



AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 900 - Fourth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1885.

Circulation 1,500.

MAUA BANK
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103.
INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTHS...

MAUA BANK,
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103.
The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building...

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Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the fifty-two branches of the NATIONAL BANK.

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FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present day...

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

Goaleguaychu Steam Navigation Company.
Ports of the Uruguay.
'ERA'
This Steamer will leave this for the above Ports on the 24th, 31st, 12th, 19th, 22nd, 29th of every month...

THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL - £2,000,000.
Established 1811, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

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Superior London Stout in quarts and pints.
Superior Ale in quarts and pints.

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

Dr. P. Bourse,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Of New York.
Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE - SIGHT DRAFTS.
Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.

COLEGIO ANGLO PORTENO,
Established in 1855,
205 - MAYPU - 205,
MRS. ANITA S. SMITH.

GERMAN BURMEISTER.
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
70 - CALLE BOLIVAR - 70
BUENOS AIRES.

Just Received,
Ex 'Annie Brington' and 'Galileo,'
a fresh supply of
Guinness' Celebrated Dublin Extra Stout,
and
Roe's Irish Malt Whiskey.

To Rent,
A small estancia to the south, about one-third of a square league of ground, a fine azotea fruit, three 'puestas,' alfalfa fields, fruit trees, corrales, and all other requisites for a complete establishment.

Table with columns: REGRESO, DIAS DE TRABAJO, DIAS FERIADOS. Lists various dates and events.

Table with columns: ESTACIONES, THAMES, DIAS DE FIESTA. Lists stations and dates.

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American Patent.
Dr. N. O. CORNWALL
Calle Nevada, 215.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Inserted in the most perfect manner, so as to have a beautiful appearance...

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.
ALVAREZ AND RISSO,
994 - Reconquista - 994.
FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The Steamer 'TEVERE,'
Capt. José Barbora.

FOR SALTO,
Calling at Martin Garcia, Higuieritas, Soriano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychu, Concepcion, Paysandu, and Concordia.
The Steamer SALTO,
Capt. Simon Fidanza.

FOR BORDEAUX,
The French ship 'St. Louis,' 566 L. I., 492 tons register, Darosteguy (master), can admit passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

FOR ANTOWERP,
The Dutch brig 'Karel-August,' 566 L. I., 257 tons, P. Meermans, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Hugo, Bunge, and Co.

FOR URUGUAY,
Argentine Steamer URUGUAY,
Capt. D. Ramon G. Panasco,
Leaves every Saturday at 10 in the morning.
Cargo, 8 pats. per ton; silver, 1 1/2 per cent; gold, 1 1/2 per cent.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The National Steamer URUGUAY,
Captain D. Ramon G. Panasco,
Leaves every Monday at 5 in the evening and returns every Thursday.

FOR SALTO,
Calling at all ports in the Uruguay the National steamer URUGUAY,
Leaves every Thursday at 10 in the morning and returns every Monday.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX.
FOR GENOA.
Italian ship 'Giovannino,' 3/3 I. I., 196 tons, Di Janni, master.

FOR HAVRE,
The French ship 'Pividal,' 566 L. I., 501 tons per register, Lalande (master).
Can admit bales in freight and passengers.

mans, 566 L. I., 212 tons, Larrea, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Sallano and Etchebarne.
French ship 'Fenelon,' A. L., 1081 tons, Goussiaume, master.

FOR BORDEAUX,
The French ship 'Joseph,' 460 tons, Meyress, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.
French ship 'Espérance,' 3/3 I. I., 274 tons, Pepon, master.

FOR ANTOWERP,
The Dutch brig 'Noord Holland,' 566 L. I., 184 tons, P. Flynn, master.
Consignees, C. Desarmand and Co.

FOR ANTOWERP,
The Dutch brig 'Diana,' 287 tons, Masdro, master.
Consignees, Messrs. C. Desarmand and Co.

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The Dutch brig 'Diana,' 287 tons, Masdro, master.
Consignees, Messrs. C. Desarmand and Co.

REMOVAL.
The Photographic Artists, MEERKS & KELSEY, have removed their Establishment to 74 CALLE BELGRANO (over the 'Standard' office), where they have increased facilities for the manipulation of their art.

FOR ANTOWERP,
The Dutch brig 'Diana,' 287 tons, Masdro, master.
Consignees, Messrs. C. Desarmand and Co.

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The Dutch brig 'Diana,' 287 tons, Masdro, master.
Consignees, Messrs. C. Desarmand and Co.

For Antwerp Direct.
Will load in a few days for said destination, the fine clipper Prussian barque 'Carl Steinorth,' 33 A. I., 420 tons, Captain Steinorth.

