

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 902—Fourth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1885.

Circulation 1,500.

MAUA BANK
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103.
INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favour, ... 15 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 15 per cent.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, FAVER MONEY.
For balances in our favour, ... 15 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 15 per cent.
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.
P. F. MAUA & Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE.
Dec. 1, 1884.

MAUA BANK,
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above specified building, in order to suit the increasing business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this bank:
First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.
Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.
Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed under conditions established for such class of operations.
Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favour of the parties every three months, the deposits being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or full amount at the option of the depositor, when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the treasury of the Bank.
Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, also on other places, of which notice will be given.
Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.
The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
P. F. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the Fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on Messrs. FARMER, GIBBS, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BARNES and Co., Bankers, LONDON. Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jones, Exchange Broker, No. 63 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bole).

THOMAS B. HALL.

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association
Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling.
Proposals for Life Assurance are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an agency in this city. The head office is in London and Liverpool with branches in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Southampton, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The ROYAL is remarkable for the promptness and liberality of its settlements for the largest life bonus (£2 per cent) and for the enormous extent of its transactions, amounting to £60,000 in new life assurances for 1884, and a large amount of £200,000 per annum for its reversionary business, which has given rise to the proverb "as safe as the Royal;" for the accumulated funds in hand, over one million sterling; for the annual income, over half a million sterling; and for the correct calculation of its mortality table. Hence the English press of all countries, including over 60 leading papers, speaks in the highest terms of this company.

The report for 1884 shows that all the property of the Co. amounting to £240,000 is real and substantial property; the amount now exceeds one million sterling. The increase, during 1884, of Fire business was 500 per cent, and on 1880 per cent.

Messrs. H. A. GREEN and Co. are authorized to issue policies for Fire and Life to a very large amount, at moderate premiums, the Co. being anxious to extend its foreign business, which already shows an annual revenue of £100,000. Life claims can be settled without reference to England. For further particulars please apply to

HENRY A. GREEN and Co., Ship-brokers, 53 Calle Reconquista.

Note—Prospectuses and illuminated almanacs may be had on application at the Office.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83.

DIRECTORS.

Ser. Don Tomas Arana, President.
" Don Roque Ochoa, Vice-President.
" Felipe Lavallol.
" Eduardo Lumb.
" Ambrosio E. Loria.
" Enrique Fontanarrosa.
" Mariano Casarav.
" Francisco F. Moroso, Gerente.

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company

Ports of the Uruguay.

'E.R.A.'

This Steamer will leave for the above Ports on the 3d, 7th, 11th, 17th, 22d, 27th of every month, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

FARES.

	CABIN.	STERNAGE.
	Pais.	Pais.
Higueritas
Fray Bentos
Gualeguaychu
Rosario
Concepcion
Paysandu
Corrientes
Salto

Parcels will be received at the Agency, 1 Calle Ochoa, up to Five o'clock in the afternoon of the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Ochoa, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

La Zingara and Istria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-named ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from the date, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different owners of the ships to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

J. D. WILKINSON, 7 Calle Mayo.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Insurance and Saving Fund Association.

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to June 30th, 1884—

In hard dollars, ... 229,142 dohs.

In paper currency, ... 370,000 ..

Purchase of the House Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; and No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azcuena, President.
" Bernabé Ochoa, Vice President.
" Antonio Marco del Pont.
" Jacobo Paravicini.
" Constant Santamaría.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Pons.
" J. A. Fernandez.
" L. D. Wilke.
" Mariano Billinghurst.
" Ladislao F. Martinez.

SECRETARY—D. JUAN CANADÓ; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres, Bayona—The Casa de Moneda, Buenos Ayres.

This Society has for its sole object to render faithful the savings of all classes.

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

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital with loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their share.

4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited share.

4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.

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

Paper Money Section.

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

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office, No. 87 Calle San Martin (Altos).

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Dr. P. Bourse,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OF New York.

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 220 Calle 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful

suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining

excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received of the most modern and approved instruments with monthly information by each

European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixtures, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.

Montevideo, May 8, 1884.

THE GUARDIAN

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Established 1851, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate:

DRABBLE BROTHERS and Co.,

CALLE FIRADA 12. a20x

ALE AND PORTER

Superior London Stout in quart and pint.

Superior Double Extra Stout in do.

Superior Alcoholic Strong Ale in quart.

Superior Pale Ale (variety of brands) in quarts and pints.

Superior strong Draught Ale in hogshead.

Superior Pale do. do in barrel.

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FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

REGRESO.

DIAS FERIADOS.

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A VISIT TO THE RUINS OF PAYSANDU.

Paysandú, Jan. 10th, 1864.
Of all the shocking, horrible sights, it has ever been my fate to witness, the town of Paysandú seemed to me to be the worst. From the river side nothing strange meets the eye, and the boatmen carry you ashore in the usual slovenly manner of the country, viz.: on their backs.

Ascending the bank, we stopped at a small "ranchito," where our luggage was examined. To my surprise I was informed that General Flores was there: I found him a much older-looking man than I expected, judging from his pictures. His beard is quite white, and contrasts well with his remarkably dark face. I do not think that even among Feejee Islanders he would be called handsome. During the ten minutes I waited there, no less than five "chusques" arrived on horseback with despatches.

There seemed to be no waggon of any kind, so I walked to town, a distance of about a mile. Soon I saw the marks of cannon balls on the houses, and a short way further on (about six squares from the Plaza) the first barricade. It is very strongly built, and has a ditch and iron gateway. For about half a square I walked up to my knees in wool, paper, bricks, &c., from the torn-down barricades and the sacked houses. All the houses are deserted, the doors broken open, windows smashed; ruin, and utter ruin, meets the eye in every direction. Half a square from the Plaza came the second barricade, next the Plaza, and then—there it stood, the famous tower of the valiant defenders of Paysandú. Its form reminds one more of the pictures of the Tower of Babel than any other known structure. In the centre of the Plaza stands the pedestal of the marble statue of Liberty. Nothing remains erect but the square pedestal inscribed on the four sides as follows:

Conservemos
la
Constitucion
—
La Educacion
es la base
De la Libertad
—
La Constitucion
asegura todas
Las Libertades
—
Erijida en el
año de
1859.

Poor Liberty lay at the foot, broken to pieces, just inside the railing. As I picked up a few pieces of the white marble, I thought how apt was the hackneyed quotation:—

"Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

I climbed up the battered "fortaleza." Amid the debris at the foot lay an iron plate (evidently from the gate) inscribed thus:—

Paysandú año de 1864
Por orden del Coronel
Leandro Gomez.
Construido por Antonio Martin de Lazcano.

No one in seeing these things can fail to be struck with admiration for the immense energy, perseverance and talent displayed by the heroic defenders of Paysandú. The tower is riddled. Some very large holes have been covered with bags of wool suspended by ropes from the top of the tower. One miserable old-fashioned cannon still remained in position on top of the tower. Blood-stains there were plenty of, even up here. To the left stands the church, one half is a mass of ruins: the other half perforated in every direction. Inside I found it full of torn military coats, knapsacks, caps, &c. but for that matter, the entire plaza was strewn with broken guns, knapsacks, cartridge boxes, sables, caps by the hundreds, cannon and rifle balls, bottles, official documents, white and blue "divisas" &c. Opposite the "fortaleza" stands the "comandancia," where Gomez had his headquarters until the house fell in various parts and he was compelled to leave it. My photographic friend who was travelling with me took some very good views of the most noted places. Behind the "comandancia" I stumbled across 3 burned men. How they were burned, and why, nobody knows. There they lay with hands tied, cindered skeletons.

Behind the church I found another body, minus the head. The shoes, poucho, and rest of his dress was in good condition, but the body was a sight too horrible to write about.

I next went to hunt up the Quinta de Rivero, where Gomez was shot. The lady of the house obligingly showed me the spot. It is in a garden where a low brick wall is joined by an iron railing, and in that corner died the heroic Gomez. There was an ugly, dark spot where the grass had been pressed down. There he fell: it

was his blood. I carefully plucked some of the stained and discolored leaves and pressed them in my book. My guide seemed to think it much to Gomez's discredit that at the last moment his great spirit failed him, and the tears ran down his face. Not so. The bravado spirit at the moment of death may be maintained by a horse-thief at the gallows, or by great criminals like Muller. Honor the brave!

As I turned to go I noticed a dark stain on the patio, and was told that there Gomez was laid after he was shot and had his throat cut. The blame of this entire, most dastardly action, is laid to Colonel Goyo Zuñares (I am not sure of the spelling), and the immediate execution of the deed to Major Belen. On this point, however, all do not agree, and it will be hard for future historians to point to the right man.

I next went to the cemetery. Outside the gate on a mattress lay the more than half decomposed body of a gaucho soldier. The odor, as you may imagine, was awful. So I hurriedly pushed aside the heavy iron gate and entered the cemetery: then for the first time in my life, I met an odour so intense as to turn me sick and faint. It proceeded from a box near the entrance and which, I need not say, I did not stop to examine; so I went straight ahead, and found several traces of recent interments and only one other unburied corpse; it was that of an old man, (judging by the long, white hair), and not so offensive as the rest.

As there was nothing more to see, I hurried from the horrible place. There seemed to be no one in charge and one of the largest and handsomest marble monuments was broken open.

The Gefutura de Policia is a very fine building, with marble statues on top, etc. It is shockingly mutilated, like everything else here, with rifle and cannon shot. In the houses opposite, I found a piano broken to pieces, oil paintings with the eyes cut out, chairs broken, etc., and this, unfortunately, is not the history of one house only, but of all. In all Paysandú but three houses escaped the general sack: the Hotel de France, the Spanish Consul's, and another which I do not now remember.

I have written this letter under many difficulties, not the least of which is that I am now finishing it on board the Era, where everything is dancing and trembling so as to make writing very difficult. You will therefore excuse errors of all kinds.

On the Calle Real, one square from the Plaza, there is a dark spot on the brick sidewalk. There fell Rafael Fernandez. It seems that after the capitulation a soldier went up to him ordering him to take off the white ribbon on his hat. Either from a motive of bravado, or else because he was frightened, he removed the ribbon, threw away his hat, and kept the ribbon in his hand—the next moment he lay weltering in his blood.

I tried particularly to find out who were the men who committed most of the outrages, sacking of houses, &c., whether Brazilians or Orientals. In most cases it was the latter. Gomez himself was passed from hand to hand. He first fell into the power of the Brazilians: they would have spared his life, but he indignantly demanded that he should be allowed to surrender to his own countrymen. So he fell into the hands of Major Belen, and had to submit to the dastardly "costumbre del pais."

Like many others, I have long supposed that the Orientals could not fight. What has Moreno done? What Sai? Even Flores when he made his three different demonstrations on Montevideo, what did he do? Fired some balls at the cathedral and ran away again. But in Paysandú, the Orientals have shown an amount of valor, of personal bravery, of enthusiasm for their cause, that cannot but challenge the admiration of all. The walls of Paysandú tell a story which cannot be contradicted. The officers of H.B.M.S. "Dotterel" spoke with much feeling of the immense courage displayed by the besieged and besiegers. Let Salto and the river Yi, Florida and San José say what they like, Paysandú will for ever be the bright page in Oriental history, illustrating a glorious defence and a martyr's death.

GUNNYBAGS.

NEWS FROM SAN JUAN.

Hilario, Dec. 16.

Mr. N. N.,

Dear Sir,
With many thanks for your kindness in forwarding the letter, which I received a few days ago in San Juan, I hasten to give you a plain account of what has been called the "great gold discovery," although I can hardly doubt but that by this time you are more correctly informed upon the subject. In the beginning of the month of September two "cateadores," (mine-seek-

ers) found in the district of Castaño a vein of "galena," containing visible specks of gold. These men were in the employment of Antonio Salas, who himself took possession of the new mine and worked it, finding in the commencement every single stone of "galena" he took out, to be full of small filaments, grains, &c., of gold.

With some of the best specimens of these he went to San Juan; where he sold them at fancy prices, such as \$70 (\$.) for one stone. These specimens only caused the rumors of fabulous riches, which soon spread as far as Buenos Ayres, in what form you will soon see. On the return of Salas to the mines of Castaño, the remaining rich stones had been stolen, and the result of his work from then, to the complete failing or disappearance of the lode, which went on gradually narrowing, is represented by 35 qg. of ore, which produced 7 ounces of gold. Out of curiosity, I assayed one picked stone, which gave, besides four hundred and odd marks of silver per "cajon," 365 marks gold. Another mine in the same district has produced four ounces of gold the "dos amigos," and there it has stopped. At the present moment there exists no gold mine either in Castaño, Tontal, or La Huerta, and from the experience we have had in the two cases above referred to, I should say there never will be one. I should be sorry to see any enterprising young man deluded into the belief that riches are as easily found as sought for here, a belief that the "Standard" seems most anxious to create. If Europeans, they would most likely soon learn to envy the dogs in their European home, for the life the miners of Castaño lead, is one of incessant toil; hardship, even so far as hunger, are daily guests. Besides labour, except for trained miners, is cheap, and there is very little difficulty now in finding men from Chile.

