

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

Circulation 1,500.

No. 916 - Fourth Year.

MAU BANK CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103. INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. 18 per cent.

MAU BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103. The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business.

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

Britton & 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. This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an Agency in this city.

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

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

Gualeguychu Steam Navigation Company. This Steamer will leave this for the above Ports on the 2d, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22d, 27th of every month, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Table with 4 columns: Cabin, Stereak, Fare, Salto. Lists fares for various destinations like Higueretas, Fray Benito, Gualeguychu, Roman, Paysandú, Pampa, Concordia, Salto.

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

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

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

BILLS OF EXCHANGE-SIGHT DRAFTS-Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co. No. 104 Calle de San Martin.

la Zingara and Istria. All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage.

COLEGIO ANGLO PORTENO, Established in 1855, 205-MAYPU-205. Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH. 6 m 027.

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.

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

Table with 4 columns: Regreso, Retiro, de la mañana, de la tarde. Lists exchange rates for various locations like Montevideo, Bahia, etc.

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

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.

Oakey & Sons' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c. JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, BLACK LEAD, GLASS and EMERY PAPER, and GLASS CLOTH.

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

CAUTION. LEA AND PERRINS. Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of Worcestershire Sauce. L. AND P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations.

WILLOW'S PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS. CAUTION. Having established the validity of his Patent, in an English Court, in the 21st days of June instant.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES' EXPORT DRUGGISTS, Coleman-street, London. Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical, and Surgical Prepara-

'BURROW'S GLASSES.' FOR THE OPERA, FIELD, CAMP, & SEA. Improved for brilliancy and power; equal to any other Biconcave at double the price.

COTTON GINS. BURGESS & KEY Obtained the SILVER MEDAL for their Improved Emery's American Cotton Gins, at the Turin Exhibition.

Oakey & Sons' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c. JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, BLACK LEAD, GLASS and EMERY PAPER, and GLASS CLOTH.

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

GABRIEL THE OLD ESTABLISHED DENTISTS. 27, Harley Street, Grosvenor Square. City Establishment - 28 Ludgate Hill (4 doors from the Railway Bridge).

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS. Water and Clock Maker, by Special Appointment, to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales. Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clocks and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

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

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET. Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post Free Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with descriptions and prices of every kind of Watch now made.

JAMES W. BENSON, WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 33 & 34 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1849.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS. PEPSEINE. Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSEINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and sweetest substitute for the Gastric Juice, ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

Letchford's Wax Vestas. LETCHFORD & CO. Hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas, and having recently built an extensive Factory especially adapted to this purpose.

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

## DECLARATION OF WAR BY BRAZIL.

## PARANHOS'S MANIFESTO ON PARAGUAY.

The Brazilian envoy, Sr. Paranhos, issued on the 26th inst. a circular note to the foreign ministers in this capital, exposing the question with Paraguay from a Brazilian point of view.

The preamble states that the Paraguayan Government has taken the moderation (!) of Brazil by surprise, and in alliance with Montevideo declared war to the empire by invading Matto Grosso. The Imperial Government is therefore anxious to impress on foreign nations the ingratitude of that Republic with which it cultivated amicable relations.

During the tyranny of Rosas, the independence of Paraguay was threatened and its commerce cut off, while Brazil exerted its kindest offices for the cabinet of Asunción. In 1852, when Brazil united with Banda Oriental and the Argentine Republic, to overthrow Rosas and Oribe, Paraguay was invited to take part in the crusade, but cautiously held back, reserving to itself, meantime, the right to any advantages therefrom accruing.

When the River Plate and its tributaries were thrown open to the commerce of all nations, Paraguay was the first to avail itself of such a benefit, but at the same time closed the Upper Paraguay to all flags, not even allowing Brazilian, Oriental and Argentine vessels to pass above Asunción: this was in open violation of the treaty solemnly concluded on the 25th Dec., 1850.

The important province of Matto Grosso was thus placed in the same isolation as Paraguay had been, until 1856, or 4 years after the opening of the River Plate, which arbitrary conduct almost provoked a war with Brazil, and, after great preparations for an expedition, the difficulty was arranged at Rio in 1856, by two protocols to this end. The question of frontier, which was the real sore, was put off for another time, and the free navigation of the river Paraguay was ensured to the Brazilian flag, with the sole stipulation that no more than two imperial war-vessels should be allowed in the waters above Asunción.

This arrangement was hardly concluded, when the Paraguayan Government rendered it nugatory by unjust restrictions, which again caused Brazil to fit out new armaments for war. But peace was again obtained by the treaty of February 20th, 1858, which Brazil intended honorably to fulfil, but which was regarded by Paraguay as only a truce during which she made formidable military preparations.

Such was the state of things when Brazil was forced to a rupture with the Montevideoan Government, and Paraguay suddenly appeared as the zealous champion of the independence of Uruguay, which nobody could seriously imagine was threatened by Brazil, since our arms liberated that country from Rosas. The Argentine Government had the justice to confide in our disinterested assurances, but Paraguay had the temerity to constitute itself as arbiter between Brazil and Montevideo, and throw down the gauntlet to the Imperial Government.

The cabinet of Asunción did not clearly state its intentions, but made the menace dependent on the invasion of Banda Oriental by Brazil. The reply of our Minister at Asunción was simply to claim the right of every sovereign power to protect its subjects abroad. The entrance of our army into the territory of Uruguay was a pretext for the rupture of relations at Asunción, and the Paraguayan ultimatum of August 30th set forth as a declaration of war to justify an outrage which was the commencement of hostilities against Brazil.

The seizure of the Marques de Olinda on her way to Matto Grosso, and harsh captivity of the defenceless passengers including the President of that province, are already well-known, and the treatment of these poor people as prisoners of war is an outrage unparalleled in modern times.

The conflict between Brazil and Montevideo was evidently a cloak for Paraguay making war to Brazil, and the recent expedition to Matto Grosso, attended with devastation and atrocity, shews that the cabinet of Asunción was silently making preparations for a long time back.

In view of such acts the responsibility of a war between Brazil and Paraguay must fall on the Government of Asunción. The Imperial Government will repel force by force, but while vindicating the rights of Brazil, it will take care not to confound the Lopez Govt. with the Paraguayan nation, and exercise the acts of a belligerent with its characteristic civilization.

JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

## 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 Menna 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 declaration 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 Plate 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 Ibicuy. The railway and telegraphs will progress, and all the internal condition of the country remain unchanged.

What will Dom 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.'

## NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

## THE SAN LORENZO EXPEDITION.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE AT DORADOS. The Corrientes, so long expected, at last arrived in port on Thursday morning (2nd) with papers from Asunción to January 21st.

The latest dates from the seat of

war are to the 12th in a despatch from the commander of the expedition, Col. Barrios. The forces are still stationed at Curumbá, the only operations after the occupation of that port, being the expedition under Lieut. Herreros to reconnoitre the rivers San Lorenzo and Cuyabá: this consisted of the steamer Rio Apa and gunboat Anambay. On the 7th ult. having reached the encampment of Sará (at 7 1/2 p.m.) Herreros postponed the attack on the garrison, which he learned from his prisoners amounted to half a battalion under the ex-commander at Curumbá. At sunrise on the 8th, however, he found the place deserted except by one soldier, who delivered himself up. Some women were afterwards found, who shewed where the garrison had left their baggage, and Herreros after taking what was useful threw the rest into the river. He had to remove from the Anambay, for shortness of fuel, and proceeded in the Rio Apa up to San Bento, where he found a number of families whom he placed in two boats picked up on the route.

Knowing the Brazilian steamers took refuge at Cuyabá, as appeared from the papers left by the fugitives at Sará, and that his steamers drew too much water to follow them up, Herreros turned down the stream, and met the Tacuari and Marques de Olinda at the mouth of the San Lorenzo, on the 10th ult. The four steamers anchored at Dorados to take on board the ammunition, &c., of the magazine there captured, Lieutenant Herreros and Ensign Garay, with a picket of soldiers, superintending the removal of powder which had been previously wet for precaution, as the heat was excessive. At 5 p.m. of the above date, one of the barrels exploded, killing Herreros, Garay, nine marines, and seven soldiers, and wounding nine others. The death of these two brave officers is a great loss, but the diary of Lieut. Herreros supplies us with valuable details respecting the expedition, which would be otherwise unknown. The gunboat Anambay, captured from the Brazilians, is a worthy trophy of the memory of this gallant officer. The steamers were sheltered by the high banks from the effect of the explosion. Col. Barrios transmits to the war-office at Asunción a list of the effects taken at Dorados.

We have no news of the intended operations of the forces, but it is more than likely that Colonel Barrios will equip the smaller steamers and send them up to Cuyabá, the capture of which we may expect to hear by next mail.

The Most Rev. Dr. Juan Gregorio Urbietta, bishop of Paraguay, has died in the 79th year of his age. The deceased prelate was distinguished for his quiet and amiable character. He was born under the old Spanish regime and acquired all the learning of the time, embracing the ecclesiastical state: in 1811 Bishop Panes, seeing the talents of the youth, gave him a dispensation to be ordained before the canonical age. His zeal for morality drew on him the vengeance of the tyrant Francia, who considered the inculcation of marriage as contrary to his system, and for this Father Urbietta remained many years suspended, until subsequently sent as curate to the Misiones where his efforts were soon visible in the improved habits of the people. Passing through the grades of curate of Encarnación, and San Roque in the capital, he became Canon of the Cathedral and Vicar-general of the republic. In 1856 Pope Pius IX. named him bishop of Coricum *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Basilio Lopez, at whose death he succeeded to the diocese. For some years he has been so infirm that Dr. Palacios was consecrated his coadjutor. He died on the night of the 18th ult., having received the last sacraments from Dr. Palacios. The funeral rites were celebrated with due pomp at the cathedral, before an immense concourse of people.

Under the heading "Revelaciones," the 'Semanario' replies to the 'Nacion Argentina' that instead of 40,000 men Paraguay can dispose of double or treble that number to face any army sent by the Emperor of Brazil and President Mitre to invade that country. It asserts that the attacks on President Lopez are written by the Argentine minister of foreign affairs, and that a secret alliance exists between B. Ayres and Brazil.

The fall of Paysandú was known in Paraguay before the arrival of the Salto, and the murder of L. Gomez caused a great sensation. There is no account of the alleged march on Rio Grande, but it is suspicious that there is no mention of the undoubted movement of troops on the Misiones frontier. The Salto Guayra was despatched on the 17th for Curumbá, and took a number of presents and volunteer nurses for the sick soldiers there and at Concepcion. On the same day there was

a public meeting at the Club, to get up a subscription for the widows and orphans of those who fall in the campaign. A regiment of artillery left for the forts of Humaytá on the 19th ult. on board the steamer Ypora and gunboats Humaytá, Cerro Leon, and Coimbra.

## NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

## ROSARIO.

The Pávon brings us the 'Cosmopolita' and 'Ferro-Carril' to the 2nd inst. The engrossing topic is the result of the late elections, which establishes the return of Sr. Oroño as Governor of Sta. Fé, in spite of the 5,000 fictitious votes of the opposition at San Lorenzo. The postponed elections in the city of Sta. Fé were to come off on the 2nd inst., promising a Government majority of ten to one. It was rumored that an invasion was on foot from the Buenos Ayrean frontier, Pascual Rosas marching with a band of gauchos from San Nicolas: his vanguard [10 men], under a Correntino named Correa, had already started. D. Manuel Bilbao, another South American 'martyr' (our readers understand what the word means), has arrived from Lima, via Chile, being expelled by the President of Peru for his ardent love of Liberty.

