DENTISTS...

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

101, Broad Street, and 10, Pall Mall, LONDON. Insured in the best manner...

J. BIRWOOD AND SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of... Great Charlotte Street, London. S.

Watches, Stoves, Portable

Water, Cow, and Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES'

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. Granular Effluvia, Carbonate of Soda, Carbonate of Potash, Granular Effluvia of Citric Acid, Granular Effluvia of Oxalic Acid...

FOR ANTWERP.

The ISTRIA will be despatched for the above port in a few days, and can accommodate a few cabin passengers...

Any one can use them.

As they are... Made in London... BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES, CHELSEA STREET, LONDON.

JUDITH'S SIMPLE DYE.

For Dyeing... A large quantity of... Judith's Simple Dye...

ENGLISH THEATRICALS.

On Tuesday evening, 16th inst., at the ARGENTINE THEATRE, will be performed the Comedy... A BACHELOR OF ARTS...

Auction by C. Ristorini.

GREAT MILL OF THE WEST Situate in the Piazza Orsini, 8th Mile, Calle Capovilla, opposite to the West-End Railway Station, possession now available...

Jameson's Real old Dublin Whiskey.

5 years old and bottled off sherry casks... 61, 66 and 68 PIEDAD, a 10, 6 p.

NEWLY IMPROVED, can be worked

by hand, consequently better adapted to the present wants of cotton growers in this country. On Sale at T. B. COFFIN, SON AND CO., Esmeralda 85 and 87, a 8, 9 p.

15 PER CENT REDUCTION

In the splendid assortment of ready made Clothing for Men and Children at 213 and 217, Calle Cayo, 'Sastoreria del Capricho'. The owner of this establishment wishing to retire from business proposes to sell off at the above great reduction. a 8, 6 p.

FOR ANTWERP.

The ISTRIA will be despatched for the above port in a few days, and can accommodate a few cabin passengers. Term, £30 (without wines) Apply to Captain Tavernier, 191 Parque, or to Messrs. H. A. Green and Co., 85 Reconquista, a 9, 9 p.

Jameson's Real old Dublin Whiskey.

5 years old and bottled off sherry casks... 61, 66 and 68 PIEDAD, a 10, 6 p.

COTTON GINS.

NEWLY IMPROVED, can be worked by hand, consequently better adapted to the present wants of cotton growers in this country. On Sale at T. B. COFFIN, SON AND CO., Esmeralda 85 and 87, a 8, 9 p.

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JUST OPENED,

A Cask of the beautiful Burton Ale of Ind Coope and Co's. For Sale at the Conditaria No. 21 RIVADAVIA, a 7, 3 p.

A Good English Cook

Will accept a situation with an English family. Calle Reconquista 41 a 10, 3 p.

Housemaid and Female Cook

Wanted. Calle Chile 273, a 10, 3 p.

Cook Butter - First Brand.

Messrs. Outwell's, South Sea House, CHESHAM CHURCH, BERKSHIRE HOUSE, 61, 66 AND 68 PIEDAD, a 10, 3 p.

Brazil and River Plate Mail

And South American Mercantile Journal. This paper, recently established in London, is published fortnightly for transmission by the English and French Mails, for Brazil and the River Plate, the 9th and 23rd of each month. The 'Brazil and River Plate Mail' is especially dedicated to the important commercial interests connected with these parts of South America, and the promoters of this journal look hopefully for the support of all those interested in the prosperity of these countries. Subscriptions and applications for Advertisements received in Montevideo, in the 'Sala de Comercio,' or at No. 36 Calle 25 de Mayo; in Buenos Ayres, at the 'Standard' Office.

For San Felix, Monte, and Las Flores.

Mensagerias Nuevas de la Portena, Correo del Estado. Office—Rivadavia 41 and 43. From Buenos Ayres for Las Flores 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month. From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month. Luggage and encomiendas are received up till 4 p.m. of the day previous to starting. M. R. EL M. L. U. P. O.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF B. AYRES
Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 176,567 Pts. in 125 Shares.

DIRECTORS.
D. M. Azcoena, President;
D. Benito G. de Alzola, Vice-President;
D. Julio Barroet, Treasurer;
D. Constantino Santamarina.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Esteban de Vera,
D. J. A. Gonzalez,
D. J. B. Walker,
D. Mariano Figueroa,
D. Leonardo L. Martinez.

