

The Standard



AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 938—Fourth Year

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865.

Circulation 1,700.

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Inserted in the most and most approved manner...

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Artificial Teeth.
Inserted in the most and most approved manner...

Artificial Teeth.
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## LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

## GREAT NEWSPAPER FIGHTING.

## AGUIRRE EXPATRIATED.

There is a great newspaper war going on here at present. The 'Tribuna' and 'Siglo,' versus the 'Reforma Pacifica.' The two former seem determined to hunt down the latter, which is branded with the title of "defender of the Blancos." Nevertheless, the 'Reforma' enjoys an immense circulation, and as it is owned by a foreigner, the new Government does not like to meddle with it. A little Italian paper, called the 'Garibaldi,' has come out with a fierce attack on Calvo, who is at present in Europe: but the subject hardly deserves the attention of foreigners. A new evening paper has been just started, called 'El Pueblo.' The greatest grievance of the day is the extortions of the cab-drivers. So many fashionables arrive now from Buenos Ayres, that the coachmen have raised their fares 50 per cent. The new President, with a keen eye to the wants and wishes of the people, has ordered the *Gete Politico* to draw up a schedule of charges, which he is occupied doing; indeed, there is scarcely a harder worked man in Montevideo. For the last few days he has been busy in getting ready a balloon, which he left off the other night amidst the shouts of an admiring multitude: the crowd in the plaza on this occasion was such, that there was hardly standing room for the 'vigilantes.'

The presentation of the flag by the Oriental matrons, your readers will probably have heard about. It is said here that this flag was worked by some young ladies in Buenos Ayres (names not to be mentioned) on the day after General Flores put off in a small boat from the gas-house. Flores is so exhausted with these never-ending demonstrations, that the poor man could not attend, so the ladies were presented to the Ministers, many of whom seemed greatly captivated with the winning smiles of the fair matrons. Mr. Ellauri (O'Lowr.) made another splendid speech on the occasion, and the ceremony then terminated. The flag is rather a fine one, but not so large as that celebrated one, in the folds of which the redoubtable Palomeque folded himself when leaving Salto.

Fire-crackers are going up in the market, and if the fun continues, it would be rather a good speck for some Buenos Ayrean merchant to send us a cargo.

Mrs. General Flores arrived on Sunday from Buenos Ayres with her family. She does not stop at the Government-house, as some persons expected, but has gone out to Sr. Canstatt's beautiful quinta. It is said here that this lady formerly lived in the very house in Barracas where the 'Standard' editors now reside.

The subscription for a house for the sister of ex-President Vilalba is progressing rapidly, and all are subscribing most liberally, particularly the English houses of business. There is every probability that the subscription will amount to a sum sufficient to purchase a splendid mansion for the young lady.

Ex-President Aguirre, it would seem, is doomed either to live on board, or put up on Rat Island. Several friends have been using their influence with Flores to allow him to return, but Flores is inexorable, and it is generally believed that the ex-President will be obliged to depart for Southampton, or very possibly to the land of his ancestors, the Maguires.

The Triton is expected to-morrow from Buenos Ayres, with the Admiral on board. He will make Montevideo his headquarters, and reside at Mr. Hughes's quinta.

A German gentleman, well-known in Buenos Ayres, is expected to arrive in the packet. He went to Europe to arrange a loan for the Aguirre Government, and now will probably give the money to Flores, who, apropos, is not so badly off as Portefios think, as the merchants of this city have offered to make a loan of a million of patacons, which, as yet, he has not accepted or declined.

Business is by no means as brisk as is represented, the market is well stocked with almost every article, and the only important sales are—

900 barrels white sugar, 2.70 cts.  
175 do., 3d class, 2.10.  
160 do. brown, do. 2.60.  
55 boxes oil (tins) 3.20.  
350 tons coal from Liverpool, 7.  
30 sacks coffee, 11.40 per quintal.  
80 bordelais wine (esprit) at 20.80.  
12 pipes caña, 78.10.

There have been some small sales of wool at previous quotations, but nothing of any importance.

The Saintonge mails for Europe close here on the 15th inst.

## MUNOZ SURRENDERS.

## ANOTHER PROCESSION.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE THEIVING.

The state of things in Montevideo is rapidly improving. Over one thousand persons have returned to the city since the entry of Flores. It was a mistake, however, to say twenty thousand persons left the city during the siege: not even half that number emigrated.

As a new broom sweeps clean, we have nothing now but new Government decrees every half-hour. All the young men who can write a good hand are immediately secured in the Government House, and the screeching of the goose-quills can be distinctly heard outside the walls of the Fort.

The greatest card in town is your 'quasi' friend, Falstaff, who may be seen going through the streets with a white hat and a fashionable cane; his correspondence is spicy, and the 'Nacion Argentina' is looked for on the arrival of the steamer. The English people like him for his attack on Mr. Lettsom; the Germans hate him for his personalities towards the Prussian Minister.

Flores has so completely changed his wearing apparel that you would hardly know him: he dresses fashionably, and yesterday was seen with black silk gloves on. He is doing his best to get his house in order, but has been sorely annoyed by the numerous deputations and processions which an adulating public has troubled him with. Every day since he entered the Government House he has been waited on. The last deputation was to present him with a splendid flag. He is now, however, sick a-bed, and the patriotic fervour of the crowd must be allowed to subside until he is convalescent.

To-day we are all jollification; and the firing of crackers and the ringing of bells is to commemorate the surrender of Munoz, who seems to be a remarkably wide-awake customer; the moment he received Vilalba's despatch with the news that Flores was in Montevideo, that instant he sent a despatch to General Flores, advising him of his willingness to obey the legitimate authorities of the country, and placing himself and his men at his orders. Flores at once despatched a 'chasque' to Caraballa informing him of the matter, and ordering the disarmament of Munoz's troops, and also that the troops from Durazno be disbanded. His instructions concerning Munoz are less explicit, as he says Commander Arroyo has left for the scene of action, and represents him giving a 'carte-blanche' as to what he deems proper to do with Munoz.

There has been something unpleasant going on amongst the lawyers. Dr. Carava has resigned the chair of President; Sr. Magarinhos succeeds him.

Three new Oriental Consul-Generals have been named by General Flores.

For France—Mr. E. T. Ackermann.

Genoa—Dn. Antonio Gavazzo.

Brazil—Don Gabriel Perez.

A very noisy and well-attended procession waited on Sr. Bustamante at the printing-office of the new 'Tribuna' to congratulate him on his successful career as secretary of Flores. There was a fine band of music on the ground, and some soul-inspiring strains woke up the printers.

The Brazilians are all leaving for Buenos Ayres, and some of our English merchants here have made a rather good thing of it during their stay in Montevideo.

The Spanish barque Cacique has arrived with a large cargo from Barcelona. She brought several passengers.

Wool is beginning to look brisker, but as yet the arrivals from the camp are unimportant.

The Brazilian gunboat Ivahy arrived yesterday from Buenos Aires with Governor Flores' family, and a Brazilian barque the Valle has just come in with a tremendous supply of Farina. The Cruceiro do Sul, the Brazilian transport vessel leaves to-morrow for Rio Janeiro; she takes a mail.

Some rather unpleasant and extraordinary discoveries have come to light about the goods stolen from the Custom-house. Several cases of the most costly goods are said to be missing: it is to be hoped General Flores will not leave a stone unturned to find out the clerks who perpetrated this robbery. A meeting of English, French, and German merchants is expected: if it comes off I will go there, depend on it, and give the 'Standard' a full report of what occurs.

## THE NEW MONTEVIDEAN MINISTRY.

General Flores has appointed the following Ministers for the new Provisional Government:—

Prime Minister—Dr. Vidal. He is a gentleman in good repute, who has passed many years in Europe, practising the medical profession. He is very well-informed and wealthy, and

since his return to the River Plate [two years ago] has taken no part in politics.

Foreign Affairs—Dr. Castro. A very young man, of good position, highly popular, by profession a lawyer, and who has also been in Europe.

Finance—Juan Ramon Gomez. A merchant of honorable antecedents, who was remarkable during the yellow fever for his charitable efforts. He is a brother to the late Leandro Gomez, but has always been in favor of the Flores' party.

War and Marine—Colonel Guerra, a man of no importance, except as being a decided friend of Gen. Flores.

Montevideo, February 25,

One o'clock.

Montevideo is beginning to show signs of returning animation. The people who left it are rapidly returning; even officers of the 'white' party, who momentarily withdrew out of the way of supposed danger, finding that they have nothing to fear, have landed again.

The Government has issued a decree abolishing passports in the whole extent of the Republic, for which we felicitate them, as a greater nuisance could not well be imagined. The Ministry, it is said, will be named in a day or two. We are not aware who are the candidates. Colonel Borges has marched to the Campana, Dn. Bernabé Magarinhos replacing him as Chief of Police. It is rumored that the cause of this march is, that a 'chasque' sent by Colonel Aparicio with despatches for the fallen Government, delivered them to the new authorities, who consequently became acquainted with the number of his forces, plans, &c. We have been credibly informed that General Flores himself wrote a letter to General Medina, which he received on board before leaving the port, couched in terms of great friendship, and assuring him that his person would be respected. This is the real way to settle the country. The 'Siglo' continues publishing the document of the pacification. Villalba, Flores, and the Brazilians appear to have acted with perfect good faith, sense, and moderation. A proclamation of Marshal Mena Baretto to the Brazilian army, is remarkable for the moderation of its tone, and the repetition of the assurance of the perfect independence of the Republic.

The 'Reforma' is not yet dead, as it appeared yesterday: it does not appear either to have abandoned its political creed, which is honorable to its editor, and we hope that the new Government will not attempt to annoy or suppress it. On the whole, there is as yet every appearance that the eastern side of the River Plate is about to enter into the path of true liberty and social progress. Mena Baretto, in the part of his proclamation, in which he alludes to future operations against Paraguay, says—"We shall be accompanied by other nations." General Munoz is reported to have asked for an 'indulto,' which has been refused. An attempt, by some of his late party, to assassinate General Bastarrico, is also spoken of, we hope without foundation. There has been such evident mismanagement and peculation, on the part of the last Government, that they have completely put the ball at the foot of the new administration, and it only remains for it to take advantage of it, and, profiting by the errors of its political opponents, make honest, *bona fide* endeavors to pacify the country, and it will see its efforts crowned with success, and the Republic will prosper. The Italian population felicitated Gen. Flores on the 24th. A subscription list is open at different places, with the object of presenting a medal to President Villalba.