The news from the interior is not worse than usual. Mendoza (21st ult.), is being rebuilt: the Government-house, two schools, St. Domingo Church, are finished; the Matriz, Hospital, and Prison are progressing, and the Custom-house, barracks, bridge, convent, canal, and street pavement are somewhat advanced. It is intended this year also to build the San Francisco and Merced Churches, 2 bridges, and a breakwater. The law courts are represented as in great disorder.

In San Juan the Chamber was still [15th ult.] discussing the budget. The provincial college is about to be handed over to the National Government. The reports from the mines improve: in this month Major Rickard will have all his machinery completed and ready to commence full play, which is anxiously expected, as the mines are said to want only a market for the metals and capital to work them properly. Sr. Zabala offers his land at Caucete gratis for an emigrant colony.

The tyrant of San Luis has finished with poor Mr. Horney, the latter at last, 25th ult., submitting to pay the 4,000 silver dollars forced levy, which was declared a robbery by the unfortunate, but heroic Federal Judge, Sr. Olmedo. At the same time the Government paper generously offers its columns to discuss the nature and equity of the robbery. The Governor replies to the Emigration Committee of Rosario that he will favor their views to the utmost, but Mr. Horney's case will effectually prevent immigration to San Luis. The road to San Juan is progressing, but will require a canal of 15 leagues near Caucete to be fit for traffic.

The 'Zonda' makes special mention of some mineral waters which have suddenly sprung up at Paso Camargo near San Juan, with a temperature of 25 degrees. A similar spring called Borobolon, welled up some time ago at Mendoza with a temperature of 200 centigrads. This discovery it is hoped will be of advantage to San Juan, where the 'Zonda' says ladies and gentlemen are in the daily habit of bathing in birthday costume.

The 'Cosmopolita' has an interesting letter from the upper provinces. Dates from Catamarca, 9th inst., give a gloomy account of Governor Manabeco. The trial of D. Emilio Molas, for complicity in Lobo's revolution, is one of the most infamous ever heard: the first tribunal having sentenced him to a fine of 3,000 silver dollars, he appealed, and while the case is yet in hearing the wife of Molas is ordered to pay up the amount, in order to meet the expenses of the court previous to final adjudication! The shops of ex-Governor Correa and Deputy Agüer (of the National Congress) have been embargoed, the former being on his trial for public embezzlement while Governor. It is not long since a Governor of Cordoba was imprisoned for the same fault, shewing the force of these provincial administrations.

The Chilean plenipotentiary, Sr. Lastarria, 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?

From Rioja, January 13th, we learn that the elections were very orderly, but closely contested, the Government winning by a majority of 70 out of 1100 voters: the opposition admits having polled 200 fictitious votes. An able geologist having been sent to examine the mines of Famatila (silver, we believe) reports them to be marvellously rich, one vein yielding 1336 marks per cajon (2672 lbs. silver in 2 1/2 tons ore), another subsequently found, of 8 feet wide, gave as much as 1900 marks.

## CORDOBA.

We have the 'Eco' to the 29th ult. After an excessive heat for several days a terrible hailstorm fell on the 28th ult., causing great destruction: the hailstones were "as large as oranges." The comet attracted general notice and was variously interpreted. Some alarm was caused by a new apothecary who had an assistant that could not distinguish between arsenic and magnesia. Six weddings are said to be on the "tapis," and politics being forgotten, the city of the Fathers is quiet and happy. The number of dogs was a nuisance, obliging people to go armed after dusk. The 'Eco' has a very sensible article, advising the National Government that lawyers, astronomers, etc., were not so much in need as farmers, and instead of the new Lyceums, it behoved the Government to establish model farms, and schools for trades.

## IRISH EMIGRATION TO STA. FE.

The Secretary of the Emigration Society in this city (Rosario) has received from Mr. Phibbs, Argentine Consul and emigration agent at Liverpool, a letter introducing Mr. George Barclay (of the county Clare), who has just arrived with the view of seeing about the establishment of Irish colonies in this province. We welcome Mr. Barclay, and trust that the Committee, as well as the Provincial Government, will aid towards the realization of this advantageous project. Mr. Barclay does not come among us as a speculator, but feels a lively interest in the benefit to result from removing his wretched countrymen from Ireland, where they can hardly procure food, to this country of abundance.—*Cosmopolita.*

## THE MOTIVE FOR REVOLUTION.

In the 'Verdad' of Sta. Fé, 28th ult., we read that Pablo Lopez and a band of filibusters are at Paraná ready to invade Sta. Fé, there being a sum of \$100,000 silver, in the provincial treasury, thanks to the wise and economical administration of Governor Cullen. This is the secret of all revolutions in South America, and places the 'liberators' on a par with highwaymen, the only difference being, that the former shout 'Viva la libertad, Mueran los tiranos,' while the latter more laconically and frankly express themselves, 'Your money or your life!'

There is now no doubt that Governor Cullen will be succeeded by his brother-in-law, Deputy Oroño, who is one of the most intelligent and go-ahead men in the province.

## SALTA.

The 'Actualidad' dates to the 5th ult. Napoleon Uriburu has not been shot, but his cause is handed over to the National Government for judgment: some other rioters have been sentenced to 4 and 2 years' frontier service. Somebody having robbed the church, the bishop excommunicated both the thief and receiver. We have Mr. William Leslie's letter to the Governor of Salta, in reply to a request that a branch bank of Mauá and Co. might be established in that city: Mr. Leslie thanks the Government for their flattering allusions to Mauá and Co., but declines to grant the request, seeing the state of the money market in Europe and America.

## CORRIENTES.

The 'Progreso' dates to the 22nd inst, but has no mention of encroachments or military movements by Paraguay. Governor Lagrana 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.

## SAN JUAN GOLD AND SILVER MINES.

San Juan, January 12, 1865. The gold discoveries at Castaño have stopped short, but the owners (Rickard and others) continue their works with diligent perseverance, hoping to hit on a new vein, which, in my idea, must infallibly turn up. In gold-digging, we find the veins always run irregularly, and a mine can never be worked for years, as happens with silver, much less when the gold is of so pure a 'ley' as that found at Cas-

taño; the gold generally breaks off short, and then springs up again further on. The geological strata in Castaño are very promising, and the indications of gold quartz unmistakable.

The Sta. Domingo Co. at Huerta has sent down in these few days about 130 lbs. of bar silver, and all previous difficulties having been overcome, a similar amount will be remitted every month.

Mr. Klappenbach is going ahead with his mining works, and getting up a first-rate refining establishment, which, when finished, he will keep actively working, as he charges much less than Mr. Rickard and others engaged in the refining of metals, leaving consequently much better returns to the miners. Klappenbach pays 10 Bolivian dollars per mark of bar silver, and his establishment will give the mines of La Huerta a new and powerful impulse, for the diggings there are very rich, yielding a minimum of 30 marks to the cajon (60 lbs. in 2½ tons of ore), which gives a splendid profit to the miner, and will enable him to make a fortune out of one vein.

Huachi is an old gold mine, and some discoveries have recently turned out so rich, that the works which were abandoned for several years will now be probably resumed with great vigor.

—Correspondent of *Ferro-Carril*.

#### LATEST FROM BAHIA BLANCA.

Since the departure of our friend 'Erin,' we seldom hear from Patagonia or Bahia Blanca; thanks however to a 'Tribuna' correspondent we learn the following interesting facts from those remote regions.

The Calfeuca and Cañamil Indians come and go constantly, trading with the shopkeepers, and they all confirm the defeat which the Indians suffered in the last invasion in the north.

The cacique Guaiquil has sent a committee of savages to receive the rations allowed him by Government, each month; he has sent back 12 horses out of the 60 which his Indians stole a short time ago. A sort of Indian row has occurred at the Arroyo Seco, several were wounded and one killed.

Calfeuca has notified the Government that the various Indian tribes are about to have a public meeting or pow-wow, but he says that the Government have nothing to fear: it is supposed they meet to discuss the nature of the comet.

The cacique Cañamil has procured the liberation of an Italian, who was carried off by the Indians ten years ago from Fortin Esperanza, where he was employed in a 'pulperia'; the poor fellow had only arrived from Europe two months before, and has suffered a long and loathsome captivity in the 'tolderia' of the savages. D. Francisco Souza was instrumental in his redemption.

On the 31st of December the schooner Allan Gardiner, of the South American missionary society, arrived here, bringing the Rev. Mr. Stirling, Rev. Dr. Humble, resident vicar of Patagonia, Rev. Mr. Schmidt, who, with his lady, is going to open a school for Indians of both sexes, which will prove of great advantage. Mr. Schmidt lived for two years among the Zelueles Indians, travelling in their company to learn their language and habits, which he now fully understands. The Allan Gardiner left again on the 12th Jan. for Tierra del Fuego, calling at Patagonia and the Falkland Islands.

On the 20th inst. a flock of over 6,000 sheep, belonging to Messrs. Realdeaza and Ramosmijij arrived at Napostá, to lay down new sheep farms in this district: the owners have given 200 sheep for the benefit of the church.

On the 19th, at nightfall, the comet made its first appearance in the S.W. The Indians call it the "smoky star," and regard it as an infallible omen of war, which, as the tail is S.W., will this time be with Chile; as the last was northward it preceded the war between Urquiza and Mitre. But this war, they say, will be brief, as the comet is only visible for a short time.

#### ARRIVAL OF OLASCOAGA IN CHILE.

The notorious Colonel Olascoaga, 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 Olascoaga 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.

#### THE INVASION OF MATTO GROSSO.

##### OCCUPATION OF VILLA MIRANDA.

On the morning of Saturday 28th ult. a courier arrived overland at Asunción from the north, bringing news of the capture of Miranda, the details of which are given in Col. Requín's despatch from same place, dated 14th ult. as given in a bulletin of the 'Semanario' now to hand.

After occupying the important position of Nioc, Col. Resquín's column moved forward again, in short marches owing to the difficulty of the ground, passing through a wooded and broken country. Seven and a half days brought them to a stream called Villasboa, one league distant from Villa Miranda, where they halted [12th ult.] Captain Canteros with a squadron of cavalry proceeding to reconnoitre the city, and if undefended to occupy it. The place proving deserted, Col. Resquín's 2nd in command, Capt. Rojas, took two squadrons and a company of infantry to seize possession of the magazine and shipping. Only 3 persons were found in the place; two Italians named Barvita and Tibaldi and a Brazilian negro named Ríveros; from whom it was learned that Col. Diaz da Silva, commander of Miranda, had endeavored to proceed in a canoe by the river Mbotetey as far as Cuyabá, but returned on hearing that the Paraguayans had taken Coimbra: he fled, with a dozen officers, overland toward Tabuco on the river Aquidabana, and would probably escape by the river Paraná into the province of San Paulo. In his hasty retreat from Nioc he spread everywhere the report that the Paraguayans were beheading men, women and children on their route, which accounts for the flight of the inhabitants at the approach of the invaders. A respectable family named Oliveira with 3 carts of luggage and 10 peons was overtaken and, being assured of good treatment, induced to return to its residence. One of the Italians states that the citizens of Miranda were so alarmed by Silva's falsehoods, that they at once abandoned the place, some retiring to Sahubá, others crossing the river Aquidabana.