FIXED PRICES.
175 - Calle Piedad - 175.
H. VIDALE & Co.
The best selection of French and English perfumery, Toilet and articles for presents of all kinds and description.

Notice.
43, Belsize Park, Hampstead, London.
I beg to notify that I have this day retired from the business of Merchant and Commission Agent, carried on by me and Mr. Edward Glover in Buenos Ayres and in England, under the firm of 'Alfred Barber and Co.'

Referring to the above, we beg to add that we have this day succeeded to the business of Messrs. Alfred Barber and Co., Merchants and Commission Agents at Buenos Ayres. We have also taken into partnership Mr. Edward Glover, who will conduct the business at Buenos Ayres, under the firm of 'Glover, Darbishire, and Co.'

INGLADORE'S AGENCIA DE L. SAGERIAS CORREOS NACIONALES.
For Cordoba, Santiago, Tucuman, Jujuy, Catamarca, San Villanueva, Rio Cuarto, Mendoza, San Juan.
Merchants and Passengers.

FOR ANTOWERP,
The Dutch brig 'Diana,' 287 tons, Masdro, master.
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Consignees, Messrs. C. Desarmand and Co.

BRITISH HOTEL.
96 - CALLE PIEDAD - 96.
The undersigned, thankful for the many favours conferred on him since his commencing business, begs to inform his friends and the public in general that having purchased his deceased partner's interest in the concerns, and become sole proprietor of the British Hotel, and begs to assure all who may favour him with a call that no pains will be spared to merit a continuance of that patronage conferred hitherto on the establishment.

Subscription to the "Standard" \$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

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

The Standard.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1865.

THE PAPER DOLLAR FAMINE.

Things are beginning to look rather blue in Buenos Ayres at present; the Bolsa is the daily scene of altercation between creditor and debtor, the counting-houses are undisturbed by the cries of customers, the wool plazas are crowded with complaining sheep-sellers, who, no matter at what sacrifice they sell their wool, are compelled to wait days and weeks for payment. The shopkeepers have their shelves bending under the weight of goods, but scarce a yard of calico is paid for, the till is empty, and the shop-boys idle. Auctioneers are selling off carriages and dwelling houses at something like half-price, sugars are knocked down cheaper than they can be bought in Havannah or Pernambuco, cotton goods under the rates of Manchester; our import trade is increasing, our exports diminishing; the banks are hard on the brokers without a dollar. Ships enter our harbor with costly cargoes, go home either in ballast or at freights which hardly pay the seamen's wages; troops of bullock carts arrive from the camp in our plazas with dry hides and wool, they go back empty; the barracas can hold no more, in a word, we are all coming to a grand standstill, for we have ceased to have a circulating medium. There is no money to buy anything—the paper money has been done away with—and yet, notwithstanding this lamentable and unexplained state of things, we learn the bank has determined to burn two millions of paper dollars to-morrow. Some people say we are in a crisis, but as there are few failures they are laughed at; yet, although we have no failures of any account, let any man who wishes to know the true state of affairs inspect the books of the Tribunal de Comercio. It were alike unwise as improper for us to disclose to the public the authentic knowledge we possess from this source, which very possibly would interest many capitalists in London as much as those in the River Plate, but we feel bound to say that the gambling system of finance that has been pursued in this country since Soriano's left office is the remote and aboriginal cause of all the monetary troubles of the day.

Of the paper dollar we are not so sanguine as we were, but it has improved, but it has cost the cost of every article of every species of property, and that of the country; and that of the people imagine the increased value of gold, is dearer to-day than when the rate was 29.50. There can be no doubt that it is the interest of all that the currency should improve, and none are more anxious for this than ourself, but one thing is to improve its value, and another to sweep it off the country altogether, and this is what our great financiers are laboring to effect. We burnt last year 30 millions of paper money, now that amount was probably the whole extent of the surplus currency in circulation. We burnt it at a period when it was not required, when it was played about on the Bolsa by brokers of good credit who borrowed at 1/2 per cent. a month, and made 2 per cent. out of it. To-day we want it to pay railway navvies, and sheepfarmers, but to stop the brokers gambling on the Bolsa it has been burnt, and the bone and sinew of the country are victimized in order to put a stop to speculation. This is unjust, improper, and cannot be attended with most serious consequences to the whole country at large. The folly of destroying the paper money without introducing some other circulating medium to represent

it is so obvious that it needs no comment. For the last two months paper money has commanded an interest which no business in the River Plate can afford to pay, and yet notwithstanding this paper dollar panic, the bank directors determine to destroy two millions more of the food upon which our commercial community exists. At a period when money was not to say scarce, the Government suspended the burning of the paper money to suit their own convenience; now, however, when that of the public is in question, the law must be inexorable. If such a line of conduct is to be pursued in, and if Minister Gonzalez thinks that the paper money burning must be continued, even though 3 or 4 per cent. per month has to be paid for this rotten emblem of money, the sooner his Excellency sets about establishing bankrupt courts and poor-houses the better for the future wants and requirements of the unfortunate commercial community of Buenos Ayres.

