



## HORRIBLE and MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR

## MURDER AT THE GOVERNMENT-HOUSE.

One of the most tragic and extraordinary scenes on record occurred on Saturday at the Provincial Government-house. About half-past eleven o'clock, some parties in the office of the Defensor de los Menores complained of a most unpleasant smell, and the attention of the officers being called to the matter they had the rooms adjoining the office in question searched, when one of the most appalling sights presented itself, a young man, aged about 17, in the most disgusting state of putrefaction, was hanging by the neck, with both his hands tied. No language can describe the horror of the spectators. The air was so impregnated with the foul smell, that the offices had to be deserted. The Comisario was sent for, and one of the black servants of the Government-house immediately apprehended. Such was the excitement caused by this frightful disclosure, that at twelve o'clock there was positively no passing up or down Calle Moreno. It certainly is one of the most extraordinary cases that ever occurred in B. Ayres, and calls for the most searching inquiry. The place selected for the perpetration of the crime, the very Government house. The attitude of the unfortunate victim, and the fact that the very room the poor boy was murdered in, is next to the very office of one of the most public places in Buenos Ayres. The whole affair requires to be cleared up to satisfy the public, and come what will, the guilty must be brought to punishment. We hope to obtain further particulars about this truly mysterious murder before going to press.

## LATER PARTICULARS.

About 11 a.m. when the clerks entered the office, they found an insufferable stench, and supposing some dead animal was concealed, proceeded to look under the tables and presses, but could see nothing. At length they pulled down a press in the corner, and to their horror found the putrefied body of a youth apparently 16 or 17 years of age, with the feet up and the head, which presented marks of strangulation, downward. The hands and feet were tied and although the first rumor said the body was hanging, this is incorrect, and the victim was evidently murdered before being concealed behind the press.

The crowd soon became very great, and the stench almost defied entrance into the office, while the police was sent for, to take proper steps. The Minister of Government (Provincial), Dr. Cardenas, attended in person to assist at the *autopsia* drawn up on the subject. A black man was at once arrested on suspicion, and, we believe, also the porter.

Several persons soon identified the victim as a youth who sold lottery tickets, and distributed the morning papers. He was in the employment of Sr. Leguina, who had given him some subscriptions (amount \$7,000) to recover, and when he was missing, it was supposed he had absconded with the money. For some days past the clerks remarked an unusual quantity of flies in the office, but no smell.

The office in question is the Defensor de Menores, next door to Sr. Madera's office, being the fourth door from Calle Bolivar, in Calle Moreno. There is a back-door into the court-yard of the Government-house, with entrance in Calle Bolivar. Much suspicion is attached to the porter, but perhaps unjustly, and the popular impression (which is generally found correct) seems to implicate the new Gendarmeria quartered in this yard. The murdered youth was robbed of \$5,000 in lottery tickets, and it is supposed he was treacherously invited into the yard to sell some tickets, and then strangled by one or more ruffians.

It is wonderful, in an alarming degree, how this murder was perpetrated in the Government-house, with sentinels, officials, servants, &c., on the premises, how the corpse was introduced into this office, and how it remained undiscovered by the numerous persons who frequent it. Governor Saavedra and his Ministers have been sitting for some days in close contact with the murdered youth, whose startling apparition seems as an indication of the hand of Providence, to remind us of the inefficiency of our criminal justice.

All the incidents of the tragedy are calculated to arouse the dormant police, and fix attention on the Government-house as the scene of a horrible tragedy, wherein public suspicion points the finger at the very servants of Government as the perpetrators of the murder.

It is something remarkable that in that same court-yard which has witnessed this awful crime, we had three years ago an interview with Minister Acosta relative to the Guardia Monte

murders, which his Excellency treated with unbecoming levity. Now it is not an Irishman who has got 'scrugged' by a gaucho; but the bloody fingers of Murder trace in the Government office itself, a warning which we hope will not prove fruitless.

The 'Nacional' states that the porter in sweeping the passage observed some spots of blood leading to a press behind the door, where the corpse was found hanging and quite putrid. In one of the pockets was a slip of paper. "The 'Tribuna' has not been delivered at Messrs. Peto and Betts for 2 or 3 days." The keys of the office were kept by one of the clerks. Deceased was a Spaniard named Silva, and has been missing three days. Messrs. Blanca and Puiggari are making a post-mortem examination, and the police are making enquiries.

## CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER.

Tuesday, March 14.

The mystery is at length cleared up, and the facts fully bear out our anticipations, except respecting the time when the murder was committed. Although not officially announced, the report is current and seemingly beyond doubt, that the black porter has confessed the crime, and the morning papers give some particulars which none but the criminals themselves could have disclosed.

The murder was committed at nine o'clock on Thursday morning. The unfortunate youth, who lived in the Calle Moreno, next block to the Government-house, was returning to his breakfast, after delivering the 'Tribuna', when the assassins invited him to sell some tickets, and strangled him. It is probable the porter was sweeping the office at the time, but it does not appear whether he was the principal or an accomplice, as he has not confessed the names of any others. The crime was so quickly executed that there must have been more than one, for when the clerks came in an hour later there was nothing strange in the office, the lifeless but still warm corpse of the man so recently strangled being already stowed away behind the press. The business of the day went on as usual, and the clerks little knew of the awful *corpus delicti* so close to them, the porter remained imperturbable at his post, and the missing Silva was supposed to have absconded with the money he had collected.

On Friday morning, about 4 o'clock, Dr. Barreda (a lawyer) who resides in front of the Government-house, Calle Moreno, heard one of the street-doors opened, and looked out, but could see no one. This exactly proves our idea, that the murderers intended to remove the corpse by night and throw it into the river, but were prevented perhaps owing to the casual attention of Dr. Barreda, which disconcerted their plans. Even then it would be time for the porter to clear out, if the terrible energy and *sung froid* displayed by him hitherto had not then deserted him. Another day and night passed, and putrefaction seems to have set in on Friday night. Daylight came, and still he remained, though the stench of the corpse now told him that discovery could not be delayed another hour. He therefore went and informed the police, whose investigations at once threw suspicion on him, and he was accordingly arrested.

It is said that while the first search was going on, the porter of the adjacent office, Public Lands, came in, and seeing a handkerchief on the deceased's neck, said "that is my handkerchief." Very probably the unfortunate Silva was gagged with it as soon as they got him inside and shut the door. It is not likely the fellow who claims the handkerchief, would have done so, had he any part in the horrid deed, but we learn he has been arrested; he might, indeed, have wished to anticipate the identification of the handkerchief, by pretending it had been taken from him; otherwise he made a great mistake in leaving it on the corpse, and a greater one in claiming it.

The two Criminal Judges continue the examination with an activity that we should like to see displayed always in cases of murder. When the authorities are in earnest the murderer is discovered and taken, and we are glad to see the press demand capital punishment in this instance. This is all we asked in the Guardia Monte tragedy, when Dr. Acosta ridiculed our indignation, and said the murderer would be certainly taken. That was three years ago, and still he is at large.

We do not envy Governor Saavedra the popular feeling at a horrible murder committed in the Government-house, and by a servant of the Government. It is impossible not to observe the finger of Providence as well as in bringing the criminal to justice, as in awaking the authorities from their stupor by presenting them a strangled corpse with protruding eye-balls and

awful aspect, staring out from behind those desks which have been the receptacles of so many unavailing prayers of widows and orphans for justice on the murderer's head.

It is certainly calculated to cause uneasiness that at nine o'clock in the morning a man can be murdered in this manner, and the crime remain totally concealed till the body begins to putrefy. If the corpse had been thrown into the river, nothing more would be said or known, than simply that a man was found drowned, and interred in the Recoleta. How many mysteries of this kind occur! Until a proper detective police be instituted we caution people passing by the Government-house before ten or after five o'clock, and lottery-ticket sellers will henceforth be slow to enter a suspicious building where they may be strangled and found half-putrid a few days later.

## RIVER-PLATE AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND

The River Plate is at a premium now in England, and we are sincerely glad of it. Never before were so many enterprises affecting this country so favorably received in London, and although the English public is said to be easily "gulled" we have an honest conviction that in the present instance the investments of English capital will prove no less advantageous to the speculators than prolific in good results to the River Plate. Two years ago Buenos Ayres and the dependencies thereof were only known to Mr. David Robertson and a few friends: since then, the G. Southern Railway, San Juan mines, River-Plate Bank, Liverpool steamers, and Mr. Wheelwright's grand enterprise have turned attention to this remote part of the world, and the year 1865 has set in with such splendid promise that we may soon expect these countries to become English Colonies in all but the name.