The Mbayás Indians, profiting of the occasion, entered the town and sacked it, taking also the arms and ammunition [each Indian two muskets], leaving only what they could not carry off, when they fled at the approach of the Paraguayans. The Brazilian garrison [a battalion of infantry] had dispersed in all directions, and it was not known what had become of the commander, Mayor Albuquerque.

The Paraguayans took the following supply of arms: 4 cannons with ammunition waggon, 502 muskets, 67 carbines, 131 pistols, 468 swords, 109 lances, 9847 cannon balls. The Indians sacked the church and carried off all the sacred ornaments. The chief edifice in the town is the Comandancia with barrack attached, besides which there are 41 tile-roof and 43 thatched houses, all forming a parallelogram about 490 yards from the river Mbotetey, surrounded by thickets and having no view on any side. The water is brackish; in the port were found two canoes (cha lanas) and a whale-boat, the latter belonging to the Italian who has repaired her for carrying ammunitions, &c. The cannons were found loaded with grape-shot, and were at once discharged. In the archives nothing was found except scattered pieces of torn up papers.

Capt. Urbieto was named in command of the city. The Indians are prowling about in the woods, having left their five "tolderias" vacant, on the Nioc road. Lient. Mendoza had an encounter with them, and punished them severely. Eusign Cabrera with a small guard was detached to the imperial cattle-farm beyond the Mbotetey, to prevent the Indians from carrying off the tame cattle.

An accident occurred on the night of the 12th to the picket guarding the gate of Miranda, under Sergeant Torres: a lighted candle fell on the floor, which the Brazilians had strewn with powder, and an explosion ensued, wounding the sergeant and 4 men, who are, however, recovering.

#### MONTEVIDEO.

The *Tevens* brought us on Thursday papers up to Monday evening. The evacuation of the city by families and foreigners continues in great force; an immense number of English left at the last moment for Buenos Ayres. The Brazilians are fixing their headquarters at Union, and Flores at Miguelito. On the 3rd and 4th there was some skirmishing at the outposts. The ex-

pulsion of the Brazilian forces from Tacuarembó by Gen. Muñoz has been confirmed. The French Minister has given refuge to a large number of his countrymen at the Imperial Legation. Rat Island and the Cerro are crowded with fugitives, and when the Rio del Plata returned last time she was at once surrounded by shoals of small boats full of people praying to be taken to Buenos Ayres. She could only take 404, and the rest had to return to the island.

The Government is making every preparation for a terrible resistance, and such is the impressment of men that the 'Plata' pressman has been taken, and two pilots are notified to present themselves, who have probably run away. The besiegers will give the last summons on Saturday, and open fire next morning. It is said the Brazilians fired on a Spanish barque, and insulted a Portuguese vessel. The Vicar and clergy of the city are praying for peace. The ladies are making banners and lint bandages. All the foreign vessels will have boats in readiness to save their countrymen when the attack takes place.

Feb. 6, 5 p.m.

The excitement of the foreign population of Montevideo, since the circular of Admiral Tamandare has been published, and the intention of the ministers to allow the Brazilians to carry out the warlike measures they have in contemplation, has become generally known; is almost past description: this is more observable in the Italian part of it, their anxiety to get out of the place is extreme, the custom-house wharf on the 5th was literally covered with trunks, beds, and baggage of all kinds, it is a perfect exodus, nevertheless the great majority of foreigners must still remain, it is impossible for them to abandon their retail trades at such short notice; the anxiety of those who are in this situation is then perfectly reasonable—of course apprehension exaggerates the danger, yet all things considered we think there are not many examples of a situation of this kind, and we cannot avoid repeating that what renders it peculiarly anomalous is that the city contains far more foreign than native male population. A partial meeting was held on the 5th, at which many foreigners of different nations were present, and resulted in the naming a committee of six persons to take an account of the means of defence of their lives and properties within a distance of three squares, and to report thereon, so as to be able to take measures for mutual defence. This system may very properly be adopted in many parts of the city, and in that case will be a writ of guarantee against the danger of isolated pillage. It is reported that a cannon has burst when proving it, and killed seven men. Everybody is occupied in taking measures to secure himself and property.

The besiegers do not as yet appear to menace the city by land, contenting themselves with keeping their forces at a considerable distance, it is said with the view of not attacking until they have brought up all their men and 'materiel,' and then to pour out all the thunder of war—in fine, nothing is breathed in Montevideo but an atmosphere of war and terror.

As to the number of the enemy's force it may be fairly estimated at from 12 to 14,000 men on board and ashore. The local papers admit that Mena Baretto is at Santa Lucía with 2090 cavalry and 150 carts. Flores's army has also much increased in numbers since the taking of Paysandú, and the abandonment of the country by the Government forces. Vessels are not allowed to enter the port; the Rio de la Plata is anchored outside.

A meeting of British residents was to be held on the 5th, at two o'clock; great apprehensions are entertained of disorder being committed by the troops of the garrison: as yet we see no provision, except the guards at the banks, taken to preserve the neutral population from such a calamity. We most sincerely hope that this fear will turn out unfounded, for should any disorder take place the results may be terrible to all parties, for it is an absolute impossibility for the great mass of foreigners to leave the place, and many bear in mind what happened at Buenos Ayres after the Battle of Caseros. But the sooner the storm breaks now the better, for this delay and suspense is exasperating the minds of all parties.

The captain of the port will not permit any boat to leave for the Cerro, so there is on our part absolute prohibition of communication beyond the city, according to Tamandare's circular, and on the other the Government authorities will not allow people to pass over to the Mouni. Tamandare recommends the British Minister to warn the people to be off.

#### THE IMPENDING BOMBARDMENT.

The bombardment of Montevideo has been postponed, at the request of one of the Foreign Ministers, the term given by Admiral Tamandare proving insufficient for the removal of all the families. But the destruction of the city is decreed, and at day-break on the 13th, or, as some say, the 12th, the whole Brazilian fleet will commence the bombardment. There is no longer any room to hope for an arrangement or to doubt that the Government and garrison mean to imitate Leandro Gomez at Paysandú; they will fight to the last, without any trust of aid from Paraguay, but with the desperation of men resolved to sell their lives dearly.

An English gentleman just arrived has given us a graphic description of the state of the opposing forces. The city is invested by 13,000 men, and a fleet of 20 vessels, yet there is not the remotest indication of any idea to surrender. The barricades are very strongly posted and sufficient to deride any attempt at an assault by land. The water defences are weak, being almost limited to Fort San José and the Cerro: the former would do much damage to the enemy's squadron, but if hotly shelled must be evacuated. The Cerro has recently been reinforced by 600 men and 6 howitzers, and can make an obstinate resistance. The various city lines are defended by about 5000 men, and doubled in many places so as to be almost impregnable.

The spectacle of the bombardment will be a striking sight for those who witness it for the first time. The shot and shell coursing through the bright blue atmosphere, with their fiery breath and horrid whistle, carrying death and destruction in their flight; the splendid edifices tumbling like houses of cards, on all sides; the crash of falling brickwork, mingled with the roar of artillery, the shouts of fury or defiance, and the lightning volley of a broadside announcing a new breach in the outworks, while the dead or dying are hurried off to make room for new victims to the God of War: all will make up a picture terrible even to the neutral beholder. Within the town the scene of havoc, ruin, and bloodshed will be a hundred times more awful, and give a faint idea of the infernal regions broken loose. We read that the Government has provided 100 bales of calico for the hospital, to make bandages, but after the horrors of bombardment and assault, there will be few among the wounded either anxious to prolong life, or able to get medical attendance.

Meantime what must be the anguish of the poor families on Rat Island, where over 1,000 are already encamped, when they see their handsome city utterly destroyed, and every bomb-shell striking down a father, husband, or brother? People who were yesterday in the enjoyment of ease and opulence are now sheltered in canvass huts on that little rock, condemned to witness the destruction of their homes, friends, and country. Verily, the journalists of Buenos Ayres may rejoice over the horrible work of their doing, but if there is a God in Heaven who hears the orphan's cry and widow's malediction, the fate of Montevideo must be avenged.

And, what is the grand denouement of the nefarious Flores revolution? Montevideo will be destroyed, the great commercial rival of Buenos Ayres will be blotted out, and the saladero trade of Rio Grande so much augmented, that Brazil will prove no less a gainer than the Argentine capital. All the mock philanthropy about giving Liberty to Orientals, will end in the fate of Dido's city, "delenda est Carthago."

The garrison expect to hold out a long time: they say "if the Brazilians needed 22 days to take Paysandú, they will pass as many months before Montevideo." If the siege last even as many weeks it is impossible to foresee what complications may arise. The bombardment of Montevideo will cause a great sensation throughout Europe, and we expect to see a debate on the subject in the British Parliament. Meantime Paraguay chastises Brazil at pleasure, and this state of things cannot long continue.

The gun-powder magazines present unequalled danger to Montevideo: if a bomb fall within some yards of the Bovedas or other two deposits, the whole city will be completely blown up, and not a man left to tell the tale, or a wall whereon to hoist the victorious banner of Brazil.

The interval through which we now pass is one of the most terrible ever experienced in these countries, and events will soon speak for themselves in language that can neither be foretold nor exaggerated.

#### TWENTY-SIX MORE CORPSES FROM THE BOMBAY.

An English estanciero from the south coast has just called on us to mention the finding of two corpses of Englishmen on his estancia, and 24 others at a small distance, in the district known as Rincon de Noaria (the new partido of Rivadavia.) They were buried in the same manner as the 19 before found at Ensenada.

We again call the attention of the British Minister, Consul Parish, and the British public in general, to this circumstance, hoping that at the earliest occasion due honor will be paid to the bones of our countrymen.

#### IRISH RACES AT FORTIN DE ABECCO.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,

In your section of 'turf' news allow me a word or two on our races of the Fortin, which came off on the 7th ult. I had almost forgotten them, until startled by those of Navarro on the 8th. You cannot be ignorant that this partido, containing so many Irish and Americans, should also contain many sportsmen. Yes, we have many sportsmen and good race horses, and indulge in 'carreras' from time to time. Two months before the last, on the race-course, it was announced we should have the next on the 1st January, but immediately discovering that the 1st fell on Sunday, they were immediately postponed to the 7th, which was neither Sunday nor holiday, with what success you would be astonished to see. I have heard large estancieros who spent more than half their life in this country, say they never saw so many Irish together outside Ireland. They were there from far and near: I have seen them from five partidos. Where so many fine animals could be found so far out, as appeared on the course, was a subject of astonishment in every mouth. But of the many, only four entered for the first prize, to gain which it was necessary to win two heats. The first was so tightly contested, that we expected no less than five heats from the four. Except the Mercedes horse that won the first in the other three, you could not tell which was second or last.

The second heat was much the same, a horse of Mr. J. Murphy's coming in first; and the third and last, the difference was clearly visible, Mr. J. Murphy gaining more than formerly, and the great brag horse, out of which the owner would bet anything, from two to seven thousand dollars, to take two successive heats, was distanced.