The powder has been taken out of the different places in town where it was deposited, and removed to places of safety. Many mines are said to exist still undiscovered. We hope that we shall soon have to announce the total disappearance of the wretched attempt at fortifications still existing, and only partially destroyed, at the entrance of the streets leading from the bay, and that there will be a solemn interment of the 'war-hatchet' in the hideous ditches. In this affair, indeed, we would urge upon the authorities to show no mercy in levelling, erasing, filling up, cutting down, and destroying, by every possible means at their disposal, and as rapidly as possible, all batteries, barricades, pitfalls, &c., that now merely serve to impede the public thoroughfares, and the only merit of which has been that of nearly drawing down upon the city, death, ruin, and disasters of every kind. If the ruling powers should also think fit to sell for their value as brass or old iron, all the confounded artillery which has been stuck up to annoy peaceable citizens, and if that plan was considered undignified, simply throw it

into the river, we, on our part, promise faithfully not to criticize such an unwarlike measure. A steadily carried-out plan of unmilliarizing the country would effect wonders in a few years: a small number of well-paid and well-organized troops, would be more efficient than the plan as yet followed, which appears to have had in view the making every Oriental an ensign at least.

"Standard" office February 26th.

On the 25th there was a meeting held at Solis theatre, which was very numerous attended by both foreigners and natives. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout, many enthusiastic 'vivas' but no 'muercas' were heard, a circumstance in most happy contrast with the methods of proceeding we have been lately accustomed to. The review of the army has been put off till after Carnival. As we have mentioned the Carnival, we may here observe that many persons held the opinion that it would be prohibited this year on account of the peculiar circumstances under which it would come off. The police authorities do not appear to have entertained any apprehensions of disturbances, for they have issued a decree permitting the usual fun, with the exception of masked balls and disguises. The number of mines as yet discovered amounts to 27; many it appears communicated with each other, but were not to be fired by a single train, so that it would seem that the unfortunate men who were to explode them were in reality condemned to almost certain death. Several cartloads of gunpowder have been removed from the Cabildo. The inhabitants of Montevideo may indeed return thanks for their providential escape. We have not yet heard of any persons being molested for their political opinions, a circumstance for which we sincerely congratulate the new Government. If this moderate and generous conduct continues, there can be no doubt that matters in the Banda Oriental will take a happy turn. All the public departments are said to have been left in the greatest disorder by the people who have left office, and this, together with the debts accumulated by the past administration during the last two years are amongst the greatest difficulties which the parties who are now to rule the country have to contend with.

The Brazilian officers, who are seen in numerous parties in the places of public resort, behave with the greatest decorum and propriety; there is nothing at all overbearing to be observed in their conduct, they are gentlemanly and polite, and appear to spend their money freely—great praise is due to them for their civility and moderation, and although in so acting they are perhaps only performing their duty, still after the abuse they have suffered (and which they are perfectly aware of their forbearance must be admired, but it would appear that they look upon it as having only emanated from a desperate and fanatical set of men, and that the generality of the Orientals can in no wise be held responsible for it, and in this they show their judgment and good taste. Paper money is at par again—people looking out for houses, forming plans of business, and things on the whole most decidedly looking up.

## MR. LETTSOM AND THE CROCKERY.

Montevideo February 26th 1865.

Gentlemen,

It is an English privilege, at least so we are taught from childhood, to growl and abuse every one he can; but I seldom met any of my countrymen who were so prone to do so as those resident at this place. With very few exceptions, the British merchants here not only censured our worthy and excellent Charge d'Affaires, but also complained most bitterly against the Admiral, before they were actually aware what those two gentlemen intended doing in the impending crisis.

That excellent man, Mr. Ruding, wrote both to Mr. Lettsom and Admiral Elliot demanding a guard for his Bank, and when refused was most indignant and bitter in his reply; he forgot that he was not a Bank, not being incorporated under charter, but little else than any other broker in Montevideo. The very worthy representative of the house of Nieldolson Green also demanded a guard for the protection of his clocks, watches, and dry goods, &c.; and many others could be quoted, all tending to show the ignorance of the worthy Britishers resident here. They all imagine the squadron is put here to protect them specially, and complain bitterly of the amount spent on the fleet. How much, I would inquire, do they contribute towards its support? However, when it became necessary, a force was landed for the protection of the property in the Custom-house (and worthy Mr. Rud-

ing also had a guard.) It appears that in that part of the building occupied by the English contingent, there were some crates of crockery belonging to Mr. Tomkinson; there was also some loose crockery, and some crates of straw. Jack, it appears, made use of the loose crockery for a dinner service, and the straw he converted into a bed, having nothing but his blanket, and no doubt feeling the boards rather hard, after his comfortable hammock. Some crates were also used to barricade the outer gate, and these unfortunately belonged to Mr. Tomkinson.

After the force embarked, this gentleman, I suppose, went to the Custom-house to see if his property was safe; when, to his disgust, he finds certain articles of crockery broken, his straw scattered, and his crates piled up, 'a la barricade.' Furious and pale with rage, this indignant British merchant rushed to Mr. Lettsom and complains of his loss, and of the shameful behavior of the English force, forgetting, in all probability, that that force, even if they destroyed a few dollars' worth of property, had been the means of preserving his thousands, and of his still having a house over his head.

Let us hope that Mr. Tomkinson acted on the impulse of the moment, and that better feelings now actuate him, and that, like all Englishmen, he can forget and forgive; and, above all, be grateful; if not, I can only say that he is not worthy of the name of Briton, and trust that every man who claims Victoria for his Queen, will leave Mr. Tomkinson to himself. Apologizing for troubling you,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

ALBION.

## ALARMING NEWS from the PACIFIC.

## THE SPANIARDS AT CALLAO.

Our latest dates are from Peru, January 25th and Chile Feb. 5th. The negotiations between Admiral Pareja and General Vivanco have been completely broken off, and the latter returned in the Chalaco, announcing on his arrival that an arrangement was impossible, and that the Spanish fleet was in full sail for Callao with an *ultimatum* of 48 articles or the alternative of bombardment.

On the 20th, the Peruvian fleet of 5 steamers and a Monitor had a sham-fight in the bay which elicited great admiration. President Pezet arrived from Lima on the 23rd and went aboard H.B.M.S. Leander, being received with all honors.

Vivanco landed at Callao on the 25th and took the train for Lima, in evident alarm. A few hours later the war-steamer Tumbes reported 4 steamers and a transport in the offing, and at noon the Villa Madrid, Blanca, Resolucion, Berenguela, and Covadonga cast anchor in the port, near the Peruvian fleet. The flag-ship Villa Madrid exchanged salutes with the British and American war-vessels. Pres. Pezet arrived in Callao at 12.30, and half an hour later received sealed despatches from Admiral Parejas which he sent forward, at once, by train to be submitted to Congress. They were an *ultimatum* of 48 hours. The S. American and Peruvian Congresses assembled, and the Minister of F. Affairs presented the *ultimatum* in person to the former.

The only news from Chile is the ratification by Government of M. Carpentier's high-way concession across the Andes.

The revolution in Bolivia continues. Perez, Melgarejo, and Belzu struggling for the Presidency: the fate of Pres. Achá is still unknown.

## MAILS FROM PARAGUAY.

## GREAT NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Salto arrived on Friday evening from Asuncion with files of the 'Semanario' to the 26th ult. The stories of a Brazilian victory are totally devoid of foundation, and Barrios remains with the expedition encamped at Corumbá.

By decree of the 15th ult. President Lopez convenes a grand National Congress for the 5th of March. The deputies were to be elected by *plebiscite* on the 26th ult. It does not appear what precise measures will be submitted to this assembly, composed of 600 of the leading citizens, but their deliberations will naturally turn on the best manner of carrying on the war with Brazil. This step shows that General Lopez relies on the support of the nation, as it is quite an extraordinary event, since Congress only meets every ten years under usual circumstances.

The telegraph wires are now laid as far as the river Tibiquari, and in full working order from the capital to Villa Oliva, a distance of 120 miles: they will soon be completed to Humayta. The material progress of the country is not paralyzed by the war, several

splendid buildings being also in course of erection at Asuncion.

The relatives of the six Paraguayans in Buenos Ayres have come forward with an indignant protest, full of the barbahest epithets, respecting these "traitors." This is very bad taste as they should rather try to screen their erring brethren, or leave them in silence: the Buenos Ayrean press says that the protest was written by order of Government.

The steamer Paraguari arrived on the 18th from Curumbá, towing the schooner Jacobina, with 100 prisoners of war including some officers and a quantity of arms. The Paraná also brought 25 prisoners, 3 of them officers: all these have been quartered in the Lancers' barracks. The movements of troops and artillery continue to be active: 1200 recruits arrived by railway have been encamped on the Hospital ground, where a new barrack is being built. The new battery over the arsenal has been tried with great success. The troops at Cerro Leon were attacked with diarrhoea, which was happily stopped by a vegetable diet.

The band of volunteer nurses returned to Asuncion, after tending their wounded countrymen at Coimbra: among these ladies were the wife and three daughters of the chief-judge Sanchez to whom the President sent a special note of thanks. The gun-boat Itapirú has been launched, with an armament of one 80-pounder: she left Asuncion for down the river on the 17th ult. Brigadier General Robles arrived at the capital on the 20th ult. from the encampment of Cerro Leon, and after a conference with President Lopez returned next day: the 'Semanario' says that the object of his visit related to some new expedition with which the Government has entrusted him.

The cargo of the steamer Marques de Olinda has been sold by public auction, and the effects of the prize are now distributed among the various shops of Asuncion. Preparations were made for a brilliant Carnival, and a ball took place at the theatre. The river Paraguay, after the recent high tide, was falling very fast.

The obsequies of the late bishop Urbietá were celebrated with due pomp on the 13th, and those of the gallant Lieut. Herreros on the 20th, both were attended by an immense concourse of persons.

Under the heading "poisonous fion" we read that the police discovered a very injurious kind of flour recently imported: the vessel is to undergo examination.

A French silversmith, named Emile Rolon, died on the 24th ult., and having made no will, the authorities took an inventory of his goods. Two Germans, named Heinrich Graf and Carl Felker, blacksmiths resident in the Plaza Vieja, were found dead in their room, with a quantity of bottles around them: it is supposed they committed suicide by poison after a great "spreo."

Bishop Palacios administered confirmation on the 16th inst. to 200 children at the Cathedral. Numbers of fresh recruits arrived from Limpio, Luque and Guarambaré. The steamer Paraná left on the 14th for Humaytá with a batt. of infantry and several pieces of artillery.

Barrios had despatched three steamers to explore the rivers to Cuyabá. A great quantity of zinc and machinery was taken from the magazine at Dorado. Numbers of Brazilian families found escaping in little boats have been quietly conveyed back to their homes. An official inventory has been made of all the property found in Corumbá, and the only robberies committed are ascribed to the Italians, who have delivered up a quantity of powder conceded by the Brazilians. Two spies have been taken and shot.