Baron Mauá's Montevideo loan was a kind of monetary *coup-d'etat*, in which the success was as complete as the time and circumstances were unfavorable, and so eager were people on the Stock-Exchange to advance £600,000 to the republic of Uruguay that the Bonds by last quotation stood at a premium equivalent to 8 per cent. Montevideo certainly owes more to the credit of Baron Mauá and the honorable punctuality of Buenos Aires in "paying her way," than to her own merits in which the Flores revolution was not taken into account.

Sr. Etcheagaray had similar good fortune in his Cordoba concession, and the subject of emigration to the Argentine Republic was no sooner mooted in England for the first time than it met with a favorable reception: "wide awake" men pronounced it good, capitalists readily came forward with the necessary funds, the press of the three kingdoms teemed with laudations, and a scheme to transport 50,000 useful emigrants to the unpeopled lands of Cordoba, involving an outlay of at least a million £ sterling, is become a "fait accompli."

A second English Bank with large capital comes at this auspicious time to open an establishment in Buenos Ayres and offer its millions for the greater development of every branch of honest industry: what with Banks and Railways we shall soon have an immense influx of British gold, and the two principal elements of modern progress and expanding trade.

But the kindness of our English friends is not confined to lending us money, peopling our Pampas, and providing us improved means of traffic: they know that, especially in this climate a little relaxation is necessary, and Mr. Paris informs us of a People's Park at Palermo which under the magic influence of English gold and English enterprise will spring up on that site, providing innocent pleasures for the citizens where tyranny and crime formerly held sway.

Another new feature is the introduction of South American beef into the markets of G. Britain and Ireland, which, thanks to the efforts of Mr. E. B. Neill and those who aided him, has within the last few months gained a degree of popularity little to be expected from the issue of the first imperfect attempts. This will not only prove a decided benefit to the working-classes at home, but open up a new staple of River Plate produce that will admit of almost infinite development.

When we sum up the amount of capital in these various undertakings, and the immense utility which must flow therefrom, we have no reason to be uneasy at M. Lelong's figures on the increasing predominance of French trade. While our countrymen sheep-farmers produce three-fifths of the total exported value of the Republic, we can also claim a monopoly of all public enterprises. The prospects and progress of the River Plate may be said to depend on the London Stock Exchange

and the success of so many new projects may serve as a proof both of the liberality of Englishmen and the good character enjoyed by the River Plate. Well may President Mitre celebrate the merits of British gold.

## THE COLISSEUM.

On Tuesday we visited the new music hall in Calle Parque, which after grave discussion has been ultimately christened 'The Coliseum.' The building covers the whole site purchased by the committee in 300,000\$, and when finished will be one of the most ornamental edifices in this city.

The front of the building faces on Calle Parque, and is tastefully decorated, with the appropos motto.

"Artibus et Musis."

and we understand on the balustrade over the azotea will be placed three figures of the Muses, which are being executed in Europe. The vestibule is wide and lofty, on either side of which are robe-rooms for ladies and gentlemen.

Two large doors afford convenient entrances into the concert-room. The Hall itself is lofty, wide and capacious, every attention has been paid to the acoustic arrangements; the ceiling, which is 14 varas high, has three large apertures, which will be covered with glass, the centre one will contain fifty jets, and the other two, thirty each, will make in all 110 burners. The very newest arrangement for lighting halls in Europe will be introduced, and the burners which shed the light, being covered with glass, will be hidden from view. The dimensions of the hall are 14 varas by 30 varas, and in order not to interfere with the sound there will be no galleries. It is calculated that the hall will easily accommodate from 500 to 600 persons, including singers. Immediately behind the hall is the supper-room, which is 9 varas by 14, and here, with the intention of the committee, will flow the sparkling wine for singers and auditors.

A small patio covered with glass, and a ladies' retiring-room are to the left of the supper-room, whilst still in the rear is another but much larger glass-covered patio devoted to the use of the smoky lords of creation. Then follow servants' apartments, kitchen, &c.: the kitchen range is one of the finest in Buenos Ayres, having cost over eight thousand dollars.

Owing to the unceasing efforts of a distinguished musical broker, the work has proceeded with unusual celerity, and it is supposed that in about three months from the date the Coliseum will be inaugurated. It will cost when finished close on one million two hundred thousand dollars, a good round sum; but the Coliseum will meet a want long felt in Buenos Ayres.

## OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERAS.

The above long-wished for event took place on Wednesday evening, before a very full house assembled to partake of the sweet strains of 'Traviata,' as likewise to show their marked appreciation of Mr. Pestalardo's efforts to cater for the public taste. Since last season several improvements have been instituted: several points of the already good scenery have been 'touched off' to perfection, seats and 'palcos' renewed, with many little items which bespeak the great interest Mr. Pestalardo takes in his constituents. One, in fact, fancy he is going into St. James's, when he sees himself surrounded by full-dress liveried servants. The 'National Anthem' was sung by the company, after which the screen went up, and an unusual stir took place, as if something novel was about to happen at once, which was accounted for by a Mr. Farcalo (Oriental) rising in the 'palco' in front of the stage, and in a few measured and well-timed sentences, drawing the attention of the attentive assembly to the item of the day, viz., the respite of the soldier Pellegrini, and calling on the enthusiasm of the million for another 'viva' for the popular President Mitre, who gracefully bowed his acknowledgment. We fully coincide in the remarks of our Oriental friend, as much in the necessity there was for clemency, as in the just popularity of his Excellency, Don Bartolo.

The mustering of the chorus at the festive table in 'Traviata' seemed strong, and as Briol, Lelmi, &c., stepped forward, they were well received. The singing of 'Libiamo' was well gone through, and at the conclusion of the first act Briol was rapturously called out. She has evidently improved very much since last year, and certainly never sang better than she did on Wednesday evening. Her rendering of some of the more difficult airs was loudly applauded, and she received several wreaths. Lelmi also sang well, and was applauded, as likewise Celestino, &c.

On the whole, the opera passed off

very well. The chorus was very effective and improved with some additions which were much required. The orchestra was likewise in good trim and discharged its functions creditably. A new soprano appeared—as we had little opportunity of judging in this opera we refrain for sometime longer ere we offer an opinion. We anticipate a good run for the company this winter, and trust that the patrons of the opera will delight as much in patronising the enterprising 'empresario' as in listening to the sweet strains of MM. Briol or Mollo.

## THE ETHEGARAY-CORDOBA LAND-SCHEME.

We had the pleasure of a visit on Saturday from Mr. Edward Etcheagaray, who looks in good health and spirits after his successful visit to England. He expresses himself much indebted to Messrs. Fair and Sampson, and informs us that among the Directors will be Mr. McKenna, National Bank (Ireland), Mr. Rivolta, G. Southern Railway, Mr. Houden, River Plate Bank, and other well-known names, Mr. David Robertson subscribed £2000. The capital will not at first exceed £400,000. Contracts have been made to send out 10,000 Irish emigrants, within a year, giving the preference to men who have served in the Constabulary. Offices will be opened throughout Ireland and at London and Buenos Ayres, Mr. Etcheagaray acting as Manager here. He proceeded on Sunday with the prime-minister Dr. Rawson, for Cordoba, and will commence the measurement of the land besides making some reforms in the concession.

## THE GERMAN TIMES.

This is the name of the new German paper started in this city, we have received the first copy, and are agreeably surprised at the vivacious tone and style of our Teutonic colleague.

The 'German Times' will appear three times a week, we hope to see it well supported, and as the Germans are most liberal supporters of the 'Standard,' we trust that our English merchants will reciprocate.

The German public in the River Plate although limited in numbers is second to none in influence, for the most part occupied in commerce, they take a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of this country. We hail, therefore, with pleasure our new German colleague, and look forward to the editor taking sides with us in all appeals for reform and condemnation of abuses; the grovelling tone of many of our deceased foreign colleagues was probably the principal cause of their premature demise. The "German Times," we have no doubt, will by its independent tone prove an ally to the 'Standard,' and be every way deserving of the land and literature of Gutenberg. It is remarkable that the first number appeared on St. Patrick's Day, and had a complimentary notice of the patron saint of Ireland.