The population, trade and industry of the country are each day augmenting, and the currency diminishing—what a splendid state of things? How much longer can it last?

FEED THE INDIANS.

That much-abused functionary, the Commissary-General, with his characteristic thoughtfulness for the wants of our poor indigenous brethren on the frontier, calls for proposals to send them the following supplies as their quarterly allowance:—45 qq. yerba-mate, 25 1/2 qq. white sugar, 22 qq. tobacco, 2,100 gaires of paper, 63 1/2 qq. farina, 575 bottles of gin or calla, 150 do. Bordeaux wine, 224 do. Spanish wine, 10 cartloads of maize, and 3,350 mares.

However fond the Indians are of 'mate,' we consider white lump sugar a luxury; but the supply of paper is so large, that we should be inclined to suppose the tribes of Calfeucura, Catriel, Cachal, Millacura, Coliqueo, and Ramiqueo, all of a literary turn, or else employed in extending the paper currency. The allowance of tobacco and liquor is at least liberal, and shows (if they really consume it all) a decided predilection for the 'weed' and for cocktails. The distinction in the matter of wine is worthy of notice, as Calfeucura takes Bordeaux, Catriel keeps both French and Spanish wines on his table, and Coliqueo is either prohibited by his medical attendant, or stinted by Government on the plea of a disposition to gout, or possibly he is a follower of Father Matthew's.

We regret to pain the sensitive reader by allusion to the absence of all beef or mutton from the bill of fare, which want is unfortunately supplied by a considerable number of mares, the tastes of our Indian friends being so far akin to the Tartars.

Inquisitive people may demand—what value does the State get in return for the donations of the Commissariat, or why does not Government take equal pains to supply the Indians with food for the mind, that higher and intellectual aliment of religion and instruction of which they are totally destitute.

Others, more practical, may assert that the above allowance is insufficient, or likely to diminish in passing through many hands before it reaches the frontier; but on this head, at least, we would calm their anxiety by stating that whenever the Indians come short, they invariably take supplies next to hand on the estancias, without tedious formalities, a fact of which the Government is so well aware, that things go on all right, and our relations with them may be said to be on the best possible terms.

A SLEEPY GOVERNMENT.

It is after all a poor compliment to the Argentine Republic to say that President Mitre's is the best Government it has yet had. The great merit of the present administration consists in its preservation of peace, which we are free to admit is a signal advantage—but when we look into details and see what the Government might have done and has failed to do, our admiration is converted into disgust. Let it not be supposed that we are merely in a grumbling mood, or that we suggest reforms very desirable but beyond the power of our Ministry. We have rather displayed an excessive patience under

the manifold sins of government by Government and Congress since 1861.

The new steamer by Captain Bruce is being constructed in England, because Government refused to allow him to import the machinery and materials free of duty, although ready-made steamers pay none. It is easy to predict that our foundries and ship-yards will soon be shut up, as the law seems framed for the extinction of native industry.

Sor. Demarchi's rice-factory is threatened with the same fate, as he has to pay a tax of 17 1/2 per cent on coal, while foreign ice is admitted duty free.

Congress made a fool of Mr. Perkins, granting him a patent for a paper-factory, and taking the duty off paper the next week.

The resources of native industry are so neglected that every sleeper on the Northern Railway came all the way from Sweden, while our Gran Chaco is capable of supplying the whole globe with the finest timber.

The Custom-house is getting worse and worse every day, and the only consolation of merchants is—that when things come to the worst they always mend.

The ship-captains are most indignant at the state of the port and river; no buoys, but plenty of wrecks—no wharves, but splendid revenues.

The condition of the city is so shameful that members of the municipality are regarded as worse enemies than the Brazilians and Paraguayans.

In the interior, things are even worse. Fearful riots are apprehended at Rosario, but no preventive measures taken.

Cotton-planting would have proved an immense gain for the Republic—but our efforts were turned to ridicule, and laziness justified on the plea of civil liberty.

Monetary affairs are in unprecedented confusion; paper-money scarcest when most wanted—banks on a proper footing not allowed in the country—National Bonds at 65 per cent. discount, simply because the interest is not payable in London.