OPENING UP PARAGUAY.

The great cant of the day is to open up Paraguay. Many foreigners are as loud as Argentinians in their clamor to overturn President Lopez, and create a new and wonderful field for commerce in Asuncion. Hence all the money and blood to be wasted in the Brazilian expedition are regarded a cheap price for the incalculable benefits to be reaped from a successful issue.

It is passing strange how easily people are led away by an expression, which, however vague, is supposed to be reasonable so long as it is fashionable. We do not deny that much good would result from "opening up Paraguay," but the enterprise is beset with so many difficulties that it might be just as well, for the present, to turn our attention nearer home, and "open up" territories which possess even superior advantages and are yet 300 years behind Paraguay in the march of progress.

Let us, for example, "open up" Corrientes. Here we have a magnificent

country nearly as large as Paraguay, with a soil adapted for cotton, tobacco, maize, and all the varied products of the latter country. Corrientes has the advantage of Paraguay regarding soil and climate, being also suitable for sheep and horned cattle. It has moreover a finer system of water courses, being intersected in all parts by navigable rivers. It is 300 miles nearer the ocean, and possesses a more temperate climate, being therefore more eligible for foreign immigration. It is, after Buenos Ayres, the most populous of the Argentine Provinces. It has the blessings of a republican Government, and free trade, without any drawback and yet this lovely garden of Eden is over-run with the weeds of indolence, a sorry picture in contrast with the go-ahead neighboring state of Paraguay.

If Corrientes were properly "opened up," that is, if instead of Lagraña, it had Lopez for ruler, we should see arsenals, tramways, railroads, steamers, telegraphs and the other evidences of progress now visible at Asuncion, but of which not one has yet appeared in Corrientes. In the great Industrial Exhibitions of Europe the name of Paraguay has gained honorable mention: in the workshops and universities of England and France 100 youths from that remote corner of the world are acquiring the useful and ornamental arts, but the province of Corrientes is totally unknown. Nor is the internal contrast of the two countries less remarkable: the excellent roads, neatly fenced farms and industrious peasantry which meet the eye everywhere in Paraguay are quite a relief after the wild camps and lazy gauchos of Corrientes.

So patent is this fact that Corrientes themselves admit the superior state of Paraguay, and the Minister of Government confessed to us that he despaired of introducing cotton-cultivation into the Province falling those extraordinary prerogatives possessed by Pres. Lopez in Paraguay. Centuries must elapse ere Corrientes can boast those splendid public works, that matchless police-system, that administrative mechanism and well-ordered method, which can nowhere be found in this continent out of Paraguay (unless perhaps in Brazil).

There are other places besides Corrientes which might be easily "opened up" with great profit. Mr. Wheelwright is "opening up" Sta Fé, Uruguay "opens up" Entre-Rios: Baron Mauá has recently "opened up" Montevideo credit in London and the Irish sheep-farmers are "opening up" the frontier lands of Buenos Ayres. All these are only beginnings, and there is yet ample room for almost infinite development. There are also a thousand fields for labor and commerce throughout the interior provinces, at present submerged in sloth and barbarism and over-run by Indians.

When the zealous reformers of B. Ayres point to the defects of Paraguay, which are greatly exaggerated, President Lopez may point to San Luis or Catamarca and bid them "take the beam out of their own eye, before they take the mote out of their neighbor's."

The "Standard" will be the first to hail with joy the "opening up" of Paraguay in the sense of removing those fetters to commerce which remain as a vestige of obscure ages. We have been favored with a correspondence from the Government of Asuncion, directly relating to a new era in commercial affairs, which would bring that capital into immediate contact with the English markets, and we have a well-grounded belief in the intentions of Pres. Lopez to make a wholesale commercial reform. But we view with distrust that "opening up" by Brazilian bayonets which meets with such favor in Argentine councils, simply because the Custom house of Buenos Ayres would play the same game of spoliation with Paraguay that it now does with the Provinces.

If Brazil or Buenos Ayres want to "open up" new paths for commerce, let them turn to their own provinces, and leave Paraguay to "open itself up" in due time.

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.

Mr. Hadfield of the 'Brazil and River Plate Mail,' and the 'Standard,' all three concurring to give a more flattering statement of Buenos Ayres than his experience has found to be commensurate with truth.

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. He 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 immigrants.

The only thing we could do for Mr. N. under the circumstances 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.

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 Goths and Ghibellines, was the stronghold of the Crudos, returning 1,800 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 yeleted 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 gaucha.

We cannot pronounce as to the correctness of such a sentence although ratified by such respectable names as Lanuz, Scnillosa, Ezciza, Bernal, and Diaz, but we know from experience that there are many camp justices who do not stand at trifles, 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 pub-

lic 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 *meum* and *tuum*; nay they cannot be blamed for any little excess of authority, if the perpetual system of cloaking magisterial offences, for respect to their glib 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 thought 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, 'victrix fortuna sapientia'; but we trust he will see the necessity of introducing some whole-

sale 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.

RIO SALADO NAVIGATION.

Last week we published the official report of Mr. Cock, chief engineer of this important enterprise, announcing that Baron Mauá had directed him to suspend the works as it was found impossible to get up a company in London, owing to the alarm of the Flores revolution. We now find the following letter in the Norte of Santiago del Estero (Feb. 12th) alluding to, a revival of the works, in which we understand that D. Estevan Rams counts upon the aid of several influential parties in B. Ayres, two of whom are connected with the Government.

Buenos Aires, January 19th 1865.

General Antonio Taboada.

Fortin Bracho.

My dear General and friend. The war in the Banda Oriental, and that recently undertaken by Paraguay prevents us for the moment from prosecuting the works as I could desire, but hope we shall soon be able to do so.

Mr. Cock, the engineer, is expected to arrive here to day to report fully upon the works already done; and on those yet to do. Mr. Augustus Lemelle remains in charge of the works, and I recommend him particularly to your care, trusting you will treat him with your usual kindness.

About the end of February I will see you in person, as I shall be in Santiago by that time.

Allow me to again assure you, &c. ESTEVAN RAMS AND RUPERT.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH CHILE.

Several notorious brigands pursued by the Chilean authorities have taken refuge within the Argentine frontier thus securing impunity for their crimes. Hitherto none of our (Chilian) Consuls in the River Plate have called to mind that the treaty with Chile, article 31, expressly stipulates the extradition of criminals accused of murder, arson, forgery or embezzlement. We have to thank our worthy consul at Mendoza, D. Juan Cruz Centeno for having taken the initiative in this subject of extradition. At his request they have recently arrested at Mendoza one of these malefactors; the same individual who in October last presented himself under the name of Saavedra at the Treasury in Santiago, to recover two thousand and odd dollars with a forged certificate in which the name and signature of the authorities of the Republic was admirably imitated. On yesterday, Feb. 5th, a detachment of cavalry was to start for Mendoza to convey hither the accused criminal, for trial.

DEATH OF THE REV. M. CONNOLLY.

It is with profound regret we announce the demise of the Irish pastor of Chascomus, Rev. Michael Connolly, who was seized with a fit of apoplexy on the 28th ult. at 5 p. m. and died almost immediately, having barely time to receive the last sacraments. The reverend gentleman was a native of Galway, and had made his ecclesiastical studies at All-Hallows College, Dublin, for the mission of Buenos Ayres. He arrived here about three years ago, and was appointed to the district of Chascomus, residing with the Cura of that parish. He was aged 28 years. His remains were attended to the cemetery of Chascomus by a large number of his countrymen.

Requiescat in pace.

In reference to the above sad event, we learn that the rumor at first incorrectly mentioned the Scotch clergyman, Rev. Mr. Fergusson, causing unfounded anxiety to his friends.

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER PARAGUAY.

Henry Hale, Mrs. Hale, G. Monsterephen, Mrs. Hargreaves, Miss Martha Harris, Capt. Irvine, Franz Netzki, Capt. Browning, Major Browning, Mr. R. Reeves, Louis Maguire, David Conitts, George Keenan, C. Barry, C. Goulding, E. Butler, J. Taylor, Miss Kennedy.

ARRIVALS PER KEPLER.

SC H Randolph, R A Seymour, JP, Paul, W A Beckwith, W H Chichester, E W Smith, R P Worrell.

DEPARTURES PER KEPLER.

For Rio—Dr. Pennell. For Lisbon—Mr. Barton. For Liverpool—Mr. Barrow, Masters Mackern, Mr. E. Darbyshire, and several second-class passengers.

COLON THEATRE

COMPANIA ESCOSESSES,  
150—Campanas—150!  
Compania dramática del teatro San Martin.  
Gran funcion para extraordinaria para el sábado 11 de Marzo de 1865.  
Primera parte, el primer acto de la comedia de gracia en 3 actos, del celebre maestro Meratei titulada:  
**El médico á palos.**  
Dirijida por el primer actor director del género comico señor don Luis Cubas.  
**Campanologos.**  
primero; gran marcha nacional húngara, segundo, coro de Toreros de la obra la TRAVIATA (nueva.)  
2.ª parte, el segundo acto de la comedia.  
**Campanologos.**  
El vals veneciano compuesto especialmente para la señora Gapiet.  
2.ª la polka titulada Neumarher del maestro Taak (nueva.)  
3.ª el patriótico himno de Biege, del general Saralle (nueva.)  
tercera parte, el tercer acto de la comedia.  
á las 8½.

TEATRO SAN MARTIN

Domingo 12 de Marzo de 1865.  
FUNCION EXTRAORDINARIA.  
Compuesta de baile, pantomina, canto y vaudeville.  
Primera parte, chansomette par mr Alexandre.  
**PERS DE DEUSE**  
Dansé par mad. at mr. Pratesi.  
**Gigue anglise.**  
Dansé par mr. Escudero.  
**Les canotiers d'osmiers.**  
Dansé at chant, par mad. at mr. Escudero, segunda parte.  
**Un coup de vent.**  
Vaudeville en un acto, merdemoiselle Adela Escudero remplira le role de Césaire, tercera parte.  
**Paso ruso.**  
Bailado por el señor Pratesi.  
**El abate enamorado.**  
Paso cómico bailado por la señora y la señorita y el señor Escudero, cuarta parte.  
**Los molineros.**  
Gran baile pantomimico ejecutado por toda la compañía coreografica.  
En los intermedios se ejecutarán varias sinfonias por la orquesta.  
á las 8½.  
Precios de las localidades.—Palco 100\$; balcon 15\$; platea 10\$; tertulia 10\$; cazuela 10\$; entrada general 10\$.

**NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.**  
WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.  
WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month.  
WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.  
WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares.  
NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shop-boys.

**THE "STANDARD"**  
Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.  
SUBSCRIPTIONS.  
Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.  
Daily Standard, £2  
AGENTS.  
Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.  
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

**The Standard.**  
"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."  
SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865.  
**REVIEW FOR EUROPE.**  
No event of any very great importance has occurred since the sailing of the English packet. In the Banda Oriental the last opposers of the new Government have thrown down their arms, and tendered their submission to the new regime. President Flores, who at present rules in Montevideo, is making good use of his authority, and demonstrating more prudence in the Cabinet than courage in the field. The Brazilians are concentrating their forces in the river Plate, previous to ascending the river to attack Paraguay. The Argentine provinces are in unbroken peace, and the Government is occupied with domestic matters, of slight importance to foreigners abroad. The province of Buenos Ayres, which we have no hesitation in saying, is the best in the whole Republic, is im-

proving more rapidly than probably any other spot in South America, the city no longer wears the Moorish appearance of most South American towns, but is being built up in European style and elegance. The province is so thickly populated, that estancia lands command a higher value than even the splendid farm lands in the Western States. The last year has been one of singular prosperity for the sheepfarmers, and on a close estimate, it is ascertained that the flocks have, on an average, increased 30 per cent. The condition of the wools also is so good, that it will tend to gain a more favorable acceptance for River Plate wools in the European markets. We hail with unaffected pleasure these signs of real advancement, and regret sincerely that we are not in a position to speak so favorably of any of the other provinces. The Government railway is now open from this city to a large country town called Mercedes, a distance of over 75 miles, and owing to the strong decision of Governor Saavedra and his Ministers, the works are being continued to Chivileoy, a town about 21 miles further out. This railway is, in consequence of a recent law passed, about to be sold by the Government. The passenger traffic of the road is excellent, and probably under a more economical management the road might be able to pay a fair annual dividend, but at present it only gives 3½ per cent. on the capital: the fares, however, are extremely low, being fully 25 per cent. under those of England; and the want of proper accommodation for wool carts has caused it to lose the great carrying trade from the country. The Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway is employing more hands than all the other railways put together. The works could not progress faster: an English gentleman, who paid a visit to the line recently, assures us that when he arrived out beyond San Vicente, he could hardly realize that he was in South America; over 200 men were hard at work at this point, and still further out, there were bands of men making the earthworks. The bridge over the Riachuelo, in Barraecas, is the finest piece of workmanship in the country; it will shortly be finished, when the locomotives can run through from the city to a distance from 35 to 40 miles. We have no doubt, whatever that the road will be finished to Chascomus within the time specified by Mr. Crawford.

The Government of Buenos Ayres has recently subdivided the partidos or counties of the province, a very necessary step, with a view to improve the local administration of justice, and increase and render more effective the police. Several new country towns are being built, new churches, new schoolhouses are everywhere raising their heads in the country districts, and the principal rivers which run through the province are being spanned by splendid bridges, all at the Government expense, aided slightly by voluntary contributions from the wealthy graziers. It is to be hoped that the Governments of the other provinces will imitate that of Buenos Ayres, which is the best we ever had in this country.  
Business in Buenos Ayres is pretty brisk, owing to the saladeristas all being at work. Money rules both dear and tight, not so much from any want of confidence, as from the positive scarceness of the paper money, which is the only circulating medium we have in Buenos Ayres.  
We regret to say that during the fortnight two foreign houses have failed; their liabilities are, however, small, and the assets more than at first expected. In the river Uruguay a saladero, belonging to a Sr. Mujica, has been completely destroyed by fire.

Luckily the hides and tallow at the establishment were saved, but the premises, valued at sixty thousand silver dollars, were completely destroyed.  
Emigration to the river Plate is, we are happy to say, slightly on the increase; but we notice that the very class of immigrants least desirable for this country, is what is coming. We refer to genteel young men, possessed of little or no capital. Notwithstanding all that we have said to prevent such persons coming to this country, we notice that their number is on the increase, and the city of Buenos Ayres is at present full of young men, who, not understanding the Spanish language, can find no employment here, save in the most menial capacities. Mechanics also we would strongly advise to remain at home; or, in fact, to go to any other country, as here, owing to the number of French and Italians, English workmen have no chance whatever. We want in this country two classes of immigrants: capitalists and servants or farm laborers. For the man of capital this country affords the most splendid field: while for the servant or laborer wages are so high, and employment so certain, that with a little care and prudence, he can hope to be an independent man in a few years.

**COMMERCIAL ITEMS.**  
As most of the foreign merchants in this city make up their own private reports for their correspondents, it is almost unnecessary for us to occupy our limited space with long lists of sales, &c., but we deem it necessary, on the leaving of the packet, to make a few general remarks, which may serve to guide our home readers as to the real state of the river Plate markets.

Owing to the cessation of hostilities in the neighboring Republic of the Banda Oriental, a slight activity in sugars, and indeed in nearly all comestibles, has been felt; but the Montevideo market is so small, that it is very easily overstocked, and the few cargoes which have been sent from here have more than supplied the place. Anticipating a lengthened siege, many parties speculated heavily in flour, hams, &c., the price of which during the period the port of Montevideo remained closed, improved greatly, but since peace has been restored, these articles have resumed their former quotations.  
It is almost unnecessary to remark that the injury which the closing of the port in Montevideo caused that market, resulted in almost equivalent benefit to Buenos Ayres. Our harbor became crowded, and very heavy amounts of specie were deposited in our banks for safe keeping, every hotel in the city was full to overflowing, and the river steamers could hardly accommodate all the passengers; the consequence was, that in certain branches of business there was an unusual stir. But the blockade of Montevideo has been raised, the refugees have returned home, and things have assumed their old position. The retail dealers in the country districts are coming in to make their purchases for the winter. The saladeristas are all hard at work filling their contracts, and the exporters are busy shipping produce; business may therefore be termed brisk. The present enormous rate of interest for money, and the increased number of takers of exchange by each packet, suggests two ideas—

First. That there is not money enough in the country for the business we are doing.  
Second. That the business we are doing is too much for the country.  
Within the last fortnight, the best signatures in this city could not be discounted under two per cent. a month. Money has become so scarce,

that legitimate business is temporarily paralysed; and this tightness is not attributable to any want of confidence, for sales on credit are as easy as ever: it is simply what we state, that the paper money is at present insufficient for the requirements of trade, and the amount of specie is too small to fill the deficit. This extreme tightness in the money market affects regular business houses more than small shopkeepers and retailers, owing to the improper system of collecting in this city. A shopkeeper who owes an importing merchant an account of say \$20,000 for goods bought on a credit of five months, thinks he discharges the obligation well by paying \$5000 each Saturday. Meantime, the merchant who has his bills to meet, must pay on the very day, or have them renewed at the market rate of interest. There is not a retail dry goods shop in town which has not shelves bending under the weight of goods, scarcely a yard of which is paid for. These shops are so numerous, competition so great, and expenses so enormous that the retail dry goods business in this city may be regarded as completely overdone. The busiest men in town are the auctioneers—not only lands, houses, dry goods and comestibles are sold by auction now, but even sheep are disposed of easier by the hammer than through a broker. Many attribute the critical state of the market to the new law for the redemption of the currency, which will come into operation on the 1st July, and it is every way probable that this is one of the causes, since it gives to paper money a greater value than that which it at present possesses, and holds out inducements to many to hoard up paper money; but the improvement in the value of paper money can only be effectually brought about by the reduction in the value of real estate and agricultural stock, and this is even apparent at present: estancieros are offering horned cattle to-day at \$60 a head, a price which has not been known in this country for the last twelve or thirteen years; the house property is every day sold under the hammer at frequently thirty per cent under last year's prices. It is desirable we consider that our commercial readers at home should know these facts, in order that they can form an opinion of the splendid opportunities at present offered to men of capital to invest in this country, but also the reason why remittances are so tedious.

**SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.**  
SUBMISSION OF PERU.  
RESTORATION OF THE CHINCAS.  
RIOTS AT CALLAO.

We have received files from Central America, Peru, and Chile; San Salvador Dec. 29th, Lima February 5th and Valparaiso 15th.  
On January 25th, as soon as the Spanish fleet had anchored in Callao, Admiral Pareja sent an ultimatum containing the terms presented to Sor. Moreira, Peruvian Consul at Madrid, by the Spanish Government: there was but 48 hours given for a reply. It was laid before a Committee of F. Affairs, in which the votes were evenly divided, 5 on each side. At 11.30 a. m. on the 27th, half-an-hour before the expiration of the ultimatum, the Peruvian envoy, General Vivanco went on board the Villa de Madrid flag-ship, bearing the reply which amounted to an absolute submission. Meantime the excitement at Callao was intense, the town was patrolled by military, reinforcements were brought from Lima, and a cavalry garrison was posted at Bellavista. The Spanish steamers having put out their fires on the arrival of General Vivanco at the admiral's

ship, a similar order was given to the Peruvian fleet, but at sunset both fleets again lighted their fires. General Vivanco after his interview with Pareja returned on board the Peruvian steamer Amazonas, and in the evening again proceeded to the Villa de Madrid where the treaty was finally signed by both parties at 11 p. m.

Next day (28th) Vivanco's aide-de-camp arrived at Lima with the protocols and terms, to the following effect:  
1st. The Spanish Government having disapproved of the seizure of the Chincha Islands by way of re-vindication, and the Peruvian also condemning the outrages committed on Sor Mazarredo, the chief difficulty about surrender of the islands disappears, and they will at once be handed over to whatever agent Peru may appoint.

2nd. Peru will show its good intentions towards Spain by accrediting a Minister to the court at Madrid.  
3rd. Without prejudice to Peruvian independence, Spain will despatch a Commissary who shall be admitted by Peru, with liberty and authority to bring to justice the offenders of Talambó and such like cases.

4th. Peru will authorize a Minister in Spain to conclude a treaty of peace, commerce and navigation similar to that with Chile and other S. American Republics.

5th. Said treaty shall stipulate the bases for arrangement and payment of the sums due by Peru to Spanish subjects for confiscations and loans during the war of Independence.

6th. The above claims shall only be admitted on documentary proof, and in no case on oral testimony.

7th. If these claims should occasion any doubt or difficulty, they shall be submitted to a committee, each of the high contracting parties naming three members.

8th. Peru shall pay to Spain an indemnity of three millions hard dollars for expenses of the expedition after Peru refused the mediation of a friendly power.

This treaty to be ratified by the President of Peru and the Queen of Spain, and the ratifications exchanged at Madrid within 90 days.