## BRAZILIAN COURTESY.

It is our pleasing duty to record an act of Brazilian kindness and courtesy towards Englishmen, which merits for Baron Tamandare, the Brazilian Admiral, our warmest thanks.

One of the sailors on board the Paraguay met with a very serious accident whilst working one of the donkey engines which are on board for the loading and unloading of cargo. His arm got caught in the wheel, and was in an instant frightfully shattered. This accident occurred late in the evening, and, owing to a heavy sea and strong wind, it was impossible to send the poor fellow on shore. As the Paraguay was lying close to the Niteroy, the Brazilian Admiral's vessel, Capt. Pim sent a boat, requesting the doctor to come on board to see the poor man. Admiral Tamandare at once ordered both the surgeon and doctor to attend. When they arrived on board the Paraguay it was too late to perform the operation which was deemed necessary, and the medical gentlemen very kindly waited on board all night. The next morning the surgeon amputated the arm, and took the English sailor in their own boat to the private Brazilian hospital. Captain Pim offered to pay the usual fees and expenses, but it was declined. The wounded sailor is now fast recovering, thanks to the kind care which he has received at the Brazilian hospital.

On behalf of the British public we thank the Brazilian Admiral, who has proved himself not only a gallant sea-man, but a kind-hearted and obliging gentleman.

## THE RIVER PLATE BANK (AGAIN).

Quaque ipso miserissima vidi;

Et quorum pars magna fui.

Sir, I take it for granted that you are aware of my having presented a letter of credit, to the amount of £2,000, on your house in London; on the 13th of

this month, Mr. Gregory told me that

the rate of Exchange was 50d. per pat., but I am perfectly authorized in stating that the rate of exchange at that date was 49j to 40g.

Of course, Sir, when I go to a bank, I go to treat with people of my own rank and standing, and therefore don't expect in any way that I am to be taken advantage of. In all my previous banking transactions, I invariably had the satisfaction of seeing the manager, and not a clerk; but from what I can understand, that preference is only here accorded to the few. At the same time, there was an extremely offhanded manner, with an entire want of intention to give satisfaction in Mr. Gregory's manner, that I may as well tell you at once is annoying, ungentlemanly, and most unbusinesslike, that not only I, but many others have noticed.

I am at present so placed, that I can only take this method of addressing you, and asking you at the same time whether it is the custom of the River Plate Bank to behave in a manner, if not to be called dishonorable, undoubtedly most injurious to the good name of the bank. As I have before said, I am not in the habit of bartering at a bank counter, only taking for granted whatever information I may receive from the officials thereof. I am truly sorry to see that in a firm supposed to be English both in word and deed, there should be the slightest ground for suspicion of anything underhand.

The difference of Exchange is in my favour about £20, which, I am bound to say, I consider myself entitled to, at the same I must tell you, in case I can derive no redress at your hands, I shall appeal to very influential people connected with the bank in London.

I am, Sir,

H. B.

[I shall feel obliged by a line from you.]

The London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank, March 15.

Mr. Green presents his compliments to Mr. Burr.

He has received his note, but cannot, of course, take cognizance of a communication conveyed in such very intemperate and uncourteous language.

**CORDOBA LAND SCHEME.**

To the Editors of the Standard. Buenos Ayres, March 20, 1865.

Gentlemen,

I have read with considerable interest the article in your paper of the 19th inst. headed "The Etcheagaray Cordova Land Scheme," and I am delighted to find that an enterprise of such magnitude has been so successfully and substantially introduced into the financial circles of London, under the influential monetary patronage which you have named in your article.

This circumstance alone is a most valuable element, because it at once gives the best guarantee for the final success of this the most important emigration scheme ever yet attempted in any of the Republics of South America, and which in course of time must grow into a wide-spread bond, from out of which will be linked thousands of individual chains connecting this country by family ties, relationships and associations with the old world.

However thus much pleased I may be, I deem it nevertheless a matter of duty which I owe to my employers to place before you for your information various extracts from my correspondence on this particular subject, by which you will at once perceive that so far back as the 26th of July 1864, immediately after my arrival in this country, I was the first to place this enterprise before English capitalists through my principals in London, having then submitted an offer to them of this concession at the request of Señor Etcheagaray.

Further, that in the month of August I gave to Señor Etcheagaray a letter of introduction to the Chairman of the National Bank, 13 old Bond-street, London, by which, through the well known and acknowledged financial ability of that gentleman, this gigantic scheme of emigration has been so successfully introduced, and is now established on the London Money Market.

In consequence of his ability and influence in all financial matters, Mr. McKenna, chairman of the National Bank, and now M.P. for the important town of Trillick, Ireland, becomes the chairman of this new company.

I do not, in the least degree, wish, nor do I attempt to detract, one single particle from the merits due to each of the other influential names mentioned in your article, I merely wish to do my duty to my employers, and my only object now is to see that they should receive equally with others,

their proper share of encomium for having contributed in no small degree to the successful issue of Sr. Etcheagaray's mission to London.

I am well pleased to see such a union of influential names taking action thus, in order to develop the vast regions and resources of this fine country, and also to benefit and improve the material condition of the thousands of individuals whom they may be the means of introducing into it. I shall be delighted to witness the full success of the undertaking, and shall be prepared to aid in the good work in any way my employers may be pleased to call upon me to act. In the meantime, I leave for England by next packet, in order to consult with them on other important matters as well also as upon this subject.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM DIGAN.

**PEOPLE'S PARK, PALERMO.**

**GOOD NEWS FOR BUENOS AYRES.**

London, Feb. 7th, 1855.

Dear Sirs,

You will hear from me no doubt with satisfaction, that I have written by this post, finally accepting from Government the contract entered between us for taking the grounds of Palermo and converting them into pleasure parks, &c. The project was highly satisfactory, and approved of by English capitalists, so that the good people of Buenos Ayres may look forward to having their wishes realised in a short time as possible.

Yours most respectfully,

EUGENE PARISS.

**DARING OUTRAGE AT THE RETIRO.**

On Monday evening one of the paymasters of the Northern Railway was attacked by 3 men, close to the Retiro barrack, who after robbing him and inflicting some terrible wound on his head and breast left him for dead. The physicians however entertain hopes of his recovery. The robbers thought he had a large sum of money, but were disappointed.

If some reform be not instituted in the old fogies constituting the Police force these outrages will soon become of daily occurrence, and the streets will be unsafe from the Government house to the Retiro except between the hours of 10 and 5.

**THE "SAINTONGE" NOT LOST.**

Mr. Maxwell publishes the following notice in the Sala de Comercio: "The rumoured loss of the Saintonge is untrue, as the Captain of the barque James Scott, who brought the news, only says that he sighted a steamer about 80 miles off Cape St. Mary, steering East."

**SOUTH AMERICAN BEEF IN LONDON.**

The 'Siglo' quotes a letter which says that Mr. John Fair, Argentine vice-consul has opened a Relief-kitchen at London to supply the poor with South American beef.

**NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.**

The Pavon arrived yesterday 4 hours behind time, bringing little news of importance, except another Indian

murder in Cordoba.

The 'Cosmopolita' mentions the arrival of Dr. Rawson in Rosario on Monday and his departure next day for Cordoba. The earthworks of the Central Argentine Railway have already crossed the Carcaraña. Mr. Perkins has been named sub-inspector of the Bienhechora Co.

From Cordoba we have dates to the 17th inst. The 'Eco' contains long articles about the Posse assassination, which several learned Doctors have shewn to be very useful. The resignation of the Ministers has been accepted, and the garrison continues its evening practise. The survivors of the Paz family, murdered by Government officials, have been brought to Cordoba in a carriage sent by Government.

Private letters from Paraná represent the cotton-plantation of Messrs. Forrest and Davidson in a most flourishing state.

The Rosario papers mention a fire which broke out in a grocer's shop on Monday night, and there being no fire-engine in the city buckets of water were conveyed from the river which proved unavailing, as the place was soon reduced to a heap of ashes; luckily the wood-yard adjoining was saved, the wind being in a contrary direction.