The second prize was more easily won than the first: it was to be given to the first in. Only one run. The principal prize went to Salto, the other remained in the Fortin. But it must be remembered some of our best horses could not run for want of proper jockies. All had to carry exactly the same weight, consequently many were thrown out; the weights being too heavy for young fellows.

"Bedad," said a sportsman from Mercedes, "I did not expect to find such horses in such an out-of-the-way place; I see they can make up horses here as well as inside." This man brought two splendid animals, but both were beaten. It is my opinion there cannot be many better horses in any partido in the camp than I saw on the 7th, nor did a larger number of Irishmen ever attend a race in South America; nor could things pass over more agreeably or more honorably to all who attended here. Many thanks are due to Mr. Spring for the course, to the managers, as well as all who attended, for their respectable good conduct.

R. M'FUSE.

#### SWISS COLONY, BARADERO.

Under date January 10th, 1865, we have Sr. Piñero's report of the condition of this flourishing colony in last November, in its eighth year of existence. It was founded in 1856 by ten Swiss agricultural families, who were soon after joined by eight others. The colony now supplies Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Entre Ríos and Banda Oriental with several valuable staple products, especially potatoes. There are 374 farms under cultivation, covering a superficies of 3,064 English acres in lots averaging eight acres all wired in and fenced with handbary, besides 222 gardens of two acres each—making a total of 3,508 acres under cultivation, which (without counting fruit, &c.) produced in 1864 the following crops: maize, 5,610 fanegas; wheat, 1,800 do.; barley, 1,000 do.; potatoes, 62,000 do.; vetches, 3,960 arrobes (950 cwt.), beans, 550 cwt.

The number of houses is as follows: azotea or tile-roofs 36, brick houses 83, mud cabins 84—total 203. Number of inhabitants, 1,115.—*El Cosmopolita*.

## COLON THEATRE

### THE SCOTTISH BELL-RINGERS

On Saturday 11th instant,  
The first performance of this celebrated  
company.  
At half-past eight.

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Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each  
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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 shepherd  
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 com-  
munications. 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.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

### REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

A storm is bursting over the River Plate. It was conjured by the evil genius of Flores, and now we are entering into a crisis, from which the united prudence, patriotism and statecraft of Brazilian and River Plate diplomatists will hardly be able to extricate us without peril.

The events of the past fortnight have a graver tendency than people here are inclined to attach to them, and it is marvellous with what *sang froid* the news is received—that the Paraguayans continue their conquests in Mato Grosso, Pres. Lopez is preparing to invade Rio Grande, the Brazilians are going to bombard Montevideo, and Chile has laid claim to Patagonia.

At the sailing of last packet we left the Paraguayan expedition under Col. Barrios at Curumbá, in possession of the river towns of that valuable Brazilian province. Since then the invaders have made little progress, and whether owing to a want of smaller vessels, or to counter-orders received from Asunción, no movement has been made against the capital, *Cuyabá*, which is as defenceless as the other places already captured. The last mail from Paraguay informs us that President Lopez has now 60,000 men under arms, and the movement of troops to the Misiones frontier augurs an intention to attack Brazil on another quarter by invading Rio Grande. Sor Caminos has arrived as special envoy from Paraguay, and although not yet received by President Mitre it is known that he solicits permission to march an army across some desert Argentine territory. It is needless for us to repeat an account of the state of Montevideo, which the news in another column will fully explain. But we may observe that the destruction or surrender of that city will leave us as far from a solution as ever, and the proximate campaign between Brazil and Paraguay will probably have for field the province of Rio Grande and eastern banks of La Plata.

The arrival of Sor Lastarria, special envoy from Chile, is connected with the claim of that Republic to the territory of Patagonia which has always been regarded as belonging to Buenos Aires. The acrimonious tone of the whole Chilean press, relative to Ar-

gentine affairs, is a further indication of trouble in the future.

Perhaps the indifference of natives and foreigners to these difficulties, none of which immediately touch on the Argentine Republic, arises from the general confidence, which we do not consider mis-placed, in the unfailing tact and peaceable intentions of President Mitre. If we are naturally alarmed at the surrounding conflagration, we still look to the chief of the state as our only hope of safety.

But in picturing the condition of the political world, we would impress on the industrial or emigrant classes that these turmoils of Cabinets need not intimidate them. Business is brisk in Buenos Aires, and the great occupation of the country, sheep-farming, promises brighter results than for many years past. In fact the order of things is neither disturbed nor menaced in this province or the interior, and the only evil effect may be said to consist in the depreciation of Argentine Bonds, worth some time ago 48, and now selling at 36 per cent of their written value.

The railways are progressing actively. The Northern running out to the Tigre has converted that place into a port for river-steamers. The Western is finished to Mercedes, though not yet open so far, and while the works are being continued to Chivilcoy, we learn that Government has received several proposals for purchase of the line. The Great Southern rails are being laid 4 miles beyond San Vicente, and the bridge of Barracas approaches completion. The Central Argentine works are near the river Carcarañá. The Eastern Argentine project has been, we regret to hear, abandoned. Mr. Mortimer is surveying the proposed line between Victoria and Nogoyá in Entre Ríos. We believe the Boca and Ensenada line is going on favorably.

The city of Buenos Ayres is crowded with refugees from Montevideo, but the idea prevails that the struggle will soon be over, and they will be able to return to their homes. Next packet will probably disclose a new scene in the drama, and we promise to keep our European readers faithfully informed of each turn of events.

### LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

February 9.

The Brazilian squadron still lies outside and the foreign gunboats close in; they are occupied in towing out foreign vessels and taking passengers for Bucco.

The Dotorrell, *Decidée*, and *Vad Ras* took down on the 8th over 1700 passengers to Bucco.

Baron Tamandaré had an interview with Flores on Wednesday, and the attack begins on Saturday or Sunday. The English marines are being landed, fifty men, and the French and Italian also.

A Brazilian gunboat arrived from Buenos Ayres on Thursday with a schooner laden with shot and shell in tow.

The streets of Montevideo are deserted, and it is dangerous to go on shore.

The duel between Tamandaré and the Captain of the *Vad Ras* is contradicted here. Mr. McColl and family are on board an English vessel in the harbour. No persons are allowed to pass the lines, and consequently the foreign gunboats have to act as ferry-boats, taking all the *scum* of Montevideo to the Bucco.

The Brazilians are firing across the bows of every vessel that attempts to approach, and the scene in the harbour is quite exciting.

Two saladeros at the Cerro are working. The Rio de la Plata was overhauled to-day and the passengers put on board the admiral's vessel, they

were all detained except an Englishman who was set at liberty.

Montevidean Government have asked of Tamandaré for more time, and it is said that 48 hours was conceded.

Flores is at the Bucco, and the allied force amounts to some 8,000 men. Yesterday over two thousand persons left Montevideo, to-day only a few are seen on the mole.

Joseph—the owner of a popular confiteria, has had a narrow escape: they attempted to murder him, but he escaped on board the *Dotorrell*, and gave word to all English officers that his Confiteria would be always open free to them henceforward.

A mutiny amongst the Nat. Guards is spoken of, and large bodies were sent into the town. The elections are to come off on the 14th, and the Brazilians have been asked to wait until they are over, which they refused to do. Some bales of wool are piled up on the mole, but no other defence is visible, the general feeling, it is said, is to hold out to the very last.

To-morrow all the foreign gunboats leave the inner roads, and the Brazilian squadron is to come in.

Two Brazilian gunboats lie out at the Bucco to watch the Paraguayans. The Rio de la Plata takes up few passengers, as people can hardly manage to get off.

The Cerro is in possession of the Government.

Twelve o'clock.

The Italian man-of-war which arrived with Dr. Sagastume, Oriental Minister to Paraguay on board, was prohibited from landing its correspondence; of course, the Minister himself was also impeded from coming ashore. In the evening, however, bands of music went to felicitate the President. It appears that he has received a letter under the President of Paraguay's own hand. The rumor afloat was that the Paraguayan forces had entered into the Oriental territory, and that General Urquiza, with his Entre Ríos, had declared against the Brazilians. The local papers confirm the report, with the difference that it was expected that Urquiza would declare himself openly at Concepción on the 7th, when the funeral service for the victims of Paysandú was to take place. A respite has been afforded to those who are anxious to get out of the city, the term being prolonged for them until Monday next, and for the vessels to clear out of the harbor until Saturday. It is reported that Admiral Tamandaré has declared his intention of taking up his position on Saturday at twelve o'clock. There have been some glimmering hopes of an arrangement; it was said on the 6th that in a council held at the President's there was only a small majority in favor of a desperate resistance; the convocation of the senate, resignation of President Aguirre, and the naming of a Provisional Government was even talked about.

Perhaps there has been something of the kind under consideration for the morning papers of the 9th allude to certain parties who are talking of peace, and that it is only the *pomelo* men who have nothing to lose who are in favor of war, &c., and refutes them in the most bellicose style. The *'Pais'* makes a most furious attack on the individuals accusing them of collusion with the Brazilians, and inspiring the inhabitants with a panic terror in order to aid their views. The *'Plata'*, referring to the procession with which the *'Rogativas'*, that have taken place in the Matriz to implore the mercy of heaven on the town ended, takes occasion to criticise the conduct of the Vicar General, in a tendency to debilitate the spirit of defence instead of strengthening it, as the situation of the enemy demands.

In fine the local papers, one and all breathe nothing but a determination to resist to the last. It would be desirable for their own sakes and that of the cause they defend, that this was not accompanied with insults to their enemies and depressive allusions to the conduct of the foreign neutral agents, which can only serve to envenom matters and weaken rather than fortify the sympathies of those who are inclined to wish them well—may, is even interpreted by their enemies as a symptom of weakness, and looked upon as

bragadoccio. When we see insult thus lavished, and the vocabulary of injurious terms so freely used, one would think that there would not be a shot of that kind left in the locker to make use of—but the language is a rich one. Cæsar falling at the foot of Pompey's statue died not thus—"et tu Brute!" lives in the minds of men, as a dying utterance both dignified and mournful.

Dr. Estrazulas has fled; there is the report of the Captain of the Port to the Minister of War communicating the fact. He was a senator, and is publicly declared a coward, &c. The Brazilian General, Menna Barreto, is said to be dying at the Union, and Osorio to be on the road to replace him.

### OUR DESPATCHES FROM MONTEVIDEO.

On board H.B.M. gunboat *Dotorrell*,  
Feb. 9th, 1.30 p.m.

General Guido's son has arrived, to take part in the defence of Montevideo: he came down in the steamer *Uruguay*, and has been received with great rejoicing.

The Brazilians are not yet ready to attack, although they had over a month to prepare: they are all in a fuss. Admiral Tamandaré has prolonged the term by 48 hours, for those anxious to leave the city, which will therefore expire on the 11th.

The attack is expected to begin on Sunday morning. There is said to prevail a general depression within the town, and some people talk of an unconditional surrender. Great desertions are taking place in the garrison.

Whale-boats laden with wool are leaving the shore every moment. Mr. Wilson's yard is barricaded with bags of coal.