Signed on board the Villa de Madrid, at Callao January 27th 1865.

M. J. de Vivanco. Jose Manuel Pareja, Admiral Pareja's secretary set out next day for Spain with the treaty, taking the steamer for Panamá. As soon as the terms were made public, general feeling of discontent was noticed at Lima and Callao, and a revolution would have ensued but for the firmness of President Pezet, who at once arrested the leading men of the opposition. Under date January 29th, the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied to General Vivanco, stating that the President, with unanimous consent of the Cabinet, accepted the treaty so happily concluded, and would at once submit it to Congress.

On the 30th the treaty was laid before the Congress of Peru, but the Chambers refused to discuss it until the Minister of F. Affairs should attend. Some disturbance then ensued causing the President to suspend the session, which was continued same night on Vivanco's arrival from Callao, and the protocol were sent before Committee. Next day the Chambers did not meet, the Committee having arrived at no determination: the majority however, was for accepting the treaty. Late that night the session was resumed and two Deputies moved that the private arrangement between Vivanco and Pareja, about a mutual salute to the Spanish and Peruvian flags at the same precise moment, should be included among the articles of treaty: this was thrown out by 66 votes to 48. Sor. Gomez then proposed that the Cou-

gress should remain sitting till the affair was concluded, when Gen. Echénique declared the session closed. Next morning, Feb. 1st, President Pezet decreed the Congress closed, having terminated the extraordinary session of 50 days.

The popular commotion increased in ratio with the activity of the Executive: the ex-Minister Costas, and ex-Regidor Andraca were put in prison without the cause being alleged. On the morning of the 1st Feb. General Castilla dismissed Congress with some severe remarks about the lack of patriotism in its members. The President being now uncontrolled, issued a decree [2nd Feb] ratifying the treaty which he had submitted to Congress, but which that body had failed to resolve on before its dissolution.

On the 2nd, General Vivanco dressed en grande tenue proceeded by special train from Lima to Callao, and at 12.45 went on board the Villa Madrid to assist at the simultaneous salutes. At 3 p.m. the Spanish flag-ship [Villa Madrid] hoisted the Peruvian flag to the topmast and fired a salute which was answered by the Amazonas, each firing 21 guns. At four o'clock, on General Vivanco's leaving the Spanish flag-ship, she again hoisted the Peruvian flag and fired 14 guns, the Amazonas responding as before. On the same evening the President appointed D. Miguel Zavala as Governor of the Chincha Islands and set off at once in the Chalaco, accompanied by the Spanish frigate Berenzuela to receive possession.

President Pezet issued flattering proclamations to the citizens and army on the termination of the difficulty with Spain, but the agitation increased. A guard was placed on the wharf at Callao to keep order during the landing of the commanders and officers of the Spanish fleet. At 9 p.m. (2nd) the President and Minister of War returned by special train to Lima, having been at Callao since the arrival of the Spaniards.

On the morning of the 3rd the Spaniards sent a boat ashore for provisions, which they obtained, and then quietly returned: at 3 p.m. Major Lobo and another Spanish officer landed and were escorted from the mole to the hotel. Admiral Pareja went to visit the Peruvian Admiral, Mariátegui, on board the Amazonas. At 10 p.m. Governor Zabala and suite, with two companies of Tacna volunteers, started for the Chinchas.

The South American Congress took no part whatever in the Spanish question: on January 23rd. the various plenipotentiaries signed two treaties—on continental union and defensive alliance; and on maintenance of peace in South America. On the 28th, Sor. Guzman (for Venezuela) withdrew, and the Chilean representative, Montt, returned by the steamer of Feb. 3rd. It is supposed the remaining plenipotentiaries will conclude international treaties on commerce, postal arrangements, and international laws.

The ex-Minister Ribeyro took refuge at the British Legation: the agitation at Lima was so great that the troops remained under arms day and night. The vulgar was "we have lost all but the Chinchas."

The 4th passed without any occurrence, but on the morning of the 5th all the Spanish officers landed and took the 1.30 train to Lima, the populace showing its discontent at their mirthful appearance. A large number of Spanish sailors and marines remained at Callao, strolling through the streets. A little girl having called one of them a "Goth and a thief," he struck her, whereupon a Chilean assailed him and got killed in the encounter. This was the signal for a general battle, and

the mob arming itself with stones chased the Spaniards to the mole, where some escaped in boats, others threw themselves into the water, and others taking refuge in houses hard by got out backwards by ropes and swam to their vessels.

The Prefect called out the garrison; he rescued 100 Spaniards, and sent them in Peruvian boats on board. While getting them away, the mob armed with sticks and stones rushed into the Prefecture, which overlooks the beach, and would have killed the Spaniards, but for the battalion on guard. It was ultimately found impossible to get them away, except through a private house, letting them down from the windows by ropes. An unfortunate quarter-master tried to escape in disguise, but was set upon and brutally murdered after killing two of his assailants. The fury of the pursuit in town was so great, that every Spaniard had either to kill or be killed, and in this manner at least six perished, Cries of 'Goths' and 'Chalacos' resounded everywhere, and the riots now appeared a regular revolution.

At 5 p.m. Admiral Pareja held a council of war on board the Villa Madrid, and immediately sent a despatch for the Minister of Foreign Affairs on board the Amazonas. Admiral Mariátegui, whose flag is on the latter vessel, gave orders to fire on the town to suppress the riots. Alarming news of a similar character was telegraphed from Lima.

At 7 p.m. the steamer for Chile left Callao, the riots still continuing, but it was hoped the Government would succeed in restoring order.

LATEST FROM THE PROVINCES.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN CORDOBA.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR POSSE.

The 'Eco de Cordoba' states that on the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., the firing a shot gave the alarm of a revolution. An attack was made on the barracks, and the rebels failing in their attempt, ex-Governor and D. Pedro Cires were killed at the entrance and the revolt suffocated. It appears Major Pizarro sent 4 men, under Lieutenant Vasquez, to arrest Posse, who was coming up with 5 men, while Cires advanced with 10 men on another side. Vasquez fired and Posse fell, the former then pursuing the rotters. Another piquet of troops came up and despatched Posse while he lay bleeding on the ground. Cires was deserted by his men when advancing on the barrack, and shot. Major Ortiz, Felix Paz, and Servando Arguello were arrested as accomplices.

The Rosario papers contradict the pretended revolution, and say that ex-Governor Posse was murdered by Vasquez near his own door, out of revenge.

NEWS FROM ROSARIO.

The Hicuy brought the mails from Rosario, up to Thursday morning. Dr. Zuviria is mentioned as a candidate for Senator of Santa Fé in the National Congress.

The agent of the 'Bienhechora del Plata' made a clean sweep in Rosario, enrolling half the city in his subscription list. The Union murderer, Ramon Rios [alias] Corro wrote to his sister on the morning of his execution, telling her to rear her children so as to avoid his miserable end.

The 'Ferro-carril' states that President Mitre recently held a cabinet council about Paraguay, when the Ministers of War, Worship, and F. Affairs pronounced energetically for an alliance with Brazil, but the Prime Minister, and he of Finance were for a complete neutrality, to which also Pres. Mitre inclined and so it was agreed,

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

DEPARTURE OF THE 'ONWARD'

The only item of news is that everything is progressing in the right way; the streets are crowded with carts and people, the Custom-house full of merchants dispatching goods; everyone appears full of hope and confidence that political matters are to go on smoothly in future; money seems to circulate, and the Brazilian bank-notes pass quite currently. The streets are full of Brazilian officers and troops who are spending money quite freely here: every day we see new faces, some that used to be seen here ten years ago. Admiral Elliot and family arrived here this morning in the 'Triton,' and will again occupy the beautiful quinta at the Paso Molina, which he was obliged to leave on the approach of the forces who came to take the city. The Kepler has arrived this morning from your port; the Dotterel, your hospitable home while here, is still at anchor near the Stromboli, rather distant from the landing. The United States ship Onward sailed for parts unknown except to the captain, on the 4th inst., but it is generally supposed she has made tracks for the port of Santos, as there is a strong attraction there in the shape of the better half of the captain, who left his bride before the honey-moon was over. She is said to be very beautiful and rich, two very strong attractions for a wife, but she cannot speak any other language (except with her eyes) than Portuguese. This vessel did not leave a very agreeable impression here, as he did not salute the city when he arrived, nor the different naval commanders, nor did he burn any of that villainous saltpetre on the 22nd of February, the birthday of the great Washington, much to the chagrin of his countrymen here and much to the surprise of all who remember the day. On the 14th is the birthday of the King of Italy; the daughter of one of our most eminent lawyers is to be married on that day to one of the officers of the Italian flag-ship Fulminante. She will leave the following day for Italy.

There is an old saying that after a storm comes a calm; this proverb is admirably applicable to our present position; affairs appear to have settled down in their ordinary course. The Srs. Real y Prado have opened a library which will be supplied monthly from Europe with all the latest and most celebrated works. The people of Montevideo appear to be rather astonished at the wonderful change that circumstances have effected in General Flores; he is actually turning out a downright Piccadilly swell, it is only to be hoped that the mind will also undergo a somewhat similar change. The Reforma Pacifica treats the affair with the most poignant sarcasm. It is said that the French journal 'La Paix,' defunct for some time past, is about to appear again, the editor it seems will also be a M. Paz, time will tell with what success. We are expecting the Rio de la Plata to-day from Buenos Ayres; she will return again at 5 p.m. The average mortality in our city at present is about four per diem.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French packet leaves to-morrow evening. Prepaid letters can be posted at the French consulate till this evening, and the mail bag closes to-morrow at 11 a. m. There will be a supplemental mail, the Saintonge not leaving Montevideo until Wednesday 15th inst.

It was rumored that Sr. Bilbao la Vieja resigned the supreme command of the Custom-house on Thursday last, but it is not known how the Government will receive his resignation. The whole commercial body is unanimous in calling for a new Receiver of Customs, as the abuse is now grown intolerable and unprecedented even in South American administrations.

On Thursday night, we are informed, a terrible affray took place at the Retiro barracks, between the Artillery and Foreign Legion. The combat is said to have been maintained with fury, for two hours. We have not learned the number of killed or wounded.

The 'Revista Medica' says that measles are now very prevalent in town. This disease broke out a fortnight ago and is now spread all over Buenos Aires, but in a rather mild form. Colic and diarrhea also present many cases.

The Argentine Government has appointed the Exequatur to D. Hector Varela's appointment as Consul-General in this city for Montevideo; the successor of M. Mackinlay as Argentine Consul-General in the Oriental capital is not yet named; we understand the berth is worth 500 \$ silver per month.