The 'Eco de Cordoba' publishes several articles about the Posse murder and announces that the Government has withdrawn its monthly subsidy to that paper. The popular indignation continues, but Governor Ferreyra shews no disposition to bring the assassins to justice, as their acts were evidently at his instigation or at least connivance. It is now ascertained that the whole of

the Paz family at Alzada were murdered by Government officials, and some of them were identified by the 2nd son when dying: four of them, named Lujan, Caballero, Faria and Padilla are now in Cordoba, and the 'Eco' vainly calls for their arrest.

From Mendoza we learn that a gang of French thieves has been arrested, previous to leaving for Chile with their booty. Several of Olascoaga's deserters had gone to San Juan and committed robberies.

**THE POSSE MURDER.**

**GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CORDOBA.**

The Governor tries to appear innocent of the murder of Dr. Posse, by arresting others of the soldiers and officers, but Major Pizarro, the commander and author of the whole affair is unmolested. Four more Deputies resigned, and the agitation was so great that the 'Eco' doubts if Sr. Ferreyra will be able to hold power long. Dr. Echenique attempted to defend the Governor and Pizarro, but the public voice is loud against the horrible murder, and people feel they are living under a Government akin to that of Dahomey. After shooting Posse and Cires, the troops (National Guards), under Pizarro, went through the streets firing indiscriminately: Juan and Pedro Posse narrowly escaped, hiding in a door-way. Sr. Giacometti's shop was broken open, searched, and the owner put in prison. Sr. Corti and Mr. Bresigner had the same fate. A German hatter, named Boggild, was fired at behind his counter, and his doors broken in by the military Messrs. Ghibellini, Solari, and Repto were also taken, and condemned to be shot if they spoke a word. The Tribunal of Justice is going through the formality of a process. The 'Eco' rejoices at the realization of Etcheagaray's land scheme, but events like the last will not encourage immigration. The third member of the unfortunate Paz family has died of his wounds: nothing is known of the assassins.

**GREAT NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.**

**THE CONGRESS AT ASUNCION.**

The Salto arrived on Sunday night with files of the 'Semenario' from Asuncion to the 13th inst. Mr. Salustiano Puente on arriving in Paraguay was prevented from landing but reports the greatest activity prevalent at Asuncion.

On the morning of the 5th at 10 o'clock President Lopez entered the Congress-hall to inaugurate the Extraordinary Session, and was received with 'Vivas' by the members. After his Excellency took his seat, the Minister of Government read the President's Message. The regulations of the Chamber were then proceeded with, and the several Ministers read their reports, that of Foreign-Affairs producing a profound sensation. A double committee of 16 persons was then appointed to consider the Message and other documents, and the Sessions closed at 12.30.

On the 6th the President attended at 9 a.m. and addressed the Assembly, requesting special attention to the affairs of the nation, and advising them to give

their opinions frankly, studying rather the public interest than any flowers of rhetoric; and assuring them that Paraguay could meet any attacks of its inveterate enemy, Brazil. The Report of F. Affairs was read a second time, at request of the Chamber, and frequently interrupted by signs of indignation. Sr. Urbiceta considered Buenos Ayres an enemy, as the press of that city had given unprovoked insult, and General Mitre virtually declared war by refusing permission to cross Corrientes; but that Sr. Lopez should cross nevertheless when circumstances required [applause]. Sr. France proposed to authorize Government to elect a Loan, and to occupy Misiones: this was unanimously approved. The Minister of War proposed to create six Brigadier and three Generals of Division; also approved. Deputies Urbiceta and Talavera read a bill conferring the grade of Field-marshal on Pres. Lopez, with \$60,000 pay per annum, which was at once passed. Some members proposed a loan of £8 millions sterling, but it was finally reduced to £5 millions. The session rose at 2.30.

On the 7th at 10.30 a deputation waited on Pres. Lopez to present him the dignity of Marshal, and he sent a polite reply to the Congress. Some members spoke of the foul insults of Buenos Ayres papers which ought to be burnt by the hangman; but other considered them unworthy of notice, or to be answered at the bayonet's point. The session rose at 4 p.m.

On the 8th at 9.30 a note was read from the President, accepting the grade

of Marshal, but positively refusing the salary. A sword of honor was then voted him. The President entering the Chamber insisted on refusing the salary, which the members as obstinately pressed, and the debate waxed warm.

On the 9th the Chamber sat at 9.30. Deputy Gill proposed to authorize Government to emit paper-money as requisite. The sword of honor was voted, and a discussion followed as to whether the President could pass the frontier of the Republic, some members deeming it unnecessary, since any of their Generals could "whip" the Brazilians and Mitre also if he joined the latter. The President entered the Sala amid loud acclamations. Sr. Riveros proposed his Excellency should head the army in person: the bishop and others objected, but the President begged permission to be so allowed. This was at length granted, and here the proceedings seem to have closed, as the papers of the 13th mention no further sessions.

The war-steamer Tacuari arrived on the 6th from Curumbá with a quantity of black slaves who were at once set at liberty on landing. General Robles came by train from Cerro Leon on Friday night, and 1000 recruits arrived from San Pedro. Some foreigners at Villa Rica had joined as volunteers: 200 leading citizens of Asuncion begged permission to join the army, but were only allowed to form a separate corps. The Army of the North will shortly proceed upwards from Curumbá; the President's sister proceeded to visit her husband, Col. Barrios.

The steamer Vesuvio has been purchased and armed under the new name of Rio Mbotety.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

The British gunboat Dorell arrived yesterday morning from Colonia. We salute our hospitable friend, Captain Johnson, and welcome him to Buenos Ayres.

We are happy to say, that of the eight guns thrown overboard, the Dorell has saved seven, and has come now for a diver to look for the other gun. She left last night for Colonia.

President Mitre yesterday visited Mr. Makern's popular English book store: he looked well and melancholy, and we believe bought some English books.

Some idea may be formed of the scandalous financial state of the country at present, by the fact that a leading native broker called on us yesterday to say that he has some splendid 'rodeos' of fat cattle for sale at sixty paper dollars a-head, and several of the best flocks of mestiza sheep in the north at thirty paper dollars per, on a credit of twelve months, and yet no buyers can be found. The scarcity of money in the country districts surpasses belief; men worth millions have not five paper dollars in their houses.

The people in the town of Dolores seem determined that the Southern Railway shall be extended to their town. A large, crowded, and influential meeting was held on Sunday. Fine speeches were made, and resolutions passed. A committee was named to go up to Buenos Ayres, at once see Governor Saavedra, chat with the Minister, and insist upon the railway being extended. When this *deputacion* committee arrives in town we will acquaint our readers. There can be no doubt whatever that the Southern Railway is incomplete until finished to Azul; but these extensions cannot be made without money, and if the people so ardently desire the road to be continued, they should at least subscribe for the stock.

We call attention to an advertisement in another column from the agents of Tenents de in the River Plate. In consequence of the most systematic frauds, the manufacturers have been obliged to go to the expense of altering the brand and affixing capsules to the bottles. We hope to see Congress take this matter of falsification of brands up, and pass a law similar to that at present in force in England and Germany, for the forging of marks at present going on in Buenos Ayres on such a gigantic scale, that if some remedy be not promptly applied, no home manufacturer will condescend to deal with us.

The Government has at last sent off the Eucalyptus globulus to the provinces, with nicely printed pamphlets to instruct the various Argentine Governors how to rear the tender plant. If the Government had only taken half the interest in cotton that it does in this ornamental tree, we should be exporting now several thousand bales of cotton, but the Government never would have any thing to do with cotton, and as many of our readers may be unaware of this political prejudice, we

may mention that a certain American gentleman who is now in the States,

and who was the intimate friend of Dr. Alsina, Dr. Rawson, and others, persuaded those influential men that cotton never could be raised in this country, and that the "Standard" was doing a deal of harm in agitating the subject: as a matter of course the American ideas were adopted, and Government ever since looked upon cotton as a "Standard" humbug.

The seca or drought in some of the northern partidos is becoming alarming. Several of the sheep-farmers have been obliged to move away from Pilar; and now we hear that the drought is extending to the partidos of San Antonio de Areco, Lujan, Villa de Mercedes and Fortin. The camps in the South could not be in better condition, but the farmers say that it is almost impossible to sell aloof of sheep: the people in the camp districts are this year so very poor, many of them have their wools lying in deposit, waiting for prices to improve.