Dr. Estrazulas has cleared out, escaping on board the *Uruguay*: his flight has caused a great sensation in town. Dr. Sagastume, on his return from Paraguay was prevented landing on board the Italian gunboat, *Veloce*.

They have been firing from the town all this morning, and some shots from the *Capitania del Puerto* narrowly escaped striking the *Dotorrell*.

I have been to the Bucco in the *Dotorrell*; but have not now time to write at great length as the steamer leaves for Buenos Ayres this afternoon at 2 instead of 7 o'clock.

Admiral Elliott was most kind to me in the *Triton*, from which vessel I came to the *Dotorrell*, and am now the guest of the polite and gallant Captain Johnson. I landed with the Captain in Montevideo, and we found every place deserted; only some ruffian-looking soldiers knocking about the streets.

The bombardment commences on Sunday morning: it will not last 12 hours. The enclosed bulletin is generally believed to be all lies, and got up to stop the desertions of the brave National Guards.

E. T. M.

### SPECIAL EDITION.

VIVA LA PATRIA.

### TRIUMPHS OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMS.

The Government has just received most important official despatches from General Muñoz and Colonel Muñoz, announcing two brilliant victories for the arms of the Republic.

Glorious to our army!

General Muñoz, under date 24th ult. writes that he marched on Yaguaron, that a Brazilian force of 400 men attempted to dispute with him the ford of Yaguaron, whereupon he sent forward his vanguard, routing and cutting the enemy to pieces: the Brazilians left over 40 dead on the field and the fugitives took refuge in Yaguaron, which town he then besieged.

Our valiant troops took a flag from the enemy which Gen. Muñoz has sent to the Government as a trophy of the engagement.

Meanwhile we have news of another victory at Los Corrales, in the district of Cerro Largo, from which place Col. Muñoz dates his dispatch, 31st ult. The traitor, Col. Morosino, was overtaken in that neighborhood, and, after some fighting, captured along with six of his officers. In revenge for the treacherous massacre of Paysandú they were instantly put to death in front of the army. Among those of the enemy previously killed in the fray were three officers.

The bearer of these despatches who has also brought the captured Brazilian flag bravely forced his way through the lines of the besiegers, into the city, for which gallantry he deserves public thanks.

On our part we hasten to inform the citizens of these glorious triumphs of our arms, and congratulate with joyful enthusiasm the people, the government, and the army.

*El Plata* of Thursday  
Evening, 9th inst.

*Ed. Note.*—After all there is some truth in the above trifling victories, as the secretary of Gen. Flores in his letter

(5th inst.) to the *Tribuna* admits that the Blancos have gained some advantages about the neighborhood of Cerro Largo.

### IMPORTANT BRITISH MEETING IN MONTEVIDEO.

#### EXCITING SCENE

On Saturday, the 4th instant, owing to the alarming state of affairs in Montevideo, the British residents assembled at the club, for the purpose of coming to some understanding as to what they, as a body, should do. Unfortunately, however, the greatest indecision and irregularity prevailed, and it was mutually agreed to by the gentlemen present that the proposed meeting should not take place until the evening of the same day, and that in order to avoid all disturbance from the rattling of billiard-balls and the guzzling of cocktails, the assembly should take place at 8 o'clock that evening in the English Bank. Due notice was accordingly given to the merchants and others.

At eight o'clock precisely the bank patio was crowded. We noticed, amongst others, Mr. Ruding, Mr. Walker, Mr. Crane, Mr. McColl, Mr. Chapman, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Darbyshire, Mr. Auchterlony, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Carrig, Dr. Lawrie, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Le Bas, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Johnson, Mr. McMullan, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Barbour, &c.

The business of the meeting was begun by Mr. McColl moving that Mr. Ruding take the chair, Mr. Good acting as secretary.

Mr. Ruding, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting in most eloquent terms. He depicted the gloomy prospects of Britishers in the Mount: he graphically described the dangers which impended, the necessity of combination, and the painful indecision so obvious amongst the British subjects. He touched upon the Consul, his duties, obligations, and influence, and in the most unrestrained terms qualified the protection which they had reason to expect from that gentleman.

Mr. McColl then moved that a committee be named to wait upon the Consul to inquire of him what attitude British merchants should take; what protection they were likely to receive from the men-of-war; what force would be landed to protect the Custom-house; and, finally, what the Consul himself intended to do.

Mr. Isaacs seconded the motion, and spoke to the question. He said that it was impossible to exaggerate the importance of the present meeting; that the hour had arrived when Englishmen had a right to be heard, and that pusillanimity and fear were unbecoming. Action, deeds not words; the powder will be exploding the house-tops at our heels before we Englishmen arrive at any conclusion as to what measures we should adopt. Who is the Consul? Where is he? What does he mean to do? Is he here in this crowded, influential assembly? No. Has he, as the protector of British interests, the guardian of British lives, the sheet-anchor of British property, has he taken one single step to save us from the approaching chaos? Has he advised us of any notifications which he received from the Brazilian Minister? Gentlemen, we must be heard. Put interrogatories to him, and let him give us plain, straightforward answers. I second Mr. McColl's motion.

It was put to the meeting, and carried.

Mr. Crane then rose and said. Gentlemen, after the eloquent speeches you have heard, it is almost unnecessary to dilate further on our present emergencies. But I wish to put it to the meeting, whether we merchants should not demand of the Government the

right to remove British property. Great expectations are entertained respecting the Consular protection; but I, for one, prefer to leave him nothing to protect. Let us demand our rights. Let us remove our goods before they are destroyed. Have we not the harbor crowded with our gunboats, and can we not rescue the property, with which we are encharged? [great cheering.] A committee has been named. Let us instruct that committee how to act. They must insist on the Consul going at once to the Government: our property must be saved. Mr. Crane here resumed his seat amidst the greatest applause.

Mr. Ruding objected in a warm manner to Mr. Crane's motion; he regarded it as an insult to the committee to trammel them with any instructions; and further, that Mr. Crane was a member of the committee, and should be the last person to propose such a motion.

The meeting sanctioned Mr. Ruding's remarks.

Mr. Crane then moved that all the gentlemen present pledge themselves, in the most solemn manner, to remain in town, and stand by the property entrusted to their charge in the hour of danger.

Mr. Darbyshire objected, although he hoped no gentleman would suspect him of being wanting in courage. He believed that nothing was to be gained by remaining, and although a general 'skeddadding' might seem discredit-able, he, for one, thought people should be at liberty to go or come [hear, hear.] The dangers are exaggerated; let us first see what we can do with the Consul; if any man is wanted to nail up the British colors to the mast-head, he was ready to act, but it was a most extraordinary idea to force people to remain in this stupid place, after every one had left it, the very lamps are not lighted. Are we belonging to any band of soldiers or volunteers that we must stay here to be starved out; the very idea is preposterous. Our Consul can do nothing; our ships can give no men; it is time for us to be off. I object in toto to Mr. Crane's motion.

Mr. Johnson emphatically coincided with his friend Mr. Darbyshire. After a few desultory remarks the meeting broke up. The following gentlemen were named on the committee: Mr. Ruding, chairman; Mr. McColl, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Crane.

On Monday the 6th the committee accordingly waited on the consul; it is unnecessary to give any description of the scene which ensued, sufficient to say that Mr. Ruding, in reply to some consular observations, hinted to Mr. L. his determination to insist on direct answers to his questions, and as he and his friends were unprepared to be treated as members of the canine race, he would not leave until his object was attained. Mr. Lettsom requested time to answer, and subsequently informed the committee that in his opinion they ought to look out for themselves as best they could.

L. L. D.

**LATEST INTELLIGENCE.**

The Argentine fleet, (Guardia Nacional, Pampero, and 25th of Mayo) weighed anchor yesterday evening for Montevideo; Admiral Murature will place himself under the orders of the British Consul-General, Mr. Lettsom, who is acting for the Argentine consul. Mr. Henry Zimmerman has sent a valuable present of clothing for the distressed refugees from Montevideo: those who arrived on Thursday were conveyed ashore and provided for by the relief committee. The 'Nacional' contradicts the alleged victory of General Mañoz at Yaguaron.

The Brazilian envoy, Sr. Paranhos, was to leave last night for Montevideo: also Dr. José Maria Gutierrez. The evening papers say the bombardment has been postponed till the 15th, Wednesday next.

Captain Mansilla has been sent to Chile with a pardon for Olasoaga and his regiment, who deserted the service.

The National Government has given 6000 silver dollars for the relief of refugees from Montevideo.

**EDITOR'S TABLE.**

As the hour of the catastrophe draws nigh, public interest is more absorbed in the fate of Montevideo. The refugees arrived yesterday were only 56 in number, as most families have already escaped to this city, or Rat Island or elsewhere.

The news sent by our brother-editor and published in another column will be read with interest. We give also a letter from our agent in Montevideo. It was yesterday current through town that D. Juan Cruz Ocampo was to leave on a mission of mediation, and some faint hopes are yet expressed of a possible arrangement between Pres. Aguirre and the besiegers.

The sudden departure of Dr. Gutierrez and D. Hector Varela (editors of the 'Nacion' and 'Tribuna') is remarkable, and perhaps connected with the last effort for peace at Montevideo.

The heat yesterday was excessive, and a friend assures us that the thermometer stood at 90 in the shade. This very warm weather generally precludes a storm.

The French packet leaves to-morrow; there will be no supplemental mail, we presume, although some say the Saintonge has special privileges as a mail-boat, and must stop at Montevideo to coal.

The Mersey is not generally expected to-day, but we should not be surprised to see her come into port.

Justicia has sent us another communication about the Custom-house grievance which we keep for to-morrow.

The Moron racing-club has elected a committee, of Messrs Madero, Martinez, Coffin, Allen and Larroche: they are about to build a grand-stand, and have a capital of 300,000 \$ m/c., the Municipality and Railway having contributed liberally.

The Sawyer family of Scotch bell-ringers have at last arrived and will soon perform at Colon theatre: we hear that the Florentine children are engaged by Sor Pestalardo to play with the Lyric Co.

The 'Nacion' mentions a fight between two Irish sailors, with knives, which took place on the beach: one of them was taken to hospital, the other to the Policia.

The result of the Caminos mission is now public. President Mitre refuses to allow Paraguay to cross Misiones, but will leave the rivers free both to Brazil and President Lopez. The latter will probably disregard the prohibition. Within the past week no fewer than 4,000 persons arrived from Montevideo: it is said the Matriz church is converted into a powder magazine.

The 'Circularo Literario' has sent diplomas of Honorary membership to the poet Longfellow and historian Bancroft, of the U. States, at the proposal of Mr. Porter C. Bliss.

The new church of Barracas (North) on Sor Herrera's ground will be much too small only 11 feet wide in the nave—if it is not intended to improve on Sta Lucia, the architect, Sor Benoit, might save himself the trouble. The works were commenced on Wednesday, and the neighbors have contributed munificently.

A subscription is set on foot for the family of the late Bolsa-marker, D. Marcelino Capdevila.

The 'Nacional' states that a man was run over on Thursday morning on the tramway at the Mayo station and had his leg broken.

The Club Progreso intends giving masked balls during Carnival.

The Municipality of Quilmes has received a subsidy of \$40,000 to build a new church: they have taken our advice not to mend the Puente Chico, for surely the way to Heaven is more important than the way to town, although accidents happen every day on the latter.