There is a great row about a man who is kept in irons in the Provincial Government House: It turns out, however, that he is a soldier and is undergoing punishment for breach of conduct.

The Scotch bell-ringers perform with great success, and excite the highest admiration. Owing, however, to the season the theatre is thinly attended: To-night they perform at the San Martin or Brokers' Theatre.

Flores seems to be getting on swimmingly in Montevideo. We received a letter from a well-known foreigner, and a decided opponent to all revolutions, in which he says—"Business has commenced to be brisk. I think we shall go on well. Flores has put first-rate men in most of the public offices, and has named some foreigners in the Municipality, a thing never done before here."

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS COMING TO THE RIVER PLATE.

In consequence of repeated complaints made to us by parties recently arriving about the difficulties attending bringing money to this country, we feel bound to make a few remarks on the subject. In our new Hand-book we have devoted a chapter to this subject, but as we experience great delays in receiving some views, maps, &c., we ordered from England, it is not probable that this work will be ready for some months.

The persons generally speaking who suffer from want of proper information on this subject are not large capitalists, but parties of limited means, whose ten pounds, eight druggit, after passing through the hands of brokers and discounters at last comes out to about £9 in cash: others find such difficulty in identifying themselves as the parties named in the bill, that not unfrequently they are obliged to wait until the party who takes the bill hears from home, before they get their money, whilst others, distrusting all class of bills, bring out gold which to convert into paper they too often have to submit to a usurious shave of two or three dollars in the ounce. In order to avoid all these troubles, inconveniences, and losses, we give the names of the following Banks and Bankers doing business with the River Plate:—The Mañá Bank of Buenos Ayres has a branch house in London, Mañá McGregor and Co. and in the Banda Oriental, Entre-Rios, Santa Fé, and in the towns of the Uruguay, it also has branches: we recommend this bank to all parties at home as the one best known and most convenient in the River Plate.

Messrs. Wanklyn and & Co., of Buenos Ayres, are leading bankers in this city and connected with the National Bank of Ireland. In all the principal towns in Ireland the National Bank has branches, where drafts can be obtained.

Mr. Thomas B. Hall, is also connected with the National Bank, and drafts can be obtained in London at Messrs. Prescott Grate and Co. and in Liverpool at the well-known bankers Messrs. J. Bamed and Co.

Wherever the amount of a draft exceeds one hundred pounds we advise all parties to insist on regular bills of exchange, 1st 2nd and 3rd, as there is a great objection here to cashing bills for any large amount owing to the danger of the bills being lost.

BUENOS AIRES BRITISH CLERKS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

Report for the half year ending February 28th 1865.

Your Committee now present you for the 9th time since the foundation of this society, with a report of its financial position.

It is a source of regret to them that a larger number of Buenos Ayres British clerks do not reap some of its advantages, and that the principal object entertained by the motor of this association, which ever since has been held in view, has not been properly backed up by the very persons who it was intended to benefit, viz: the Buenos Ayres British Junior Clerks, of whom very few now form part of the association. In fact we may say that the larger portion of the funds of the society are owned by a few of the largest original shareholders.

On your committee taking office, all endeavors were made to induce new members to join, but they are sorry to inform you that in few cases have they met with any success.

Your attention is now called to the following, which is a copy of the Balance sheet, taken from the books up to the 28th of February.—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Cash account, Bills Receivable, Members' Loan acct, Share Ledger acct, Interest acct.

The Balance of this account will appear large, but it arises principally

from a Bill of \$80,000 having been collected on the 27th of Feb. during Carnival when its reinvestment before the closing of the half year was impracticable. This amount has however since been laid out on satisfactory security.

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

This account requires no comment, the securities represented having the approval of both the Committee and auditors.

MEMBERS' LOAN ACCT.

The amount of this account, the Committee are pleased to say, has greatly decreased since the end of last year, though principally owing to members having retired the old shares on which they had contracted loans and buying up new shares. An uniform rate of 1 p. per month has been charged on this account.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

The total amount realized by this account during the half year was \$138.84 fts \$12,025.5; of which \$125 fts and \$12,515.7 have been allotted to the credit of the different shareholders at the rate of 5.2237 for the 6 months on the currency shares and at 4.4834 on the specie shares. The Balance \$13.84 fts and \$109.6 forms the Discount on Bills still to run.

These rates your Committee feel themselves fully justified in naming very good, when the low rate of interest current at the commencement of the half year is taken into consideration—they nevertheless regret not having been able to take advantage of the present high rates, as in following out the great motto of your Committee "Security before Profit," they had invested all the available funds at a long date in order to obtain some excellent securities.

Your Committee are happy to inform you that the Treasurer has only had to enforce one fine of \$40 mpc. during the last 6 months; this fact speaks highly for the punctuality of the shareholders, but does not tend to swell the amount of the interest account.

SHARE LEDGER ACCOUNT.

Represents the total capital of the society with the interest allotted, divided among

Table with 3 columns: Holders, Shares, and Amount. Lists various shareholders and their respective shares.

By this statement, it will be perceived that a diminution of 2 shareholders and 40 shares has taken place. In fact it appears to be the painful duty of all the Committees since the commencement of the Association, to record a decrease in the list of shareholders. Your Committee nevertheless hope that through the efforts of each individual shareholder, an increase might be reported at the end of the next half year.

Your Committee greatly regret that through the amendment made in Rule Vx "allowing members ceasing to be clerks, to retain the privilege of membership, subject to the approval of the Committee" was unanimously approved of, only one member has taken advantage of this privilege—though your Committee feel confident that this argument might still have some weight on future occasions.

The thanks of the association are due to Messrs. Mullhall, who with their accustomed liberality continue to place their columns at the disposal of the Committee—and also to the Committee of the British Library for their kindness in permitting us the use of the Rooms.

In conclusion the Committee availing themselves of the publicity which will hereafter be given to this Report again call the younger members of our community to the advantages offered by the Institution, deeply regretting that they show so little disposition to profit thereby.

A. Le ROSSIGNOL, Hon. Sec. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 28th, 1865.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Lists various commodities like wool, regular, mixed, borrega and their prices.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ships in the port of Buenos Ayres, categorized by class (Barque, Schooner, etc.), name, origin (English, American, French, etc.), arrival date, and consignee.

DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 25 MAYO Y SALADILLO, DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA... Saldra los dias - 2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16...

SHIPPING LIST OF TAY AND UPTON, FOR NEW YORK. The new National bark Juan F. Pearson, has most of her cargo engaged...

SHIPPING LIST OF L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX, FOR HAVER. The French ship 'Ile et Vilaine,' 333 L. I. L., 360 tons, Burigon, master...

SHIPPING LIST OF THE ARGENTINE CITIZEN. Published on the 10th and 25th of each month so as to be in time for the homeward bound French and English mails...

FOR ANTIWERP Norwegian ship 'Thrudvang,' A. I., 399 tons, Captain J. Lie. Consignees, Messrs. Wm. Bertran, Italian barque 'Sole,' A. I., 460 tons...

STEAMBOAT AGENCY. ALVAREZ AND RISSO, 99 1/2-Reconquista-99 1/2. FOR MONTEVIDEO, The Steamer TEVERE, Capt. José Barbora...

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

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

FOR MONTEVIDEO, URGUAY, Captain D. Ramon G. Panasco. Leaves every Saturday at 10 in the morning. Cargo, 8 pats. per ton; silver, 1 1/2 per cent...

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

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

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

FOR ANTIWERP Norwegian ship 'Thrudvang,' A. I., 399 tons, Captain J. Lie. Consignees, Messrs. Wm. Bertran, Italian barque 'Sole,' A. I., 460 tons...

THE HESPERIDINA, STOMACHIC BITTERS. Extracted from the rind of the Bitters Orange. The Tonic "par excellence." Attacks of the stomach, head, bowels and heart...

Is for sale in the following Houses. Barry & Walke, Defensa No. 97. Fallon Thomas, Hibernian House, Piedad nums. 66 & 68...

Boticas. Area Zenon, Defensa numero 307. Arizabalo Juan, Artes 184. Banon Teófilo, Piedad 131. Bozetti Juan Domingo Belgrano 402...

Cafés. Café de Catalanes y confiteria. Café de Colon. Café de Paris. Café del Plata. Confiterias. Confiteria del Cabildo...

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

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

"LA FAVORECIDA." Line of Diligences between Buenos Ayres, Lobos, Saladillo, and Tapalquen. Leaves Buenos Ayres for Lobos and Saladillo every Thursday...

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, B. Muere Cepeda, and Lobos...

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.

Removal. The old established Upholsterer and Furniture Store of John Underwood is removed from No. 89 Calle Potosi to No. 50 in same street nearly in front. The undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for their liberal support, and begs that they will continue to favour him with their orders.

FOR PARTICULARS please apply to L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX, Ship Brokers, 620 Im 47-Calle Cangallo-47.

Agent in Buenos Ayres. Charles Wm. Benn and Co., Ship-brokers, 49 calle 25 Mayo. Agent in Montevideo Mr. William Cranwell, calle 25 Mayo.

GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, 305 CALLE RIVADAVIA. 6 p.d. & 4 p w 2

**GALEGUAYCHU STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**  
**STEAMER ERA.**

In order that those interested in the traffic of the River Uruguay may not be inconvenienced, this steamer will make her sixth trip this month, on the 27th inst. from Buenos Ayres and the 1st March from Salto. Her 1st trip in March from Buenos Ayres on the 3rd, and from Salto on the 5th; after which she will continue as usual, viz:—on the 7th, 12th, 17th, 22nd and 27th.

**HENRY DOWSE.**  
Agent, Calle Cuyo No. 1.  
A.S.—This steamer runs in combination with the steamer Mercedes; which takes passengers for Mercedes from the Boca del Rio Negro.

**STANDARD GROCERY STORE.**

Plaza 11 de Setiembre.  
The undersigned advises his friends and in particular the Irishmen of Lujan and Mercedes that may favor him with their orders, that on arrival of the first train at the Once station every morning there will be a person there to receive all orders for goods &c. which will be attended to with punctuality and be despatched same evening.

I have also made arrangements to deliver all goods at the stations Lujan and Mercedes, at a trifling more cost than at my establishment in the Plaza.  
**ADOLFO WILKINSON.**  
70. 1m f15

**A LOS ESTANCIEROS.**

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

Mojones de hierro.  
Bebedores de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballar.  
Piletas de hierro batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.  
Maquinas de estirar alambre.  
Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquinas los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.

Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se transporta con facilidad.

En la fabrica de  
**VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.**  
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

**English Carpenters.**

92—Calle de la Esmeralda—92.  
We the undersigned beg leave to notify our friends and the public in general that we have commenced business in the above line, and hope by strict attention to merit their support. All orders will be executed with the greatest facility and exactness.