The 'feria,' or agricultural exhibition at Belgrano, has been postponed at the request of several estancieros. It will not now take place until the 1st September.

Our talented friend, Mr. Ram, the manager of the Bolsa, proposes starting a new paper, to be called 'El Eco del Comercio.' We have no doubt it will prove an interesting commercial journal.

The Spanish iron-clad frigate, Numanzia, has created the greatest curiosity in Montevideo, as she will remain in the river Plate until the captain receives advices from Admiral Palleja. We hope she will make a trip to Buenos Ayres. If not, we strongly recommend our War Minister to make a trip down to the Mount to inspect her, in order to be able to make a lucid report to Congress on the great superiority of iron-clads over passenger steamboats converted into war vessels.

On Thursday the murderer of Reyes was to be shot in Jamin. The unfortunate culprit's name is Sisto Quiroga, a Cordovese by birth. The particulars concerning this murder we published some time since, and are of a character to justify the extreme penalty of the law being carried out.

Our friends from the south are in great spirits now that the rain has come, and the locomotives run out to Samborombon. We saw an English estanciero the other day, who came into town from Sauborombon. He says that it is the fault of the agents of the company that so few shares have been taken by the estancieros, and that if proper applications were made to the leading estancieros they would all subscribe willingly.

There was a great hubbub in Calle Florida the other day, a jeweller's canary being devoured by a photographer's cat, for which said jeweller shot the photographer's cat. The artistic owner of the defunct cat descended like a 'wolf on the fold' into the goldsmith's quarters, and the affrighted watchmaker fled to the Policia for protection.

Mr. Bell, of Montevideo, has laid before the new Government a project for a railway from the city to Union; and, as far as we can learn, Governor Flores is very desirous that the enterprise should be carried out.

The last opponent to Flores has given in to the new Government—Colonel Sanchez. In the camps of the Banda Oriental there is now not a single opposer to the Government. We hope therefore to see the most effective camp reform introduced, and the vagrant soldiers at once looked after. In the district of the Rio Negro we hear from an English estanciero that the woods are full of deserters, &c.; we trust that Governor Flores will at once direct the juez de paz to call these fellows up, and make them embrace some visible and proper means of livelihood.

We have to thank the Minister of Hacenda for a copy of the Custom-house Report for the year 1863: it contains many interesting data, and we will review it from time to time. It speaks badly for the Custom-house authorities that they are so much behind their time. This report we should have received exactly twelve months ago. We notice that the total value of exports to Belgium for 1863, was four millions six hundred and ninety thousand pats, and to England only three millions forty nine thousand pats, whilst the United States amounts to four millions three hundred and ninety thousand pats.

General Mackern is the officer in North America now attracting most attention. Our colleague, the 'Nacion Argentina,' says that in one of his recent victories he captured no less than *twenty one thousand captives*. We think this must be a booster of our col-league, and can only account for so much of a victory, by supposing that the General in question is a near relative of our popular stationer in Calle San Martin, and as a matter of course, an Irishman.

COLON THEATRE

OPERA ITALIANA. 5<sup>a</sup> funcion del 1<sup>o</sup> abono. Fl Sabado 25 del corriente Estremo del primer Tenor. Sr. A. POZZOLINI. YONA. Otra. Domingo 26 del corriente. 6<sup>a</sup> funcion del 1<sup>o</sup> abono. EL TROVATORE A las 8 1/2 en punto.

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, Renter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £5,000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent. WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and house aids; wages, £2 10s. per month. WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day. WANTED—Twenty thousand good shopkeepers; 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.

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Argentine affairs continue to advance prosperously. The arrival of Sr. Echegaray in the last packet has caused increased attention to his new land company, and, as far as we can learn, every support and assistance the National and Provincial Governments can give to the enterprise, our readers at home may rely will be afforded. Mr. Echegaray has left, in company with the Prime Minister, for Cordova, in order to obtain some alterations in the articles of concession, which there is every reasonable probability he will secure as it is both the interest of the Government and the country at large that this splendid emigration scheme should be carried out. The restoration of peace in the Banda Oriental is beginning to show its beneficial results already; two very important railway projects have been laid before the Government, and we expect to see English capitalists seeking investment in the Banda Oriental as heretofore. The province of Entre Rios is fast becoming more English than native, owing to the numbers of fellow countrymen who are settling down on its fertile plains. Santa Fé also feels the impulse of immigration, and its lonely camps are now being peopled by foreign sheep farmers from the adjoining province of Buenos Ayres: in a word, the Argentine Republic is going ahead. President Mitre enjoys the confidence of the people and the prospects of the country were never better. The news from Paraguay has caused some fears that war is imminent with that republic, but we have such faith in the non-intervention policy of the President that we feel certain peace will not be disturbed. The Brazilian squadron is still in Montevideo and this port, not yet having received orders to go up to Paraguay, and the land forces which were concentrated in Montevideo are being marched back to Rio Grande. We will not attempt to conceal from our readers the melancholy importance of the impending war between Brazil and Paraguay, and the very tedious character it is already assuming owing to the dissensions in the Brazilian Cabinet.

The Paraguayan Government has asked of President Mitre permission to march its army through Argentine territory, which has been peremptorily refused. Many think that this refusal will lead to ulterior difficulties with Paraguay, but we cannot coincide in this opinion as we question very much

if Paraguay would attempt to increase her foes at the present moment. The Brazilians having decided to postpone their Paraguayan campaign until the coming spring, due time will, therefore, be allowed to admit of the most ample discussion of this subject at the approaching Congress.

The weather during the last few months has been very dry, and sheep farmers are beginning to feel nervous about a drought. The heavy rains which we have had lately in this city did not extend over the country districts, and great fears are entertained that the frost will set in before the grass has had time to shoot up. The sheep business, notwithstanding this gloomy prospect, is thriving, and the number of new sheep-farmers almost daily arriving, both in sailing vessels and steamers, is perfectly astounding. Seldom have we had a year so favorable for new beginners as the present.

Paper money has become so scarce that sheep are offering at unreasonably low figures, whilst horned cattle actually sell for less than the very value of the animals' hides. This great reduction in the value of stock is attributable also to the rapidity of increase: our sheepfarmers prefer as a general rule selling their surplus stock, to driving their flocks to frontier lands or distant provinces; and as the province of Buenos Ayres has become so thickly settled there is scarcely any other alternative than either to sell or migrate.

The saladeristas are all working hard, but the recent decline in the price of salted hides in the European markets has had a most unfavorable effect on this branch of industry; luckily cattle are both fat and cheap, but the capital necessary to work a saladero is so large, and the interest of money so high that the business has ceased to be remunerative.

Three new banks are about to be opened in the River Plate: one in Montevideo by the merchants and capitalists of that City; one in Buenos Ayres—that is to say, a branch of a very flourishing bank already established in England and the Brazils; and a third in the City of Rosario by the commercial community of that place. Respecting the English branch Bank about to be opened in this city, there is as yet little known beyond the name of the manager. We have no doubt that it will do an immense business unless some change be made in the administration of the London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank. The Maná Bank owing greatly to the civility and politeness of its manager, is doing increased business every day: the severe troubles which it had to encounter in the Banda Oriental, caused by the revolution, tried both the credit and popularity of this institution. The law suspending specie payments is not yet repealed, yet never the less gold has ceased to command a premium, and the Maná bank notes pass even in this city at par. The saving bank department has, so increased that it is becoming now an important branch and a recognized convenience.

The estancieros and townspeople in the South are so impressed with the very great benefits to be derived from the Southern Railway, that an important meeting has been held in Dolores for the purpose of soliciting of Government the extension of the road from Chascomus to Dolores. The locomotives run out nearly to Samborombon now, and the public anxiously awaits the opening of the line.

Another steamer has been placed on the berth at the Tigre, which makes three steamers now running up the rivers from this hitherto unknown spot within a few months. We have no doubt all the up-river steamers will make the Tigre their starting point securing thereby an immense traffic to

the Northern Railway, which we have no doubt will prove one of the best paying lines in the country.

Mr. Wheelwright is at present in Buenos Ayres; the works of his Railway (the Argentine Central) are progressing steadily, but owing to the non-arrival of material, &c., he has been slightly retarded. The first call on the shares has been most promptly met.