And for a climax, immigration is falling off instead of increasing, the fine words of our statesmen amounting only to the fact that the subject—like Cotton—is regarded as a humbug!

This is a condensed view of the policy of "inertia," and yet we are told twice a month that the country is going ahead.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Col. Conesa has gone to Sante Fe, and all the "quid nuncs" in town are put about to account for his departure. We suppose that the object of the gallant Colonel's trip is to visit the fish oil factory and report to the Minister of War how it is going on.

Admiral Murature was expected in port yesterday on board his flag ship, the Guardia Nacional, which has been ordered to Montevideo to protect Argentines and their interests.

Mr. Rusheveyh has been acknowledged as Mecklenburg Consul in the Argentine Republic.

Our colleague the 'Nacion Argentina' very properly objects to the abolition of the Criminal Judges in the camp by the Provincial Legislature; we for our part regard it as false economy; the criminal judges in Buenos Ayres have more than they can possibly attend to; and the judges in the camp were a great assistance to the carts here: now however all criminals must be tried in town; they must probably remain a year and a half in prison before tried.

The Argentine war-steamer 25 de Mayo we hear has been ordered to Rosario; she will leave immediately, we suppose she goes up to keep order during the elections.

We regret to hear that the lightning on Friday morning caused serious damage in various parts: it struck the rails on the Boca Railway, and an old tree in the garden of the English Minister, but luckily no lives were lost. In the outer roads we hear, also, that it struck a small vessel, damaging her slightly.

The Parana has at last arrived; Mr. Barclay, an Irish landed proprietor, has come out in her, with views of increasing the emigration from Ireland to this country. We salute Mr. B. with a cordial welcome.

The Brazilian Minister's note to Mr. Thornton is a document well worthy a

journal. It alleges the real cause of Brazilian insurrection in the Oriental question, and recounts the losses and injuries to which the unfortunate Brazilians have been so often subjected in the Banda Oriental, and in justice we must say Brazil had no other course to adopt than to demand some satisfaction from the Montevidean Government. The great error of Brazil was to have sided with Flores, for by so doing she mixed herself up with the party politics of the place. From the tone of Sr. Paranhos' note, we are led to hope that Brazil entertained no intentions of annexation, and that if the Montevidean Government resigns, some man, who belongs to neither party, but who studies the good of his country will be named President, and probably this is the best solution of this knotty question. Baron Tamandare has gone down to Montevideo, the gunboats in the Uruguay have weighed anchor, Flores is in full march, Netto and O'Barrett are following, and Montevideo is the grand goal for all. We hope Aguirre will come to terms with Sr. Paranhos, and Flores and his friends be sent off about their business.

Of all the institutions, public bodies, or corporations, existing in the Argentine Republic, against which the voice of the people, both native and foreign, is unanimous, the Municipality is "par excellence," the first. We hazard the opinion that if it was put to the vote of the citizens whether the Municipality should be abolished or not, the voting would be ten thousand to one against this detested body. Charges of swindling, of the most wholesale corruption, have been urged against this constitutional nuisance. For a day or two it is talked of, and then forgotten, but the municipality still exists, although Argentines flatter themselves that the people rule supreme in the River Plate. The streets of Buenos Ayres are a disgrace to the city, the pavement seems to have been made purposely for the traffic of bullock carts, the dirt and filth of the city is such that if some measures are not taken we may shortly expect a plague. Twenty millions of the public money is paid into the Municipal treasury—what becomes of it no man in Buenos Ayres, not even a municipal, can say; but the Municipality has of late begun to show signs of life, and in the environs of the city the smashing of walls and opening of new streets has been resorted to, to convince the public that it is determined to go-ahead. Many will, no doubt, say that the opening a new street is expensive work, but this is a mistake, for according to municipal law the municipality can drive a road through any man's house or quinta without paying one brass farthing indemnification. If the streets which at present exist were insufficient, if they were all properly attended to, nicely drained, paved and watered, we would understand the Municipality turning its attention to the suburbs, but as at present situated, Buenos Ayres requires no new streets, for the number we have actually seems to be too great to be attended to. No real liberty can be said to exist where such a vampirical body as the Buenos Ayrean Municipality exists: we are all ground down under the despotism of a lazy, idle, effete corporation, and the sooner the Municipal board is shut up and the furniture sold by auction the better for the residents of Buenos Ayres.

The gunboats Curlew and Sharp's shooter have arrived at Montevideo from Rio Janeiro.

The autumn meeting of the Foreign Racing Society will take place on Saturday, March 25th: we will publish the list, which contains several new horses, in a few days.

LAW COURTS.

Dr. George Echeverria notifies the heirs and creditors of the Mr. Matthew Scally to send in their claims to the notary public D. Francisco Raggio before February 20th.

This note appears in the 'Nacional' and it is of course the "hoighth" of absurdity to suppose that Mr. Scally's friends either in the camp or the Co. Westmeath would ever see such notice, unless gratuitously reproduced by the 'Standard.' As the Government is very poor we will gladly further the ends of justice by seeking out the heirs free of charge.

Among the law-suits to be heard to-day is an important case of Sor Galarraga about lands in Corrientes, and by a singular coincidence the funeral notice of a member of the same family appears in another column.

The trial of Michael Morris (I Murray) for murder also comes off to-day. We believe this is the Zarate tragedy which occurred several months ago.

The well-known hatter, M. Manigot, has an action against D. Carlos Bossier for slander: it seems strange that a hatter should seek damages on the score of reputation, although we cannot account for such a prejudice.

The fugitive Francisco Ramayo is requested to surrender himself before the 22nd inst for the murder of D. Antonio Lopez at Cafuelas.

The fugitive Victoriano Gonzalez is requested to surrender himself before same date for the murder of James Sur at Pilar.

The fugitive Antonio Prette is requested to appear before the 25th inst. for having stabbed D. Antonio Baecereza at Moron, on Sept. 9th, 1863.

The fugitive Marcelino Ferreira is requested to surrender for having stabbed D. Ramon Avila on the night of December 11th 1864.

Respecting the above fugitives we would eschew all comments, except that it is exceedingly improbable they will put their neck in the halter by answering the above polite invitation. It is also pretty evident that a proper police-force is much wanted, to avoid the trouble of these judicial notifications, which the New York Tribune correspondent from Buenos Ayres very properly holds up to ridicule—They manage those things much better in the United States, especially in California.

THE PARAGUAYANS IN MATTO GROSSO.

CAPTURE OF CURUMBA.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE YPORA AND ANAMBAY.

Under date January 10th, we have another model despatch from Colonel Barrios (who may be taken as the beau ideal of a gentleman soldier) narrating the capture of Curumba and other events of the expedition under his command.

After the occupation of Port Coimbra the fleet set sail on the 31st Dec. and after 13 hour's sail arrived next day at Albuquerque, where L. Col. Gonsalez landed with a small force and found only an old negro, 72 years of age: from this man he learned that the place was evacuated on Dec. 27th. Lieut. Jara set out for the woods to bring back those persons who had fled in alarm, and after leaving Lieut. Vera in command, Barrios started for Curumba the roads by land being bad for the march of troops.

On the evening of the 3rd the army was landed two leagues below Curumba, where all the country was found quite deserted. Next morning Captain Fleitas, with the 4th Infantry, entered the city, and a white flag being seen in the river, the steamer, Rio Apa, was sent thither: she picked up two foreign merchants named Gabaza and Viacaba, who begged protection from the robbers that were sacking the city after the flight of the authorities and garrison. The latter had left on the 3rd inst. for Cuyaba, on board the gunboats Anambay and Jauru, and brig Jacobina, and the steamers Ypora and Rio Apa at once started in their pursuit up the river San Lorenzo, under command of Lieutenant Herreros [late of the Paraguari.]

At Curumba the conquerors took 23 pieces of cannon, of which 17 were sent to Asuncion and the rest left in position. Lieut. Herreros picked up the brig Jacobina some six leagues above Curumba, abandoned by the fugitive Brazilians, and sent her down with a boat's crew to the commander-in-chief; it seems she is a foreign vessel, but the Paraguayans hold her as a good prize taken from the enemy in war service.

On the 5th inst. Lieut. Delgado was despatched with 20 men to visit the garrison at Albuquerque; he returned with accounts that the garrison was well, that no horses could be found but plenty of horned cattle, and as all the houses were found broken open and sacked, a strict police was established, four foreigners being taken to be

tried by court-martial. At the same time a small picket was stationed at the mouth of the Rio Miranda, where two Brazilian soldiers and a corporal were taken on the 6th inst. in a canoe bearing official reports of the capture of Coimbra, Albuquerque, Miranda and Dorado.

Col. Barrios anticipating resistance at the San Lorenzo, 30 leagues above Corumbá, despatched the Tacuari and Marques de Olinda to support the Ypora and Rio Apa and capture the provincial arsenals there situated.

It is known that when the garrison of Coimbra arrived at Corumbá, the Brazilian commander, Porto Carreiro, was at once put in irons and sent prisoner on board the steamer Corumbá to Cuyaba. At the same time preparations were made to defend the city against the Paraguayans, and the artillery brought from Miranda was planted in batteries two miles below Corumbá, chains being also thrown across the river to impede the invading fleet. But on the 2nd inst. all hope of resistance was given up, and the garrison (300 men) along with the authorities and principal families took flight on board the two gunboats and three small craft.