**JOHN COBBY.**  
**JOHN J. DOWNING.**  
N. B.—Carpenters will be attended to with the greatest possible care.  
98. 3me, f 17

**SAVINGS BANK.**

**BANK MAUÁ 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 Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.  
The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P. p. Mauá and Co.  
**WILLIAM LESLIE.**

**CONDITIONS.**

- First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver 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.

**SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

**UNRESERVED SALE**

Of the extensive Stock of the English Drapery Establishment,

**61 CORRIENTES 61.**

Mr. and Mrs. Hastler beg respectfully to announce to their friends and the public that they intend to withdraw from the business at the termination of the Winter Season in the meantime the entire Stock will be offered

**AT REDUCED PRICES,**

Thus affording to their friends and the public a rare opportunity for purchasing Superior Goods at reduced prices and from a Stock not excelled in

**QUANTITY, QUALITY, AND VARIETY.**

FOR THE

**AUTUMN AND WINTER DISPLAY,**

Quantities of the most Fashionable Goods will be received direct, the successive arrival of which will be duly announced in the Standard.

Mr. and Mrs. Hastler take advantage of this opportunity to express their best thanks for the support they have received since the opening of the Establishment in 1861, and they respectfully solicit for their successor, Mr. Thomas Holms a continuance of these favors so liberally bestowed upon themselves, which Mr. Holms will endeavour to merit by an untiring attention to the wants of his customers. Mr. Holms has made arrangements for monthly supply of the most fashionable and useful description of goods.

**61-CORRIENTES-61.**

80. 3m f16



**RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.**

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.  
NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,  
PARANA, PARAGUAY,  
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

- 1st Class.....£35.
- 2nd ".....£25.
- 3rd ".....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

- 1st Class.....£65.
- 2nd ".....£45.
- 3rd ".....£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The "Paraguay" will sail from this port on the 16th inst.

**H. A. GREEN & CO.,**  
85 RECONQUISTA.

**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.

Jl. 1m

**Just Received Ladies' Balmoral Petticoats Grey Sheeting, Flannels, extra fine Quilts, fine white Calico, and a large assortment of Goods, which are offered at moderate prices.**

25 & 26—DEFENSA—25 & 27

**ALEX. FULTON & CO.**

115, 15p f21

**To Shipmasters and Others.**

On sale at the French Bazaar, 41—Calle de la FLORIDA—41 Double China, strong Glassware, Cutlery, etc., for mess and kitchen use. Mess and Dining Rooms supplied. All these goods are imported direct from the makers and manufactured expressly for ships' purposes.  
155 FIXED PRICES d28,x

**Notice.**

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

**GALEGUAYCHU STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**  
**PORTS OF THE URUGUAY.**  
**'ERA.'**

This steamer will leave this for the above Ports on the 2nd, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22nd, 27th of every month, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

FARES.		Steerage.	
Cabin.	Pats.	Pats.	Pats.
Higueritas	6	Higueritas	3
Fray Bentos	8	Fray Bentos	4
Guauguaychú	9	Guauguaychú	4½
Roman	10	Roman	5
Concepcion	10	Concepcion	5
Paysandú	12	Paysandú	6
Concordia	16	Concordia	8
Salto	16	Salto	8

Parcels will be received at the Agency, 1 Calle Cuyo, up to Five o'clock in the afternoon of the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo No. 1.  
**HENRY DOWSE.**

**The National Steamer**

**"ESTRELLA DEL NORTE."**

Will leave the Tigre (las Conchas) every Wednesday and Saturday, for San Nicolas and immediate Ports 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
Obligado	\$12
L. Hermanas	\$12
Zarate	\$4
Baradero	\$6
San Pedro	\$8
Campaña	\$4

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.

**Cure your Sheep.**

Pure Spirit of Tar, or the only cure for scab in sheep for sale in 1, 2, and 5 Gallon Tins at

**TORRES & BARTON'S.**

Defensa, Nos. 65, 67, 69.

**THE ONLY CURE FOR FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.**

And a certain destructor for maggots. In all class of animals.

Let the sheep infected with this disease in the feet be put into a dry place, after remaining an hour, take a brush and cleanse the dirt from between the claws then shaking the bottle well, dip a stick or feather into the liquid and anoint the diseased part all over, after which let them stand dry for an hour; if properly applied, one application is generally sufficient.

To destroy maggots it may be used in the same manner but sometimes requires to be applied three times; it also cures all sort of ulcers arising from them, and may be applied to any cut, to prevent the flies from forming maggots.

Experience has proved it to be the best preventive that can be applied after castrating stallions and one application of this liquid may save a valuable animal.

Prepared and sold only at S. Bishop, Apothecary, Chemist and Druggist, No. 65, 67, 69 Calle Defensa, Buenos Ayres.

125, 1m. f 22

**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

**NOTICE.**

All Goods delivered free at the Railway Stations here and forwarded direct to any station between Town and Mercedes, on receipt of orders.

**THOMAS FALLON,**  
Hibernian House,  
64, 66 & 68 PIEDAD.  
Feb. 15, 1865.

89, 1m d & w f15

**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.

**JOSE CRUZ SEIN,**  
Villa Luxan, Standard Agent.  
N.B.—Green Alfalfa always on hand.  
47. 1p d 2p w 110

**To be Let.**

Comfortably furnished Bedrooms in the Residence of an English Family.  
159—Calle 25 Mayo—159.  
19. 6 p m 4.

**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. FALLON**  
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.  
N.B.—A large Stock of Ready-made clothing of every description.

**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, 12½ p.m.**  
Amateur Stakes—For native horses only. Entry, Five Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Half round. Weight, 145 lb.

**THIRD RACE, 1½ 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, 3½ 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 ears 135, 5 years and aged 145.

**SIXTH RACE, 4½ p.m.**  
Champion Stakes—For all horses. Entry Five Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Two rounds. Weight, 140 lb.

**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.

English Grocery Establishment.  
**GEORGE BAKER.**

Grocer and Liquor Dealer, Calle del Puerto, Rosario.  
A General Supply of Groceries, Spirits, Wines, &c., always on hand. Camp Orders punctually attended to.

90. 1m f17

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

**THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Chief Offices,

**QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS**

LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate.

**Barbour, Barclay, and Co**

CALLE CHACABUGO, 13.

Sept. 20.

Noticia. Required immediately a gentleman of talent and capacity to take charge of the 'Standard' office in Montevideo. It is unnecessary to remark that none need apply save those who thoroughly understand Spanish, and are slightly acquainted with the politics of the day, and leading men in the country: the situation is highly remunerative and to a young man of talent and energy is seldom met with in these countries. 47..6p m9

Wanted. A respectable young man who understands the caring, &c. of horses wants a situation in town as groom or assistant coachman. Best references given if required. Apply O O O 'Standard' office. 51..3p m9

Wanted. A young woman to act as cook and housemaid for a small family in a quinta near town: good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 66 calle 25 Mayo, room No. 19. 61..3p m10

Wanted a Daily Governess. Competent to teach a young lady French and English. Apply at calle Potosi 93. 57..3p m 9

Wanted. A good plain English cook for a small family. Also two comfortable rooms to let with use of kitchen and aljibe. Please apply to calle Reconquista No. 196. 33..3p m9

Mayordomo. A young man of good experience offers himself in the above capacity. Apply at 108 Bolivar. 18..6p m4

Governess. A lady is desirous to obtain a situation as governess in a family where they speak Spanish or French. Her course of instruction comprises English in its several branches (use of globes included) Drawing, Painting, Music, and French, and has no objection to take charge of children's wardrobe. Apply Governess, 'Standard' office 45..6p m9

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. R. Standard office. 24 6p m. 4

Wanted. A good Chambermaid who understands ironing, at Calle Corrientes 89 (altos.) 56..3p m10

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.

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

For Sale. In the partido Ensenada, about 1500 fine mestiza Sheep with a contract of a piece of camp paid for 4 years, of 12 by 10, the whole will be sold cheap as the owner is returning home, for further particulars apply the 63, calle Mexico, 3p d. w. 2p m.

For Sale. In calle Balcarce 305, a small house, between calle Estados Unidos and Europa with 3 rooms, cook-house, well under the corredor, and water closets. Apply at the house. 66..1m 114

For Sale. The Estancia de Doyle situated near Arroyo de Ramallo, 8 leagues from San Nicolas, with 6000 or more good mestiza sheep. Also Azotea-House, Puesto Corrales, &c. For particulars enquire at Barry and Walker's, 97 Calle Defensa. 121, 1m, f 21

REMATE. Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa calle Potosi No. 70. De muebles y calzado. 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 articulos siguientes:

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 126

esterilla, 1 marpuca de fierro con colchones de paja y lana, varios colchones 2 estantes, con vidrios para libros, 3 escritorio de oficina, loza, cristales y todos los utiles de una casa de familia, un baul de botines de becerro, 114 pares zapatos surtidos, 37 pares botas cocidas y otra porcion de articulos que estaran a la vista. 57..m. 11

AUCTION SALE. By MARIANO BILLINGHURST, At the Estancia known as Caravallas, in St. Vicent's district, close to the Galpone's Chicos, to liquidate a partnership. On Monday, the 27th inst., at ten o'clock, the Sale will begin for the highest bid, of all the stock, lands, and household furniture of the said Estancia, as follows:— First, two flocks, with 2,500 sheep, fine meztisa, three carts, a quantity of pine trantilles and tables, 1200 bunches of roofing paja, 2 large windows with ired complete, 1 large gateway for a coach-house, a quantity of bricks and lime, water pipes, 2 large awnings, 1 economical kitchen, &c., &c.

The estancia comprises five azotea rooms, with wooden floors, 3 thatched rooms or ranchos, 1 large galpone, with 2 little rooms above, a stable for 6 horses, corrals for sheep and cattle, and a 'norria,' 200 squares of land, with rich parterres, enclosing a garden of 4 squares, wired, and ditched fence, with all sorts of fine fruits, and ornamental trees and alfalfa fields.

N.B. Saturday and Sunday being holidays, parties interested can go out previously to inspect the establishment. Good accommodations can be offered. The Sale will take place on Monday, after a dejeuner champetre.

FOR ANTWERP DIRECT. Cabin passengers only. A few cabin passengers may be accommodated in the National barque Rivadavia, she is well-known as at River Plate clipper, and has an experienced commander apply D. E. Gowland 88 calle San Martin. 35..3p m8.

For Colonia. The Argentine Schooner 'Pepe' leaves Buenos Ayres every Monday and Thursday, and Colonia on Wednesday and Saturday: for further particulars apply Paseo Julio 50. 37..9p m8.