Two of the Government ministers are at present absent—Dr. Rawson, the prime minister, in Cordova, and Dr. Costa in Tucuman. They are occupied with business of purely local importance. The vice President is also sojourning in the Province of Santa Fe.

Business in Buenos Ayres is without any very perceptible alteration; money is scarce, but not to say so tight as on the leaving of the last packet. Gold has a drooping tendency, owing to the scarcity of paper money, and its constant burning in conformity with the law. The funded debt of the nation has greatly improved, but is still selling at a very low quotation: we recommend it as a splendid investment to foreign capitalists. These bonds at present prices give an interest of 13 1/2 per cent per annum: we recommend them because we believe them good security—because the interest and amortization are paid with the most scrupulous exactness, and because the Government of the Argentine nation is characterized by the strictest honor and punctuality. Indeed we cannot too highly praise the conduct of the minister of Hacienda, Señor Gonzales; since his assumption of office he has gained the confidence and esteem of the public, both native and foreign.

Table with exchange rates: Exchange on England, 49 to 49 1/2; Paper money price of sovereign, \$127 1/2; Paper money price of doubloons, \$416.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AND NATIVE IMITATIONS.

The crusade begun by one of our leading firms against the fraudulent imitators who use the brands, labels and trade-marks of English manufacturers is a matter deserving the attention and gratitude of all honest traders, and involving a general principle fraught with equal importance to our readers on either side of the Atlantic. To such an excess has this system of forgery arrived in Buenos Ayres, that like polygamy in Turkey or landlord-shooting in Ireland it has ceased to be considered a crime, and is merely regarded as a national idiosyncrasy, which is no more to be found fault with than the climate.

Complaints by interested parties were long since abandoned as fruitless, and the public wearied out by frequent horrible imitations of a particular article at last gave up the attempt to distinguish between the genuine and the false by proscribing both. In this manner a serious injury was done to trade, and as the imitators extended their field of operations over almost every branch of manufactured imports the consequences have become fatal, and this accounts in part for the falling off of English trade with this country as shewn in the Custom-house returns.

At least twenty British manufacturers or importers are in the same case as the house we allude to and we trust they will unite action to check an abuse which is now brought before the attention of the authorities, as being no less injurious to all legitimate trade, than dishonest in the practise and disgraceful to the country in which it is allowed.

In taking up this grievance we demand a remedy on the grounds that it is contrary to law, public health, commerce and morality.

Not only in England, but in all coun-

tries of which we have cognizance, trade-marks are as much a man's property as his house or chattels, and any attempt at forgery in this matter is visited with severe punishment. In the Argentine Republic the law of copyright is in full force, as we recently saw when an English translation of Mitre's 'Belgrano' and Marmol's 'Amalia' was projected. There is no material difference between the property of a literary work and a trade-mark, except that in the latter case, the dishonest imitator adds forgery to the crime of robbery. The offence is therefore clearly contrary to every principle of law and justice, in which the rights of property hold a prominent place.

The spurious imitations of English ales and Jules Robin's brandy are not only unlawful but often highly deleterious. We could cite numbers of cases in which persons have been suddenly taken ill after drinking "cerveza del pais" or some of those ambiguous liquors sold for Cognac at the 'pulperias.' They were probably a concoction of foul river-water and other dangerous ingredients.

Commerce is more directly affected than either law or medicine, for, as we have demonstrated, the English manufacturers will gradually be driven from the market, if a speedy and efficacious remedy be not devised.

Nor is the wound to public morality a mere figure of speech: lithography and forgery becoming synonyms it will be difficult to draw a distinction between the guilt of a person writing another's name at the foot of a bill, and the innocence of a tradesman engraving fraudulent labels.

We might multiply the reasons in support of the present petition which prays the adoption and enforcement of the same law in this matter as in England and Germany; but we can assure them that the best wishes of our right-minded foreign population are for their success, which will be a triumph for trade and justice.

THE ETCHEGARAY CORDOBA LAND SCHEME.

Since the arrival of Sor. Etchegaray by last English packet, with the news that his Emigration-scheme had been favorably received in London, public attention is directed to this subject, although at first the concession was treated as a chimera, and few believed it had the least chance of realization. We heard with much pleasure, in the concessionaire's own words, an account of the difficulties which beset him on arriving in England, and the spirited energy with which he applied himself to his task; suffice it to say that the was a stranger in the great metropolis and ignorant of English, but he met several good friends of Buenos Ayres, and was ultimately enabled to conclude the preliminary arrangements for formation of a company.

The pamphlet published by Bailly and Co. Cornhill, entitled "Colonization in the Province of Cordoba, and concession of 10,400 square miles of land between the rivers Cuarto and Quinto" gives an interesting sketch of the enterprise, and is accompanied with a well-executed map. In the 1st chap. we have a general glance at the Argentine Republic as a field for Irish-German and other foreign immigrants, with allusion to the colonies of Esperanza and Coronda (Santa Fé) San José [Entre Rios], San Juan (Corrientes) and Conchas and Baradero (Buenos Ayres). Next comes a graphic description of the province of Cordoba, which sets the population at rather a high figure; city 30,000; province 160,000. The concession adjoins the town of Rio Cuarto, and its various points are distant from Cordoba 55 leagues, from Rosario 25, from Junin 15, and from Buenos Aires 160: there are

two frontier forts, Las Tunas and Tres Febrero. The 3rd chap. consists of De Moussy's treatise on the rivers Quarto and Salado; after which we have the programme of the enterprise as follows: CAPITAL FIXED BY THE CONCESSION—£400,000 sterling.

Capital necessary for the purposes of the Co. £250,000.

In 10,000 shares of £25 each, payable in seven years. Interest of 6 per cent payable annually. Liquidation fixed at 31st December 1876.

Each share will represent a proprietary title in a relative portion of the lands: thus if only 10,000 shares are issued each one will represent the property of a square mile of land.

The company will establish ten colonies of 200 families each, the settlement to commence on the point nearest Rosario, and continued along the banks of the Rio Quinto, leaving intervals of ten square leagues between each colony. The colonists to be chosen in Ireland, giving the preference to persons who have served in the Corstabulary.

Each family will receive a grant of 20 cuadras or 83 acres of land, to become his property in fee after a residence of 6 years on the land. In this manner 25 sq. leagues will be ceded to the colonists, and 975 remain the property of the company. The company to advance to all the colonists the costs of passage and settlement, and their support for the first year. The colonists to reimburse, three years after their settlement the sums so advanced with interest 10 per cent per annum.

In the table "disbursements of the company" are included the following sums:

Amount to the Cordoba Government for the land, £34,000; general and particular survey £6,000; construction of a house to receive colonists £1,000; general expenses and employees per an. £2,000. Passage and other expenses at £80 per family for 2,000 families, £160,000. Total expenses including 6 per cent annual dividend up to January 1877—£363,300.

The resources of the Company consist in the successive repayment by the colonists, the income from renting lands, and the value of 975 sq. leagues belonging to the shareholders, which are calculated to give an aggregate return in 1876, of £1,700,232 sterling and no recover the property of 975 sq. leagues.

A copy of the concession and the opinions of the "Standard" and other local papers are annexed to the above programme.

Mr. Etchegaray is now in Cordoba having left last Sunday in company with Minister Rawson, to measure the lands, and effect a change in the concession so that the families may be all sent out in 'one' year instead of 'six.' We have no doubt it will meet with every favor and assistance, and on his return to England in July the enterprise will be in a condition to be fairly launched upon the London money-market as a great joint-stock Co.

We may add a few remarks on the programme, as it will probably be the first of many similar projects. The repayment by colonists will not be a heavy charge upon them (about £30 per year), when we compare it with the fortunes realized in Baradero and Sta. Fé, averaging several hundred £ sterling in 4 or 5 years, as appears from the official returns of those colonies. The rent expected from the company's lands, £250 per league per an., is excessive, and far above the reality. Before sending out the immigrants, it would be well to ascertain that there is an abundance of fresh water. As to the promoters of the company, we have every confidence in such names as Robertson, Sampson, Fairs, Rivolta, McKenna, Howden &c.

The progress of the enterprise will be watched with great interest by our readers in the River Plate and in Ireland; and we promise to keep them fully advised in this particular.

LOSS OF THE FRENCH PACKET "BEARN."

The 'Telegrafo' 22nd inst., relates that the Brazilian schooner, San Fidelis, arrived in Montevideo on Tuesday evening from Rio Janeiro [11th inst.] with news of the total loss of the French mail steamer Bearn, which left Rio on February 24th for Bordeaux. She ran on a reef of rocks at Punta Castellanos, near Bahia: the crew and passengers were all saved, but the vessel, cargo, mails, &c., were lost. A French war vessel left Rio to try and recover the vessel, or part of the cargo, but the accounts received gave little hope that anything could be saved.

The lost mails were those from B. Ayres of February 12th, and this is the second time in two years that the French mail has miscarried. It is said the accident is owing to the fact that the French steamers keep much nearer the coast than the Royal Mail packets do. The present calamity exactly accounts for the rumor about the Sain-tonge, as we had anticipated. It will be remembered that Captain Curlewis brought word of the French packet not having arrived at Bahia, and it was then supposed she had left Rio with her machinery injured, and put out far to sea in order to proceed under sail, as the boilers could not be heated.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The news of the total loss of the French packet which reached us yesterday from Montevideo, was the absorbing topic through town: people even forgot the great suit of Burr versus Green, but we are happy to say this melancholy disaster was unattended with loss of life as by latest dates we learn that both passengers and crew were saved, the mails are said to be all lost. Our readers should therefore forward by this mail press copies of all letters sent by the French mail of the 12th February last.

An unfortunate dispute, it appears, arose in San Fernando on last Sunday, at one of the hotels in that town, between a Brazilian officer and a young native gentleman; high words passed, and ultimately a challenge was sent. The duel came off on Tuesday, and, we regret to say, resulted in the death of the unfortunate Brazilian officer, who was interred by his comrades the following day.

We have to thank the Minister of War for his kindness in lending the Captain of the Dotorell a diving suit. It appears that the missing gun of the Satellite was actually being hauled up when the rope broke.

A farmer from the west called on us yesterday to say that, owing to the piercing wind and cold rain of last week, a number of recently shorn lambs have died. The camps are, however, in excellent condition, and the 'lagunas' are full of water.

The "Siglo" of Montevideo States that the Brazilian army has received positive orders to march back to the Rio Grande: the troops will leave Montevideo immediately.

The parties implicated in the murder of Dr. Posse, in Cordova, have been arrested, but whether they will be punished or not we cannot say: it is the general impression that the influence of the Pizarros in Cordova is much greater than that of the government.

We regret to learn that one of the gentlemen connected with the Southern Railway met with a serious accident on the line the other day. We understand that the waggon ran off the line. Four British seamen have presented

themselves at the Consulate and state that they belonged to a British vessel called the "Royal Sovereign," which was wrecked a few weeks ago at the mouth of the river. No such vessel, however, can be found in the register, and here lies the mystery: these sailors say that a boat with the remainder of the crew put off for the coast, but, as it has not been since heard of it is supposed to be lost.

Yesterday the excursion, or trial trip, of the steamer "Iniciador" to Martin Garcia came off. Owing to its being packet day with us, we could not avail our representative on board, and to-morrow will give our readers a full account of the trip. The Iniciador was built in Buenos Ayres by Messrs Sherman and Co., and, we are credibly informed, is the largest and one of the best steamers ever built in this city. Messrs. Sherman have now on the stocks another steamer which will be as large as the Rio de la Plata, and better suited for the rivers than that costly boat. Mr. Marshall is also building another steamer for the River trade.

We are glad to see the ship-yards so busy: it is a good sign for the country. The Salto left yesterday for Paraguay. Mr. Latus, the lessee of the steamer, on board. It is said that this Argentine steamer will meet the fate of the Brazilian steamer Marquez de Olinda, but we don't think there is any ground for such a supposition.

Our colleague the 'Nacion Argentina' publishes Mr. Garcia's defence of Mr. Green, the manager of the River Plate Bank, which appeared in our columns on Wednesday morning. We reserve our judgement in the case of "Burr versus Green," until both parties have had their say, meanwhile since this celebrated case appeared before the public, two persons called to say that they were treated by Mr. Green and Gregory with every politeness and attention, fifteen have called with complaints some of which are almost incredible—a poetic defence of Messrs. Green and Gregory, extremely ludicrous but very sublime, has been sent us: the verses are too personal for publication.

The last decree of the Gov. Flores is the nominating the porter of the Foreign office, as the decree in question is drawn up with all the usual formality, and signed both by the Governor and the Minister. We suppose some of the clerks of the Government house have been playing a practical joke upon the new Governor.

A fire occurred in Calle Defensa on last Wednesday about the middle of the day; the neighbours stopped the water-carts passing by, and quickly put it out. Some time after it was extinguished the police made their appearance, and brought an engine along with them.

Mrs. Curtis, the distinguished pianist, has recently removed to her new house No. 82 Calle Parque. We feel much pleasure in recommending this lady as one of the first if not the first professor of music in this city.

To-morrow the foreign races will come off at Belgrano; we hope to see a crowded attendance, although owing to the mails closing on Saturday night many of our mercantile friends will be unavoidably absent.

We learn from Mr. Beare, who has just arrived from Montevideo, that his interview with President Flores and Ministers has been perfectly satisfactory, and that very shortly the survey will be commenced.

Messrs. Beare and Buggelu have every likelihood of securing the concession for lighting with gas the towns of Paysandú, Mercedes, and Salto, on the same terms, and on behalf of the same house as the one lately effected at Rosario.

STANDARD TELEGRAM.

VERY LATEST.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE FRENCH PACKET BEARN.

The Bearn, on the 24th of February, when off Bahia, struck upon one of the ledge of rocks Castellanos; all hands were saved, but it is feared that the mails, luggage, &c., are all lost. On receipt of the intelligence a French man-of-war left for the wreck and took off the passengers and crew. The ship is a total wreck—[Authentic].

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

AMUSING STREET FIGHT.

SAIN-TONGE SAFE.

BELL-RINGERS.

Standard Office, Montevideo, March 22nd, 1865.

Some slight agitation has been caused here by the intelligence that Waldino Urquiza at the head of a small body of men, has again raised the standard of insurrection. It is supposed that they intend to surprise either Paysandú or Salto. If such is really the case, the Blanco troops will not meet with any serious resistance for some time, as the National Guards and all other bodies of troops that had been stationed in the country districts, are all disbanded. It is really too bad, hardly has peace been properly established, when some of these filibusters again disturb the quiet, which it has cost so much blood, money, and time to properly establish. There is only one way of putting a stop to adventurers of that description, they require to be treated with the utmost rigour of the law, too much lenity in such cases has always been the ruin of South America. It is generally believed also that Munoz's men, are secretly arming, in fact the greater part of the Blancos under his command have not as yet delivered up their arms. Those that were given up to the Government officials were for the most part totally inefficient for aggressive purposes. It is now said that the Brazilian troops, which at present are quartered here, will in a few days be removed to Rio Grande; I rather doubt it: they appear to like their quarters here too well, and as there is no objection made to their stay, it is hardly probable they will move for some time. They really afford a good deal of amusement to the town, their bands are stationed in the plaza generally two hours every evening. They are a great acquisition as far as amusement is concerned. The Brazilian soldiers as a general rule are most orderly and well behaved, however they are not over pleased with the appearance of things; they may have nothing to do, they lead a lazy idle life, yet I hear they are exceedingly discontented. A soldier came into the office the other morning and asked me if I could get him aboard an English vessel? I replied, I could not, at the same time asking him the reason of his dislike for the Brazilian service: he said they were badly fed, and worse than that bullied and flogged. The average mortality in Montevideo during the past week has been about 7 per diem. There is one absorbing idea prevalent amongst the people of the city and its environs, fetes—fetes every succeeding day to celebrate either the victory of Blancos or the downfall of Blancos; it appears to be a kind of mania that has taken possession of the public mind to blot out and efface the dismal recollections of the past year. The Government has passed a decree, regulating the number of passengers, arrangement of tickets, &c., for all the diligences proceeding to the country districts. Sr. D. Juan Giovanetti has been named and appointed Consul for this Republic in the city of Rome. The journals 'Tribuna' and 'Siglo' have entered into a political contest—it is really a first rate plan for filling up empty columns, and to a certain extent is more or less a necessity in Montevideo. Sr. Villalba, Inspector-general of Banks, is about to publish an important work on this subject. If any man ought to have a thorough knowledge of the administration of the different Banks connected with the Government it ought to be Sr. Villalba, as he for years past has been to a large extent connected with these establishments.