On the 8th instant the Ypora returned to Corumbá with news of the capture of the gunboat Anambay, after a chase of six leagues from the mouth of the San Lorenzo. The Rio Apa was unable to keep up with the Ypora, but Lieutenant Herreros continued his chase of the enemy, not waiting to reply to his frequent cannon shots. The Anambay was taken by boarding, in which Lieut. Benitez was killed by the crew, but the latter, after a short resistance, jumped overboard, and were mostly drowned, only seven sailors and an officer remaining prisoners.

Herreros hoisted the Paraguayan flag, and changing his force to the Anambay, sent back the Ypora while he went in pursuit of the other Brazilian vessels. Ensign Fernandez came down in the Ypora with 4 pieces of cannon, and six boatloads of powder taken from the arsenal at San Lorenzo, where the Tacuari and Olinda remained at anchor. The Rio Apa accompanied the Anambay as a despatch-boat, and was daily expected with news of Herrero's expedition.

The families and fugitives who had taken to the woods, finding such kind treatment from the Paraguayans, began to return to their homes. All the prisoners were in like manner treated with great clemency, by which means the conquerors ingratiated themselves with the former subjects of Dom Pedro II.

Colonel Barrios transmits a copy of a despatch from Colonel Resquin, dated 3rd instant, announcing the capture of Nioac, after a sharp conflict with 300 Brazilian cavalry: the latter were drawn up at the Paso Fco, three leagues from Colonia Miranda, to dispute the ford, and their commander sent to Resquin, asking a conference. The Paraguayan officer replied, giving them half an hour to surrender as prisoners of war. They showed signs of hostility, but fled at the first cannon-shot, after a volley of musquetry which struck down Ensign Castillo: they broke into two bands, one of which escaped by cutting down the bridge, and the second being overtaken by 75 of the pursuers, a fierce struggle ensued, in which the Brazilians had 57 men and an officer killed, leaving 13 prisoners and 39 horses on the field. On the 3rd day the conquerors crossed the Arroyo Puente, and occupied the town of Nioac, some 10 leagues inland, where they found 37 cases of powder, but only two persons in the town.

By latest accounts, the Paraguari arrived at Curumbá with several families who had fled to the woods, and now returned to enjoy their homes in security.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Standard Office, January 19, 4 o'clock.

Considering the impending danger of a siege, Montevideo is remarkably tranquil. The excitement produced by the taking of Paysandú has lulled down, having come to one of its last stages, i.e., the exhibition in shop windows of photographic views of the de-



DEL PLATA. ... Association, ... National Bonds at 6 per cent ... For the formation of Capital, annuities, incomes, &c. ... Government Delegate. Sr. Dr. José M. Cantilo. Managing Committee. Sr. Dr. Mariano Miró, President. Eduardo Lumb, Vocal. Enrique Ochoa. Pedro Holterhoff. José Martínez de Hoz. Consulting Committee. Dr. Mariano Cabal. Jorge Temperley. Ambrosio P. Lezica. Hugo Bunge. Luis Carrere de la casa Apes-tegari, limos. Director General. Sr. Dr. Francisco F. Moreno. Inspector General in the Argentine and Oriental Republics. Señor Dr. Jorge Percy. Residence—118 Calle Piedad (2d altos). Bankers—The Provincial Bank. Condition on the 31st Dec. 1864. Capital subscribed, 501,550 hard dollars. Number of Policies, 395. ...

Table with columns for 'On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year', 'On the head of a person from 1 year to 2 years', and 'On the head of a person from 2 years to 5 years'. It lists various insurance rates and amounts.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUÁ AND CO. No. 109 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great empires of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings. The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount. These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities. The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned. The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn. The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date. The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare. The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense services to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood. Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863. P. p. Mauá and Co. WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS. First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollars upwards. Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p) 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.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP 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 bills of lading being signed with these conditions. As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate. Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows— 1st Class.....£35. 2nd ".....£25. 3rd ".....£16. Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates— 1st Class.....£65. 2nd ".....£45. 3rd ".....£30. These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabins, and carrying an experienced stewardess. The PARANA will leave Buenos Ayres on the 3d of FEBRUARY next. H. A. GREEN & CO., 85 RECONQUISTA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE! The Undersigned, having just received from Europe a new and extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass Goods, respectfully invite the public to call at THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA EARTHENWARE & GLASS STORE, CORNER OF DEFENSA AND POTOSI, And inspect their stock of Dinner Sets for 12 persons. Do. do. for 18 do. Do. do. for 24 do. Tea and Coffee Sets, complete. Toilet sets of all sorts; besides their large collection of common and fancy articles. As these goods will be sold cheaply to make room for others now on the road, this is a good opportunity for families to supply themselves with all they may require for household purposes. WILLIAM FERGUSON & CO. 195 1m, j1

PUBLIC NOTICE. The Public is respectfully informed that the immense stock of the ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES, Is now replete with an unequalled variety of NEW GOODS, Adapted to the present season, which comprises numerous articles [especially suited to the wants of] CAMP PURCHASERS. 61 CORRIENTES 61 1m o 19

Sewing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices. JOHN SHAW, 119-204 Calle Venezuela. For Sale, In the Partido Matanzas three flocks of sheep (about 6000) with houses, corrales, chacras, &c.; also a troop of horses and mares. For further particulars apply at this office. 39. 1m ds-w, j10. A LOS ESTANCIEROS. Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros corrales, chacras etc. Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablas. Mojones de hierro. Betederos de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballar. Piletas de hierro bañido y de hierro fundido para construcciones. Maquinas de estirar alambre. Maquinas de cortar carnos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquina los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas. Maquina de sacar agua de los jagales funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se transporta con facilidad. En la fabrica de VAN DE VELDE Hermanos. B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULIA ROBIN & Co." hereby 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 their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle. Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864. J. M. JOHN BEST & BROS.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£2,000,000. Chief Offices, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL. Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate, BARBOUR, BARCLAY, and Co CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13. Sept. 20.

TO CAMP PURCHASERS. Just Received, AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS Suitable for Camp use (direct from the manufacturers) which we are offering at lowest possible cash prices at THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES, 49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51. GALBRAITH & HUNTER

Watches and Jewellery. F. GROETING, 62—CALLE RIVADAVIA—62 Has always on hand a fine and splendid assortment of Watches, lever and horizontal. Clocks of all descriptions. Gentlemen's chains of plain and colored gold, Pins, Sleeve-buttons, Watch-keys. Rings with or without Diamonds, &c., &c. Sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings, Half-sets, single Bracelets, Brooches and Eardrops, Crosses, Lockets and Neck-chains. Ladies' Watch-chains and Keys &c. Gold Pencil-cases and Penholders, &c. Particular attention is called to the great variety of Gold Chains (for ladies and gentlemen) at moderate prices. All kind of repairs well attended to and promptly executed. 3m, o 25

IMPORTANT TO CAMP PURCHASERS. JUST RECEIVED ex "HYPERA" & "PARAGUAY" An immense assortment of Men's and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING Suitable for every Season, and of First Class Materials. T. FALTON HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD. 2 o 6

WOOL BROKER. The undersigned wishes to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has commenced in the above line, and hopes that by strict attention to business he will be enabled to merit a share of public patronage. All sales connected with Barracas, South Plaza, and Onze de Setiembre will be carefully attended to by letters addressed to Calle Suipacha No. 137. He may himself personally be seen at the "Bolsa de Comercio" from 2 till 4 in the afternoon. WILLIAM MICHAEL MOONEY, 134 422, 1m

GARTLAND'S ENGLISH ART GALLERY. 345—Calle Defensa—345. Large sized unparallel photographs for \$300 only; cartes-de-visite, beautifully colored, only \$100 a dozen; photographs, ambrotypes, and ivorytypes, at prices lower than has ever been offered in this city; large sized colored photographs in frames, only \$100; colored ambrotypes from \$20 and upwards; photographs taken from old daguerrotypes or ambrotypes, with or without color, at 20 per cent. cheaper than any other establishment in the city. All the likenesses are warranted perfect in every particular. PETER A. GARTLAND. 14 Calle Defensa. 1m, j5

EDUCATION. A Lady, lately arrived from Europe, accustomed to tuition for many years, and now living at a quinta in a healthy situation, near town, receives a limited number of boarders at her house. The classes comprehend the following:— French, English, German, History, Ancient and Modern, Geography, Arithmetic, Music and Drawing. Medical attendance and books charged to parents. An iron bedstead, washstand, linen, &c., to be provided by parents. Reference to Dr. Leslie. 250 1 m j 3

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, COLEGIO DE SANTA LUCIA. Director—Mr. PONGERARD, of the University College of London. First-rate Commercial education. Nothing but French and English spoken. N.B.—Spacious grounds and beautiful quinta, at the foot of the Calle Buen Orden hill, in view of the English Hospital. 16 x j5 Evening and Morning Lessons. A Gentleman (native French) who resided for nine years in New York, and has been for six years a professor of modern languages, would give lessons in English, Spanish, and French; also in Drawing and Book-keeping. In the afternoon, after four o'clock; in the morning, before nine. The best references on hand, either from the United States or from this city. Apply "Professor," at the Office of the "Standard." 5 j5, 1m

"THE RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE," A Monthly Periodical of History, Sciences, Arts and Literature, 1865. Subscriptions received at Messrs. Mackern's Library, Calle San Martin, and at the "Standard" office, Calle Belgrano. Monthly subscription \$15 currency, or \$160 yearly, 124 d21, x Hurrah for Belgrano! SPLENDID HOTEL AND BAR. Mr. CHAMPION begs to inform the foreign public that on Saturday, the 24th December, he will open his new Hotel in Belgrano, alongside of the station. Elegantly-furnished rooms for families at most moderate charges. Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, and Lunches on English style. Refreshments at all hours. X. CHAMPION. Belgrano, Dec. 22, 1864. 148 1m, d & w, d 23

To Shipmasters and Others. On sale at the French Bazaar, 44—Calle de la FLORIDA—44 Double China, strong Glassware, Cutlery, etc., for mess and kitchen use. Mess and Dining Rooms supplied. All these goods are imported direct from the makers and manufactured expressly for ships' purposes. 155 FIXED PRICES d28, x

Notice. From the 2d inst., the undersigned, having opened an establishment in this place, will act as a General Commission Agent, receive special orders for Merchandise from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, or England, facilitate sea-going ship Captains to obtain freights for England and the Continent, and in any other way in which the public may feel disposed to employ his services. ROBERT FOLKES, 74—Calle de Comercio—74 Rosario, January 3d, 1865. 22 15p j5

Commercial Notice. We beg to notify the public, that from the 31st inst., we have admitted Mr. John B. Wanklyn, of London, as partner in our firm; also that we have established a house in London, under the firm of Lumb, Wanklyn, and Co. (Signed) LUMB, BROTHERS, & CO Buenos Ayres, Dec. 24. 156 1m, d25.

To 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. Charges are most moderate. Wines superb Table d'Hotel on European style. Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day. HOTEL DE LA PAIX, (Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.) J 26.

THE National Steamer "ESTRELLA DEL NORTE." Passengers only. Will leave the Tigre (Ins Cochinas) for San Pedro every Wednesday and Saturday, in connexion with the Northern Railroad. Special trains will leave the station 25 Mayo at 10 a.m., on the days above mentioned, for the conveyance of passengers, luggage and parcels free of additional charge. FARES. Cabin. Steerage. Zarate 84 Zarate 82 Baradero 86 Baradero 84 San Pedro 88 San Pedro 84 This steamer will leave San Pedro and Baradero every Monday and Thursday at 4 in the afternoon, arriving in Buenos Ayres by the half-past seven train on Tuesday and Friday mornings. Parcels only received the day before sailing up to 5 o'clock p.m. For further particulars apply at the Agency, HENRY DOWSE, Calle Cuyo No. 1. 65 d 15

WHOLESALE. Botica y Drogueria de Torres y Barton, Exrme a San Francisco. Hibernian House, 64, 66, y 68 Calle de la Piedad. Botica y Drogueria Demarachi, Frente Santa Dominga. Calle Paris; Calle del Plata; Confeiteria de los Suizos. Calle de la Piedad 125; Calle de Catalanes; Confeiteria de la Victoria; Café Colon; Botica de Canavell, Reconquista 66; Botica de Teofilo Bannan, Florida 52.

Where are you, Mr. Flynn? Mr. Alexander Flynn, 1st officer on one of the vessels lying in the roads, wishes to find his brother Thos. Flynn, who has been out here some 17 years. Any information of the missing Mr. Flynn thankfully received at the Standard office. 122..6p, j20 67 Calle San Martin (altos), Front of the Bolsa. Camps, Houses, Public Funds, Mortgages, &c. D. Alejandro Cornac, exchange broker, advises the public and his friends that he has opened his office at No. 67 (altos) calle San Martin, in front of the Bolsa, where all transactions of business will be undertaken, respecting camps, houses, public funds, mortgages &c. Office hours from 9 in the morning, until 4 in the evening. BRITISH HOTEL, 96—Piedad—96. 154 1m d24 Atkinson's Perfumery. Notice is hereby given that a German import house has introduced a fraudulent imitation of the extracts and Eau de Cologne of these celebrated manufacturers, and the undersigned being the agent in this market of Messrs J. and E. Atkinson, thinks it his duty to guard the public against this fraud. The perfumery consigned to the undersigned by Messrs. J. and E. Atkinson, bears a label with the name of "L. J. ISAAC." 29 1m, j8

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