



AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 906—Fourth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1865.

Circulation 1,500.

MAUÁ BANK
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103.
INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

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

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

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling

Royal Insurance Company.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

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

Qualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company
Ports of the Uruguay.
'ERA'

THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

ALE AND PORTER
Superior London Stout in quarts and pints.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.
Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.
FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.

Dr. P. Bourse,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OF NEW YORK.

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

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

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

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

WELLS BECKHAUS & Co.,
Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras,
W&D, Aug 25. 1 y

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, Monthly or Weekly, for the year 1865, and that we will have ready in a few days, for circulation Godley's Lady's Book, Harpers New Monthly Magazine, New York Ledger, Per month steamer or sailing vessel as heretofore.

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

Table with columns for 'FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE', 'DIAS DE TRABAJO', and 'DIAS FERIADOS'. It lists various stations and their corresponding days of the week.

Table with columns for 'FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE', 'DIAS DE FIESTA', and 'DIAS DE TRABAJO'. It lists stations and their corresponding days of the week.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE,
SAN JOSE DE FLORES.
Studies were fully resumed in this establishment on Saturday the 14th of this month.

Educational Works.
(Wholesale and Retail.)
Just received, per 'Stadt Brasil' and 'Johanna Maria,' a large assortment of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co.'s publications...

HENRY LOEDEL,
Calle del Peru, No. 45,
180. j.26. 6p.

Notice.
43, Belsize Park, Hampstead, London.

Referring to the above, we beg to add that we have this day succeeded to the business of Messrs. Alfred Barber and Co., Merchants and Commission Agents at Buenos Ayres.

Wool Broker.
The undersigned wishes to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has commenced in the above line, and hopes that by strict attention to business he will be enabled to merit a share of public patronage.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.
ALVAREZ AND RISSO,
994—Reconquista—994.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The Steamer TEVERE,
Capt. José Barbóra.

FOR SALTO,
Calling at Martín García, Higuieritas, Soriano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychu, Concepcion, Paysandu, and Concordia.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The National Steamer URUGUAY,
Captain D. Ramon G. Panasco.

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

SHIPPING LIST
OF
L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX.

The French ship 'Bisson,' A.I. 355 tons, Ferret, master.
The French brig 'Splendide,' A.I. 189 tons, L. Buché, master.

French ship 'Esperance,' A.I., 274 tons, Pepion, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Maillet.

FOR ANTERP,
Norwegian ship 'Thrudvang,' A. I., 399 tons, Captain J. Lie.

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

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.
This Oil, the undeviating purity and uniform excellence of which are guaranteed by Dr. De Jongh's, of the Hague, the standard authority on the subject of Cod Liver Oil, is of so fine a quality, and its therapeutic is manifested with such certainty and efficacy, that the most distinguished members of the Faculty in all parts of the world now justly regard this celebrated preparation as incomparably superior to every other kind.

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

W. CRANWELL,
Pharmacist,
CALLE RIVADAVIA, No. 30,
153, 10p, j26

JOSEPH BIRERA,
Sole Proprietor.
83. 15p j15

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

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

The Standard.
 "Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
 SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1865.

BLOCKADE IN THE RIVER PARAGUAY.

The first step of the Brazilians against Paraguay will be to cut her off from all communication abroad, by blockading the rivers Paraguay and Paraná at their confluence in the Tres Bocas. This will be a fair retaliation on President Lopez, attacking him on his only weak point, as he invaded the empire in its most vulnerable part. An attempt to force a passage at Humaytá, in the words of an English informant, "is so hazardous as hardly to promise success, even though the assailants be more plucky than Brazilians are taken for." An invasion by land is out of the question, not only owing to the distance and difficulties it involves, but even on the score of numerical strength: the Brazilian journals estimate the standing army at 25,000 to 30,000 men, which is scarcely one-half that of Paraguay.

The power of Brazil (since the decease of Admiral Brown) lies in her navy, which is more than a match for the armed merchant ships (called men-of-war) of all the rest of South America. There is nothing to prevent 20, or if requisite 30, Brazilian gunboats and war-steamer anchoring at a respectful distance below Humaytá, and remaining there till the arrival of Dr. Cumming's millennium, although at the end of the period the imperial legions will be as far from Asunción as in the beginning.

In any other country, the complete isolation so caused would prove an immense injury; but Paraguay glories in the anomaly that she can subsist wholly on her own resources, and feel less inconvenienced by a blockade than the very blockading squadron. Her history under Gaspar Francia, and during the 20 years' blockade by Rosas, bears out this fact, and it is said (we trust incorrectly) that President Lopez regards such isolation as anything but undesirable.

Before many days we may expect the occupation of Montevideo by Field Marshal Mena Barreto, and without delay the gunboats will ascend the Paraná to Tres Bocas, after which several years may elapse before we hear anything from Paraguay, unless by way of the Pacific.

The river Pilcomayo, which debouches opposite Asunción, can be made a means of communication with La Paz (in Bolivia) which stands on its head waters, as Bolivia is most anxious to open its navigation, although Sr. Arce's mission last year failed to bring about an arrangement.

And here arises the question about the right of blockading a whole river, instead of a given port or number of ports. The blockade of a whole coast has lately been seen in the French expedition to Mexico, and is actually carried out in the war of the United States. But the Brazilians have manifestly no right to prevent the navigation of Argentine and Bolivian waters, such as the Vermejo and Pilcomayo, both of which fall into the river Paraguay, and this matter at present overlooked, may ultimately lead to unpleasant consequences.

Supposing, however, that Admiral Tamandare over-ride this issue, and cast anchor at Tres Bocas, he must necessarily supply his fleet from the neighboring province of Corrientes: this would be an infraction of Argentine neutrality in the eyes of President Lopez, and the flame once lighted, it would be necessary for President Mitre either to join Paraguay, or make an alliance with Brazil which 13, out of 14, provinces would receive with a delectation of secession. In fact it is almost impossible for the Argentine Republic to keep clear of both parties,

and we regard the presence of the Brazilian fleet in the River Plata and its tributaries as a more fatal omen than the comet itself.

Meantime Paraguay may sweep the upper provinces of Brazil without interruption: the arsenal at Asunción may cast cannon, build steamers, and supply arms of all kinds, so long as iron is found at the mines of Ibiety. The railway and telegraphs will progress, and all the internal condition of the country remain unchanged.

What will Don Pedro gain in return for the loss of Matto Grosso and maintenance of a useless fleet? Nothing, except the praise of Argentine politicians, the imprecations of the English residents in Paraguay, who will be deprived of news from home, and the glory of knocking 50 subscribers off the list of the "Standard."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The mails from the provinces arrived yesterday, but no news from Paraguay. The Corrientes papers state that President Lopez has sent up another army to Matto Grosso, but this we very much question. There has been much excitement caused in Parana by the Government ordering all the ammunition to be removed to Calá in the interior. The Government of Corrientes is enrolling the National Guard, but there is no disturbances in either of the riverine provinces. The revolution in Corrientes has been suffocated. Strange to say, our words respecting the San Juan gold discoveries are proving true. More gold has been found, but the newspaper in San Juan states that it is only a very small quantity. Mr. Clappenback is paying higher prices for ore than Mr. Rickard, and of course getting more metal.

The news from Montevideo is lamentable in the extreme; the Government seems to be determined to hold out to the last, and the order for the destruction of the mole has, we regret to say, been carried out, ditches are being made in the principal streets, and every show of a determined resistance made. Baron Tamandare is greatly perplexed as to what to do. If he bombards the town the damage must be frightful, and it must be paid for, whilst on the other hand, if he delays before Montevideo the Paraguayans may sweep the whole country before them, and take it on their head to march on Rio Janeiro: the poor Baron is in a frightful dilemma.

The Provincial Bank publishes a statement of the amount of paper money burnt according to law, by which it appears that of the total amount emitted, \$160 millions, 76 millions 790 thousand paper dollars have been consumed, leaving in actual circulation at present, of the extra emission \$72 millions 210 thousand.

To-night the Florentines give their best performance. We hope to see the house well filled, as for the last few nights they have performed to empty houses.

Our colleague, the "Nacion Argentina," states that the ladies in Belgrano have started a cricket club and hope that the young ladies in town will follow their example.

The heat yesterday was something unprecedented in Buenos Ayres; it is vulgarly supposed that the cause of the great heat at present is the proximity of Buenos Ayres to the comet, and that until the comet moves away no cool weather need be expected.

The Triton came up yesterday from Montevideo with despatches of importance for Mr. Thornton and also the admiral's lady on board.

The steamer Corrientes has not yet arrived from Paraguay. We learn that yerba is very scarce in Asunción, and that she found great difficulty in getting a full cargo, as the yerba expected from the country had not yet arrived.

The non-arrival of the Saintonge yesterday was very annoying, as had she arrived the merchants would have been able to have answered their letters by the supplemental mail.

Page's La Plata and Paraguay is being translated by our friend Don Juan Kemsley we hope that the Spanish reading public will subscribe for this work, as the book in question is a standard volume, and it will cost Mr. Kemsley a deal of trouble in translating and expense to print. Mr. Kemsley may be regarded as the best translator from English into Spanish in this city.

The number of false bills in circulation is incredible: formerly the highest forged bill was \$200, but now 500 false bills everywhere abound, and within the last few days several false five thousand dollar bills have been detected.

Goyo Suarez, it is said, has captured a troop of horses, which were close to the banks of the Uruguay, watching for the arrival of some parties who were expected to arrive from Entre Rios.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

NO SURRENDER.

Standard Office, Jan. 26, 5 o'clock. The iron arms of war seem to be fast closing around Montevideo, and Brazilian steamers are hovering off the port, and they are said to have landed cannon behind the Mount yesterday and the day before: people occupying houses at a certain distance within the lines have been warned to leave them by the native authorities, if they desire to avoid the dangers consequent upon a state of siege. Large quantities of jerked beef have been laid in by the Government, orders have been given to carpenters to be ready to knock away the staircases at the different moles, patrols of horse and foot parade the streets at night, and "serenos" are kept in a body, &c., and in fine every precaution appears to be taken against a coup-de-main, and at the same time to hold out against a more serious and formidable attack. The exportation of provisions is also prohibited; anxiety is expressed by every one to become acquainted with the real measures about to be taken by the Brazilians and Flores. The public papers are of little or no interest, and do not much enlighten either natives or foreigners on the subject; they appear to prefer filling their columns with discussions about the hereditary tendency to usurpation of territory, which the Brazilians evince, and other matters which have still less bearing on the subject that engrosses all minds. Provisions are rapidly rising in price, flour at 11 reals and everything else in proportion. Merchants effect sales only for cash in gold, allowing the discount. We cannot conceive it possible that this state of things can last long, the discontent is becoming universal; the state of suspense in which men's minds are is perhaps worse than the worst reality. Will the Brazilians attempt to storm the town? Will the troops of the garrison resist as the papers declare they will? In case of resistance will it be successful? Will the enemy limit himself to a lingering siege and blockade? are questions which each and every one asks himself and neighbours; our impression was and is still that the termination is approaching. We cannot see how it can be possible for things to last long in this state, unless some totally unforeseen circumstances turn up. The Paraguayan invasion of Matto Grosso, the reported entrance into the Province of Rio Grande, the more or less probability of a revolution in the Argentine Provinces, are all events too distant both in time and place, from the theatre on which the drama appears now about to end, to have any really efficacious influences on its result—it would appear that the more Brazil is menaced on its own territory, the more strenuous are the efforts that it will make to bring the war to a prompt conclusion in Montevideo, which is no doubt, the centre of operations from which it has most to fear, and which left in the power of an inimical Government, might, indeed, become the brand for setting all the neighbouring countries in a blaze. Trade and commerce will, of course, suffer, happen what will, but the sooner it is over the less will be the loss.

Immigration, immigration, immigration, must be our cry if we have the good fortune to get over the present dilemma. The more general this becomes, the less will be the probabilities of the renewal of these horrid sufferings. British immigration has not yet taken the stand that it ought and might in this country: we mean, let it be understood, in its commercial proportion. No country, we believe, sends forth a larger number of people than the British Islands, and those persons who have been long in these countries are able to state if there are many others where they have a better chance of success; as to whether the present

influence of foreigners of standing in the country has always been thrown on the side of peace, that is another question not so easy to answer. These regions, with their immense extent of territory and fertility of soil, ought to be considered as held in trust for the benefit of humanity and the world at large: we sympathize with the inhabitants, we desire their prosperity, we would be sorry, very sorry, of their falling into foreign thralldom, but we cannot, must not, sympathize with their overweening desire to have large fleets and armies, with their inordinate longing to be able to play a prominent part in the savage game of brute force that is, unfortunately but too prevalent in the world; what tears, what misery, what degradation, has not this already cost Europe, and what is it not now causing in the United States? When old and powerful nations would suffer almost any sacrifice to undo what has been done, and are struggling against the consequences of former mistaken folly and ambition, no man of a reflecting mind, desirous of the social progress and welfare of humanity, can look with anything but condemnation on the insane desire displayed to take a conspicuous rank amongst nations. Their military tendency is their ruin—their domestic ruin and foreign domination, and instead of being their safeguard is really drawing upon them destruction. And now President Lopez of Paraguay is also desirous of showing the world what he can do, how many men he can get together, how many beautiful rifled cannon and muskets he has been able to collect, what magnificent arsenals he has, &c., &c. God be with him! War is a game but too easily learned; we do not see any reason why the most uncivilized of human beings should not, after a course of training, become as good a man-killer as the most civilized, perhaps a better one. In a word, we cannot be reasonably expected to have any more sympathy for national punctiliousness than we would have for a professional duelist, always ready to exterminate his fellow man, as punishment for some want of reverence to his dignity.

Even at this present moment we see that the native papers are filling column after column to prove that Brazil has not declared war: Paysandú has been attacked and taken, men killed, prisoners made, but Brazil has not declared war. When the French, Italians, and Austrians, broke each others heads in Italy, was there a declaration of war? Are heralds now sent to throw down the gauntlet? If there should be a declaration of war, and no warlike measures taken, it is tantamount to no war at all; but if, on the contrary, war is not declared, but warlike actions put into effect, it is really war; therefore, we must come to this conclusion, i.e., that the Brazilians have not declared war against the Oriental Republic, nor the Oriental Republic against Brazil, but that nevertheless Brazil has taken Oriental towns, and the Oriental Government has publicly and officially burnt its treaties with Brazil, and that, therefore, being really at war, and the capital on the point of being attacked, the proving that war has not been declared, unless it serves to diminish the force brought against them, is at the present moment neither opportune nor useful. This result might have been avoided, and the joint mediation of the British, Brazilian, and Argentine Ministers afforded the Government a most favourable opportunity of putting an end to civil and avoiding foreign war, at some sacrifice of party spirit, it is true, but still one that would have been duly appreciated by impartial men. For a moment, the mediators themselves imagined that they had succeeded in the object they had in view, and congratulated the Government for having terminated the civil discord as a step which would lead to an amicable conclusion of the differences existing between it and the Brazilian and Argentine Governments; but the mediators were mistaken, peace was not made, and the consequence was, that Flores and the revolutionary party were strengthened by the Brazilian alliance, and foreign war and aggression added to civil war, the means of Government for putting down the revolution curtailed, and the

foreign and domestic enemy combined, and now knocking with armed hand at the doors of the capital; and, in fact, things brought to such a pass, that peaceable and impartial men all come to consider the triumph of the revolution as a guarantee of peace, and this prolonged resistance of the Government as fraught with the worst evils of revolution. Must there not then be, we ask, some fundamental error in the policy that has led to this result?

The streets leading to the mole are being entrenched; passengers are only allowed to land at the Custom-house mole. General Antonio Diaz has been named General Commander of the Lines. Eight days, it is said, is the time given for vessels to clear out of the way of mischief, and three days afterwards are to be allowed to the town to surrender. The Captain of the port, Colonel Luis Herrera, has been dismissed, and Colonel Palomeque named in his place. Seven Brazilian vessels are behind the Mount, and some say disembarking men, others cannon. Skirmishes are constantly taking place at the outposts.

ORDER RESTORED IN STA. FE.

The mails from Rosario, of the 27th inst. announce the happy termination of the disorders which occurred in various parts of the province at the recent elections. Except some 30 killed or wounded at San Lorenzo, there has been nothing serious, and the authorities displayed much promptitude in crushing the elements of sedition, which consisted in the Club del Pueblo and an expedition of Entre Rian filibusters. Freyre and Oroño maintained order at Rosario, & Cols. Rodriguez and Goitea placing their services at the disposal of the police were despatched with 600 men to expel the rebels under Araya from San Lorenzo. Unfortunately the officials of the National Government, especially the Captain of the Port and Post-master, are incriminated as lending assistance to the rebels. The arrest of chief of the club Pueblo was a wise step, as it was proved that a body of the club had set out at two in the morning for the scene of riot.

Pascual Rosas escaped to Santa Fé, where an invasion was arranged should take place, under Telmo Lopez, from Entre Rios. This Lopez is a cousin to Governor Cullen, but his deadly enemy, and having proceeded to Montevideo, the brother Pablo Lopez, was preparing to cross over from Paraná, when Col. Avalos seized 200 houses at Rincon on the Sta Fé bank in waiting for the filibusters. At the same time D. Carlos Segui accompanied by 8 others all fully armed was arrested on march from the city.

Under date 24th inst. the Chief of Police accuses the Captain of the Port of having permitted Pascual Rosas at the head of an armed band to embark on the previous night for Santa Fé. The rumor, however, that Gov. Cullen had been ejected from that city was unfounded, and the prompt measures of Government, coupled with the assistance of the Club Libertad, and detention of Telmo Lopez on his arrival from Montevideo, have contributed to frustrate such a revolutionary movement which might be more fatal in its example than in its mere local consequences.

STARTLING NEWS FROM PRRU.

The steamer from the South has anchored. She brings nothing new. The Spanish fleet are still at Panacas. From Pisco, I hear, that they are transshipping coal in a great hurry, and that from one moment to another they would set sail for this port, as is stated at the island.

Four naval officers and four sailors, belonging to the Spanish squadron, have arrived here on their way to Panama.

Callao, December 24.

The Steamboat Agency has sent us the following:—The English vessel, James Lister, and the United States' vessel, Bunker Hill, arrived from the Chincha to-day, confirm last night's news, of the arrival at Paracas of the Spanish frigates Villa de Madria and the Blanca, which saluted the flag-ship.

The steamer San Carlos has not been seen. Now she is not expected, because having entered the dock in Valparaiso, it is presumed that she was found more damaged than was thought. The Chile, which will arrive to-mor-

row, will bring us the correspondence from both steamers.

This afternoon a coasting craft arrived from Pisco; all the rumors which have circulated, as brought by her, are false. The only thing certain, is the confirmation of the arrival of the Spanish reinforcements, to unite with the other ships on the 20th.

Callao, December 23.

The forming into line of the national ships of war is concluded, and the merchant vessels have been ordered to anchor to leeward.

The bay now remains clear, and our fleet ready for any emergency.

The latest dates from Peru are up to the 20th of December. The following is the most important news:—The Ministers reported to-day to the Congress on the official note, and we know that, referring to the circular note of Sor. Lorente, they declared that they would accept none of the points which that document contained.

In Callao a panic prevailed, and the inhabitants were hurrying to Lima; laborers could not be procured in sufficient number to remove the furniture and goods. Meantime President Pezel and his council sat all night deliberating, expecting every moment to hear of the occupation of Callao by the Spaniards: the fortifications of that town were concluded but no artillery mounted.

Next mail will bring news that the flag of Castille has been planted in terra firma.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

CORRIENTES.

The "Progreso" dates to the 22nd inst, but has no mention of encroachments or military movements by Paraguay. Governor Lagaña was about to make a trip to Goya, and had called out all the Nat. Guards for new enrolment. Three more convicts escaped from the city-prison (an event of monthly occurrence) and are said to have been re-taken at Empedrado. Paper currency \$238, Cordoba silver \$20 to the doubloon. Not a word about cotton.

ROSARIO.

The Chilean plenipotentiary, Sor Larrañaga, has at last arrived from Mendoza, luckily without meeting any Indians. The provinces of Cordoba, Jujuy, Santiago and Tucuman are quiet. From San Juan we read of new works being actively carried on at Castaño in search of gold, by Mr. Rickard and others. Mr. Klappenback's mines and furnaces are highly spoken of. Mr. Heurtley, brother-in-law to Major Rickard, has put in claims for a long list of mines.

The Rosario Emigration Committee has forwarded a splendid fleece of creole wool to B. Ayres. Mr. Perkins has received a list of queries from a London Emigration Co: one question is—Have you any tailors at Rosario?

ARRIVAL OF OLANCOAGA IN CHILE.

The notorious Colonel Olancoaga, late commander at fort San Rafael in Mendoza (where he shot a Chilean servant without trial, on a false charge of robbery) has crossed the Cordillera and submitted to the Governor of Curicó. On New Year's Day the neighbors were alarmed by the arrival of a body of soldiers from the Argentine side of the Andes, and the commander sent word to the Governor that he was Col. Manuel José Olancoaga and that his troop, composed of 4 officers and 76 men, having deposited their arms in the mining works of D. Man. Saá, came to demand the protection of the Chilean Government from the authorities at Mendoza: the arms comprised 33 muskets, 32 carbines, 32 sabres, 20 lances, and 4 trumpets.

This wholesale desertion of a battalion of infantry from the Argentine army will explain for the condition of our Indian frontier, and may cause a difficulty if Chile does not give them up.

BARON MAUA AND MONTEVIDEAN CREDIT.

(From the "Plata" of Montevideo.) Every native has reason to be proud of the sentiments of the English press respecting Montevidean credit and its acceptance on the London Stock Exchange, which is justly regarded as the barometer of national solvency and rectitude. Let the enemies of our independence, and factious rebels, read the terms of our new loan, and hang their

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate...

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



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...

NEWS FROM EUROPE!

The Undersigned, having just received from Europe a new and extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass Goods...

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE & GLASS STORE.

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.

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.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

The following Screw Steamers will be despatched with cargo and passengers at monthly intervals from Buenos Ayres for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and LIVERPOOL, (calling at Montevideo):—

NEWTON 1171 Captain Peel. PTOLEMY 1171 Bennett. HALLEY 1525 Kidd. KEPLER 1499 Carroll. MEMNON 1209 Johnson. HERSCHEL 1543 Middleton. GALILEO 1525 Russell.

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.

Notice. The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULIUS ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale...

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£2,000,000. Chief Offices, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES. 49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51. GALBRAITH & HUNTER.

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.

T. FALLON HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDADA. JUST RECEIVED ex "HEXRA" & "PARAGUAY" An immense assortment of Men's and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING.

J. S. WYLLIE & Co. Grocers and Dapery CHASCOMUS. Just received an assortment of Dress Goods suitable for the present season.

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

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

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL. COLEGIO DE SANTA LUCIA. Director—Mr. PONGERARD, of the University College of London.

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.

"THE RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE," A Monthly Periodical of History, Sciences, Arts and Literature, 1865. Subscriptions received at Messrs. Mackern's Library, Calle San Martin, and at the "Standard" office, Calle Belgrano.

To Shipmasters and Others. On sale at the French Bazaar, 44—Calle de la FLORIDA—44 Double China, strong Glassware, Cutlery, etc., for mess and kitchen use.

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...

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.

GARTLAND'S ENGLISH ART GALLERY. 345—Calle Defensa—345. Large sized 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...

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.

87 Calle San Martin (altos). Camps, Houses, Public Funds, Mortgages, etc. D. Alejandro Cormac, exchange broker, advises the public and his friends that he has opened his office at No. 87 (altos) Calle San Martin, in front of the Bolsa, where all transactions of business will be undertaken, respecting camps, houses, public funds, mortgages, etc.

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

Public Notice. The Public is respectfully informed that the immense stock of the ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES, is now complete with an unequalled variety of NEW GOODS, which comprises numerous articles specially suited to the wants of CAMP PURCHASERS.

A LO ESTANCIEROS. Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros corrales, chacras etc. Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablas. Maquinas de cortar carlos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquina los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.

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.

Notice. Superior French Snuff, Virginia and Amersfort at 11f. 50c. per kilo. Snuff, best quality, 9fre. 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.

For Sale. "The Standard" is printed and published every morning at the Standard Printing Office, 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, Dr. & E. T. Williams.

Capital 100,000. Assurance and Saving Fund Association, Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capital, annuities, incomes, &c. Authorized by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864. Government Delegate. Sr. Dn. José M. Cantillo. Managing Committee. Sr. Dn. Mariano Miró, President. Eduardo Lumb, Vocal. Enrique Ochoa. Pedro Holterhoff. José Martínez de Hoz. Consulting Committee. Dn. Mariano Cabal. Jorge Temperley. Ambrosio P. Lezica. Hugo Buigo. Luis Carrere de la casa Apes-tegui, hmos. 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, 501,550 Dollars. Number of Policies, 339. 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 benefits arising from the employment of Capitals in Public Funds, assisted by the combinations effected by "La Bienhechora," based upon the Mortality Tables of Deparceux, and the interest produced by the 6 per cent. consolidated Bonds, that taking for a model, the result given by other companies established precisely in the same terms and basis, but with an accumulative interest, such 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: 100 Silver Dollars annually, with loss of Capital through the death of the Insured. 100 Silver Dollars annually without loss of Capital in any event.

Table showing the progression of capital for a subscription of 100 Silver Dollars annually, with loss of Capital through the death of the Insured. Columns include years (In 5, In 10, In 15, In 20, In 25) and corresponding capital amounts.

Table showing the progression of capital for a subscription of 100 Silver Dollars annually without loss of Capital in any event. Columns include years (In 5, In 10, In 15, In 20, In 25) and corresponding capital amounts.