I consider San Juan a bad province to start in, except a young man come here with a fixed determination of some sort, be it in mercantile or any other way. The character of the natives is such as will profit from the necessity of strangers, whose value they well know, but seek to depreciate.

In the year that I have been here, I have come into contact with more people than generally falls to the lot of a stranger, through the position I occupy, and I can sum up my experience into this, that there is not a man in the province that I would trust, even so far as executing a small commission.

I shall always be happy, my dear sir, to give you any information in my power. Greatly as the immigration of foreigners would benefit the province, I cannot help saying that I doubt the province will benefit them.

Believe me, yours truly,
F. C. S.

CAPTURE OF FORT COIMBRA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. BARRIOS.

Fort Coimbra, Dec. 30th, 1864.

I have the honor to apprise your Excellency of the result of our operations in the expedition entrusted to me by President Lopez.

After a rapid and successful voyage we cast anchor before Fort Coimbra on the night of the 26th inst., when I landed a portion of the troops on the left bank of the River Paraguay about a league below the fort, whence I sent them to reconnoitre the ground and seize the chief strategic positions from which I could cannonade the fort and dislodge the garrison. The Brazilian war-steamer Anhangay, and another smaller which started up the river same day, were hauled up under cover of the guns of the fort, and did good service for the defence.

Having completed my arrangements I sent an officer with a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the Fort within an hour, to which the commander refused. Being obliged to recur to arms, I opened fire of 11 a.m., the two gunboats maintaining at first unaided, the combat with the enemy's batteries. But afterwards I also brought into play my light field pieces from the slope of the hill, which being well-placed told seriously on the fort. After two days' bombardment I ordered an assault, which took place with more ardor than prudence at 2 p.m. on the 28th. Part of the hill-side forces under Major Luis Gonzalez charged up to the walls by four different paths under a fearful plunging fire from the fort and the Brazilian steamers. Our men scaled the walls in a perfect shower of ball, grape and canister, but the difficulties of the ground prevented their being supported and after a deadly bayonet struggle within the walls they were repulsed with loss, carrying off their wounded to our reserve. Lieut. Rivas distinguished himself, being the first man who twice scaled the walls over the bodies of his fallen comrades, and on the second time killed by

a shot through the forehead. Lieut. Manuel Lopez was killed in like manner by a piece of shell while gallantly leading on his company to the attack. Sergeant Sanabria and 7 men fought valiantly within the walls until all were killed or wounded by the garrison, except one who soldier remained prisoner.

It will be seen that the fort was tenable: nevertheless, I resolved to try a second assault next day, and arranged that Captain Almiron's battery should shift its position so as to silence the war-steamer and prevent its escape; but the garrison, seeing our intention, resolved not to await a second assault, and profited of the darkness of the night to escape on board the Anhangay, leaving one of their wounded behind.

Next morning the fort was occupied by our forces, and the flag of Paraguay hoisted on the ramparts of Coimbra; where 37 pieces of cannon, two flags, and an immense quantity of arms, clothing, supplies, &c. fell into our hands. It is impossible to estimate the losses of the enemy, as they threw their dead into the river.

Our losses consist of two officers named, and the soldiers hereinafter mentioned: the number is small, when we consider the advantage of the enemy sheltered behind stone walls and firing from invisible places.

Major Gonzalez, who fought bravely, is slightly wounded; also Lieutenants Nuñez and Mendez.

I have to congratulate H. E. President Lopez on the valor of our troops at Coimbra: to-morrow I will set out for Albuquerque and Curumbá, where I expect to find Colonel Porto Carreiro's fugitive garrison.

VICENTE BARRIOS.

To the Minister of War and Marine.

Under date, December 30th, Colonel Resquin writes to the Commander-in-Chief (Barrios) advising him that on the previous evening he seized the settlement of Miranda, occupying the place with 150 infantry; it was quite deserted, but two women have been taken in the woods, who say that an invasion from Paraguay being expected, orders were received two months before to remove all the inhabitants and their effects to the upper Brazilian provinces.

Colonel Urbieto also writes from Dorados, 30th Dec. that on the previous day he captured that place, after a brief combat with the garrison who refused to surrender. The Brazilian commander and two soldiers were killed, the rest escaping to the woods, except 12 men who fell into the hands of the captors, along with a quantity of arms. Notice had been received by the garrison two months before, to retire on the approach of the Paraguayans: the latter had two men wounded.

This news was received with rejoicing at Asuncion, the announcement being made by the Salto de Guara with some of the captured guns of Coimbra.

IRON-CLADS FOR BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

The war between Paraguay and Brazil is a fact, and it is no less certain that the issue of the great contest must be tried at Humaitá. Not only Matto Grosso, but all the interior provinces of Brazil promise to fall an easy prey to the powerful armies at the disposal of President Lopez, of which only one has yet commenced its victorious operations. Even at an extraordinary waste of time and treasure the imperial Government could never march an army over 1500 miles of unsettled country. Judging by their march from Tacuarembó to Paysandú, it would take a Brazilian army some years to go from Rio Grande overland by "forced marches" to Cuyabá; even the horse-jobbers of San Paulo make it a journey of many months, and the delay of constructing roads and bridges for artillery would be greater than the length of a Buenos Ayrean suit of bankruptcy.

How to pass Humaitá is then the question? Its defences are so strong that none of the 18 Brazilian gun-boats have even attempted to make a dash up the river for the poor President of Matto Grosso and the threatened possessions. The Cabinet of Rio seems to have preferred the Peruvian idea of steel-clads, which however proved useless for the recovery of the Chinchas. We read that two plated gun-boats are building, for which the engines of two old steamers (Viamoo and Toporá) will be brushed up, and the plates are to be an inch thick, the revolving cupola to be of 4 inch plates and armed with two 120 pound guns; draught of water, 8 feet. At the same time the Brazilians have just got from England a machine for casting Whitworth balls, and orders have been sent to Europe for two good steel-plated vessels.

Paraguay, as we stated recently, is also getting an iron-clad, now en route from Rio Janeiro, equipped and manned by Englishmen and carrying the British flag until delivered at Asuncion. We think however, that these iron-clads will prove ill-suited for warfare in the River Paraguay, and as Pres. Lopez has scientific men of great talent in the employment of the state, it will be easy to place obstacles in the river or furnish such narrow passages as the Villeta with torpedos which will blow up the invading vessels.

The plan popularly suggested for the Brazilians is to bring all their available forces of sea and land to some point below Humaitá and above the frontier at Tres Bocas: then march up behind the famed fortress and ejecting the enemy leave the pass free for the fleet. This is unfortunately a difficult step as 50,000 Paraguayans with Minie rifles, Armstrong cannon, and superior discipline constitute a dangerous impediment. But even if 20,000 Brazilians, or any number you like, succeed in taking Humaitá (which we consider impossible) they will have to march through an enemy's country to repeat the tactic at the batteries of Asuncion and Coimbra. Adm. Grenfell is a brave and experienced officer and we doubt not that Brazil will use every man, vessel and dollar to recover her prestige and territory, and her credit in London gives her a great monetary advantage over Paraguay. But the odds are decidedly against the Empire in the idea of whoever has seen the strength of Paraguay and remembers the difficulty of the Brazilians to take a little place like Paysandú.

If the Brazilians suffer defeat at Humaitá, Asuncion or Coimbra, they run risk of annihilation: if they succeed in all three places they will prove more fortunate than heretofore and redeem the recent stigma of the Florida at Bahia. Time will tell whether Pres. Lopez used an empty threat in "emerging from the chrysalis," or whether he has weighed well his strength before throwing down the gauntlet to the great empire of Brazil.

IRISH RACES IN NAVARRO.

FIRST MEETING.

On the 8th (Sunday), the Irishmen of Navarro got up their first races. Irish races in the camp being a thing unknown, a great many difficulties presented themselves when the subject was first broached; a few spirited fellows, however, overcame all objections, and last Sunday's races has been the result. As there is no regular course established yet, this meeting was chiefly intended as an argument against the timid, who advanced that it would be a complete failure; that the Irishmen had no race horses, and that no one would attend the races, &c.

Sunday's meeting has surpassed the most sanguine expectations. I shall mention some of the principal races.

First race at three o'clock.

HORSES AND OWNERS.

Bayo "Animation"—J. Norris, sen.
Saino "Elephant"—J. Kenny.
Malacra "Repeater"—J. Fox.
Colorado "Arroyo"—B. Echepare-borda.
Malacra "Somersault"—A. Basque Gentleman.

Saino "Carrero"—M. Austin.
The distance was 15 squares. The "saino" Balderdash, and the "alazan" Kacket-Scapegrace, were withdrawn; the latter horse is the property of Mr. McClusky (well known on the turf), and was the favorite, two and three to one being freely offered on him against the field.

The first race started at half-past three. Repeater, Arroyo, and Somersault taking the lead, Animation and Elephant last.

They came into the winning-post as follows:—

Repeater first; Elephant second; Somersault third.

The Bayo "Animation" promised well to win the race, but on approaching the winning-post he bolted off the course with his rider.

The owner of Elephant challenges any horse in Navarro, belonging to an Irishman, for a longer race. We suppose he will run at the next meeting.

Second race. Eight squares.

Picasso "Calidad"—B. Mannis.
Malacra "Corre tres Cuadras"—J. Kenny.

Saino "Balderdash"—C. Martins.
Tostada "Vinchuca"—J. Norris, sen.
The "malacra" took the lead, kept it all through, and came in winning easily by a couple of lengths.

The only other race worth noting was a challenge between the "malacra," the winner of the last race, and Tipperary. Tipperary won by half a length.

The whole passed off with the greatest harmony, and all bets were paid on the ground. The Basques promise to be ardent supporters of the new race-course.

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 Curumbá and other events of the expedition under his command.

After the occupation of Fort Coimbra the fleet set sail on the 31st Dec. and after 43-hour's sail arrived next day at Albuquerque, where Lt. 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 Curumbá the roads by land being bad for the march of troops.

On the evening of the 3rd the army was landed two leagues below Curumbá, 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 Cuyabá, on board the gunboats Anambay and Jaurú, 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 Curumbá the conquerors took 23 pieces of cannon, of which 17 were sent to Asunción and the rest left in position. Lieut. Herreros picked up the brig Jacobina some six leagues above Curumbá, 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 Curumbá, despatched the Tacuari and Marques de Olinda to support the Ypora and Rio Apa and capture the provincial arsenals there situate.

It is known that when the garrison of Coimbra arrived at Curumbá, the Brazilian commander, Porto Carreiro, was at once put in irons and sent prisoner on board the steamer Curumbá to Cuyabá. 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 Curumbá, 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 Curumbá 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. Benítez 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 Herreros'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 Feo, 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 musketry 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.

NEWS FROM ASUNCION.

72 MILES OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The victorious career of Colonel Barrios caused great enthusiasm, the number of cannon already taken from the Brazilians amounting to 62, mostly brass pieces. In less than a month the important positions of Coimbra, Albuquerque, Curumbá, San Lorenzo, Dorados, Miranda, and Nioac have fallen into the power of Paraguay. In the assault of Coimbra the Paraguayans lost 42 killed and 164 wounded. The power of Brazil may be said to be annihilated in the Upper Paraguay, and the 'Semanario' remarks that the loss of Matto Grosso more than counterbalances the Brazilian triumph at Paysandú. The number of Brazilians killed and wounded is said to be very large, and the capture of the gunboat Anambay is a valuable prize to the invaders.

Pres. Lopez had treated the crew of the Marques de Olinda and other prisoners of war with great magnanimity, fixing the Capilla San Joaquin as their residence and allowing them half-pay according to their rank along with full rations, &c.

On the 3rd inst. another line of telegraph wires, 51 miles long, was opened to public service, uniting the capital with Villa Oliva a distance of 72 miles along the banks of the Paraguay. In a short time the line will be finished to Humaytá (75 leagues).

The Ypora was received with splendid rejoicings, bringing among other prisoners the Lieutenant of the Anambay. New levies of troops had arrived at Asunción.