GERENTE.
D. JUAN CASADO.
Domíngos, Buenos Ayres.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:—
1st.—On one's own life, in shares of Five Silver Dollars and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd.—Without loss of capital by death of the Insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their class, whose capital however, is retained.
3rd.—Without loss of capital by death of the Insurer. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their class.
All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.
The capital of the Company will be invested only in bonded property (bonds) and with the greatest security.
The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—

Article 65.—From the 1st of April, 1884, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 6 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable 200 dollars annually, payable in one sum or in instalments subject to the following rules:—

1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.

2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 33 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.

By these means the Executive hopes to gain its object, which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin, all day, where the prospectus and conditions may be had.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK OF MONTREAL & CO.,
Newly incorporated in Canada,
Buenos Ayres.

The immense advantages of a Savings Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the city of Buenos Ayres, that the Bank of Montreal and Co. have determined to open a Savings Bank in this city, under the following conditions:—

The Bank of Montreal and Co. in Montreal 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 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 taverns, and other pleasures.

The Bank of Montreal and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montreal, 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 Montreal and Co. is especially anxious to the Public by the benefit derived from the cause of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Montreal and 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 13, 1883.
P. P. Maud and Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

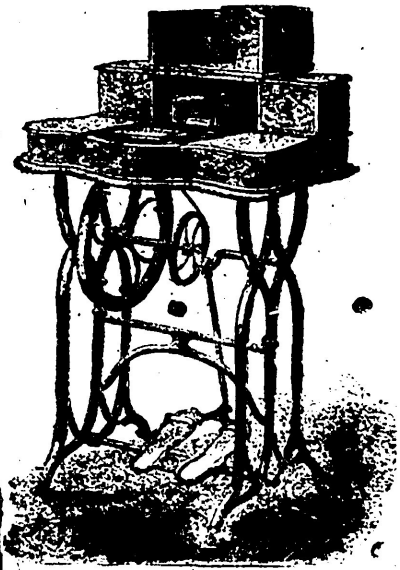
First.—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

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.



SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.
These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,

No. 47 CALLE PERU.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,

57-DEFENSA-57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.

Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, China Sets.

Low Prices—Fixed Prices.

Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM LESLIE & CO.,
57-DEFENSA-57.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES VICIADORS.

127-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-127.

Through Tickets given to all parts of the Upper Provinces and also to Chile and Valparaiso, at all kinds, including remittances of money or valuable articles, do not risk in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivar every Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Catamarca every Tuesday.
Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the R. S. de Cordoba for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Packet until 10 p.m., for receiving parcels etc. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Packet will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

NEW GOODS.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,
49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

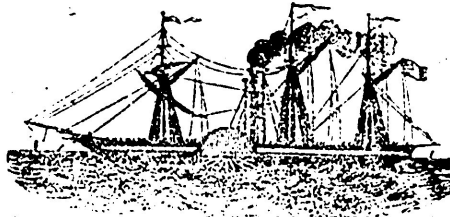
GALLERIE & HUEYER,

Reg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality;
Ladies' White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes;
Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
Real Welsh Flannels,

9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets;

White Shirtings, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c.
Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value

49 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.



RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

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 bill 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. The Steamer URUGUAY, now in port, will be despatched hence on the 26th inst., with a full cargo, calling at Montevideo to coal only. She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating thirty cabin passengers, to whom Captain Smith guarantees his usual liberal treatment. These Boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of ladies and children.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,

HENRY A. GREEN & CO;

85 Recoquita

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly.
London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61



The Standard Printing Office.

All kinds of English printing done here at reasonable charges: bill heads \$200 per thousand l. paper labels \$150 per thousand; circulars or placards \$50 per hundred.

Great Reduction.

STREET-VIEWS AT 20%.
Luigi Bartoli has a large collection of views of Buenos Ayres, and of the suburbs, at 20% of the original price. Plaza Valparaiso, 2919.

Good Copies.

The Standard Printing Office has a large stock of good copies of the following works:—
The Standard Printing Office, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Chief Offices,

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate.

Barbour, Barclay, and Co

CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.

Sept. 20.

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment of hand-warranted to work well. They are of the latest and most improved construction, and are of the most reliable make. JOHN SEAY, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.

3,249 Pieces of Assorted Music.