**THE CUSTOM-HOUSE EVIL.**

To the Editors of the 'Standard'.  
Gentlemen,

I am glad to see that you have taken up the subject of Custom-house abuse, and can only say, that the remarks in your paper of 'A Merchant' and 'A Blown-up Custom-house Clerk,' as far as my experience, and that of my 'Blown-up Custom-house Clerk' goes, are perfectly correct. The delay in getting goods out of the Custom-house has always been an impediment to business; but, I am sorry to say, it is getting worse and worse every day, as the authorities do not seem to think it necessary to trouble their heads about the question, whether the present staff of employees; from the 'vistas' down to the 'peons,' is sufficient to meet the amount of work to be done at present in the Custom-house; work increased considerably by the arrival of an unprecedented quantity of vessels, and consequently of goods for market. We may hope that, when the Custom-house is overstocked with goods, the authorities will see the necessity of providing for the quick despatch of goods; but, before concluding these remarks, I would like to draw your attention to a case that has lately happened to me with the 'vistas.' It is simply this: About a week ago one 'vista' referred me for the despatch of certain goods to another, saying that it was not in his 'ramo,' and the other 'vista' did ditto, so that, till now, I am not able to get the goods despatched at all. You may say, "Go to the administrator;" but as I have paid him so many visits already, and he has done me so little good, I consider it at present lost time, and content myself with the idea that to-day the 'vistas' can 'embromar' me, but to-morrow I may 'embromar' them.

Begging you to excuse these hasty lines,

I remain, yours truly,  
DESPATCH.

**FORTIN BRACHO.**

Fortin Bracho, is a military station on the right bank of the Rio Salado, in the province of Santiago del Estero, which, we need scarcely inform the most juvenile geographer, is part of the Argentine territory, in South America. Without troubling you about its latitude or longitude, or making any bother, in reference to points of the compass, we may premise that Captain Page has described it, as "simply a collection of well-constructed mud houses, surrounded by a palisade of stout Quebracho trunks, fifteen feet high." There being no trunks of any kind, when we were there a few years ago, save a few grizzly cactuses of Tuna and Cardon species, and the Quebracho being a kind of wood not likely to evaporate, we questioned General Don Antonio Taboada in reference to them. He informed us, that the Bracho of Captain Page's time had been situated about a league and a-half farther to the North, and was deserted for the present site, in consequence of the former having been more accessible to attacks of the Chaco Indians, as well as overflowing of the river. This Fortin,—which is the Spanish for "little Fort"—bears no resemblance—not on the most Lilliputian scale—to the Forts at Dover or Cherbourg. It has not even a Martello tower. It is a single street of from 4 to 500 yards in length,—and nearly as wide as Sackville Street in Dublin. At one end is a small mill, turned by a pair of horses, and at the other, or what may be called the official terminus, is the house, wherein General Don Antonio Taboada resides, when he is here,—together with the Cuartel or barracks, at which Don Estevan Rams, with his companions, and myself, have put up,—and which has no military appendage about it, save a store-room for powder, and a six-pounder gun mounted at its front door.

Night is coming on, and the moon is

coming up, as we are seated with the General, underneath the verandah, which is in front of the Cuartel. On the opposite side, and therefore commanded by the six-pounder, is the residence of the Fortin's Comandante, Major Secundino Farias. The Major's Señora with two other ladies are sitting under the shadow of an Algaroba tree, sipping mate, and we suppose chatting.

The houses are all like square boxes, having flat roofs; and the first by which we pass has a quantity of sliced sandia peel hanging over a stick, placed horizontally before the door. They have been there all day in the process of drying, and are intended for winter food. Two women are sitting outside the door of this house, cutting other sandia peelings into bits small enough to be packed into a small crate, fixed in the ground, and which is hard by. To our salutation of "Buenas tardes, Señoras," [Good evening, ladies,] their only reply, was a smile; not, poor things, from insolence or capriciousness, but simply that they don't know, as the General says, the Castilian. Here in a population of more than three hundred, it appears that only three or four understand Spanish,—the whole of the population speaking the Quichua—an Indian idiom, introduced here by the original settlers from Perú.

About fifteen years ago, three young girls were taken captives by the Tobas Indians at the time of one of their invasions into the Bracho. They had lived amongst these savages for nearly ten years, being reduced to a perfect state of slavery,—to cook, to tend goats, and do all kinds of servile work.

On the occasion, however, of a pursuit after the Indians by the General and his soldiers, in consequence of some new atrocities, these girls managed to escape, whilst the tribe, which had them in bondage, went farther northward in the Chaco, pursued by the troops. Hiding themselves for a few days in the woods, they came out on the tracks made by the soldiers horses, and followed those in the direction which they had come. Now and then, they picked up the dropped relic of a paper cigar. They fed on roots and unripe fruit of the wild Tuna. And thus they passed travelling for twenty-five days, until at last they reached the Bracho, where they were received with raptures of joy by their hitherto disconsolate parents, and friends.

None of the soldiers at any of these forts receive pay. To each man of a family is given a plot of ground, in which he may cultivate maize, wheat, melons, and so forth for the use of his family. But he is not allowed by the Comandante to sell any portion of this, until he proves that he has laid by enough for the winter's store for his family.

Throughout all the province of Santiago, there is established a line of military posts, so well organised, that no letter can be on its way to the Governor, Don Manuel, or the General; Don Antonio Taboada, longer than two days. All the Estancieros are obliged to afford horses to those post boys. And they, whilst in the performance of this duty, are exempt from military service.

Yet in spite of their receiving no pay, the soldiers of the Bracho, as well as of other parts of Santiago, are so affectionately attached to the Taboadas, that on one occasion in 1858, the General left the Bracho with seventy so diers for Tucuman, and before he reached that province,—the adjoining one to Santiago,—he had an army exceeding two thousand men.

There are seventy-five soldiers composing the permanent corps at the Bracho station. Consequently whenever a cow or bullock is killed for their eating, it is to be cut up into seventy-five pieces.

On the occasion of an invasion by the Indians, the soldiers follow up their tracks on the retreat, and come upon them as a cat does on mice. The Indians are very seldom taken alive, as

they prefer fighting to death before being captured as prisoners. Their weapons of war are lances, knives, and Bolas. What an amount of work the Santiago soldiers have performed on many of these expeditions, may be inferred from the fact that they had often a march of—including going and returning—more than three hundred leagues, or nearly a thousand miles. On one of these occasions, they went through the Gran Chaco to a distance of more than a hundred and seventy leagues from Fortin Bracho.

The Indians always strip naked before going to fight. Indeed this is not much of a work, as their clothing is barely a lion, [puma] tiger, fox or guanaco skin, to which is given the name of "Kesapi." They never invade any of the Salado frontier posts, unless they are driven to it by hunger.

The soldiers in these pursuits live on the game killed by them in the woods, as birds, wild pigs, "mulitas," and deer. These are cooked with the greatest despatch that is possible, and the Asado thus prepared is called "Churasco." The ashes of the wood fire serve for salt.

In the year 1852 a revolution occurring in this province, was summarily put down by the Taboadas, who compelled three thousand men to make a road on each side of the Rio Salado from Fortin Bracho to San Miguel,—the boundary line between this province and that of Salta,—a distance of a hundred and twenty leagues, or three hundred and sixty miles. This work was accomplished in eight days.

Before the brothers Taboada came into the Government of this province, there were but three roads between the rivers Dulce and Salado; whereas now there are more than thirty. We must confess, that the best roads we have seen in any part of the Argentine Republic, through which we have travelled, are those roads last spoken of in the province of Santiago.

In the neighbourhood of Fortin Bracho we saw for the first time a specimen of the tree called the "Unaj," that is a sort of "clerk of the weather" in these parts. Its flowers invariably bloom out in the most brilliant style,—they are of a bright yellow,—on the day or night before a "tormenta."

Argentine Citizen.

**MARKET REPORT.**

In dry goods, the demand for winter articles is just commencing, and we expect that by next packet we shall be able to report a good business done.

In other imports transactions were as follows:

Salt—2000 fanegas per Eliza Jenkins to arrive from Cadiz, at 9 1/2 rls; 2000 fanegas ex Michele at 7 rls.; 2200 fan. by the Theresa Prima and 3100 by the Marchesmo, both for Paysandú, the former at 9 rls and the latter at 10 rls.; 3405 fan. ex Anna at 9 1/2 rls for Concepcion; 2600 fan. ex Imperatore Dioclesiano at 7 rls. and 3000 fan. ex Helvetia de St Ulbez at 6 1/2 rls on board.

Lumber—ex Alfred from Baltimore, 99000 feet white pine at 34 ftes; per St Dominique from Boston, 269,000 feet pine spruce at 26 1/2 ftes; 128,000 feet pine per Nelly Hunt from New York at 36 ftes. Oak 50 ftes on board.

Gin—1,000 cases anela, ex Veersog from Rotterdam, at 56 dity paid; 3,052 demijohns, fine, at 7 1/2 rls, on board the Juno, from Hamburg; and 932 cases, at 10 rls; 530 demijohns at 7 1/2, and 900 at 7 rls, per Tondenze; 500 cases mark 'ancla,' were taken from deposit at 56 dity paid; and 300 demijohns, 2 1/2 to 3 gallons, 9 1/2 rls fuertes.

Carlou Wine—200 pipes, ex Providencia, and the cargo, per Joven Conchita, at 44 rls fts, and 300 pipes, per Cecilia, at \$1,300 all from Barcelona; also 300 pipes, per Nicasia, at same figure as those per Cecilia.

Bordeaux Wine—120 casks ex Alma at 87 1/2 mpc. duty paid.

Rice—150 sacks East Indian ex Carolina Cornelia from Rotterdam at 10 hard rials in bond, and 200 sacks from deposit at 839 mpc. duty paid.

Sugar—refined 1500 barrels from deposit at 73 dity paid, 800 barrels at 18 rials and 600 at 18 1/2 rials in bond.

Tim—Shut in boxes, 100 boxes from deposit at \$11 1/2 ftes.

Harina—by the Annie Lowrie from Chile 4075 sacks at \$5 ftes per 8 arro and 1,100 sacks trigo blanco, per same vessel, at \$102 mpc.

**ON CHANGE.**

Feb. 10, 1865.

Price of Doubloons, \$418 1/2.  
Sovereigns, \$128.  
First price of patacons 26 20  
On time 26 35 26 60  
Last price 26 15

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Table listing ships in the port of Buenos Ayres, categorized by English, American, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Prussian, Hamburg, Bremen, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Belgian, Oldenburgh, Brazilian, and National. Columns include Class, Name, Tons, Captain, Arrival, and Consignee.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

ALVAREZ AND RISSO, 99A—Reconquista—99A.

FOR MONTEVIDEO, The Steamer TEVERE, Capt. José Barborá, Leaves every Monday and Thursday, and returns every Thursday and Sunday.

FOR SALTO, Calling at Martín García, Higueritas, Soriano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychú, Concepción, Paysandú, and Concordia, The Steamer SALTO, Capt. Simon 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.

PARÉS: Montevideo, Martín García, Higueritas, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychú, Soriano and Mercedes, Concepción, Paysandú, Concordia and Salto. Deck passage, half-price.

FREIGHTS: Montevideo, per ton, 4 pats. Ports in the Uruguay, do. do.: 9 pats.; gold, 1/4 per cent.; silver, 1/2 per cent.

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 Mercedes, by the steamer Salto, will be taken on board the Mercedes at Yaguaron.

FOR SALTO, Calling at all the ports in the Uruguay, the Argentine Steamer URUGUAY, Capt. D. Ramon G. Panasco, Leaves every Saturday at 10 in the morning.

Cargo, 8 pats. per ton; silver, 1 1/2 per cent.; gold, 1 1/4 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. Ramon G. Panasco, Leaves every Monday at 5 in the evening and returns every Thursday.

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 8 1/2 pats. of 10 rs. 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 1/4 p. Silver 1/2 p.

For further information, apply at the Agency office of ALVAREZ & RISSO, 99A—Reconquista—99A.

SHIPPING LIST OF L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX. FOR HAVRE, The French ship 'Ile et Vilaine,' 33 L. I. I., 360 tons, Barigon, master.

The French ship 'Fenclon,' 33 L. I., 1081 tons, Goussiaume, master. The French ship 'St. Pierre' A. I., 775, Demalmaré, master.

Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons. French ship 'Racine,' A. I., 467 tons, Grenier, master.

Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons. The French ship 'Bisson,' A. I. 355 tons, Ferret, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Mallmann and Co. The French brig 'Splendide,' A. I. 189 tons, L. Buché, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Lengnick Scharff and Co. The French brig 'Anna,' A. I., 191 Gonlven, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Chawst & Pillot MARSEILLES. The French ship 'Joseph,' 460 tons, Meyriess, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

French ship 'Esperance,' A. I., 274 tons, Peppin, master. Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

French ship 'Alfreda,' A. I., 356 tons, Merentie, master. Consignees, H. Peltzer & Co. French ship 'Theresa' A. I., 321 tons, Aiguesvives, master.

FOR BORDEAUX, The French ship 'Ernestine,' A. I., 277 tons, Hiriart, master. Consignees, Sallano and Etchebarne.

The French ship 'Arnaud,' A. I., 377 tons, Nadeau, master. Consignees, G. C. Dessein and Sicard, Esqrs.

FOR ANTWERP, Norwegian ship 'Thrudvang,' A. I., 399 tons, Captain J. Lie. Consignees, Messrs. Wm. Bertran.

Italian barque 'Sessa,' A. I., 460 tons, G. B. Dodero, master. Consignees, Messrs. Susini and Graza.

The Italian ship 'Mariana Maggio' A. I. 369 tons, Maggio, master. Consignees, Messrs. Fratelli Piaggio.

ORDERS, Dutch brig 'Diana,' 287 tons, Masdorp, master. Consignees, Messrs. C. Desarnaud and Co.

For particulars please apply to L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX, Ship Brokers, 47—Calle Cangallo—47. o20 1m

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.

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 expense in fitting up their new Establishment, and have procured large supplies of the best Photographic Chemicals, by which they are enabled to guarantee to all their portraits perfect durability.

We have three Solar Cameras in constant operation, and particular attention is directed to 'life-size portraits,' whether taken from life, or copied up from small pictures of deceased friends. To execute this class of work, requires years of practical experience, and is done well at no other establishment.

Expressing sincere thanks to our patrons for the generous patronage hitherto extended, a continuance of the same is most respectfully solicited. MEEKS & KELSEY. 1m. j12.

DR. DE JONGHES' 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.

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

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WORKS, LIMEHOUSE AND BIRKINGHAM, With other of their brands. Best Best TC with Crown over; Best Green Ladders; or G in Circle. For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable London House, or to the manufacturers direct. 61a, MORGATE STREET, LONDON. \*\* Catalogues furnished on application.

CAUTION, Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co's make. 26 p 1 14 15

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 Trunk Planting and Iron Frames. Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery every fortnight South America.

For Valparaiso, The fine British barque "Ocean King" A.I. 12 years, will sail in a few days for the above destination. Has excellent accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to JOHN P. BOYD & CO. Calle San Martin, No. 56. 29, 6p, f 8

For New York, The A 1 English-built ship Charles J. Parker; Young master, is engaged to be despatched in February, and has still room for freight.

For further particulars please apply to the consignees, Messrs. BARTH & VOLCK, or TAY & UPTON, Ship Brokers, 39 Reconquista. 182.. 15p j31

DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 25 MAYO Y SALADILLO, DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA, CON CARVAGES TRADOS AL PECHO

PARA LOBOS, Saldrá los días—2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30. Regresa los días—1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15-17-19-21-23-25-27-29

Para 25 de Mayo, Saldrá de Buenos Ayres, Todos los JUEVES. Regresa del 25 " los DOMIGOS. Para el Saladillo

Las salidas son de la Estacion Merlo. Agencia Rivadavia, 189. Empresarios, SABORIDA B GARCIA

The Quinta del Sar, Opposite Palermo, is to be sold by fractions.

The proximity of this quinta, its beautiful situation ought to attract the attention of families and of all who want a country place near town.

Apply for the fraction belonging to Mrs. M. Chapeaurouge, in the absence of her husband to his brother, Mr. Ch. de Chapeaurouge, Calle Tacuari No. 81. All desirable facilities will be given. 204.. 1m, f 1

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.

He also wishes to make known that as it is his firm intention to continue in business, he has completely retired from the camp and has opened an office in calle Paso No. 5, between calle Rivadavia and calle de la Piedad two squares from the Once de Setiembre, to which letters and orders may be addressed.

WILLIAM MICHAEL MOONEY, 167.. 1m j27.

"LA FAVORECIDA," Line of Diligencias between Buenos Ayres, Lobos, Saladillo, and Tapalquen.

Leaves Buenos Ayres for Lobos and Saladillo every Thursday. Leaves Saladillo every Saturday, arriving in Buenos Ayres every Sunday.

Leaves Buenos Ayres for Tapalquen, calling at Lobos the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd. Arriving at Buenos Ayres on the 10th, 20th, and 30th.

Owner and conductor, P. ESPERATTI.

Note—The coaches start from the Merlo Railway Station, passing on the journey the following establishments: for Lobos by V. Villamayor, B. Freyo, M. Senas, G. L. Maldonado, M. Muere Cepeda, and Lobos. From Lobos to Saladillo, by Aecedo, Constitucion, La Paz, Frias Puesto del Rosario, Bozan, La Fortuna, Rodriguez, and the new Pueblo de Saladillo from Lobos for Tapalquen, by Tallafa, Ramon Porto (house of business), camps of Da. Francisca, B. de Cascañares, Bernardo Ruis El Chileno, La Argentina Nueva del Sr. Bedoya, San Pedro, Tres Bonetes, Sta. Jues (house of business) of Srs. Amadeo, José M. Pined, 'Catriel' de D. La mezzo Ramirez, Las Tres Flores, de D. Isidro Gurado, Manuel Friaz, Antonio Ponce (house of business) and Sau Gervasio de D. Enrique Casares.

GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, 305 CALLE RIVADAVIA. 6p d. & 4p w f2

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

Established 1831, and empowered by special Act of Parliament. Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate: DRABBLE BROTHERS and CO., CALLE PIRADA 12. 20x

Should this meet the eye of HAROLD ARCHIBALD SMITH, of Birkenhead, England, he is entreated by his sisters to write home and let them know what he is doing. Letters are now waiting for him at the Post-office, Buenos Ayres. 106.. 1m j12

**Hungarian Wine.**  
Of the choicest and most approved qualities received from the most celebrated and important house in Hungary for sale in casks and cases only at  
64—Calle Cuyo—64.

Hungarian Claret for export from 1858  
Do Egri from the year 1852  
Do Vilány " " " 1853  
Do Budao " " " 1858  
White Sombai " " " 1846  
Do Badacsory " " " 1848  
Do Nezmely " " " 1857  
Do Bakator " " " 1811  
Imperial Tokai Aszu " " " 1846  
Do Do " " " 1857  
Do Meneas Aszu " " " 1857

**CAPRILE & PICASO.**  
64—Calle Cuyo—64.  
Observation—The casks contain abundantly four Hungarian ako's, equal to fifty Imperial gallons.  
In Montevideo for sale with Mr. B. Sheiner. 36. 10p f9

**Notice.**  
The house of Bertounet, No. 50 calle San Martin, has lately received an assorted lot of Arms and other articles appertaining to their trade, namely:—  
Fowling pieces, Breach loaders, single and Barrel.  
Rifled Revolvers, small and large size, Pocket Revolvers, 6, 10, and 12 shots.  
Montecristo rifles, 6 and 9 superior quality, Saloon Pistols, Duelling and for the Pocket. Swords assorted. All these articles are of the best make and quality, and sold at the lowest prices. 10. 6p f5

**Notice.**  
J. T. FOX has removed his office from the calle Reconquista No. 85, to the calle Bolivar No. 164, facing the Post-office.  
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 6, 2865.  
32. 6p f8

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

**FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.**

**AUTUMN MEETING, 25th March, 1865**  
**FIRST RACE, 12 Noon.**  
Light Weight Stakes—For native horses only. Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Three Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Weight, 125 lb.

**SECOND RACE, 12 1/2 p.m.**  
Amateur Stakes—For native horses only. Entry, Five Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Half round. Weight, 145 lb.

**THIRD RACE, 1 1/2 p.m.**  
Challenge Stakes—For all horses. Entry, Five Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Once and half round. Weight 140 lb.

**FOURTH RACE, 3 p.m.**  
Trial Stakes—For all horses never having run at any public meeting. Entry, Six Hundred Dollars, with Six Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Weight, 145 lb.

**FIFTH RACE, 3 3/4 p.m.**  
Criterion Stakes—For all horses. Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Four Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Weight, for age 3 years, 120 lb., 4 years 135, 5 years and aged 145.

**SIXTH RACE, 4 1/2 p.m.**  
Champion Stakes—For all horses. Entry Five Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Two rounds. Weight, 140 lbs.

**SEVENTH RACE, 5 p.m.**  
Consolation Stakes—For beaten horses of the day. Entry, Two Hundred Dollars, with Two Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Catch weights.  
Mares—Allowed 5 lb.  
Winners, running the same distance, to carry extra weights, viz.:  
Half-bred horses for once, 5lb: more than once, 8lb.  
Native horses, for once, 3lb: more than once 5lb.

Horses subsequently beaten are absolved from the above penalty.  
Riders admitted on the terms of programme, 1st November, 1864.  
Entries, to be made on the 13th of March, and Forfeits to be declared on or before the 20th of March next, at No. 7, Calle 25 de Mayo.  
Horses may be run with or without plates.  
English Jockey Costume to be strictly observed.

**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

**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, 1855.  
P.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 c) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.  
Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.  
Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.  
Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.



**RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.**  
LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

**NAMES OF STEAMERS.**  
LA PLATA,  
PARANA, PARAGUAY,  
URUGUAY, U.N.A.  
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.



**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL & R. PLATE STEAMERS**

The Screw Steamer  
**KEPLER,**  
Captain CARROLL.

Is expected in port about the 26th inst., and will be despatched for Liverpool, via Brazil and Lisbon, about eight days after her arrival here.  
Cargo can now be engaged, and will be received on board the steamer the day of her arrival.  
Apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Lamport and Holt, and in Buenos Ayres to Messrs. Darbyshire and Co., or to  
**JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,**  
Calle San Martin, No. 56.  
Buenos Ayres, 6th February, 1865. 21. f6, 5p

**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 Sempken's Barraca Defensa. Apply 25 and 27 Calle Defensa 146. 1m j,22

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. u30 m

**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.  
**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.  
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

**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

**The National Steamer**  
**"ESTRELLA DEL NORTE."**

Will leave the Tigre (las Conchas) for San Pedro every Wednesday and for San Nicolas and immediate Ports every Saturday, in connexion with the Northern Railroad.  
The trains will leave the station 25 Mayo at half past 10 a.m. on the above days for the convenience of passengers to the Tigre. Tickets for the train are given at the Steamboat agency with the tickets for the Steamer. Passengers Luggage not to exceed 50lb—any excess will be charged for at the Station, and must be paid for before leaving the 25 de Mayo.

FARES.	
Cabin.	Steerage.
S. Nicolas \$12	S. Nicolas \$6
Obligado \$12	Obligado \$6
L. Hermanas \$12	Las Hermanas \$6
Zarate \$4	Zarate \$2
Baradero \$6	Baradero \$4
San Pedro \$8	San Pedro \$4
Campana \$4	Campana \$3

This steamer will leave San Nicolas every Monday at 10 a.m. and San Pedro and Baradero every Monday and Thursday at 4 in the afternoon, arriving in Buenos Ayres by the train at 7.53 every Tuesday and Friday morning.  
Parcels received in the Agency, Calle Cuyo No. 1.

**"THE RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE,"**

A Monthly Periodical of History, Sciences, Arts and Literature, 1865.  
Subscriptions received at Messrs. Mackern's Library, Calle San Martin, and at the "Standard" office, Calle Belgrano.  
Monthly subscription \$15 currency, or \$160 yearly.  
124 d21, x

**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 manufactories. 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. 120 1/2 Calle San Martin, 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 manufactories, which are on sale at the above-mentioned official deposit.  
Superior French Snuff,  
Virginie, Virginie haut gout,  
Virginia and Amersfoort at 11f. 50c. per kilo,  
Snuff, best quality, 9fre. 50c. per kilo  
Pipe Tobacco, best Maryland,  
Levant Latakia varinas, 11f. 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.**  
120 1/2 Calle San Martin.  
Buenos Ayres. 127. 1m, j21

**Sheep.**  
Parties wishing to buy Sheep in the partidos of Ensenada or Magdalena can be recommended where to find free of commission, from 500 to 10,000 at from \$32 to \$45 ahead, by applying at the office of F. DONOVAN & Co., Wool Brokers, 81 Piedras. 20. 1m f7

**J. S. WYLLIE & Co.**

Grocers and Daperr  
**CHASCOMUS.**  
Just received an assortment of Dress Goods suitable for the present season. Gentlemen's Ready Made Summer Clothing, Children's English Boots and Shoes, &c.  
Superior Teas, Coffee, Sugar &c.  
Fresh supplies every week by Rummel's Touthern Express Waggon.  
2m w n30

**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,**  
f19 204 Calle Venezuela.

**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

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**

**ENCIADORE'S AGENCIA DE LAS MENSAJERIAS CORREOS NACIONALES.**

For Cordoba, Santiago, Tucuman, Salto, Jujuy, Catamarca, San Geronimo, Villanueva, Rio Cuarto, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan.  
Merchants and Passengers for the Provinces will please take notice that the Agency for the above Diligences has been removed from 127 Calle 25 de Mayo, to the Steamboat Agency, No. 1 Calle Cuyo, and that in future Tickets for the Diligences that start from Rosario can be obtained there. Encomiendas, &c., will be received up to 6 o'clock the evening before the sailing of the steamers for Rosario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be delivered at No. 1, Calle Cuyo.  
Buenos Ayres, January 17, 1865.

The following Parcels are on hand and the owners are requested to call for them, viz.:  
Lynch & Yturburu, Federacio Olivenca, (2) Pirona de las Catalinas, Manuel Ocampo, Mariano Molino, Benjamin Villegas, Luciano Augier, Marcos Paz, Santiago Zurrain & Co. Juan Robbio, Domingo Cordoba.  
117. j18, 1m HENRY DOWSE.

**HIBERNIAN HOUSE**  
64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedad,  
(between San Martin and Reconquista.)  
**GENERAL CAMP STORE.**  
A large and well assorted stock of  
GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.  
**T. FAULTON**  
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.  
N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made clothing of every description.

\$500 Reward. Lost, on Feb. 8th, between the end of calle Defensa and Barracas or between Barracas and the chacra of Sor Ramires...

Notice. The undersigned begs to inform his friends and acquaintances that he has splendid accommodation for horses; anyone going to town can leave their horses with all confidence.

Situation Wanted. By a young Englishman as Under Clerk, and is willing to make himself useful in the mercantile line.

Employment Wanted. A Scotchman 33 years of age, is desirous of obtaining a situation; is a thorough accountant and accustomed to general business.

Wanted. A young woman just arrived wants a situation as housemaid or general servant in a respectable family.

To Barraqueros, Chaceros, &c. For sale, a quantity of Tarpaulins of different sizes at No. 66 Calle de la Defensa.

Wanted a Governess. For a family on the finest estancia in Entre Rios; she must be thoroughly competent to impart all the branches of an English education, music, &c.

Wanted a Housemaid. Apply at No. 476 Calle Piedad.

Wanted a Governess. For the family of a very respectable Irish estancia. Every accommodation and comfort provided; the children are three little girls. Salary £60 per annum. Apply Governess at this office.

Wanted. A man and woman competent to take charge of a Dairy. Apply A.Z. 'Standard' office.

Wanted. A young man to take care of two or three horses and make himself generally useful. English or German preferred.

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., Standard office.

Wanted Medianeros. Required two Medianeros for the finest flocks in Entre Rios, excellent camps and good water, situate in the Department of Gualeguaychú.

Wanted. A Chambermaid that understands sewing and ironing, in the calle Corrientes No. 89. She must be Irish or German. Good wages given.

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.

Aviso. Los abajo firmados han abierto su casa de Comercio, en la Calle Potosi No. 183 Buenos Ayres Enero 31 1865.

For Sale. In the Partido Matanzas three flocks of sheep (about 6000) with houses, corrales, chacras, &c.; also a troop of horses and mares.

Two Rooms to Let. At a Quinta near town. Apply A.J. 'Standard' office.

To Let. A commodious house, 269 calle Temple, on the Parque, with 6 rooms, kitchen, well, &c.

For Sale. British Brigantine "Lone Star," 208 tons register, dead weight capacity 375 tons, H. Kenelay, master; built in Jarmouth (N. S.) in 1864.

To Rent. Various leagues of camp situated in the partidos de Pila Marchiquita and Azul; price from \$600 to \$2000 m.c. yearly per 100 square squares.

For Sale. The stock and good-will of an English Confectioners' business; or to be given in partnership on payment of a part of the capital by some responsible party.

Sheep. To be sold 600 fine mestiza sheep, within two leagues of Salto. For particulars apply to P. HEADEVIN at the Almacén of Don Alberto Mohr, Salto.

Campo. Se arrendan tres puestos con poblaciones y corrales a 6 leguas de Moron tambien se venden 1000 ovejas mestizas en el mismo campo; ocurren a la calle de la Defensa numero 269.

REMATE POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa Calle Potosi No. 70 De muebles y útiles para el Carnaval.

REMATE POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la fábrica de carnaques, calle de Maipú núm. 122. El martes 14 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los carnaques siguientes:

House Coal. Of superior quality; on sale. Apply at No. 56, Calle San Martin.

MAUA BANK & Co. 101-Cangallo-103. Notifies the public that the rate of interest will be as follows until further notice.

Important. A los especuladores en papeles de crédito. Hay en venta valor de mas de un millon de pesos fuertes en deuda nacional, pagadera por la tesoreria nacional a los plazos y en la forma que en ellos se expresa, segun las leyes de la materia.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS. Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros corrales, chacras etc. Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablas.

MARRIAGE. A New Lease of Life. Dr. Radway's Pills have granted me a new lease of life. For fifteen years I have suffered with Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion.

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

DAY AND MARTIN'S Real Japan Blacking. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording Nourishment and Durability to the Leather it stands Unrivale.

CURE TO BE HAD FOR A TRIFLE. BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Gout, Rheumatism, Swellings, and Stiffness.

COUGHS, COLDS, Sore Throats, Diphtheria, and Bronchitis. Any of the above ailments may be quickly cured if the Ointment be well and effectually rubbed into the neck and throat before the patient gets up in the morning.

DROPSY. This fearful disease often makes its appearance between the ages of forty and fifty, and might generally be prevented by attending regularly to the proper state of the liver and stomach.

YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION. How many poor women suffer from the indiscretion of husbands, which results in bad legs, swellings, loss of health, and rheumatism in their old age, although it is nothing of the kind—but the effect of a certain disease held of the system.

BOTH OINTMENT AND PILLS SHOULD BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING DISORDERS: Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Swellings, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Stiffness, etc.

RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar is far superior to any Eau de Cologne, as a tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet.

BIRTHS. On the 22nd February, at the British Legation, Buenos Ayres, the wife of Rear Admiral the Hon. Charles Elliot, of a son.

MARRIED. On the 2nd instant, at St. John's Buenos Ayres, by the Rev. John Chubb Ford, Edw. Holmes, youngest son of the Rev. J. H. Alt, of Eborford, Wiltshire, England, to Kate Bridget, only daughter of G. Russell, Esq., of Melbourne, Australia. No Cards, [Australian papers please apply.]

On the 5th inst., at Arroyo Burgos, district of Arrecifes, Mr. Robert Alexander, native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the 62nd year of his age. Deceased had resided in this country about 23 years.

"THE STANDARD" Printed and Published every morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, No. 74 Calle Bolgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL.

For Sale. The stock and good-will of an English Confectioners' business; or to be given in partnership on payment of a part of the capital by some responsible party. Apply at Reconquista No. 51.

Sheep. To be sold 600 fine mestiza sheep, within two leagues of Salto. For particulars apply to P. HEADEVIN at the Almacén of Don Alberto Mohr, Salto.

Campo. Se arrendan tres puestos con poblaciones y corrales a 6 leguas de Moron tambien se venden 1000 ovejas mestizas en el mismo campo; ocurren a la calle de la Defensa numero 269.

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RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar is far superior to any Eau de Cologne, as a tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet.

BIRTHS. On the 22nd February, at the British Legation, Buenos Ayres, the wife of Rear Admiral the Hon. Charles Elliot, of a son.

MARRIED. On the 2nd instant, at St. John's Buenos Ayres, by the Rev. John Chubb Ford, Edw. Holmes, youngest son of the Rev. J. H. Alt, of Eborford, Wiltshire, England, to Kate Bridget, only daughter of G. Russell, Esq., of Melbourne, Australia. No Cards, [Australian papers please apply.]

On the 5th inst., at Arroyo Burgos, district of Arrecifes, Mr. Robert Alexander, native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the 62nd year of his age. Deceased had resided in this country about 23 years.

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