The bishop is very sick and, being very old, not expected to recover. Imports for December, \$14,997, Exports \$156,331, Duties \$17,706. Exchange \$27 to the doubloon.

AFFAIRS IN MENDOZA.

The Ferro-carril correspondent writes from Mendoza, January 1st, as follows: Things are going headlong to perdition here. Don Carlos Gonzalez asked leave of the Legislature to lay down the rod of Governor, for three months vacation, which was unanimously granted, notwithstanding the frivolous pretences on which the request was based. His object in resigning power is to escape inquiry about the misapplication of the Earthquake Fund and unjust allotment of building sites, but the province will gain greatly by his retirement, if we can get rid of the whole family. There is talk of naming his brother as successor, which would be to continue the evil. Meantime General Pedro Segura has been named Governor *pro tem.* with Senator Eusebio Blanco (the cotton-planter) as Minister.

The new administration has distinguished itself by energetic steps respecting the outrages of Col. Olaseoaga, commander of fort San Rafael. This fellow was originally a leader of 'free lances,' and obtaining a post of trust from his friend, Governor Gonzalez, he became a tyrant, unchecked by either law or authority, at the head of his so-called 'Frontier Guardjers.' Meantime the Indians made three invasions without meeting with any

resistance, carrying off a flock of sheep within pistol-shot of the fort. He seems to have kept his men occupied building a boat, wherewith he intended to go down the river and annihilate the Indians. He shot unoffending citizens without judge or jury, and cut the throat of a poor Chilean named Araya, on a false charge of robbery. He seized property at will, and confined among others the Sub-Delegate, Sor. Guevara. At length these barbarities caused such indignation that Col. Arredondo despatched Lt. Col. Irrazabal to take charge of Olaseoaga's forces, and order him to report himself at San Luis.

Olaseoaga, on hearing of Irrazabal's approach, mustered the garrison and cleared out, with the alleged intention of settling down at Malargué, but more likely to cross the Andes into Chile. Irrazabal found fort San Rafael deserted and at once called out the National Guard, but whether with the idea of pursuing Olaseoaga or otherwise is not yet known. It is thought that Olaseoaga, with his 200 men, will proceed *via* Chile to Peru and offer his services against the Spaniards.

The Chilean plenipotentiary, Victorino Lastarria, will start for Buenos Ayres as soon as the roads are safe from Indians: his mission is chiefly to arrange some claims and the frontier question about Patagonia.

17 CORPSES FROM THE BOMBAY.

Several days ago we reported a rumor that 13 bodies of the victims of the Bombay had been washed ashore at Euseñada, along with a large whale. We were not then enabled to guarantee the truth of the statement, and the story of the whale seemed to throw an air of doubt on the subject.

On Wednesday, however, we were visited by two respectable Scotch farmers from the South, who furnished us with the complete details, and who expressed their surprise that the British Minister and Consul had taken no steps in the matter. We may assume, as sufficient apology for Messrs. Thornton and Parish, that they were ignorant of the circumstance, paying as little attention as ourself to the previous rumor.

The facts are as follows: about a fortnight ago the neighbours at Euseñada were surprised to see 17 corpses thrown ashore, although there was no wreck in sight. An Italian gave the news to some English farmers, who were able to recognise the uniform and features of their countrymen in the decomposed remains, which they proceeded to consign to their mother earth. There were no funeral rites save the kindly offices of the mournful few who buried the corpses on that lonely coast, far from home and friends. It was easy to perceive they belonged to a man-of-war by their blue uniform, and two of them wore the insignia of petty officers.

So far, all that was possible in the case has been done, but we would insist upon the propriety of translating the bones of our countrymen as soon as convenient to a Christian resting-place. For this purpose it would be well to mark the spot where the gallant fellows sleep, so as to remove their relics subsequently to the British cemetery. The foreign public who subscribed so liberally for their widows and orphans will not deny the last rites of hospitality to those who nobly died in the performance of their duty. At the same time it might be well to take some measures for the recovery of any more bodies from the Bombay washed ashore on our Southern coast, and with this observation we confidently leave the matter in the hands of Messrs. Thornton and Parish.

BARBOLANI and the ITALIAN NUNS.

"Quod non fecerunt Barbari, fecit Barbolani."—*Ital. proverb.*

The Minister of War in Montevideo notified the superiors of the Italian Sisters of Charity that they must give up their convent, as it was wanted by Government for a strategic position. Sister Clara at once presented herself at the Government-house, called for President Aguirre, told him that the convent was built at the expense of the sisters, and protested against the attempted robbery. The President seemed to relent, and Sister Clara, for further security, went to demand protection from the Italian Minister, Count Barbolani, who flatly refused to entertain the case!

"If I can find no protection," says Sister Clara, "from the representative of my country, I will go knock at the doors of the other Foreign Ministers."

"Do you threaten me, Madam?" replied his Italian Excellency!! "I fulfill my duty in seeking protection for the sisters."

"Madam, I will report your conduct to King Victor Emmanuel."

"Do so; but be assured that the Sisters of Charity will also make known how you compromise the dignity of

Italy and the security and interests of Italian residents in Montevideo."

"Madam, I will hear no more."

"Adieu, your Excellency." Sister Clara next went to the British Legation, and then to the French and Spanish, soliciting protection. She sent afterwards for the Italian admiral to visit the convent, and the admiral and several others decided that it was not a strategic position, to which effect they gave Sister Clara a written declaration.

General Juan Saá came to eject the Sisters, but met with so stern a refusal and protest from the superiors that after using some coarse language he retired. The decree for seizing the convent is signed, but the Government has not dared to put it in force for fear of the British, French and Spanish Ministers. Such is the account given by the "Nacion Argentina."

We cannot find words strong enough to execrate the outrageous conduct of the Italian Minister. Neither a sense of patriotism, nor of gallantry towards ladies of high birth, nor admiration for the philanthropic services of these heroines of charity, availed with the representative of the gentleman—king, Victor Emmanuel. The Italian Sisters have luckily found protection from the representatives of the other great powers.

It is, however, well to know that the Italian flag denies protection to its countrywomen who dedicate themselves to the heavenly task of tending the sick, caring orphans, and educating the children of the poor. Nor is it less remarkable that the envoy of G. Britain unites with his colleagues of France and Spain to defend the Christian ladies, the Union Jack lending its safe shelter, regardless of creed or nationality, when virtue, honor, and the rights of property are at stake.

ADVENTURES WITH THE INDIANS.

Among the passengers lately caught by the savages on the road from Rosario to Cordoba was Sr. Lucero, who has now arrived at San Nicolas. He states that a fellow-passenger, named Alvarez, was lured to death for having said that he neither knew nor liked General Juan Saá, who is a great favorite among the Indians. This band of marauders carried off a large number of Christian captives in their descent on Cordoba. Sr. Lucero saw on the road some troops of carts which had just been sacked, and some of which were burned: one was laden with wool, which the savages left untouched. After several days passed in this loathsome captivity, the captive, through an interpreter, offered Sr. Lucero his choice to remain with them or take his liberty. Alleging domestic ties as his motive for not embracing Indian fellowship, Sr. Lucero moreover prevailed on the 'cacique' to allow his two companions also to depart. They were, however, all three stripped quite naked and abandoned in the desert without even a horse, but one of the Indians had sufficient humanity to make them a present of two wretched animals on which they proceeded till reaching the high-road, where they fell in most providentially with Gordillo's diligence going to Rosario, and were kindly treated and clothed by the passengers, Messrs. Guinazú, Arenas, and Diaz Velez.

Sr. Lucero mentions that there is a false idea about the present dress of the Indians, which is no longer like that of past years, but similar to that of Argentine 'gauchos.' Cahuill, the chief of the magistrates, wore a military frock, Wellington boots, red velvet chiripa, spurs, straw-hat, and sword.

The 'Amigo del Pueblo' informs us that private letters from Santiago de Estero report another Indian invasion at Salavina, within three leagues of the new fort, where 5 months ago their cacique and 12 warriors were slain. This time they have carried off great booty in cattle, the garrison being unable to pursue them for want of horses.

FATAL INDIAN RIOT.

The city of Sta. Fé was for an interval thrown into the greatest alarm by a riot among the Indians above-mentioned, who were stationed in the police-barrack, next the Cabildo. On Monday, 16th inst., about half-past one p.m., the 'caciques' and their suite were taking 'siesta,' a few only being awake and drinking. Suddenly there was a great uproar, and the townfolk rushed in, fearing a row between the Indians and some indiscreet policemen. It was found that one of the Cacique Mariano's attendants had plunged his lance into the breast of Obelar (chief of the submitted tribe of San Javier) while asleep. The latter stood up and dropped dead without uttering a word. The alarm became great, the Indians all commencing to yell, whereupon two famous warriors, named Zoreira and Merendemo, although unarmed, rushed

upon the murderer, who brandished his bloody lance, and quick as lightning wounded both in the breast. He kept at bay all the other Indians, who were armed also with lances. At this moment Major Nelson and several gentlemen arrived, the murderer standing in the court-yard and terrifying all present by his gestures. Twice he attempted to clear the entrance, but the sentinel drove him back with the Bayonet, while Sr. Echagüe got on to the roof with a musket, seeing which the Indian dodged behind a wall, seeming really like a wild beast escaped from his den, for he saw all around endeavoring to kill him.

At length Major Nelson asked the Cacique Mariano what should be done, and the latter replied by interpreter, "kill him, for he is stark mad." Thereupon a soldier, named Rivero, levelled his gun through a hole in the wall, and shot him above the heart. When he fell, the crowd rushed in, and he attempted again to rise, but a bricklayer seizing a tile, struck him on the head and despatched him.—*Cosmopolita.*

OBSEQUIES OF LEANDRO GOMEZ.

The funeral rites for Gen. Leandro Gomez and his valiant comrades who fell in the defence or massacre at Paysandú, came off on Monday at the Cathedral. At 11 o'clock the committee, including Dr. Navarro, Viola, Messrs. Carreras, Pérez del Cerro, Guinazú, and a dozen other gentlemen, took their places in the double file of seats, ranged down the nave of the church. The decorations were simple, but there was a profusion of wax lights in chandeliers draped with mourning, and near the high altar was the legend "a los defensores de Paysandú." The congregation at first did not exceed a few hundred, mostly composed of citizens in the humbler walks of life, and ladies, whose mourning dresses shewed their relation to the deceased heroes. High mass was celebrated with the usual imposing ceremonies, an able orchestra lending its assistance. About noon, crowds of respectable people joined the funeral rites, and over 40 carriages were drawn up around the Cathedral, belonging to the principal native families. As soon as the public became aware of the ceremony, the church was thronged by at least 3000 persons, and but for the fact that Monday is the busiest day of the week the demonstration would have been most imposing.

We before expressed a wish that the obsequies of all who fell on either side at Paysandú should be held together, but it was resolved to make sentiments of piety subservient to a political demonstration, and in this the Blanco or Federal party has had a complete triumph. Their subscriptions outnumbered three-fold those of the Flores faction, although the latter had all the aid of the press: and the recent Colorado service passed off so quietly as to be unnoticed.

We remarked only one Argentine officer present, which tells badly for the *esprit de corps*; our whole army list of Generals down to Ensigns might have had the magnanimity to assist at the obsequies of the bravest man that ever drew a sword in the River Plate to defend his country from foreign aggression.

Honor to the heroes of Paysandú.

A NEW COMET.

R. M. S. Mersey, Jan. 19, 1865. To the Editors of the Standard. I take the liberty of sending you the following:—At 8 o'clock last night I observed a large comet settling in the S. W. At this time the head of the comet was about 15 degrees above the horizon, its tail extending some 10 or 12 degrees above, having a slight inclination to the S. At 8.30 it set behind the town. It is unfortunate that it was too light to observe it very distinctly or accurately.

N. H. N.

OBITUARY.

Ballman Hugat Taggart, civil engineer, aged 39, of Oswego County, New York, was the owner, with others, of a thriving water-mill at the Paso de Morales, Partido de Moron. He lost his life on Sunday, 8th inst., gallantly trying to save a young lady who had fallen from a boat into the river near his establishment. It appears that after jumping into the water, before he was aware, the despairing girl clasped around him in such a way as to prevent all action, when both were unfortunately drowned. Deceased was a singularly mild and intelligent man, possessing in an eminent degree the quality of engaging the esteem and confidence of all who knew him, consequently he was much and deservedly respected. The alarm became great, the Indians all commencing to yell, whereupon two famous warriors, named Zoreira and Merendemo, although unarmed, rushed to the English Cemetery of this city.

COLON THEATRE.

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El Miércoles 25 del corriente
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Petipiezas en 1 acto
2a. parte
Píezas final de la Opera
Beatriz de Tenda por el Casitono.
Señor Pons y Coros.
3a parte
Los Reclutas de la Aldea.
Baile en dos actos.
A las 8½ en punto

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NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.
WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month.

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

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

NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shop-boys

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

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

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Notwithstanding the disturbed state of affairs in Montevideo, Paraguay, and Brazil, we are happy to inform our readers that the peace of the Argentine Republic is unaffected, and President Mitre holds aloof from any entangling alliances with either party. Intent upon home affairs, our public men are employed in schemes for the internal advancement of the country, and are deaf to every appeal to depart from a strict non-intervention. Whilst we cannot withhold our most unlimited praise for such political discretion, we feel it our imperative duty to remark, that the present Government is deficient in that energy which should characterise a truly enlightened and progressive administration. The city of Buenos Ayres is so neglected by our Municipality, that diseases hitherto unknown are making ravages. The river is so forgotten by the Government, that the ordinary channels for navigation are becoming impeded by sunken wrecks and moving sand-banks, whilst the election nuisance is becoming so chronic, that no effort is made to repress it, and the greatest blame is attached to the President for allowing clubbism and party spirit to set at defiance the authority of the law of the land. But these are evils which, we trust, will disappear with a few years' peace.

The Government, or Western, Railway will be opened to the public as far as the important town of Mercedes on the 3d of February, and the Provincial Finance Minister is at present occupied with hastening the extension of this road to Chivilcoy, which is the grain-growing district of the province.

The Great Southern Railway has its works almost finished to San Borombon, which may be regarded as more than half-way to Chascomus. The road, as far as it is finished, bears the stamp of English solidity, and is the subject of unlimited praise.

In a word, all our railway enterprises are steadily progressing, and

destined at no very distant period to work great social and moral changes in the people of this Republic.

Possibly, the most important event which has occurred in the River Plate since the sailing of the last packet has been the suspension of specie payments by the Mauá and Commercial Banks in Montevideo. This unpleasant but not unlooked-for event has been the result of the civil war, which has now desolated the Banda Oriental for nearly two years.

The Montevidean Government having exhausted every possible means to raise more money for the subjugation of the rebels, has at last had resort to the unjustifiable measure of forcing a loan from the Mauá and Commercial banks for half a million dollars. The securities which this impoverished and barefaced government could offer being of a most questionable character, the suspension of specie payment for six months has been legalized by an edict of the President, and the consequence is that gold commands a premium of 10 per cent. in Montevideo to-day.

Previous to the enforcing of this loan, it is right to observe that, owing to the dull state of business in Montevideo, and the great scarcity of money in Buenos Ayres, the drain of gold from the former city was excessive, and close observers believed that sooner or later resort would be made to the "inevitable paper dollar," to save the whole fabric of Montevidean commerce from a fearful crash. The indigence of the Government has, however, precipitated this event. Political animosity and private jealousies have for the last ten days been brought to bear against the credit of an institution which is so justly popular in the River Plate—the Mauá Bank—but we are pleased to say that this institution has triumphed over all, though sorely put to the test, by the scandalous attacks of a press which in England would be characterized as licentious. In Buenos Ayres the Mauá Bank not only paid every demand in gold, but actually sustained the market by giving facilities at a period when other establishments declined to lend a dollar. One of the bitterest attacks ever published against any monetary institution appeared in a paper which is the acknowledged organ of President Mitre's Government; it called on the people to withdraw all deposits from the Mauá Bank, and even stooped to the lowest personalities against the deservedly esteemed Baron Mauá, but the Mauá Bank owes its pre-eminent position in Buenos Ayres to neither clique nor party; it is sustained by three-fourths of the whole commercial community of this city, and all the slanders and calumnies of a venomous press failed to disturb the confidence of the public in a bank which is so ably managed and well directed.

We cannot leave this subject without remarking, that with the experience which the Mauá Bank has already had of the arbitrary conduct of needy governments, any refusal, on the part of the bank, to conform to the terms of the Montevidean Government, would lead to a repetition of M. Riestra's conduct in 1860, when, disregarding the solemnities of a contract, and trampling upon the rights and privileges secured thereby, this gentleman, who was then Argentine Minister, and is now the consulting Director of the London & River Plate Bank, put his name to a flat prohibiting the circulation of the Mauá notes in the Republic. To avoid this, and save the whole commercial body in Montevideo from ruin, the bank had no other alternative than to act as it has done.

The Legislature of Buenos Ayres has, in its hurry to redeem the paper currency, forced us into the crisis

through which we are at present passing. The present period being the wool season, paper money is in the greatest demand, and has become so scarce, that interest has risen to a rate which no business in Buenos Ayres can afford to pay. All the surplus paper money hitherto in circulation has been burnt, and still the burning continues without any provision whatever for replacing the currency so destroyed; the consequence is, that wool, hides, tallow, real estate, stock, all have fallen, to the great prejudice of the unfortunate producers and owners.

Immigration to the River Plate we regret to say is declining rather than increasing, which is only to be accounted for by the negligence of the Government to offer proper inducements; much as we want foreign capital we need foreign labour still more; wages of every description are most immoderately high, and hands are so scarce that part of the wheat crop this season has been lost through the impossibility of getting sufficient reapers to cut it. There are few countries which can boast of more natural advantages than the Argentine Republic, and yet the total number of emigrants arrived during the past year is only some six thousand; this is probably the most conclusive evidence of the want of energy in our administration. President Mitre on every public occasion adverts to the great necessity of immigration, but as yet has failed to adopt measures to justify us in supposing that he is sincere in his professions.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"Long threatening comes at last:" the oft repeated story of a Paraguayan army crossing Misiones into Rio Grande is now a fact; and, while we write, a division 10,000 strong is marching into the heart of the Brazilian Empire.

President Mitre's official organ ("Nacion Argentina") makes a lame defence to the charge of imposture proved by Captain Parish, in giving as authority for the slanders against Paraguay "a passenger of the Ranger." It turns out the cock-and-bull story-teller is a Brazilian named Guimaraens employed as purser's mate. We expect soon to read in the "Army and Navy Gazette" a full description of the batteries at Humayta.

The crew of the Marques de Olinda, comprising 42 men, having been released by President Lopez, arrived in this city from Asuncion on Monday by the schooner, Dos Hermanos, and some of them are staying at the Hotel de Provence. Their only complaint against the Paraguayan authorities is for making no distinction with the President of Matto Grosso, but giving him his meals on delft instead of silver, just like the sailors and firemen.

The Mersey will leave to-morrow with mails and passengers for Southampton. The Consular post-office closes at 10 a.m.: postage stamps must be bought to-day. There will be a supplemental mail, as the Mersey does not leave Montevideo till 10 o'clock on Sunday morning (29th). We may expect the Saintonge with dates from Europe to December 25th, on Friday or Saturday morning.

The Rio del Plata will leave Montevideo for this port to-day at 8 a.m. offering a pleasure-trip, as the voyage is by day, to distract those of our friends in the sister-city who may feel time hung heavily on their hands.

The "Nacional" gives bad news of the frontier near Tapalquén: an invasion of Chilian Indians is expected, to oppose which 100 Nat. Guards have been forced into service. A fellow named Burgos with 6 or 7 tame Indians is knocking about, robbing and murdering on his own account, and the Justice of Peace has not yet seized him.

Celebrities from Paysandú are pass-

ing up and down the river daily. Admiral Tamandaré left for Montevideo on yesterday. Secretary Bustamante arrived here on Monday on a visit to his friend D. Hector Varela (*par nobile fratrum*) and returned to the head-quarters of General Flores yesterday. Colonels Estomba and Telmo Lopez are gone down to Montevideo.

Dr. Minelli is unfortunate in choosing his residence. The public will remember, after his hegira from B. Ayres to Tucuman, how he was expelled the latter place for preaching his new Koran, "the Genesis of our race." He next appeared as the Lyncurgus of Mar Chiquita till Minister Cardenas gave him the right about. Finally, after a brief editorial career in Montevideo, of 10 days, he has been again told to "keep moving," and the fates only know how or where he will next turn up.

We have received some sets of large views of the Paysandú ruins, from Bute and Co. of Montevideo: also the same in cartes-de-visite size, and portraits of Leandro Gomez, all on sale at MacKern's book-store, or at this office.

The Russian Minister, Baron Von Gulich, requests us to contradict a rumor mentioned last week by our Montevidean correspondent, that he (the Minister) had received a stiff answer from President Aguirre about the gunpowder complaint. As we have the pleasure of being personally acquainted with Baron Von Gulich, we trust he will accept our assurance that the rumor alleged was published in good faith.

The Minister of War has politely acknowledged receipt of 250\$ mpc, the amount of subscriptions raised in this office for the Retiro sufferers: we explained to General Gelly that so signal a failure on our part was chiefly owing to the coincidence of the "Bombay" catastrophe.

We read that a fellow has been apprehended stealing the jewels, fine clothes, and even coffins of those buried in the Recoleta. This shows that the cemetery is not properly guarded or fenced in, and that the custom of leaving jewels on dead people is stupid extravagance.

The town folk of Tala in Entre Rios has had a grand funeral service for Leandro Gomez and the other martyrs of Paysandú. The city of Concepcion is about a similar celebration, as well as the Fortin de Areco in this province, and the example of paying honor to the deceased heroes will probably become contagious throughout the whole Republic.

The "Tribuna" publishes a list of foreign war-vessels in the River Plate, of which—16 are Brazilian, 8 English, 3 French, 3 Italian, 2 Spanish, and 1 Dutch: total 33 vessels, carrying 229 guns.

The Revolutionary Committee hold their funeral service to-day at the Cathedral. The Blancos having already prayed for their dead, the function of to-day will be exclusively for the spiritual benefit and repose of the souls of those who fell bearing arms against the flag of their country. Will nobody get up a funeral ceremony for the poor Brazilians?

The Rio del Plata was delayed last night by an accident to her machinery, but she was to leave at a late hour.

Minister Paranhos accompanied the Brazilian Admiral to the mole yesterday, on the departure of the latter for Montevideo.

LATEST FROM PARAGUAY.

Trust-worthy letters have been received announcing the arrival of the Paraguayan vanguard at San Carlos and San Borja, on the frontier of Misiones and Rio Grande. The Esmeralda, on Saturday, will bring a confirmation of this news.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

"Standard" Office, Jan. 23.

The commanders of the foreign naval stations have had several conferences, but are said not to be quite unanimous respecting the measures to be taken in case the Brazilians attack Montevideo. The French Admiral is reported to have expressed his opinion that he considered six days as a sufficient warning on the part of the Brazilians, but the British, Italian and Spanish officers appear to have dissented, stating that they should require 30 days, reserving the right of protest for damages, etc. The diplomatic corps has finally answered the Government note demanding them to declare in what way they would act when the Brazilians and Flores arrived before the town: the answer is the same in substance as the one they gave before, i.e., that they answer merely on account of the pressing solicitation of the Government, and that they could not say what line of conduct they would pursue before the events on which they are to decide actually take place, but that this answer was by no means to be interpreted as an abandonment in the slightest degree of the interests of the various foreigners confided to their charge. The Juanico mission is still making a fuss, and the "Reforma Pacifica" of the 20th inserts a letter addressed to him before his departure by Mr. Cardoso, couched in very severe terms, in which he reproaches him with abandoning his cause and his country and with flying from the impending danger and conflagration which he was the first and foremost to blow into a flame, and that he (the writer) was sorry that he had not sufficient influence to raise a "serenading party" to accompany him on his departure. Our readers will comprehend the delightful melody of pots, frying pans, and kettles, with which the writer was so anxious to regale his (but few days before) political friend. The local papers are also criticising the organization of the defence of the town, asking the Government if the new council of war, composed of Brigadier Generals, is a responsible body or not, whether the General to whom is confided the defence of the city is to obey their orders or they his: that a body of this kind, when the decision is come to by the majority, is in reality never responsible; that the numerous committees, auxiliary and others, which had been named, would destroy the unity of action and promptitude so vitally necessary in the defence of a besieged town; and finally calling upon the Government to set more men to work on the fortifications, there not being sufficient hands employed; they moreover remark that the Cerro is said to be in a good state of defence, but that the quantity of ammunition there is not sufficient. From all this our readers may perceive traces of the discord and want of unanimity which turn out so fatal to political parties, and a total absence of the unity of command which is so absolutely necessary in an army, and without which it is next to impossible for a besieged town to resist with success. To add to their difficulty comes the depreciation of paper which we are sorry to say exists, gold having risen to 10 per cent. premium. As to the answer of the Corps Diplomatique, if we were allowed to express an opinion, we should say that these gentlemen seem determined not to give the Government any pretext for declaiming against foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the country. We have already had an instance of this in the failure of the former intervention for peace by the British, Brazilian and Argentine Ministers, which may be mainly attributed to the intention openly manifested at that time in the note in which the then

existing ministry tendered their resignations of their posts, on the ground of not embarrassing the President of the Republic in the line of conduct which he may wish to adopt, they not being on their part inclined to agree to any line of conduct forced upon them by foreign influence, thus leaving the President personally responsible for the result, and leaving the door open for themselves and party to be able to lay all the fault of the non-success of the Government in crushing the rebellion to foreign intervention. The Foreign Ministers will then, we suppose, be very cautious (particularly in the present excited state of feeling in America on the subject of European interference) as to giving a pretext for any complaints of this kind, and unwilling to take any decisive steps in the matter, until the interests of their countrymen are in immediate and actual jeopardy, but, by detailing the course they intended to pursue beforehand, they would undoubtedly give to certain parties an opportunity of speaking out their line of conduct in such a way as to come into collision on some point or other with that which they, the Foreign Ministers, had declared they would take; still the sought-for pretext of being obliged to give in to the overwhelming force of foreign nations would be found.

Merchants will only sell for cash, augmenting 10 per cent. on prices, if paid in paper.

There has been a new move on the chess-board at Montevideo. The six brigades into which the garrison has been divided are to be under the command of Generals Ignacio Oribe, Anacleto Medina, Juan Saá, Diego Lamas, and Servando Gomez, the President reserving to himself the command of one as a reserve. The news of the entrance of the Paraguayan forces into the Province of Rio Grande has inspired new vigor to the newspapers, but the naming of the above-mentioned general officers to command the garrison would seem to indicate, that no furious measures will be taken, for men of their age, military experience and standing can hardly be expected to hold out if they see no chance of success. The President has, however, addressed a proclamation to the troops full of energy. Detached parties of the enemy have appeared in the environs of the capital.

THE WAR BETWEEN PARAGUAY AND BRAZIL.

Since the fall of Rosas there has been no event in these countries likely to attract so much notice in Europe as the present war between Paraguay and Brazil. Both these countries were beginning to be favorably known as exceptions to South American states, being in the enjoyment of perfect peace and steadily devoting themselves to that material progress which enriches a nation with railways, steamboats, telegraphs, arsenals and the other elements of modern civilization. True it is that the republicans of *pur sang* prided themselves on an ideal superiority and pointed with derision to the slave-system of Brazil and the despotism of Pres. Lopez; but, judging the Governments of Rio and Asunción by their admirable effects, the impartial critic would scarcely condemn either, especially if there were no alternative but endless revolutions. We could, indeed, wish that the flourishing and progressive empire of Brazil were free from the blot of traffic in human blood, and that state monopolies and restrictions on commerce were abolished by Pres. Lopez; nevertheless there was much to learn from the policy of both Governments, and the most valuable lesson was the benefits of internal peace and non-intervention with our neighbors.

Unhappily, the outrageous and sinful invasion of Banda Oriental by Gen. Flores, aided and abetted by his influential friends in Buenos Ayres, came to prove an apple of discord between the three adjacent states, involving Brazil and Paraguay in a war which assumes formidable dimensions and threatening the Argentine Republic with the double danger of contagion from without or a conflagration within its own provinces.

The President of Paraguay, knowing the hostility of Buenos Ayres as openly declared in our leading journals, and filled with instinctive jealousy of so powerful a neighbor as Brazil, viewed with distrust the operations of the imperial army over-running Banda Oriental, which when conquered he might naturally expect the isolated republic of Paraguay would next tempt the "liberating" arms of imperial legions, Oriental conspirators and Argentine philosophers. The ultimatum of Paraguay being followed by the Brazilian campaign which has lately reduced the second city of Banda Oriental to ruins, Pres. Lopez commenced reprisals by seizing the steamer Marques de Olinda; and on the 14th of December the invasion of the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso was effected by Colonel Barrios, who at the head of 8,000 men has made an easy conquest of most of that territory in the short space of 27 days. The capture of Fort Coimbra and the city of Curumbá, together with 62 pieces of cannon, a gunboat, and other less important trophies has only cost 200 men, and the Brazilians retire without fighting to the fastnesses of the interior.

Meantime we hear of another invasion in the opposite direction by a force of 10,000 Paraguayans poured across the frontier of Rio Grande, and to which no more resistance can be at first offered than we have seen in Matto Grosso. This is a more daring and important diversion than the former, and likely to affect the fate of Montevideo now besieged by the Brazilians.

At last, people are awakening to the fact that Paraguay is the first military, as Brazil is the first naval, power of this continent, and the ruler who can dispose of 50,000 bayonets is no longer ridiculed as a Don Quixote, but dignified with the epithet of Attila, by our B. Ayrean writers.

The course of the present war is viewed with unequalled interest by all parties in the River Plate, but its issue is beyond the divination of the most experienced. Most people in the city of B. Ayres are hostile to Paraguay, the natives from antipathy of race and education, the foreign merchants owing to the restrictions on trade in Asunción; but there is, indeed, little love for the Brazilians, who are regarded as traditional enemies, and in the provinces this feeling is so strong that Pres. Mitre durst not (however willing) make an alliance with Brazil, since this would be a signal of revolt which Corrientes and Entre-Rios would be the first to respond to. The general opinion, therefore, is that Brazil will hasten to reduce Montevideo, and then devote all its available forces to send a powerful armament up the river Paraguay. The fortress of Humaytá offers an obstacle which is granted to be impassable, and in this idea the Brazilians would have to turn the position by landing troops below it. Here then must be decided the fate of Matto Grosso, and a well equipped army of 30,000 to 40,000 men, armed with minie rifles, Armstrong cannon, and the strength of fighting on their own ground, will bring the Brazilians into the most eventful and desperate battle field yet marked out by the destiny of this continent. If Brazil lose the day, Matto Grosso and perhaps some other provinces will remain indisputably annexed to the young Republic.

If Paraguay be driven from Humaytá, the destruction of her capital and re-capture of Coimbra are inevitable, but the independence of the country owing to its natural features, position and numerous population, is perfectly secure in any event.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS GRATIS.

It is an admitted fact sugar-planting with slave labour is the most lucrative business on the face of the globe. We call attention to this fact, as we perceive in the columns of one of our provincial exchanges a very liberal offer made by one of the wealthiest sugar planters in Tucuman to European families, to induce them to settle down in that province and cultivate the sugar-cane.

Mr. Joseph Frias, the party in question, who is a large landed proprietor in Tucuman, offers to every European family of six persons a small farm of land in fee-simple; the land is within one league of the city of Tucuman, and the best and most fertile in the province: the farm will contain one square or one hundred and fifty yards in front by three squares or four hundred and fifty yards deep; furthermore Mr. Frias engages to give the timber necessary for building a house, two tame oxen, a plough, two milch cows, one hatchet, hoe, spade and shovel. Each immigrant family will be obliged to assist in certain months in the year on Mr. Frias' plantation, but for which they will receive payment at the rate of seven silver dollars per month each man; they will be obliged to sow the sugar-cane on their own farms, and sell and dispose of same to third parties if they think proper, always giving Sr. Frias the preference in buying.

We regard the above offer as both liberal and advantageous, and hope that Sr. Frias will appoint an agent in this city with whom emigrant families can treat.

FOUR DAYS LATER from the STATES.

SHERMAN BEFORE AUGUSTA.

HOOD BADLY BEATEN IN TENNESSEE.

Through the kindness of an American gentleman we have been favored with late papers from the States, which arrived per sailing vessel yesterday: the dates are up to Dec. 4th.

We extract the following from the "Boston Journal."

The news from Tennessee is excellent. Hood, probably emboldened by Thomas' withdrawal from Pulaski, attacked the latter, and was signally repulsed, with a loss of 6,000 men, 1,000 being taken prisoners. This puts an end to Hood's boasted invasion of Tennessee, and sets him on the back track. We trust, however, that he will retreat very slowly, because Gen. Thomas is not so strong in cavalry as in infantry, as Sherman needed an unusual proportion of cavalry forces on his great expedition. But this defeat of Hood shows the complete ability of Thomas to take care of the south-west and to take care of the rebels in Sherman's rear. The grandeur of the military plans which have been gradually unfolding in that region since the beginning of Sherman's march on Atlanta, will yet be more warmly appreciated by the country than they have hitherto been.

Washington, Dec. 1, 1864.

There is glorious news from Tennessee, General Schofield having repulsed an attack of rebels on him near Franklin, with signal success.

The latest intelligence from Georgia by rebel sources, represents the Macon and Augusta Railroad trains running on time on the 26th, neither city having been attacked.

General Kilpatrick was operating on the Alabama side of Chattahoochee River.

Gen. Banks has returned to Louisiana his conduct having been full approved of by the President.

The people in the north are in ignorance as to the whereabouts of Sherman, but it is supposed that he is before Augusta. The Southern papers purposely remain silent about him.

Very important news has been received from the army of the west, and the troops were being concentrated.

General McClellan it was rumoured had been appointed engineer on a New Jersey railway.

Coal had risen 27 cents a ton in New York.

Breckenridge had left East Tennessee, but his whereabouts was not known.

Great frauds had been discovered in the Philadelphia navy yard.

General Burnside instead of sailing from Fortress Monroe with 20,000 men, is at present in Providence.

General Grant, in conjunction with the navy, is making another move on Richmond; the fleet had passed the Dutch Gap canal.

Merchants in New York have recently been swindled by the fictitious firm of G. W. Hills and Co. of Hartford. The operators first got credit by paying their bills at one house and using that as a reference. They afterwards bought on time and reshipped their goods from Hartford to country towns, and in this way received thirty or forty thousand dollars. One of the party has been arrested.

It seems that there is a diabolical scheme got up to fire every city in the Northern States. A statement to that effect was made to a paroled Union prisoner in Savannah.

The chair of Chief Justice in the Supreme Court, Washington, is still vacant.

Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, had arrived out in Mexico, and was about to go overland to Richmond.

Last price of gold in New York, 229.

Stocks improving.

Domestic wools in great demand.

Hides firm, and looking better.

Money easy in New York.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING, MARCH 25TH, 1865.

First race. Twelve noon.

Light Weight Stakes. For native horses only. Entry, \$400, with \$3,000 added. Once round; weight, 125lb.

Second race, 12½ p.m.

Amateur Stakes. For native horses only. Entry, \$500, with \$5,000 added. Half round; weight, 145lb.

Third race, 1½ p.m.

Challenge Stakes. For all horses. Entry, \$500, with \$5,000 added. Once and a-half round. Weight, 140lb.

Fourth race, 3 p.m.

Trial Stakes. For all horses never having run at any public meeting. Entry, \$600, with \$6,000 added. Once round. Weight, 145lb.

Fifth race, 3¾ p.m.

Criterion Stakes. For all horses. Entry, \$400, with \$4,000 added. Once round. Weight for age, 3 years, 120lb.; 4 years, 135lb.; 5 years and aged 145lb.

Sixth race, 4½ p.m.

Champion Stakes. For all horses. Entry, \$500, with \$5,000 added. Two rounds; weight, 140lb.

Seventh race, 5 p.m.

Consolation Stakes. For beaten horses of the day. Entry, \$200, with \$2,000 added. Once round. Catch weights. Mares allowed 5lb.

Winners running the same distances to carry extra weights, viz: half-bred horses for once, 5lb., for more than once, 8lb.; native horses for once, 3lb.; for more than once, 5lb.

Horses subsequently beaten are absolved from the above penalty.

Riders admitted on the terms of programme of 1st November, 1864.

Entries to be made on the 13th March, and forfeits to be declared on or before the 20th March next, at No. 7, Calle 25 de Mayo.

Horses may be run with or without plates. English jockey costume to be strictly observed.

REPORTS.

Buyers are now commencing to inspect samples of goods to arrive for the winter season, and we may expect a fair business in manufactured goods for the months of February and March.

In other articles, the following is a résumé of what has been done since the departure of the French packet, viz:—

Coal—The cargo by the Antwerpia, for Cardiff, sold at 10½ hard dollars on board.

Salt—3,000 fanegas, ex Bella, from Cadiz, fetched 9 rls. ft. on board; 3,500 ex Anna Christina, 6½ rls.; 3,600 ex 10½ rls. for Paysandú; 4,500 ex Maria; 3,800 ex Adalena, 7 rls.; 1,200 ex Michele, 7½ rls. retail; 2,000 ex Duc Sorelle; 8½ rls.; and 2,400 ex Kangaroo, 9 rls. for the Uruguay.

Lumber—The cargoes of Canadian pine, ex Charlemagne from New York, and George F. from Boston, were placed at 32½ silver on board; 200,000 feet pine spruce by the Prima Donna from Boston at 29½ silver, and the cargoes of the Katherine Jane from Boston and the Speculator from Portsmouth at reserved figures.

Refined Sugar—Sales were 582 barrels ex Ansdale and Portefa from Philadelphia at 80½ duty paid; 200 ex Ida M. de Raath from Rotterdam at 18 rls. in bond, and 200 ex Denis at 18½ rls.; 600 barrels ex Martha Theresa from Amsterdam at 75½ duty paid; 1440 ex Cupido from Bordeaux, at 17½ rls. in bond, and 1800 ex Alfred from Havre, at 18½ and 18 rls. retailed. From depots 100 barrels at 17½ and 500 at 21½ rls., and 500 barrels at 75½.

Rice—Indian, 200 sacks ex Deutschland from Antwerp at 10 hard rls. in bond.

Spanish Wine—Brands Canellas, Odona, and Carey sold at 44½ rls. in bond. Vino seco 75½ rls.

ON 'CHANGE.

Jan. 24th, 1865.

Paper price of ounces, \$432.

Do. sovereigns, \$132½.

First price of patacons, 26 80

Last, 27 —

Cash sales, 147,838.

TIME SALES.

For Tuesday,	50,000	27 10
Wednesday,	25,000	27 05
Saturday,	45,000	27 19
Feb. 28,	25,000	17 50

Various long dates, 105,000, 28 to 27 15.

Total sales, 379,838.

The decline in the value of paper currency was even more to-day than yesterday; specie was bought with avidity by brokers of every shade, and the great scarcity of paper money seemed to have but slight effect on the market.

Exchange on England declined to-day to 49½, at which rate very heavy amounts were drawn for.

The specie market is completely under the control of a band of speculators, who are becoming pretty well known on 'Change by the enormous profits they have made during the last fifteen days.

Specie rules very firm, and with rather an upward tendency, but the market is very unsteady, and there are many who believe another sudden fall is to be expected. The wool market continues depressed; prices are ten per cent. to-day lower than last year, although the wool itself is intrinsically worth twenty per cent. more, owing to its improved condition, but enormous quantities have been deposited by the farmers, which will not be sold before April or May next.

Owing to press of matter, our produce report is unavoidably held over until to-morrow.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Ship	Granada	706	Thomas	7	To order.
Brig	Volante	200	Thomas	8	To order.
Brigantine	Belle	258	Payne	20	Barth and Volk.
Brigantine	Cynthia	250	Smith	18	Recey & Co.
Brig	James Carthy	217	Nichols	24	Darbyshire.
Brig	M. O'Connell	262	Elsworth	26	Hole Bros.
Brig	Margaret	262	Elsworth	27	Wheelwright.
Brig	Oma	332	Nairn	1	Drysdale.
Brig	George Dirkee	332	Anderson	1	Zimmermann.
Brig	Locomotive	332	Martinez	10	Wardell.
Brig	Ann Bragdon	413	King	14	Hess Bros.
Brig	Queen Bee	337	Park	16	Boyd & Co.
Brig	Artill	500	Harbridge	19	Barth and Co.
Brig	Tracer	293	Gibson	19	Boyd & Co.
Brig	Rosetta	335	Jones	19	Boyd & Co.
Brig	Sailor Prince	443	...	23	Morris & Tweedy.
Brig	Delta	218	Keeney	21	Best Bros.
Brig	Southern Belle	541	Benson	21	Latham.
Brig	Anna	...	...	23	To order.
Brig	Ocean King	618	Coffin	25	Coffin & Co.
Brig	George S. Brown	249	Quance	21	Best Bros.
Brig	Archana	241	Clifford	21	Best Bros.
Brig	Kate Fitzgerald	377	Anderson	26	Barth & Volk.
Brig	Catherine Maude	377	Anderson	26	Bonnamason
Brig	Il. A. Stephenson	213	Barke	26	Barth & Volk.
Brig	Alpine	316	Kilman	28	To order.
Brig	Bliss	266	Christie	28	To order.
Brig	Richard Edwinton	341	Wright	29	Hughes & Co.
Brig	Frank	540	Finch	29	Drysdale & Co.
Brig	Carrie Wright	540	Finch	29	Peto & Betts.
Brig	Pyra Donna	350	Sawyer	8	To order.
Brig	Chloromagne	750	Belamy	8	Zimmermann
Brig	Don Diego	340	Taylor	10	Darbyshire and Co.
Brig	Speculator	337	Killam	10	Zimmermann & Co.
Brig	Edmondson	336	Edmondson	11	Gettling & Co.
Brig	Lancaster	148	Silva	11	To order.
Brig	Nicarbo	204	Deonand	12	Barth & Volk.
Brig	George	378	Burchill	13	Volk & Co.
Brig	Katherine Jane	1056	Upton	13	Green & Co.
Brig	Parana	205	Nelson	23	Folmar.
Brig	Nelly Hunt	205	Nelson	23	Folmar.
Brig	Littlefield	326	Nichols	14	Frier Bros.
Brig	G. F. Harven	...	...	14	Hale & Co.
Brig	Sara B. Cariton	...	...	14	Hale & Co.
Brig	Alfred	296	Hupage	10	Zimmermann.
Brig	Detroit	331	Thomas	12	Hale & Co.
Brig	Atlanta	973	Stewart	20	Bishe & Co.
Brig	Polina	356	Requir	1	Bonnamason.
Brig	Annelie Josephina	240	Gulbird	13	Drysdale.
Brig	Earnestina	277	Hirari	14	Exchilame.
Brig	Bissau	360	Ferret	16	Mallmann.
Brig	Feudon	1881	Goussiaume	16	Cabirau.
Brig	Arnaut	376	Nadcan	18	Charavel.
Brig	Alfred	...	...	23	Peter & Co.
Brig	Esperance	275	Tepion	25	Jolly & Co.
Brig	Splendid	182	Le Buhe	27	Charost and Pillot.
Brig	Anna	191	Gordvon	8	Ochoa and Sons.
Brig	St. Pere	778	Delamare	11	To order.
Brig	Tierce	...	...	11	To order.
Brig	Kacine	460	Greiner	11	Llavallo & Co.
Brig	Alma	38	Dalry	21	Bonnamason & Co.
Brig	Amelia	...	...	21	Sallano.
Brig	Fortuna	202	Llanas	1	Ochoa and Co.
Brig	Invincible	180	Llanas	1	Llavallo & Co.
Brig	Monjuch	219	Riera	11	Llavallo & Co.
Brig	Dorotea	148	Ferrer	11	Llavallo & Co.
Brig	Proveniencia	373	Vicel	11	Llavallo.
Brig	Elis	180	Pia	18	Llavallo.
Brig	Des Magdalena	177	Soler	24	Llavallo and Sons.
Brig	Ignacia	338	Punero	24	Llavallo and Sons.
Brig	Albertina	162	Manstany	4	Llavallo.
Brig	Josefa	163	Martianany	3	Llavallo & Co.
Brig	Roma	114	Millet	7	Llavallo and Co.
Brig	Landra	130	Buen	8	Ochoa and Sons.
Brig	Linden	...	...	9	Ochoa and Co.
Brig	Wilfredo	...	...	9	Llavallo and Co.
Brig	Cecilia	205	Ferrer	10	Ochoa & Co.
Brig	Onorata	350	Chiozza	14	Boyd and Co.
Brig	Giulietta Caprie	413	Hagiano	11	Caprio & Co.
Brig	Isabella	309	Hopeto	2	Moore and Co.
Brig	Nichoso	106	Cerruti	25	To order.
Brig	Magia Amelia	294	Lebelle	25	To order.
Brig	Asencia	442	...	27	Gettling and Co.
Brig	Enrico	189	...	27	Lalere and Co.
Brig	Luisiana	180	Campo	29	To order.
Brig	Fernand	281	Cupor	4	Pepeyung
Brig	San José	35	Maluglio	4	Alonso Pintos.
Brig	Groffedo	270	Aurumura	7	Gettling & Co.
Brig	Dna Boralle	...	...	8	Sivory and Co.
Brig	Amario	...	...	9	Delino and Co.
Brig	Martina Maggio	369	...	9	Delino and Co.
Brig	Sette Fratelli	174	...	9	Delino and Co.
Brig	Mcibrell	...	...	12	Viale Bros.
Brig	Baptista	315	...	15	Rodger Bros.
Brig	Sirius	360	Iles	3	Gettling and Co.
Brig	Valik	192	Strybet	10	Ramon.
Brig	Dina	378	Masdroppa	11	Dekernaud.
Brig	Catherina Hermann	146	Viper	11	Moore, Pynch & Co.
Brig	Nicolas Heimbauer	146	Meliana	14	Wernholts & Co.
Brig	Professor Kaiser	209	Gaudie	21	Legue Schart.
Brig	Antonita	140	De Uria	21	Zimmermann, Fairs & Co.
Brig	Antonia	148	Spencer	22	Drysdale and Co.
Brig	D'Omelanden	178	Wieraga	23	To order.
Brig	Ceres	178	Menlayk	25	Freus & Co.
Brig	Uvovorg	171	Hideman	26	To order.
Brig	Dani	161	Kulper	4	Arnung & Hutz.
Brig	Bureau Veritas	174	Kozaleck	9	Hideman.
Brig	Herman Albert	181	...	15	Gettling & Co.
Brig	Bon Padre	330	Randich	16	To order.
Brig	Amoria	...	...	23	Bonnamason
Brig	Burgmeister Kemtein	298	Kirstein	26	Peto & Betts.
Brig	Carl Steinorth	316	Head	8	Stock and Co.
Brig	Angeline	217	Oramann	1	Werner and Co.
Brig	Gesland	238	Hebrens	11	Peto and Betts.
Brig	Margaretha	334	Loff	7	Pfeyer and Co.
Brig	Deutschland	230	Zedler	7	Bonnamason.
Brig	Ocean	339	Yaburde	18	Forbes & Co.
Brig	Koames	421	Hentia	21	Deegen & Co.
Brig	Adelheide	270	Spillo	21	Deegen & Co.
Brig	Johanna Maria	723	Dun	11	Zimmermann.
Brig	Dorano	104	Siehr	21	Martinez & Sons.
Brig	Emma	359	Stakenenth	22	Sawenberg.
Brig	Ceres	...	...	23	Sawenberg & Co.
Brig	Anna	192	Breek	1	To order.
Brig	Adalen	...	...	1	Sawenberg and Co.
Brig	Anna Christina	320	Loren	9	Pfeyer & Co.
Brig	Hulda	259	Lundsted	11	Crois.
Brig	Maria	417	Reiberg	11	To order.
Brig	Fiora	...	...	23	To order.
Brig	Van Ardenhe	339	Hegnick	23	Bonnamason & Co.
Brig	Antiverpa	220	Banning	11	Gettling & Co.
Brig	Wilhelm	150	Severs	20	...
Brig	Barrota	220	...	17	Pigotte
Brig	Parana	352	Lutten	9	Pfeyer Bros.
Brig	Alma and Luis	...	...	11	Oas Co.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

ALVAREZ AND RISSO,
991—Reconquista—994.FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The Steamer TEVERE,
Capt. José Barboza.Leaves every Monday and Thursday,
and returns every Thursday and
Sunday.

FOR SALTO.

Calling at Martín García, Higuieritas,
Soriano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Gua-
guaychú, Concepción, Paysandú, and
Concordia.The Steamer SALTO,
Capt. Simón Fidanza.Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the
morning, and arrives every Monday at
daybreak.

FOR SORIANO AND MERCEDES

The Steamer MERCEDES,
Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the
morning, and arrives every Monday at
daybreak.

FARES:

Montevideo	8 pats.
Martín García	4 "
Higuieritas	6 "
Fray Bentos	8 "
Guauguaychú	9 "
Soriano and Mercedes	11 "
Concepción	10 "
Paysandú	12 "
Concordia and Salto	18 "

Deck passage, half-price.

FREIGHTS:

Montevideo; per ton, 4 pats.
Ports in the Uruguay, do. do.:
9 pats.; gold, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; silver, $\frac{1}{2}$ per
cent.Parcels, &c., taken at regular price.
NOTE—Any passenger found on
board, without his ticket from the
Agency, will be fined 1 patacon.The discharge of cargo will be
effected by launches selected by the
agents of the steamer at the different
ports, at current prices, at the risk of
the shippers.The passengers for Soriano and Mer-
cedes, by the steamer Salto, will be
taken on board the Mercedes at
Yaguaron.

FOR SALTO.

Calling at all the ports in the Ur-
uguay, theArgentine Steamer URUGUAY,
Capt. D. Ramón G. Panasco.Leaves every Saturday at 10 in the
morning.Cargo, 8 pats. per ton; silver, $\frac{1}{2}$
per cent.; gold, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Parcels at current price.

NOTE—Passengers to Soriano and
Mercedes, will be taken from Fray
Bentos by diligence, at the cost of the
company.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

The National Steamer URUGUAY,
Captain D. Ramón 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.
Fares since October 28, 1864.

CABIN.

Montevideo 88 pats. of 10 rls.
Concordia & Salto 16 "Freight of cargo to Montevideo 4 pats
per ton, do. ports in the Uruguay 5 do.
For 40 cubic feet or 80 arr. 10 reals.
Gold $\frac{1}{4}$ p. Silver $\frac{1}{2}$ p.For further information, apply at
the Agency office ofALVAREZ & RISSO,
991—Reconquista—994.

SHIPPING LIST

OF
L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX.

FOR GENOA.

Italian ship 'Giovannino,' 33 I. L.,
196 tons, Di Janni, master.Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann
Fairs, and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

The French ship 'Pividal,' 566 I. L.,
501 tons per register, Lalande (master).
Can admit bales in freight and passen-
gers.Consignee, J. Llavallo and Sons.
The French ship 'Lapeyrouse,' 33
I. L., 235 tons, Chevrier, master.Consignees, Messrs. C. Peguin, Petit,
Laroche, and Co.The French ship 'Plata,' 33 I. L., 701
tons, Beduchand, master.Consignees, Messrs. Bonnamason
and Heydecker.The French ship 'Cantor,' 33 I. L.,
406 tons, Perard, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Mallmann & Co.

The French ship 'Avenir,' 566 I. L.,
271 tons, Erlaud, master.Consignees, Messrs. C. Peguin, J.
Petit, Laroche, and Co.The French ship 'Ille et Vilaine,' 33
I. L., 360 tons, Burignon, master.

Consignees, Messrs. J. M. Baqué, Pres.

The French ship 'Louis Amédée,'
566 I. L., 214 tons, Renaud, master.

Consignees, Messrs. M. Lavie.

The French ship 'Marchal Excel-

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

Consignees, Messrs. F. Cabirau.

The French ship 'Bisson,' 566 I. L.,
355 tons, Ferret, master.Consignees, Messrs. Mallmann and
Co.The French ship 'Splendide,' 33
I. L., 189 tons, Leret, master.Consignees, Messrs. Charost and
Pillot.French ship 'Alfreda,' 566 I. L., 356
tons, Merentie, master.French ship 'Esperance,' 33 I. L.,
275 tons, Pepion, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

MARSEILLES.

The French ship 'Joseph,' 460
tons, Meyress, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

French ship 'Esperance,' 33 I. L.,
274 tons, Pepion, master.Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and
Mallet.

FOR BORDEAUX.

The French ship 'St. Louis,' 566
I. L., 492 tons register, Darosteguy
(master), can admit passengers.Consignees, Dessein and Sicard,
Esqrs.French ship 'Sirius,' 33, I. L.,
264 tons, Marces.The French ship 'Arnaud,' A. L.,
377 tons, Nadeau, master.Consignees, G. C. Dessein and Si-
card, Esqrs.The French ship 'Ernestine,' 566
I. L., 277 tons, Hiriart, master.Consignees, Sallano and Etchebarne,
Esqrs.

FOR ANTWERP

The Dutch brig 'Karel-August,' 566
I. L., 257 tons, P. Meermans, master.Consignees, Messrs. Hugo, Bunge,
and Co.The Dutch brig 'Noord Holland,'
566 I. L., 184 tons, P. Flynn, master.

Consignees, C. Desernaud and Co.

The Dutch brig 'Jeanette Marianne,'
33 I. L., 172 tons, Zimmermann, master.

Consignees, M. J. N. Bieber and Co.

'Norwegian' barque 'Thrudvang,'
A. L., 399 tons, Captain J. Lie.Consignees, Messrs. Lengnick,
Scharff, and Co.Italian barque 'Sole,' 33 I. L., 460
tons, G. B. Dodero, master.Consignees, Messrs. Susini and
Grazz.

ORDRES.

Dutch brig 'Diana,' 287 tons,
Masdropp, master.Consignees, Messrs. C. Desarnaud
and Co.For particulars please apply to
L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX,
Ship Brokers,
47—Calle Cangallo—47.
020 1m

REMOVAL.

The Photographic Artists, MEEKS
and KELSEY, have removed their Estab-
lishment to 74 CALLE BELGRANO
(over the 'Standard' office), where
they have increased facilities for the
manipulation of their art.The immense business done at this
establishment enables the proprietors
to reduce their prices less than one-
half their former rates, viz.:
Card pictures, per dozen in
variety \$50
Half-a-dozen 30
Life-size portraits, with frame
and glass complete 200
All intermediate sizes and styles in
same proportion.The above prices will continue for
the space of six months only, and all
those who desire portraits at half-price,
will do well to improve this opportunity.These artists have spared no ex-
pense in fitting up their new Establi-
shment, and have procured large sup-
plies of the best Photographic Chemi-
cals, by which they are enabled to
guarantee to all their portraits perfect
durability.We have three Solar Cameras in
constant

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 d&w j10

Fire.
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.
J1. 1m

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.
Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros corrales, chacras etc.
Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablas.
Mojones de hierro.
Bebedores de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballo.
Piletas de hierro batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.
Maquinas de estirar alambre.
Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquina los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.
Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles 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 trasporte con facilidad.
En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

Land on Sale or to Rent,
In Fortin de Areco, for four flocks of sheep; also in the Villa de Mercedes. Money to lend on mortgage.
Reconquista, No. 46.
148. 3p, j22

TAY AND UPTON,
Ship-Brokers,
39—CALLE RECONQUISTA—39
BUENOS AYRES.
HENRY TAY.
EDWIN UPTON.
1m, j12

IMPORTANT TO CAMP PURCHASERS.
JUST RECEIVED of "TERRA" & "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.
11 6 x

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

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'Hote 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.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Maua 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 Maua 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 Maua 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 Maua 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 19, 1883.

J. P. Maua 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) 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' cabin, 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 LOTOSI,

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 specially suited to the wants of

CAMP PURCHASERS.

61 CORRIENTES 61

1m o 10

Notice.
The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JAMES 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.
j5.1m **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 CHACABUCO, 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

"THE RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE,"
A Monthly Periodical of History, Sciences, Arts and Literature, 1885.
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

To Shipmasters and Others.
On sale at the French Bazaar, 44—Calle de la Florencia—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

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."
20 1m, j6

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

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 Lamb, Wanklyn, and Co. (Signed)
LUMB, BROTHERS, & CO
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 24.
156 1m. d25.

Notice.
We beg leave to notify to the mercantile community that we have opened a house in this city under the style of Heyworth & Co., as General Commission Merchants, and that the business will be carried on pro. tem. by Mr. Balman, at No. 85 Calle Reconquista.
HEYWORTH, PEARCE & BALMAN,
of Liverpool.
B. Ayres, Jan. 11, 1865.
142. x j22

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. n30 m

GARTLAND'S ENGLISH ART GALLERY.

345—Calle Defensa—345.
Largely unparallelled 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 daguerreotypes 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.
N.B. Do not forget the number, 345 Calle Defensa.

PETER A. GARTLAND.
14 1m. j5

The Nacional Steamer "ESTRELLA DEL NORTE."

Passengers only.
Will leave the Tigre (las Conchas) 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.	Steorage.
Zarate \$4	Zarate \$2
Baradero \$6	Baradero \$2
San Pedro \$8	San Pedro \$2

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

Notice to Subscribers.

We beg leave to announce to our subscribers and to the public in general that we have established an Agency in this city, where subscriptions will be received for any American or English Publications, Monthlies or Weeklies, for the year 1865, and that we will have ready in a few days, for circulation

Godey's Lady's Book,
Harpers New Monthly Magazine,
New York Ledger,

Per monthly steamer or sailing vessel as heretofore.

For terms and other particulars apply at No. 196 Reconquista.

W. D. JUNOR.
CHAS. BRILL.
134. 1m, j21

GERMAN BURMEISTER.

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

78 x j14

Just Received.

Ex 'Annie Braginton' and 'Galileo,' a fresh supply of Guinness' Celebrated Dublin Extra Stout, and

Roe's Irish Malt Whiskey.
Wholesale and retail at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Solo Agents.

47 j10, x

WELLS BECKHAUS & Co.,
Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras.
w&d, Aug 25, 1 j

Wanted.
A good female Cook for a small family. Reliable recommendations required. Apply 'Cook' at this office.
151..6p j24

Wanted Medianeros.
Required two Medianeros for the finest flocks in Entre Rios, excellent camps and good water, situated in the Department of Gualeguaychú. Apply to 25 and 27 Calle Denfesa.
145..1m j.22

Wanted.
A married couple for the country in an English estancia about 25 leagues south, the woman as Cook, and the man as general house servant. Apply to H. T., Standard office.
143..3p, j22

Wanted.
The flockmasters of the Banda Oriental to know, that the English Store in Montevideo, with its immense stocks, supply comestibles, and bebidas of a better quality and at a less price than any other firm in the city. Montevideo, 33 and 35 Calle 25 de Agosto. NEWNHAM & CO., Proprietors.
121 1m. j19.

Wanted a Cook.
In an Estancia 18 leagues to the South, either a single man or man and wife; the wife to cook and man aid in the quinta or attend to carriage horses.
98..15p j18

Nurse.
A Lady returning to England between April and May, and in want of an experienced Nurse, will find a suitable person by addressing C. R., 67 Piedad.
85..12p j15

Governess.
An English lady, recently arrived in the country, is desirous of meeting with a situation as Governess in a family. She is fully competent to give a thorough English education, and instruction in all kinds of plain and fancy needlework. She would have no objection to undertake the entire charge of the children and care of their wardrobe. A moderate salary only required. Address Miss J. M., 'Standard' office.
112 6p. j19

Wanted.
A Cook in an estancia 18 leagues from town, South. Good references required. Apply to No. 7 calle 25 de Mayo.
57 12p j12

On Sale.
On sale for \$160,000, a fine Quinta, five squares before the 11 Setiembre. Good buildings with seven rooms, flowers, fruit trees, etc.
Houses—Calle Chacabuco, Montevideo, S. Martín, Piedad, Reconquista, 25 de Mayo, Buen Orden, Parque, Suipacha, Independencia, Arenales, Rivadavia, Florida, Plaza del Retiro, Paseo Julio, &c., of different dimensions and prices.

A Quinta in Barracas with all commodities, very suitable for a rich English family.

A Chacra 14 squares, with houses, alfalfares, &c., in the bajo de San Francisco.

1 league of good Camp in Las Flores, cheap.

An Estancia in Entre-Rios, 1½ leagues, 6,000 sheep, cattle, manes, etc. Good buildings and chacra.

1 League of good-camp in the partido de Navarro will be sold cheap.

An Estancia 39 square leagues, another one 24, province de Cordova.

Two Estancias in Rojas, 3 leagues. Right to 39 or 40 leagues of the best camps in Junin.

An Estancia 3 l. Guardia del Monte. Money given, with guarantee of public stocks.

500,000\$ are to be given on mortgage.

Public stocks and titles of the Foreign Debt are bought.

Office of D. Alejandro Cornac, Exchange Broker, 67 San Martín (altos) front of the Bolsa, from 8 to 4.

d1, X.

For Sale.

In the Banda Oriental, three leagues from Mercedes, an establishment of camp, with 900 fine mestiza sheep; also 400 fine Rams. For further information apply at 205 Calle Victoria.

133..6p, j21

To Let.

In an English family a Sala and Bedroom; also other bedrooms furnish ed. Apply 247 Calle Peru. 24..10p j18

For Sale, cheap.

A beautiful new Dwelling-house replete with all the modern improvements; contains 6 rooms, kitchen, and 2 large patios. The house is situated in Calle Europa No. 351, it has also a beautiful garden with choice fruit trees; the house is 17 varas front by 68 deep, and has a fine graspery. Apply on site premises to the owner.

160..3p, j22

To Rent.
Various leagues of camp situated in the partidos de Pila Marchiquita and Azul: price from \$600 to \$2000 mpc yearly per 100 square squares. For further particulars apply at 180 Calle Florida.
d21, x

Sheep on Sale.
1500 in the partido de Pilar, 2000 in Bragado, 2500 in Chivilcoy, 3000 San Pedro, 2000 Las Flores, 5000 picked 15 leagues distant from this city. Money to lend on mortgage. Apply to Calle Reconquista No. 46.
149..3p. j22

Mestizas Finas.
For Sale, at the "Estancia de los Ingleses, in the Partido de Ajo, from 10 to 12,000 fine Mestiza Sheep, "al corte," in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. John Best & Bros., Calle Rivadavia 92, or to Messrs. Gibson Brothers, at said Estancia.
135..1m, j21

For Sale.
Some lots of Correntine Cotton Seed. Apply to Messrs. Stock & Co. Chacabuco 25, or to Mr. Younger, Lavadero del Riachuelo, Barracas.
138..6p j 21

For Sale.
A Teak Wood Spar 32 feet long and a Topgallant mast; also several second hand Saddles. Apply at No. 77 Paseo de Julio.
100..10p j18

Sheep on Sale.
1500 in Pilar, 2000 in Bragado, 2500 in Chivilcoy, 3000 in San Pedro, 2000 in Las Flores, 5000 picked 15 leagues from this city. Money to lend on mortgage at one and a half per cent. Apply at Calle Reconquista No. 46.
147..3p, j24

Sheep for Sale in Entre Rios.
For sale from 2 to 2500 st Mestiza Sheep in Entre Rios, Departamento de Gualeguaychú. The wool can be seen at Mr. Luis Semple's Barraca Defensa. Apply 25 and 27 Calle Denfesa.
146..1m j,22

REMATE.
POR
MARIANO BILLINGHURST
En su casa Calle Potosí No. 70
De objetos de Marmol, ágata y alabastro
El Miercoles 25 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañã tendra lugar el remate de los marmoles que debio verificarse el Viernes último y que no tubo lugar por causa de la lluvia. Estos articulos estan ya colocados, en la disposicion en que han de ser rematados, y por la peden pasar á inspeccionarlos siendo dignos de venderse por la perfeccion de las obras elegantes de los objetos y variedad de las formas.
141..x.j.24

GRAND TOBACCO EMPORIUM.
Snuff, Cigars, and Pipe Tobacco, From the French Imperial Manufactory.

In order to put a stop to the constant imitations of French tobacco, it has been decided to establish legitimate agencies in all foreign countries, official deposits duly authenticated of all articles made in the French Imperial manufactory. To this end arrangements have been made with Sres. Mateo Petit and Co., of Bordeaux, to act as agents for the Argentine and Uruguay Republics, who have recently opened their offices in Buenos Ayres at No. 120½ Calle San Martín, which said agency will be under the direction and management of MR. FREDERICK PAULLIER.

The following is a list of the articles from the Imperial manufactory, which are on sale at the above-mentioned official deposit.

Superior French Snuff,

Virginia, Virginie haut gout,

Virginia and Amersfoort at 11f. 50c. per kilo,

Snuff, best quality, 9fr. 50c. per kilo

Pipe Tobacco, best Maryland,

Levant Latakia varinas, 11fr. 50c.

Tobacco, 1st class 9fr. 50c.

French Cigars 005 in France, 5 per cent.

Do 010 " 10 "

Do 015 " 18 "

All tobacco will be sold in packets of 50, 100, 200, and 500 grams.

French Cigars, those 005 in packages of 12 and 24, and those 010 and 015 cs. in packages or boxes.

Sales made wholesale and retail for cash.

FREDERICK PAULLIER.

120½ Calle San Martín.

Buenos Ayres.

127..1m, j21

Just Received, ex "Omerland," direct.

A parcel of the celebrated extr fine

Gin in stone jars,

"Marca de la Llave."

Hibernian House,

64, 66, & 68 PIEDAD.

66 12p, j12

Just arrived.
A fine parcel of English Hams, Bacon, and Cheddar Cheese.
61—RECONQUISTA—61.
114 6p. j19

WILLIAM M. MOONEY,
WOOL BROKER,
No. 5—Calle Paso—No. 5.
120..j20x Buenos Ayres.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS.
PEPSINE.

T. MORSON AND SON,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPISINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and sweetest substitute for the Gastric Juice, ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.
Sold in Bottles 4, 8, and 16 oz., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Morson's Pepsine Lozenges, Powder, Patent Gelatine, and all Granula Preparation, &c.
Manufactures of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON,
19 and 46 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON.
Orders (payable in London), and most carefully shipped.
55p..1w. j23

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.
BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES'
EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
Coleman-street, London.

Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries.
This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGES, to any part of the world, upon application.
At the latest fluctuations of the market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

SCREW & PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.
G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,
Marine Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors,
27 LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Contract for Building every description of Craft for Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels, with Teak Planting and Iron Frames.
Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery in every Port in South America.

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA.
Mutual Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

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

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

Sr. Dn. Mariano Miró, President

" Eduardo Lumb, Vocal

" Enrique Ochoa.

" Pedro Holterhoff.

" José Martinez de Hoz.

Consulting Committee

Dn. Mariano Cabal

" Jorge Temperley

" Ambrosio P. Lezica

" Hugo Bunge

" Luis Carrere de la casa Apes-

tegui, lomos.

Director General.

Sor. Dn. Francisco F. Moreno.

Inspector General in the Argentine and Oriental Republics.

Señor Dn. Jorge Perey.

Residence—118 Calle Piedad (2d altos).

Bankers—The Provincial Bank.

Condition on the 31st Dec. 1864.

Capital subscribed, 601,550 hard dollars

Number of Policies, 395.

Bonds purchased, 37,000 hard dollars.

The Bienhechora offers three various modes of Insurance to its subscribers, 1st, with the loss of capital by the death of the Insured party; 2nd, without loss of capital in said event; 3rd, with mere compound interest.

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

1. To compound interest on the bonds purchased by the capitals received by the Company.

2. To a proportionate share of the capitals and interest of those who die in their respective sections.

3. To a proportionate share of the Capitals and Interests of forfeited subscriptions.

4. To a proportion of gains resulting from increased value of the National Bonds acquired by the inversion of funds.

In the second form the Insured claims:

1. Compound Interest on the National Bonds purchased by the Association.

2. A proportionate share of the Interest due on the Capitals of those who die in the respective sections, which capitals are returned to the subscribers.

3. A proportion of the interest due on forfeited shares.

4. A proportionate share of the profits arising from the increased value of the National Bonds, acquired by inversion of funds.

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

So marvellous are the results arising from the employment of Capitals in Public Funds, assisted by the combinations effected by "La Bienhechora," based upon the Mortality Tables of Deparieux, and the interest produced by the 5 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, that taking for a model, the result given by other companies established precisely in the same form and basis, but with an accumulative interest much inferior to that gained by the "Bienhechora," that it is enabled to present as positive the following tables showing the gradual progression of capitals for a subscription of:

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year.	Years.	In 5 years.	In 10 years.	In 15 years.	In 20 years.	In 25 years.
Do 100	100	1200	4350	9500	21500	50000
Do 200	200	2400	8700	18800	43000	100000
Do 300	300	3600	13050	28200	64500	150000
Do 400	400	4800	17400	37600	86000	200000
Do 500	500	6000	21750	47000	107500	250000
Do 600	600	7200	26100	56400	129000	300000
Do 700	700	8400	30450	65800	150500	350000
Do 800	800	9600	34800	75200	172000	400000
Do 900	900	10800	39150	84600	193500	450000
Do 1000	1000	12000	43500	94000	215000	500000

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year.	Years.	In 5 years.	In 10 years.	In 15 years.	In 20 years.	In 25 years.
Do 100	100	1050	3750	6000	18500	43000
Do 200	200	2100	7500	12000	37000	86000
Do 300	300	3150	11250	18000	55500	129000
Do 400	400	4200	15000	24000	74000	172000
Do 500	500	5250	18750	30000	92500	215000
Do 600	600	6300	22500	36000	111000	258000
Do 700	700	7350	26250	42000	129500	301000
Do 800	800	8400	30000	48000	148000	344000
Do 900	900	9450	33750	54000	166500	387000
Do 1000	1000	10500	37500	60000	185000	430000

Rams—Rams—Rams.
The undersigned, in calling attention to his large and superior stock of Rams and Breeding Sheep, begs to inform his Friends in the Camp that he has on hand a splendid collection of animals, from Three Hundred to Five Thousand Dollars, and is confident that each in his class will compete with anything in the province.
In the "Humboldt" type will be found some fine specimens of the pure blood, besides crossings from the "Merino," possessing in size, shape, and length of staple for which this class is so much admired.
In the "Negrette" he has also some beautiful animals of pure blood, as likewise the "Negrette" drawn from the "Bue Merino," a "Cria" remarkable for compact shape and close heavy wool.
In addition to the above he wishes to draw special attention to his celebrated Argentine breed, between the "Humboldt" and "Negrette" type, and which, after seven years' experience, he can fully recommend as combining a size and shape with length and weight of wool—qualities so anxiously looked for by all experienced sheep-breeters, and which have given so much satisfaction to those who have already purchased of this class. In buying the above half three-quarter and pure blood, already acclimatized, there is an immense advantage, as Rams reared in this country are not so delicate and withstand the winter better than imported animals, besides being sold much cheaper, and only requiring ordinary care.
He can likewise supply the above classes in Ewes, either picked or by the hundred, and wishes to remark that all have been in prime condition throughout the past summer.

San'ta Catalina, July 1, 1861.

N.B.—Santa Catalina is situated five leagues south of Buenos Ayres, seven leagues from Moreno, fifteen from Lujan, and eight from Chacabuco; or application can also be made at 68 Piedad, or 268 Bolivar

3m j22

PATRICK BOOKEY.

OSTEO OLDON
PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

MYRAN, GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gum, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Diploma 1815.

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square.

City Establishment—38 Ludgate Hill (4 doors from the Railway bridge).

Liverpool: 131, Duke Street.

Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe by forwarding particulars as the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of their mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED OPDONTALGIC, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gum Turpentine, 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S PAIN-EXPELLER, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, maybe had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Shillings.

MISS GABRIEL
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
DENTISTS

On Sunday 22nd Mr. Mrs. Browne, 50 calle Temple, of a son.

On the 24th instant, Mrs. Charles Darbyshire, of a daughter.

MARRIED.
On the 11th inst., at the Merced Church, by the Rev. A. D. Faby, Mr. Wm. M. Mooney, son of Mr. Wm. Mooney, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. David Suferin, of this city

DIED.
On the 22nd inst Mr. James Bradley

Camm native of Lancaster, England, aged 28 years.

On the 5th inst., in the District of Saladillo, Mr. R. H. Playfair, a native of St. Andrews, Scotland.

On the 6th of January, in this city, Mr. John Crinnigan, aged 60 years, a native of the County Westmeath, Ireland. Deceased had been for many years a resident of this country, and resided in the District of Lujan, where he was esteemed and revered by a large circle of friends. R.I.P.

"The Standard."—Printed and Published every morning at the Standard Printing Office, 74 Calle Balcarlos, by the Proprietors and Editors M. G. & E. T. McMILLAN.

Oakey & Sons'
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c.
JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
EMERY BLACK LEAD GLASS AND EMERY
FAPER GLASS CLOTH
INTRODUCED KNIFE-BOARDS &c.
WELLINGTON KNIFE MILLS
172, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S. LONDON
Regd l & d 22

LEA & PERRINS,
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
to be the
ONLY GOOD SAUCE
and applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH

Extract of a LETTER
from a MEDICAL
GENTLEMAN to
Madras to his Brother
at
WORCESTER, May,
1857
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their
SAUCE is highly es-
teemed in India, and
in my opinion, the
most palatable as well
as the most wholesome
Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.

AND P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of LEA and P. is used.

LEA & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
"old Wholesale and Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Cross and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c., and by Grocer and Oilmen universally."

52p 1w 425

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID
BY
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

LOSS OF APPETITE—LOSS OF STRENGTH—LOSS OF HEALTH.

The marvellous effect of this fine medicine upon the system is such as to immediately rally all the vital functions, the appetite is soon restored, a full flow of