For New York. The first class fast sailing British barque 'Carlotta,' Wilkins, master, is ready to receive cargo, and will have quick despatch for balance of freight. Please apply to the consignees, Messrs Zimmermann Fairs & Co. or to Tay and Upton, Ship-broker, 39 Reconquista. 51..15p m9

JAMES HASTINGS, Deceased. The creditors of the late James Hastings are requested to hand a statement of their account, within three days to the undersigned. March 9 1865 A WILLIAMSON, Piedad 148 F. W. MOORE, Peru 83 R. HASTINGS, Defensa 78 58..3p m 10

Volanta. For sale, a carriage of 4 wheels, nearly new and nicely made for one or two horses. Also a nice horse. Calle Selis No. 57 and 59. 50..3p m10

Lessons in English and Spanish. Given by Daniel Chapman to pupils at their private residences. Please apply 102, calle del Peru. N.B.—A few articles of curiosity from Paraguay and Bolivia; at moderate prices. 52..3p m10

En Venta. Campagne Veuve Clicquot & Co. Reims. G. H. Mumm & Ca. J. Reims. Vino de Oporto. 1. y 2. calidad de D. M. Feuertered y Ca. Oporto. Coñac. Oscuro. Johannesberger Cabinet Steinberger Cabinet, Ruedschheimer Berg. P.A. Mumm. Lengnick Scharrf & Ca. Rivadavia 329. 49..15p. M. 10.

For Sale. A complete set of Joiners Tools, benches &c. at a reasonable price. Apply between the hours from 12 to 2 and from 6 to 7 at Calle Talcahuano No. 97. 32..3p m9

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 126

Venetian Blinds. Made to order; old ones repaired and made to look like new. Likewise the undertaking business in all its branches. 196 Calle de la Reconquista 196.

The undersigned begs leave to notify his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above lines, and hopes by strict attention to merit their support. WILLIAM DAWS (Junior.) Wanted an apprentice. Apply 196 Calle de la Reconquista. 34..3p m9

INCIAOORE'S AGENCIA DE LAS MENSAGERIAS CORREOS NACIONALES. For Cordoba, Santiago, Tucuman, Salto, Jujuy, Catamarca, San Germano, 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. 17..18.1m HENRY DOWSE.

A solemn Office and Mass will be celebrated on next Wednesday the 15th inst. at ten o'clock a.m., in the Church of San Miguel (St. Michael) for the repose of the soul of the late Reverend Michael Aloysius Connolly, Irish Chaplain of Chascomus.

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 best 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

Notice. The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated brandy marked 'JULES BOBIN & Co.' hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle. Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864. j51m JOHN BEST & BROS.

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, room 5s. to 10s. per day. HOTEL DE LA PAIX, (Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.) J 2

DAY AND MARTIN'S Real Japan Blacking 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording Nourishment and Durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled. SOLD BY ALL THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN THE COLONY. in bottles of 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each. D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against Spurious imitations of their Manufacture and Labels. Orders through Mercantile Houses.

DAKEY & SONS' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c. JOHN DAKEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY BLACK LEAD, GLASS and EMERY PAPER, and GLASS CLOTH. INDIA-RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, &c. WELLINGTON MILLS, 172, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S. LONDON. 30p 1w 15

DR. RADWAYS PILLS. THE ONLY PURE PURGATIVES. Purgation in all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Liver, Spleen and Kidney Complaints, in Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Billious Fever, and other malignant Fevers, is the only sure means of cure. But to accomplish this end it is necessary that purgatives that will expel the fœces and diseased humors from the system, without producing weakness, irritation, straining, tenesmus, or piles, be used. All others are hurtful and will never cure the patient. Dr. Radway's Pills are the only pure purgative pills in use. One to six boxes will perfect a cure—not only relieve, but cure—Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

THE BEST ROOFING MATERIAL. BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC. In sheets 8 feet by 2 1/2 feet.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ROOFS OR BUILDINGS COMPLETE. PERFORATED AND SHEET ZINC, CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON, Best quality only, Buckets, Wire Netting, Roofing Felt, &c. Prices and Patterns, post free, on application.

FREDERICK BRABY & CO., FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON AND CO., NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 27, Leadenhall Street, LONDON E. C.

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING. Every Description of VESSEL adapted to Sea or River Navigation. PATENT COMBINATION VESSELS WITH TEAK PLANKING AND IRON FRAMES. Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in SOUTH AMERICA. 26 p1 w m 65.

CAUTION. PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS. The Patentees having established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 2th and 21st of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas, in which Ellwood and another, of No. 21 Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars Road, in the Borough of Southwark, Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs; and Christie and others, of No. 31 Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Defendants; and the Court of Common Pleas having, on the 15th day of November instant, reversed the Defendants' application for a New Trial, with Costs to be paid by the Defendants; We, the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Hat Manufacturers, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmets, that we are instructed to proceed by Suit in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps, or Helmets, constructed on the principle of 'Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Hat,' unless the previous consent of the Patentees be obtained, at the same time the Plaintiffs reserve to themselves the right of taking proceedings against prior infringers.

GRANE, SON, AND FRIESEMEYER, 23, Bedford Row, Solicitors for Messrs. Ellwood and Sons, 21, Great Charlotte Street, Southwark, Patentees for Air Chamber Hats and Helmets. Dated this 17th day of November, 1861.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine unless they bear the above stamp of Messrs. Ellwood and Sons, or the Seller's name on the Seller's Label.

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

The Report states that "the two Gins exhibited by Burgess & Key were the most capable of giving a greater quantity of cotton than all the other Gins of different systems." The many improvements made in these Gins by Burgess & Key, have been the result of experiments made on every variety of Cotton, and also from experiments in Egypt, India, Italy, Greece, Smyrna, Australia, &c., and where many of the largest Ginning Establishments have adopted these Gins, and in one case twenty-one of them are used in one establishment, each of which will turn out 300 lbs. of clean cotton per "hour." The capacity of the Gins varies from 20 to 300 lbs. of clean Cotton per hour, according to the size. Burgess & Key's Steam Engines, Horse Works, Presses, Pumps for Irrigation, &c., &c., are especially adapted to cotton growing countries. BURGESS & KEY, 64, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON. Where Gins can be seen at Work. A PROSPECTUS CAN BE OBTAINED OF THE PROPRIETORS, 15p-1w Jan.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE and applicable to EVERY VARIETY of 19.1



CAUTION. LEA AND PERRINS. Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce. L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. & P. is used. L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise of any infringement of their rights. ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. Sole Wholesale and Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester: Messrs. Cross and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 1w d25 25p



PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES' EXPORT DRUGGISTS, Coleman-street, London. Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries. This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGES, to any part of the world, upon application. As the latest fluctuations of the market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS. GEORGE CURLING & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16, Cullum St., Fenchurch St., London.

Draw the Attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers to their Old Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, QUININE, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND APPARATUS, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil in Bottles, CAPSULES OF COPAIBA, CUBEBES, CASTOR OIL, Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialties, LOZENGES CONFECTORY, PATENT MEDICINES, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments Medical Glasses, and every Article connected with the Drug Trade. Orders confined to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and care. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon Application. Parties Intending through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their Orders are placed in the hands of GEO. CURLING AND COMPANY ONLY.

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. LOSS OF APPETITE—LOSS OF STRENGTH—LOSS OF HEALTH.

The marvellous effect of this fine medicine upon the system is such as to immediately rally all its various functions, the appetite is soon restored, a full flow of spirits quickly follows, the body becomes immensely invigorated with a certainty of restored health: fresh air and a little exercise are necessary to bring about a permanent state of health. Holloway's Pills impart tone and energy to the most delicate constitutions, and in a manner so to soothe all who take them. By their extraordinary virtue they have obtained the largest sale of any medicine in the world.

HEAD, LUNG, AND STOMACH. Look to the regularity of the functions of these foundations of vitality. Holloway's Pills restore to order the slightest departure from the proper action, and therefore may be considered as the regulators of the main spring of human life. A pleurisy can always be prevented, if the proper action of the bowels be attended to, which this famous medicine never fails to accomplish. Disorders of the head and heart often terminate suddenly and fatally from obstructions in the system, which might generally be prevented by taking small and regular doses of this fine corrective.

FEMALE DISORDERS. No medicine can be so infallibly relied upon for eradicating obstructions as these Pills. They exert their power to restore a healthy action throughout the system. The printed instructions will enable all to correct the first symptoms of disease, and avert many serious maladies. Holloway's Pills soon change the sickly and sallow complexion, thus restoring the bloom to the face. To females suffering in womanhood, or at the turn of life, these Pills will be found invaluable. They should be taken two or three times a week as a safeguard against dizziness, headaches, palpitations of the heart, and all nervous affections, so distressing at certain periods of life.

STICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION OR FOUL STOMACH, AND DISORDERED LIVER. In such a deplorable state of health the food is decomposed instead of being digested, and proves poisonous rather than nutritious. This derangement can be corrected by a course of these purifying and digestive Pills, which have acquired for themselves an imperishable title for the mastery they have constantly exercised over the digestive organs. Holloway's Pills increase the appetite, regulate the liver, repress biliousness, healthily stimulate the kidneys, and move the bowels in a more wholesome and natural manner than any other medicine.

DISORDERS INCIDENT TO CHILDREN. The liver and stomach of children are, from many causes, often out of order, as they are allowed to eat many things that would disagree with their parents, hence their blood becomes impure, and liable to take any disease that is prevalent, and that in the most form. One Pill, reduced to a powder, and put into a little water, given occasionally to children of twelve months old, and to those of three or four years, three Pills, and to others of seven years of age, four Pills—will always make children look blooming and healthy. Seventy-five out of every hundred do not reach the age of maturity. Holloway's Pills would not only preserve their health, but save the lives of thousands. Many people foolishly think that children only require a little medicine twice a year. Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases—

Ague, Female Irregularities, Rheumatism, Stomach Complaints, Fever of all kinds, Retention of Urine, Scrophulous, or King's Evil, Skin Affections, Sore Throat, Bowel Complaints, Gout, Stone and Gravel, Colic, Head-ache, Secondary Sympoms, Constipation of the Bowels, Indigestion, Tic-Douloureux, Consumption, Jaundice, Ulcers, Debility, Liver Complaints, Venereal Affections, Dropsy, Nephritis, Worms of all kinds, Hypertrophy of the Umbigo, Weakness from Piles, What ever cause, N.B.—Direction to the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot, and can be had in any language, even in Chinese.

"THE STANDARD"—Printed and Published every morning at the 'Standard' Printing Office, No. 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL.