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The Standard.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1865.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The National Government has paid the first call on the Argentine Railway shares, for its own shares, and also those of the army officers who subscribed so liberally in the beginning to this enterprise.

The road at the foot of the Calle Buen Orden hill is in a dangerous state. On Saturday a bullock cart, laden with wool upset, owing to one of the wheels getting into the ditch. The cart had to be at once unladen, and about twenty thousand dollars' worth of wool was thrown out on the road, where it was completely destroyed, owing to the dust.

The Western Railway has missed the wool trade of the country, owing to the inattention and incapacity of Mr. Haedo, the manager. Last year we called attention to the necessity of introducing low trucks, upon which a bullock cart laden with wool could be taken, and thus the trouble and expense of unloading and reloading the wool avoided. We hope, now that the road is open to one of the principal wool districts in the country, the Minister of Finance for the province will take the matter up, as whether the railway will be sold or not, these trucks would be equally valuable, and beside being a convenience to the public, would secure an immense freight traffic for the line.

This year we learn with pleasure that many of the surplus flocks of sheep are finding their way into Santa Fé. A subscriber from the north assures us that the road and camps leading towards the Arroyo Medio are crowded with flocks of the best mestiza sheep in the country.

The removal of Baron Tamandará seems now to be beyond all question, and his successor having arrived, he will at once return to Rio. The Baron St. Gabriel has already gone back to the Rio Grande, owing to the bad state of his health. Admiral Parker arrived yesterday in the flag-ship Nitherohy along with 4 Brazilian gunboats, and it is surmised the Anglo-Brazilian commander will soon commence operations against Paraguay.

The people in Montevideo, it would appear, have changed their mind about the Villalba testimonial. It was first intended to present him with a house, but now we hear that it is an album, containing splendid photographic views of the Government-house, &c. M. Cataldi has been engaged to do the engraving business, and an allegorical gold medal is to accompany the precious 'album.' We rather think the ex-President would prefer the most tumble-down old house in Montevideo to this disreputable but highly-gilded jimerack.

It is said the Government is about to convert the Argentine war steamer Pampero into a 'pontoon,' as the one at present in service is on the point of sinking. The Pampero, as a fighting boat, is perfectly worthless, but as a transport ship she is always useful. We are glad to see that the state of the navy is at last beginning to attract attention in the right quarter, and one of our colleagues seems to have taken up the matter in good earnest. The plain truth is, that Argentines have no navy at all; and it was humiliating to see at Montevideo the three old black tubs, which were called the Argentine fleet. They were the subject of ridicule everywhere: the Admiral's ship had a dirty, slovenly appearance, and for fear persons might mistake her use, the Guardia Nacional had a ponderous brass swivel gun mounted high at the bow, that we verily believe the gunners must have been

wound up, the unprivileged creditors getting nothing: there were three privileged creditors, who have received 50 per cent. The debts were nearly \$200,000, assets \$13,000 mpc. Mr. Peter Beare has favored us with the graceful and appropriate inscription intended for the monument of our gallant countryman, the late Admiral Brown. The largest pieces are being cast at Carulla's foundry, and the monument will be completed within a month, when an engraving of it will be published in the 'Correo del Domingo.'

A meeting was held last night by the members of the Argentine Racing Society, to inspect the accounts and see how the finances of the society stand. We greatly regret to say that we fear our agent and correspondent in Montevideo has met with some accident or is confined to bed, as we have not heard from him now for more than a week. We hope some of our Montevideo friends will enlighten us about the matter.

Another mine has been discovered in an Englishman's house in the outskirts of Montevideo (Mr. Egginton's). We understand there was enough of gunpowder in the mine to blow up the whole parish.

The non-arrival of the Pavon has caused the greatest surprise and inconvenience in town. We hear that she ran aground in the Parana, and as the river is falling, finds great difficulty in getting off.

The national treasury has paid to Admiral Murature \$197 silver, for expenses incurred in helping the poor families at Paysandú.

We learn that the Rev. Mr. Spencer has been named Roman Catholic chaplain for Chascomus. The rev. gentleman is an English clergyman who has recently arrived in this country.

On last Sunday the Rev. Mr. Dillon Roman Catholic curate, held a mission at Barracas and preached to a large congregation.

The little steamer, Gran Chaco, we perceive, is again offered for public auction. We suppose she will be bought in by some Brazilian.

Yesterday there was a rumor through town that General Mena Barreto was dead. As there are no means of authenticating this, we regard it as a 'bola.'

Admiral Elliott and family leave for Montevideo on Wednesday in the flag-ship, the Triton. The people of Montevideo owe more to Admiral Elliott than even to Sr. Villalba for the speedy and happy termination of the Blanco and Colorado struggle.

Respecting a notice which appeared in our paper last week, asking for the address of Captain Norman, it appeared by mistake. The captain has been annoyed by some of his friends about the matter. We can only say that there are few shipmasters in this port better or more favorably known than our friend Captain Norman.