550 different Songs, with Piano Accompaniments
19 " Overtures.
80 " Pianoforte Pieces.
35 " Sacred Music do
68 " Quadrilles.
36 " Polkas.
26 " Waltzes.
21 " Mazurkas, Varsoviates, Schottisches, &c.
100 " Vocal Duets, Trios, and Glee's, with Piano Accompaniment.
Including a variety of German, Italian, and other Foreign Music, lately received from London, from \$5 upwards, on sale at G. & H. McKern's, 14 Calle San Martin. 1884

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate.
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
J. B. Im

JOHN SEAY,

149-CALLE PALQUE-149.
Public and Official Translator,
Lima Street.

Orders from England promptly attended to.

On sale in the partido of Las Flores squatters' right to 3 leagues of good camp for sheep. Lindero's Mosses, Paratugas, Goya and Casares.

In the partido of Tandil, 55 leagues from Buenos Ayres, one league, Lindero's Mosses, yields \$60.00 per annum rent to the Government.

In property of 3 leagues on Tandil, embracing the railway on both sides. This land is at present stocked with cattle and mules, and has over 100,000 acres of the spot ready for building wells, houses, corrales, &c.

For English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Chairs are most moderate. Wine superb. Table d'Hotel on European style. Board with room, gas-light, and attendance, from \$5 to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

Just Published,

Price \$20.
The Cotton-fields of Paraguay and Corrientes.
By M. G. MURRAY.
On sale at Messrs. McKern's

Grand Hotel Du Louvre

The proprietor of the Grand Hotel du Louvre has the honor to inform the public that from 1st of July, he will open a table d'Hotel in his saloons at a fixed hour.

Breakfast will be served at 10 o'clock, dinner at 5 p.m. The bill of fare will be changed everyday, and the wine first class. The proprietor hopes by a good and choice selection of viands and an attentive service to leave nothing to be desired, in satisfying his numerous supporters. J 29 1884

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULIUS ROBIN & Co." herewith caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of the name being branded in the cork and caps as the agents on each bottle.
Buenos Ayres, July 24th, 1884.
JOHN BEST & BROS.

J. B. Im

Governess.

A Lady, a clergyman's daughter, who has had much experience in teaching, is anxious to obtain a situation as Governess in Buenos Ayres. The terms of instruction will be liberal. For particulars apply to JOHN SEAY, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.

Latest Prices of Produce.

Discounts

Freights & Partic.

Table with multiple columns: SALADERO PRODUCE, VARIOUS, PROVINCIAL BANK, MAITA BANK, LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, IN THE PLAZA, EXCHANGE, BOLIVIAN, JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Table of ship arrivals and departures with columns: CLASE, NOMBRE, CAPITAN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNE.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864

Table showing train schedules for the Ferro-Carril del Oeste, including station names and departure/arrival times.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

Table showing train schedules for the Ferro-Carril del Norte, including station names and departure/arrival times.

DIAS FERIADOS.

Table showing train schedules for the Ferro-Carril del Norte on public holidays.

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones.

AUCTION SALE. THE REMEDIOS ESTANCIA will be sold at Auction at Thomas Gowland's rooms on the 31st inst.

Just received Direct. A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season.

Wanted. A Boy who can speak English and Spanish, for a drapery establishment.

Wanted at Once. A Married Couple, to go to the camp. Good wages paid.

Medianoero. Required, one to take care of a flock of sheep. Apply at Calle Bolivar.

LIFE ASSURANCE. The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Established 1809.

For Antwerp. Now loading for this destination, the fine neutral Dutch schooner "ANNA MARIA."

Reilly's Photographic Portrait Gallery. No. 75 Piedad Street, opposite the River Plate Bank.

J. S. Wylie & Co., GROCERS AND FRUITS. General dealers in Camp Stores.

John Gentles, WATCHMAKER. At Urie & Muir's, 162 Calle de la Defensa.

For Antwerp Direct. Can receive cargo immediately in the Inner Roads for this destination.

Look, Look. Stencil Plates for Clothing, and Indelible Ink at 157-CALLE PIEDAD-157.

Wanted. A young man to wait at table and to make himself generally useful.

Wanted. Martell's Brandy, in Quarter Casks, on sale by Moore, Puxon & Tripp.

Carrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Oveja. Carrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos. Carrales Portátiles de Hierro para Hacienda Vacuna.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos, Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

A Card. J. W. GOODMAN, Maestro Mayor, approved City Surveyor, begs leave to inform his friends that he has removed his office from Calle Tacuari to his house 404 Calle Cangallo.

Ladies Kid Gloves, Slightly soiled, at 20s. 25 & 27, DEFENSA 25 & 27, 3p.6A, AEEEX. FULTON & CO.