The news from Montevideo is to the effect that Caraballo has been named Commander-in-Chief in the country districts, and General Flores has left for the camp. Business was so good when the port was re-opened, that it is getting rather slack; wines and sugars are coming down, and money is getting easier. The Government has called for a statement of the goods in the Custom-house, and flogging horses with anything but whips is strictly prohibited.

Yesterday we had a visit from a gentleman who recently returned from Rosario to Frayle Muerte. He states that during the whole journey he did not see a single cow or sheep, and that the people in Buenos Ayres have a very slight idea of the utter desolation of these splendid camps. We suppose the cause is the repeated Indian invasions.

An amusing affair took place last Saturday night at the raffie of a horse by some Englishmen, in which about 20 persons threw for the charger, and the winner found to his horror that the horse was a mare! The cheers and derision of the assembly were still more mortifying, and the (un)lucky winner refused to fulfil the stipulated treat of a dozen of champagne. The difficulty was at last arranged with three bottles of champagne, and half a dozen of double X., but the winner, owing to the stupid prejudice of the country, is afraid to be seen mounted on his charger.

The British barque Timandra got aground near the Arenal, bound for Fray Bentos. The cargo had to be taken out, and it is feared the vessel will be condemned.

The sooner a few gunboats are got, the better for Argentines. The new subdivision of the partidos in the camp have been at last concluded. We will publish them in our new 'Handbook,' as they are much too lengthy for our columns.

The opinion is rather general that the late revolution in the Banda Oriental has so seriously demoralized the people, and disturbed the institutions, that no trust whatever can be reposed in the present statu quo, and that revolution after revolution will be the history of the Uruguay for the next twenty years. To combat this conviction is our object, and if possible remove the general distrust which exist amongst foreigners respecting the once favored Banda Oriental.

The late revolution which owing to the assistance of Brazil has proved successful, has been nothing more than a struggle for power between contending factions, no new form of Government is proposed, no novel code of laws to be introduced, the change is simply that of names, and with the exception of the abolition of the passport system, we look forward to no other sound reform from the new Oriental Government. The revolution if therefore unproductive, of any very good results will we feel confident be equally sterile in bad consequences. Governor Flores has simply to lay aside the 'poncho' and 'chiripa,' appoint a few men who know something of the country to act as ministers, preserve peace and order in the camp, and let events take their own course: if he does this the country will of itself go a-head. We well recollect after the battle of Pavon, when President Mitre called his first congress the gloomy foreboding which were held out, none of which thank Heaven have ever been realized.

The country districts of Banda Oriental are so prostrated, and the elements of resistance so few that Flores will have much less trouble to rule the country than what most persons think: he has simply to sit quietly in the Government House, avoid entangled alliances, appoint good men as justices of the peace, see that they do their duty, and his reign will be even more successful than his revolution.

With a good staple Government, and the probability that peace will be preserved for a few years, there is not a spot in South America more inviting to the capitalist or speculator, than the Banda Oriental.

The great hero of progress the Locomotive has yet to be introduced into its prairies—and we hope to see that one of General Flores first acts, will be to call for proposals for making a railway from Montevideo to Mercedes. Such an act would throw a veil over his former deeds and identify his name with the progress and advancement of his country, not an inch of ground from terminus to terminus that is not turned into account, the road would run through even a richer district than the Western railway of Buenos Ayres, and as an extension line to Paysandú or Salto could be subsequently carried out it would ultimately connect the Queen city of the River Plate,—Montevideo—with her saladeros and river ports of in the Uruguay.

If there was any one thing more than another which inspired foreigners with contempt for the late Government, it was the fact that the public moneys were most shamefully squandered, and both camp and city utterly and totally neglected. The Banda Oriental is, without doubt, fifty-years behind Buenos Ayres in some things, and this it must be remembered notwithstanding that it had ten times the advantages. It is time therefore to turn over a new leaf, and recognizing as we do General Flores as the legal ruler, we call upon him to do something for his country.

The prospects of the Banda Oriental never were brighter than at present, because the people have learned with bitter experience the ruin and loss attending a revolution, this fact is fresh in their memory. Two thirds of the

population of Paysandú are reduced to beggary—and secondly because a new Government is in power, about which so many good things have been said, that if Flores only realizes one half, he will indeed prove an Augustus for his country.

Unfortunately the Custom-house is pledged, the duties hypothecated, and almost every inch of public property disposed of, but this is the very reason why the new Government should redouble its exertions—the debts after all are not so great that the country cannot afford to fund them and pay the interest: five years of uninterrupted peace and prosperity would emancipate the republic from the thralldom of creditors. The very best beginning is by building railways, and we hope and trust President Flores will have all the old canons and swords cast into rails, and the Mercedes railway at once determined on.

THE BACK-SLIDING JUDGE OF MAR-CHIQUITA.

Mar Chiquita is a famous place, though many of our readers may at first ask where it is, and feel little concern about the Judge or constituents of that electoral district. It sprung into notice during the factions of the Crudos and Cocidos, and like Ravenna under the Guelphs and Ghibellines, was the stronghold of the Crudos, returning 1,500 votes out of a population less than half that number, giving to understand that the horned cattle took part in the elections.

Dr. Minelli undertook a constitution for the partido, which had really many good laws, but was condemned as illegal, and the legislator being deposed was yelet the Lycurgus of Mar Chiquita: this alone sufficed to crown with celebrity a place which seems to have hovered between too much law, and no law at all.

Public attention is now for a third time directed to this modern Sparta by a complaint of the most respectable cattle-farmers that the Judge eats his neighbors' cows, and drives their horses to the frontier with an utter disregard for the rights of property. In other words they charge him with an offence which, till recently, in England involved the disagreeable punishment of hanging. It is clear therefore that if the judge were tried by his peers of Mar Chiquita they would condemn him not as a "law-maker" like Minelli, but as a "law-breaker" a la gaucho.

We cannot pronounce as to the correctness of such a sentence although ratified by such respectable names as Lantz, Senillosa, Ezeyza, Bernal, and Diaz, but we know from experience that there are many camp justice who do not stand at trides, and who set an example that we should be sorry to see imitated by those to whom they dispense law.

If an English magistrate were taken up for horse stealing or eating his neighbor's cow, it would form a nine-days-wonder, and the delinquent would pay for his "pound of flesh" by making night-caps, in penal servitude, for the term of his natural life. We are free to admit that beef is cheaper and judicial purity rarer in this country than at home, so that the alleged crime dwindles into a peccadillo here: but we maintain that any charge against a public magistrate involves the honor of the whole Republic. Let it not be said that in Buenos Ayres a justice of the peace was unanimously charged by the most respectable estancieros of stealing cattle and horses, and that Governor Saavedra considered it so common an offence among his camp-officials as not to merit inquiry or censure.

There are many honorable men among the camp-justices who must feel their office impaired by such an aspersion, and to them also it is important that a fair, honest enquiry be instituted.

The Alcaldes and Tenientes of the various districts cannot be expected to entertain very clear notions of *manu et tum*; may they cannot be blamed for any little excess of authority, if the perpetual system of cloaking managerial offences, for respect to their high office, be continued in the present flagrant case.

Moreover the sacred rights of property demand protection from a free and enlightened Government, and we call for full redress in the affair of Mar Chiquita, for the interest of all industrious Argentines and foreigners throughout the province.

Dr. COSTA'S TRIP TO MENDOZA. The Minister of Education set out on Sunday for a couple of months' rustication, or as the Italians call it "villeggiatura." His ostensible mission is, to visit the National Colleges of Cordoba, San Juan, and Mendoza, but private rumor says it is for the benefit of his health which has been somewhat impaired during the recess of Congress by constant attendance at the Opera, followed by hot suppers. But whether owing to an attack of bronchitis, or to a zeal for the cause of popular education, the journey of Dr. Costa must be productive of good results to the nation. The Minister of Education is a well-intentioned, clear-headed man, who has risen to his present position partly by his own talents, partly by means of his neighbor's shoulders. He is reproached with a love of pleasure, believing with the poet, that

"Life is a poor player Who struts and frets his hour upon the stage And then is heard no more."

Nevertheless he is strongly impregnated with the notions and literature of England, and anxious to aid in the progress of his country. He will indeed find an ample field for his labors, if not wholly deterred by the semi-barbarous state of the Argentine provinces.

On leaving Rosario in his travelling carriage, his Excellency may throw himself back on the padded cushions and, taking out Buckle's History of Civilization, retrace the age of Man to the days of Cadmus: he may engage in a less intellectual conversation with his secretary, Sor Paz, on the masked balls of the Progreso, the chit-chat of fashionable life, the latest scandal, or affair of honor, the new opera company, or the handsomest ballet girl in town. But if he turns a reflective eye on the desert Pampas, and compares them with the prairies of the United States, the thoughts must occur to him that Labor and Education, the parents of all progress and prosperity, could work a wonderful revolution in these parts.

Possibly, Dr. Costa may be aroused from his soliloquies by an alarm of "the Indians," who have now swept the lands as far as Frayle Muerto perfectly bare of men or cattle. An English traveller informs us that he made the journey last week, and the condition of that country is an unanswerable reproach to the National Government.

We should be only too glad that a tribe of Indians overtook the Minister of Education, and robbed him of every thing but his life, that he might afford President Mitre a practical instance of the awful risk to which travellers are exposed, through the defenceless state of the frontier; for, as Sidney Smith said of bishops and railway accidents, it is certain that no remedy will be applied until a Governor or Minister be kidnapped by the savages. In this manner the Minister of Education might teach an instructive lesson to even President Mitre.

It would be difficult to convey the remotest idea of the profound ignorance, bordering on barbarism, which Dr. Costa is destined to meet with on all sides. Except half-a-dozen doctors of laws, who may possibly understand that the earth revolves round the sun, and that St. Petersburg is not the capital of the United States, he will find popular education at zero, and the *gauchos*, unlike the peasants of Paraguay, unable to read or write. His Excellency may, indeed, pronounce brilliant discourses at the colleges which he visits, and stimulate the rising generation by holding out for them the motto, *viatrix fortuna sapientia*; but we trust he will see the necessity of introducing some wholesale radical reforms: in National Education, a branch of expenditure which lies so heavy on the public purse, and whose fruits are far behind those of the much-abused Paraguay.

Dr. Costa will often sigh to return to his palace in Calle Reconquista, and the journey will prove anything but one of 'pleasure' for mind or body. Nevertheless, we rejoice he has undertaken it, for the task of 'teaching the young idea how to shoot,' is all-important for the future of the country, provided it be to shoot forth the germs of intellect, not the accursed powder and ball of civil wars and crusades for imaginary Liberty.

AN IMMIGRANT'S COMPLAINT. An English mechanical engineer, who has recently arrived from London, walked into our office yesterday, to complain that he had been grossly imposed on by Mr. Sampson, Argentine Consul-general at London, and by Mr. Hardfield of the 'Brazil and River Plate Mail,' and by the 'Standard'; all three concurring to give a more flattering statement of Buenos Ayres than his experience has found to be commensurate with truth.

This man's case is really a hard one, but we plead total innocence in the deceit that has been practised on him. Consul Hutchison sent his employer a copy of the 'Standard,' which, from the brilliant account of railways and sheep-farming in Buenos Ayres, first induced the complainant to think of throwing up his employment at home and seeking his fortune in the River Plate. He therefore wrote to Mr. Sampson for information, and the reply of that gentleman, now before us, strongly encourages him to come hither, adding that "Government would give him a grant of land." To make certainty doubly sure he next consulted Mr. Hardfield, who handed him the 'River-Plate-Mail' with numerous extracts from our paper, all which the intending emigrant interpreted to his own wishes. He also saw Mr. Fair who confirmed the stories about the new El Dorado. It is strange that Mr. X. never thought of writing to us, and seeking information in the surest quarter, especially as the 'Standard' first gave the idea of emigrating.

He landed here last week, but found the Emigration Society a myth, and being accompanied by his mother and two brothers, was at once plunged into a sea of difficulties, not knowing the language of the country, and without the friendly aid of any Government official to procure him a house or employment. The offered his services to Marshall and the other eminent founders and ship builders of the city but they all told him that there was no demand for so many mechanics and that he had acted foolishly in leaving England. He finds the protection of Government a farce, and the land-grants an untruth, and, being little disposed to sheep-farming, complains bitterly of the flattering delusions in our columns, and the promises of Argentine consuls unsupported by the Government.

We called his attention to the Notice to Emigrants in our Packet Edition, wherein we invite only capitalists, shepherds and house-servants, to the exclusion of all other classes. This he says he never saw, although we circulate 50 copies gratis among the chief reading-rooms of Great Britain and Ireland, for the express information of intending. The only thing we could do for Mr. X. under the circumstance was to recommend him to the Paraguayan consul, mechanics being at a premium in Asuncion.

Three facts are evident from this man's case. 1st, the "Standard" is the best guide for emigrants; 2nd, the promises of the Argentine Government are delusive; 3rd, the want of a Commissioner to receive and find employment for emigrants when they land should be supplied as soon as possible.

RIVER PLATE COMPLICATIONS.

We regret that the anticipations we lately indulged as to a peaceful solution of existing difficulties, are not likely to be realized, and that Paraguay has rushed into a war with a degree of eagerness hardly to be accounted for under the circumstances of her remoteness from the scene of action, and of her immunity from the consequences of a civil strife in the Banda Oriental. The policy of Paraguay under her late rulers appeared to be one of exclusiveness, and of non-intervention with the quarrels of the Riverine States, beyond securing to herself the right of free river communication which she now enjoys; nor is it possible that Brazil, with her enormous territory, can have any sinister design on that of Paraguay, although they do join each other, so that the true policy of Paraguay would appear to have been one of neutrality, pursuing the peaceful development of her industry, and only acting on the defensive should circumstances require her to do so. By declaring war against Brazil, and

marshaling an army to the assistance of the Montevideo Government, she naturally excites an uneasy feeling in the Argentine Confederation, and how ever desirous or determined President Mitre may be to remain neutral, the force of events may compel him to take a part in the impending struggle. So far as we can judge by the accounts just to hand, this contingency has not yet arisen, and if it can be avoided with honour, the Confederation may reap all the advantages of her neutral position, and of the distraction existing amongst her neighbours. It is a bitter commentary on the policy of many South American States that the lessons of adversity should exercise so little weight in their councils as to induce them thus to rush blindly into war with each other without the shadow of a principle being involved, and with the certainty of augmented liabilities, as well as retarding for years the progress and advancement of the country. Every shilling spent and every life lost in such an insane contest is a positive evil, without any mitigation or excuse, and well may Europe look with distrust on rulers who engage their peoples in such useless contests. As regards the interference of Brazil in the Banda Oriental disputes we think she would have acted a wiser part to put up with the inconvenience, and simply to have protected her frontier from the depredations of either party, by means of a defensive military cordon, and her anxiety to put down anarchy amongst her neighbours by force of arms may expose her to endless trouble and expense.

Brazil and R. P. Mail.

ENGLISH WOOL—MARKETS.

In taking a retrospective view of the Wool Trade in General for the year just closed, we are glad to observe that it has continued to manifest the same healthy state reported for some years past. Both Spinners and Manufacturers, with trifling intermission in some districts, have been well occupied, the demand for Woollen Goods for the Home Trade as well as for Export having been very active; the monetary crisis (with the Bank failure in Leeds) has been of less disastrous consequences to this branch of industry than to many others; while, on the other hand, a favourable harvest has affected it advantageously. The Raw Material has, with some fluctuation, retained pretty generally its high value as regards Foreign and Colonial Wools, whilst Domestic Wools have considerably advanced, in consequence of which consumers and dealers have throughout been actuated by the greatest caution, and have more or less confined their purchases to the supply of actual wants only. Our Wool Market has therefore been remarkably free from transactions of a speculative character, and this has greatly contributed to its sound condition. The Imports of Wools shew a steady increase from year to year, those of 1864 being about thirty-one million pounds more than in the previous year, which increase consists chiefly of Colonial Wools. The Exports, on the other hand, if compared with 1863, exhibit a falling off by about eight million pounds, owing to diminished shipments to America, caused by its almost prohibitory tariff; in fact the decrease in exports to that quarter amounts to nine and a-half million pounds, but as opposed to this there is an increase in the exports to France, the total diminution is reduced to about eight million pounds. The quantity of Wool left for home consumption is consequently very much more than in former years. From the Board of Trade Returns we find that the Exports of Woollen Manufactures have in the aggregate increased considerably, amounting for the eleven months ending 30th November, 1864, to £22,307,204, in place of £18,525,506 for the same period of the preceding year.

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On Thursday evening March 2nd, the members and friends of the above Lodge met in the Lodge room 107 calle Moreno to celebrate the second Anniversary of their establishment in this city. A substantial repast was partaken of, and after the cloth was removed,

the chairman Mr. Cobby requested the Secretary Mr. Brinkworth to read a short report of the rise and progress of the Lodge, who accordingly read the following.

I find on examining the minute book that on February 21st 1863 six persons met together to form themselves into a society for the purpose of aiding and assisting each other in time of sickness and a certain allowance to be paid out of the funds weekly, with the intention of becoming at some future time a branch lodge of that Universal Benefit Society. The Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The respective names of these individuals were, J. F. Goode, J. Cobby, J. J. Downing, W. Austin, G. Ladd, C. Reeves, and I find also it was then agreed that as one of the six members, our present worthy G. M.; J. F. Goode was then a subscribing member of an Odd Fellows Lodge in England, he would be the most fitting person to make communication with the Corresponding, Secretary of the District to which he belonged at home accordingly he did so, and upon the district reporting to the board of Directors the circumstances of the case, they after some consideration granted a dispensation, with full power under the Laws, to open a Lodge on the same basis as the rest of the Lodges in the Unity. But to give the whole account of the progress of the Lodge up to the present time in detail would engross too much of your valuable time and might prove rather too monotonous to some of our present company. Suffice it to say that every thing was granted that was requisite, and even more than was really expected. It was then agreed that this Lodge should take the name of the "Flor del Plata," and on the 3rd of August the same year the said Lodge was opened for the first time under the Dispensation granted and dated the 2nd March 1863.

I find out of the six promoters of this good work aforementioned, one has drawn his clearance card and is now an active member of a Lodge in England. At the present time we have 22 subscribing members three other candidates for admission, and two members have been transferred to other Lodges. Our finances are very prosperous in the sick and funeral fund we have at present \$7,000 mpte. which cannot be expended for any other purpose. I will also state that our worthy host Mr. Kitching is an honorary member of the Society and one who has always had the advancement of the Society at heart. When the lodge was first started, he gave the use of a room gratis for the purpose of holding its meetings in, and has recently increased it in size by adding another room to the one we had previously occupied, and we think it our duty to tender him our heartfelt thanks for his universal kindness towards us on all occasions. In conclusion I cannot help remarking that it looks well for the health of our society when we reflect it is now two years since we first commenced and during that time there has been no call made on the sick fund whatever.

(Signed) E. BRINKWORTH. March 1st 1865. Hon. Sec. After the report was read which was received with satisfaction, several toasts and songs were given, amongst which none were received with greater applause than the health of General Mitre and also that of the Messrs Mulhall the Editors of the "Standard," the only English paper in Buenos Ayres. The evening was spent very pleasantly, all present being much gratified with their first meeting of the kind in this country.

ON CHANGE.		
Paper price of ounces,	4164.	March 6.
First price of patacons	26 10	
Second	26 05	
Cash sales,	57,414.	
TIME SALES.		
For Saturday	12,000	26 10
31st	47,000	26 20
March 16	30,000	26 15
April 30	28,000	26 45
May 31	7,000	26 55
April 15	9,000	26 40
Total sales,	207,441.	
4,000 National Bonds at 33.		
The specie market was both weak and dull to-day, and but for the efforts of a few leading capitalists to support		

the market, gold would decline still further. The bill brokers are actively employed, and some of the best signatures in Buenos Ayres were offered to day at from 17 to two per cent. a month. Government acceptances are offered at a still higher rate of discount; in fact, no business in Buenos Ayres, no matter how good, can pay the present enormous rates of discount. In the wool markets there is a slight activity amongst buyers. A lot (2000 arrobes) of fair mestic was sold in the South Plaza at 80, and a smaller lot, 200 ar., at 90. These wools in the latter part of February could not have fetched within three dollars of these prices. Some lamb's wool fetched 57

ADMIRAL BROWN'S EPITAPH

AQUI YACEN LOS RESTOS
DEL
BRIGADIER GRAL. D. GUILLESNO BROWN
Nació el día 22 de Junio de 1777 en Fozzord. Condado de Mayo, en Irlanda

ARGENTINO POR SUS SERVICIOS
Mandó en jefe la primera escuadra de la Revolución de Mayo, diáfana días de gloria y de triunfo en el año 1814 con la destrucción de las fuerzas

MARITIMAS ESPAÑOLAS EN PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO
Llevó audaz y feliz la bandera de la causa de la República por los mares del Pacífico y de las Antillas desde 1815 hasta 1818.

Los puertos del Callao y de Guayaquil fueron testigos de su arrojo bajo la enseña Argentina en 20 de Enero y en 1.º de Febrero de 1846.

La luz del 9 de Febrero, del 11 de Junio del 30 de Julio del año 1828, en las aguas del PLATA, y del 9 de Febrero de 1827 en las del URUGUAY, y en fin sostuvo la bandera Argentina

EN TREINTA COMBATES NAVALES
Derrotando completamente LA ESCUADRA DEL BRAZIL;

contempló victorioso á las naves que la República Argentina confiaba al Almirante BROWN en auxilio de la independencia de un pueblo

HERMANO.
Falleció cristianamente en la mañana del 3 de Marzo del año 1857, en el seno de su familia, al amparo de la buena fama, á los OCHENTA años de una existencia co-

R. I. P.
COLON THEATRE
CAMPANOLOGOS ESCOCESSES
Gran función para el Martes 7 de Marzo de 1865.

Primera parte, la preciosa comedia en un acto titulada: **LA IDEA FELIZ**
Dirijida por el primer actor y director del genero comico Don Luis Cuba. Los campanologos, L. P. La magnífica romanza de la ópera, LA TRAVIATA. (Nueva.)
2.º Coro de cazadores de la ópera, FREISCHUTZ.
Segunda parte, la linda pieza en un acto titulada: **MAL DE OJO.**
A cargo de Don Joaquin Ouello.

CAMPANOLOGOS ESCOCSES.
1.º Aria andante Miserere y duo final de la ópera, IL TROVATOR.
2.º Gran polka mazurca hungara (nueva).
Tercera parte, Finalizará la función con el chitoso sainete **EL FUERA.**
Cuyo principal papel está á cargo del Señor Cuba. á las 84.

REMATE
POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.
De tres lotes de terrenos situados en la calle Libertad esquina de Santa Fé, contiguo á la casa del Señor Almanso juez de paz del Socorro

El miércoles 8 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los 3 lotes de terrenos ambos designados que son á 9 varas de frente por 50 de fondo, calle empedrada, altos popios para edificar, 3 casas interesantes el frente al Este cercado de pared de ladrillos.

El jueves 9 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los artículos siguientes: 2 prensas, 74 cajas, 10 burros, 2 estantes, 2 mesas de tinta, 1 mesa de tipos, 11 ramas, 6 monturas de cilindro 1000 libras de pica, 270 idem de entredos, 350 idem long-primer, 450 libras de 2 brevariario, 750 id. enterlineas, 27 juegos letras de encabezamientos, 1 mesa, 1 barandilla, 2 puertas vidrieras, 7 remas papel de oficio de imprenta, 9 de colores, 480 ejemplares de la Democracia de America para Poqueville, 510 Comunismo de Estevan Cabot, 550 idem Jurisprudencia inquisitorial y otros varios folletos &c.

El martes 7 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado todos los muebles y demas menaje de dicha casa; á saber:— Sala. Un juego de muebles de caoba frances con seda y lana, compuesto de un sofá, una silla, 6 sillitas con sus fundas de hilo, un rico piano perpendicular de jacarandá, otro de Rwen de lindas voces, un sillón de chimenea fino adamascado carmesí, 1 taburete, 1 mesa del centro de caoba con piedra marmol, una mesita de caoba de jacarandá con carpeta verde, 2 rinconeras de caoba talladas, una mesita papier mache con el retrato al oleo del general Garibaldi, cuatro grabados esquisitos, un candelabro de platina de seis luces, cortinado, alfombrado de tripe y demas adornos.

Costurero. Un rico ropero de caoba frances con espejo, una cómoda escritorio de caoba con secreto, un sofá y un sillón fino y de damasco, un sofá chico de Bambá, 1 marco de caoba, 1 mesita idem con imitación de incrustaciones, 1 biombo y cortinado verde, 4 sillitas doradas, un costurero de caoba, alfombrado, cuadros y demas adornos.

Dormitorio. Una cama francesa de bote de caoba, con colchon elástico y cortinas de muselina bordada al tambor, un ropero de caoba, 1 sofá, 2 sillitas finas de damasco floreado, 6 sillitas asiento de esterilla, un lavatorio de caoba con piedra marmol y útiles de porcelana, una mesa de luz de marmol, alfombrado y demas adornos.

Comedor. Una mesa de caoba para 13 cubiertos, un lindo aparador de cedro frances, 6 sillitas de esterilla, 1 juego de mesa porcelana blanca con filete dorado, 1 juego de café y almuerzo fino de porcelana floreada, 1 juego de platina para té y café, compuesto de bandeja, tetera, cafetera, azucarera y lechera, un servicio de Cristofa completo de cucharas, tenedores y cuchillos para postre, cristalería fina, cuadros, alfombrado, calentador y demas útiles de este departamento.

Charto de baño. Un baño, 1 ropero, sillitas, estantes, perchas y demas enseres; batería de cocina, jardín, varias plantas, como camelias, jasmines etc.

EN SEGUIDA.
Perteneiente al Sr. Dr. Don Luis Media por ausentarse del país. Un phaeton moderno en buen uso, con dos caballos guarniciones dobles rica y una sencilla para Tandem los caballos son mansos y diestros, estará á la puesta de la casa. Reconquista No. 35.

REMATE
POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.
En su casa calle Potosí núm. 70.
De 23 carneros padres y 15 ovejas de la raza Negretti, recién desembarcadas de la barca hamburguesa "Ellen Dyer" á la consignación de los Sres. Jorge Rick y Ca.

El Viernes 10 del corriente, á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado: 23 carneros padres y 15 ovejas de la raza Negretti y de la afamada cabana de "Falekshagen" Condado de Fecklemburg. Estos animales merecen inspeccionarse, pues no solo como tipo sino como finos y puros de sangre, son una especialidad entre los que últimamente se han introducido. A verlos pare juzgarlos. Potosí núm. 70. 26. x m 5.

Un joven man lately arrived wants a situation as coachman or groom in town. Address to W O Standard office. 20. .3p m 4

Baker.
A young man a first-rate baker, who has worked in some of the best bakeries in London, is open for an engagement in town. Address D. L. Standard office. 28. .3p, m 5

Wanted
A General Servant for an English family at 407 Las Artes. 11. .3p, m 4

Wanted
A Family Servant at 178 Maipu. 29. .3p, m 5

Wants a Situation.
A young man lately arrived in this country is desirous to obtain a situation as assistant salesman in a wholesale or retail Store, has a knowledge of Book-keeping. First-class references can be given. address A. B. Standard office. 24 6p m. 4

Clerk or Book Keeper.
A young man of active business habits seeks a situation in the above capacity. unexceptional references can be given. Address K. Y. "Standard" office. 23. .6p m 4.

Wanted.
A good Cook for three young men in the city. Apply at this office. 25. .3p m 4

Wanted a House maid.
To iron and plain sew. Good wages given. Apply at calle Potosí No. 93. 21. .3p m 1

Wanted.
A Middle aged woman to take charge of children; must to a good sempstress, and bring good references; apply at the Standard office. 17. .3p m 4.

Mayordomo.
A young man of good experience offers himself in the above capacity. Apply at 408 Bolivar. 18. .6p m 4

Butchers Wanted.
Five European or American Butchers who thoroughly understand the business can get steady employment and liberal wages. Apply at the Standard Office. 150. .6p 26

To Let.
A furnished room for a single gentleman in No. 239 calle Venezuela. 15. .5p m 4

To be Let.
Comfortably furnished Bedrooms in the Residence of an English Family. 160—Calle 35 Mayo—186. 19. .6p m 4.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL & R. PLATE STEAMERS

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

Tona Register.	Captain.
KEPLER .. 1499	Carroll
HERSCHEL .. 1543	Mitchell
GALILEO .. 1525	Wool
PTOLEMY .. 1171	Johnson
MEMNON .. 1209	Peel
NEWTON .. 1171	Kidd
HALLEY .. 1525	

Cargo and specie will be taken (by special agreement) if not previously full, up to and including the day previous to date of sailing. Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly marked on every package. These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers, and carry surgeons and stewards. Parcels and specie (on which freight must be prepaid) will be received at the agent's office up to Three o'Clock on the day of sailing. The KEPLER, 1,499 tons register, Captain Carroll, is now in port, and ready to receive cargo, and will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, 5th MARCH, 1865. 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. m 3, 7p

POR EL MISMO.
En su casa calle Potosí núm. 70
De muebles y calzado.
El Jueves 9 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, los artículos siguientes: Un sofá fino de damasco oscuro, una mesa de comedor de 18 cubiertos, dos sillitas de caoba y guindo asiento de esterilla, una mesa del centro con piedra marmol, 6 cetros de fierro, una marquesa con colchones, un laboratorio frances, dos mesitas de luz, una perchera, una cama de caoba, 12 cetros á la cri-mena, 1 armario 3 escritorios grandes de oficina; porcelana, cristales y otros útiles de uda casa de familia; un baúl botines de caecero, 114 pares zapatos surtidos, 37 pares botas cocidas, 2 sillones asiento de esterilla de brazos, varios colchones de lana y de paja, 2 colchones de viaje, y otra porcion de artículos que estarán á la vista el dia del remate. 30. .x m 5

Buenos Ayres British Clerks Provident Association.
Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of this Association, that the half-yearly general meeting will be held on Wednesday the 5th inst. in the Rooms of the British Library. Chair to be taken at 7 p.m. Buenos Ayres, March 2nd, 1865. By Order.

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To Let.
The quinta Balcarce, Barranca de Buen Orden, for further information apply at No. 89 calle de Corrientes. 147. .8p 26

To Let.
Some good furnished rooms for single men or family in calle Esmeralda 122. 140. .9p 25.

For Sale.
In calle Balcarce 305, a small house, between calle Estados Unidos and Europa with 3 rooms, cook-house, well under the corridor, and water closets. Apply at the house. 66. .1m 14

To Rent.
Various leagues of camp situated in the partidos de Pila Marchiquita and Azul: price from \$600 to \$2000 mpc yearly per 100 square squares. For further particulars apply at 180 Calle Florida. 12. dx

For Sale.
The Estancia de Doyle situated near Arroyo de Ramallo, 5 leagues from San Nicolas, with 6000 or more good mestic sheep. Also Azotea House, Puerto Corrales, &c. For particulars enquire at Barry and Walker's, 97 Calle Defensa. 121, 1m, f 21

Question.
Why is it that the English Store No. 33 and 35 Calle 26 de Agosto, Montevideo, is patronized by the general public, more than any other Grocery Establishment in the city?

Answer.
Because there is to be found there much the largest, freshest, and finest assorted Stocks, all imported or purchased from the best markets, and where the best value for money can be obtained. 153. .1m 26

50 DOLLARS
\$50 will buy at MEEKS & KELSEY'S new Gallery— One Dozen Cartes de Visite, better than sold elsewhere for 120. \$50 will buy a dozen bust pictures or Vignettes, better than sold elsewhere for \$200. Each half dozen \$30. Life-size portraits with frame \$200, former price \$600. This great reduction of prices will be continued only for the space of three months: those who desire portraits for less than half price and by the most experienced artists will find it for their interest to call at this establishment. Small pictures of deceased friends copied to the size of life \$200. Gallery, 74 Calle Belgrano, over the "Standard" office. 13. .x m 4

RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar
Is far superior to any other, as it is a tonic and gives a soft and healthy complexion to the face. It is a perfect perfume and a powerful disinfectant. It is a most valuable and necessary preparation for the toilette, especially in warm climates. OTHER ARTICLES RECOMMENDED: RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from the finest French lavender; RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, Fragrance, etc. of exquisite fragrance; RIMMEL'S CRYSTALINE, Hoyer, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps; RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE, and Glysters for beautifying the Hair; RIMMEL'S PERFUME VAPORIZER, Perfume Fountain, etc. Sold by all Vendors of Goods. E. RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. Princess of Wales, St. James's, and 21, G. RIMMEL, London.

OSTEO CRON
PATENT, MARCH 14th, 1865.
Messrs. GARRIBOLDI inventors for Improving Artificial Mineral Teeth with soft flexible gum, and adapted for the use of springs, wires, or metal, especially adapted for the use of the aged.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED DENTISTS
37, Mark Lane, London. City Establishment—No. 14, Calle San Martin, Montevideo. Particulars as to the condition of the teeth, with a view to the preservation of the natural teeth, and the use of artificial teeth, will be given to those who call on the undersigned at the above address. The undersigned also has the honor to announce that he has just received a supply of the most improved Artificial Teeth, which are made of the best materials, and are adapted for the use of the aged, and are particularly adapted for the use of the aged.

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