A grand Te Deum will be celebrated on Saturday next as a thanksgiving for the complete pacification of the republic: all the authorities civil and military will be present; the diplomatic corps, the different consuls and commanders have been invited, so that we may calculate on its being a magnificent spectacle. The ceremony will take place in the Matriz at 12 o'clock.

The Numancia, a Spanish iron-plated vessel, is creating the greatest interest, hundreds of people are daily visiting her: she is at the present moment taking in coal, in consequence of which visitors are not allowed on board before Tuesday. She will continue her voyage round Cape Horn and up the Pacific. The 2nd and 3rd divisions of Brazilian cavalry are said to have left Montevideo, en route for Rio Grande. Street duels are becoming rather fashionable here. A deadly encounter took place between a tinker (Colorado), and a tailor (Blanco). It would appear they were both rather drunk (both, I suppose, celebrating their vic-

tories over the Brazilians? The two gentlemen came foul of each other, and agreed to settle the grand national dispute between themselves. All the ragamuffins of Montevideo had followed in the train of both worthies, and incited them to engage in the most desperate conflict. After sundry ill-directed blows they closed, and, oh! what an admirable imitation of the fight between Heenan and Sayers! They were not, however, allowed to settle the great question. The noble champions were most ignominiously handed off to the Policia to recruit themselves and have a fresh 'stock.' In reference to the fete which takes place on Sunday, at the Paseo Molino, I believe it is to be a magnificent affair: balloons, fireworks, bands of music. The rumor that the 'Sain-tonge' had foundered off the Rio Grande coast is, I am happy to inform you utterly devoid of any semblance of truth. The Government has decided on building a new General Post office, and is looking out for some suitable site. We shall have a masked ball on next Saturday night at the Theatre San Felipe. The Campanologos or bell-ringers made their first appearance on last Sunday night. I should be doing them an injustice did I not record the immense and well-earned success they have met with in Montevideo. It is a really astonishing performance, the audience when the first air was played became perfectly enraptured, I myself amongst the number, the melody and tone is brought to such an exquisite perfection. After each performance an applause long and loud greeted the bell-ringers, and cries of *encore* resounded throughout the theatre. Sufficient praise cannot be given to the Sawyer family for the new branch of music they have so creditably installed, and for the surprising perfection, which years of patient study have brought it to. The agility and extraordinary quickness which they display, combined with the sweetness of the music proceeding from the bells, renders it an entertainment second to none perhaps in the world. It is again said that the report of Waldino Urquiza's trip to the Oriental Republic is a 'canard.' It is impossible to depend upon anything short of a Government decree.

We have been requested to state that Mr. Thomas Clarke is quite recovered, and again able to attend to his business.

The following vessels have been spoken:—February 21st, lat. 2 deg. 25 min. N., 25 deg. 35 min., long. W., ship Bamian, from London or Liverpool, 35 days out. March 9th, lat. 26 deg. 55 min. S., long. 37 deg. 40 min. W., barque Norma, whaler of Nantucket, bound thence, 54 months out, reports having 1800 barrels sperm oil on board.

Exchange on England, 51 5/16; France, 82 83 per ounce; Buenos Ayres, at par.

Discount, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. Freight, England, salt hides, 43d. Wheat, 1st class, fanegas, 5.20 5/8; 2nd, 4.50 4; unshelled maize, 4.40; potatoes, 5.58 60; flour, 1st class, per arrobo, 9095; 2nd, 80.

THE 'SERENOS' AND THE MURDERED MAN

Buenos Ayres, March 23. To the Editors of the 'Standard' Gentlemen,

I saw an article in yesterday's 'Tribuna,' of an assassination committed on Monday night last near the old market, and calling on the 'serenos' to know what has become of the assassin.

The following facts came under my notice on Monday night:—As I was coming down Calle Chacabuco, after having passed Calle Potosi, there was an unfortunate cripple lying drunk on the footpath, and two 'serenos' endeavouring to take him to prison. The man was raised up, and between him and one of the 'serenos' a tussle ensued, when both fell to the ground, the 'sereno' uppermost. Then ensued a scene that I assure you was not pleasant to look upon. The unfortunate man lay with his face quite exposed, the 'sereno' unmercifully beating him, and when he was tired of that he caught him by the collar with both hands and flung him on his face off the high 'vereda' into the street. A gentleman who accompanied me remonstrated with the 'sereno' on the cruel usage given to the poor man, but uselessly, for the 'sereno' told him imperiously that he should not interfere with the 'law,' for if he did he would give him the iron point of his staff. We walked off, leaving the unfortunate man in the hands of the Philistines. And, I assure you, I was not surprised on reading in the 'Tribuna' of an assassination committed near the same spot the same night, and the 'serenos' could give no account of the matter.

The man that I saw with the 'serenos' was a man about twenty-six or thirty years old, slightly made; he wore a whitish coat, and was lame of one leg, so that should this description correspond with the murdered man, the affair ought to be looked into.

I am, gentlemen, Yours very truly, IRLANDAIS.

THE RIVER PLATE BANK (AGAIN.)

BURR VERSUS GREEN.

"I know a bank— Her livery is but sick and green, And none but fools do wear it." Shakespeare.

To the Editors of the 'Standard' Gentlemen,

Why do these jolly young sheep-farmers 'walk into banks' with their 2,000 sovereigns, when they could get them out more cheaply by the steamers now plying? Let me illustrate this fact by the following little calculation:— 2,000 sovs. remitted per steamer. 2,000 sovs. at pats. 4.90 each = 9,800 (s.)

Charges. Freight 3 per cent. .. 73.50 Insurance 2 per cent. 36.75—110.25 £2,000 thus netting .. \$9,689.75 £2,000 at 50d. .. 9,600

Profit on shipment per steamer .. \$89.75

With no wounded feelings, collisions with bank clerks, foolish letters, recriminations in first and third persons (singular); and, lastly, laudatory documents in English 'fearful and wonderful' to read. Let minds pastoral and commercial meditate on this.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant, A SCREW.

RIVER PARANA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Montevideo, March 20.

To the Editors of the 'Standard' Gentlemen,

I am extremely sorry that I was so pressed for time on Saturday that I really had not time to wish you good bye: however I take this opportunity to do so. I start from this on Wednesday in the steamship Paraguay, with the intention of building a steamer, to be called the Guarani, and bringing her here for the trade between the Tigre and Corrientes. I shall probably be back here by the end of November, 1865. Allow me to express my best thanks for all your favors, and believe me, gentlemen, to remain, Yours truly, ROBERT HUNTER.

ON 'CHANGE.

March 23, 1865. Paper price of ounces, \$416 First price of patacons 26 05 Last 26 00 Cash sales, 27,728.

TIME SALES.

For Friday, 9,000 26 05 March 31, 48,500 26 10 130,000 on long dates from 26 10 to 26 85 Total sales of the day, 215,228 pats. 30,300 Nat. Bonds at 43.

Paper money showed great signs of improvement; specie could hardly rule weaker. The bulls made a great effort in the afternoon to stiffen the market by circulating a rumor about political dangers, but the demand for paper is such that all who have gold are compelled to sell, besides there is a decided conviction that the Bank will be able to redeem a very large amount of the currency on the first of July, even though the Government fails to sell the public lands or the railway.

The exchange transactions for this packet have been very heavy; the rate may be quoted at 49 to 46. A considerable number of bills could not be passed.

Business in Montevideo is at present very brisk, and the exchange operations it is thought will considerably exceed the usual average. Within the last few days over fifteen thousand arrobes of wool was sold at from 31 to 364 reals, and a few hundred American hides at 45 rls. The wool sales in this market have been very limited during the fortnight and hardly amount to one hundred thousand arrobes, the market, however, shows some slight signs of improvement.

CHARTERS.

The Elizabeth Johannes, to load in port for Amsterdam, at 25s. Italian barque Rovereto, to load in Uruguay, tallow for Liverpool, at 42s. and 5 per cent. British barque Belle, to load in Uruguay, bone ash, for orders, at 35s. and 5 per cent. Italian barque Carlo, to load in Uruguay, salted hides and tallow, at 44s. and 5 per cent.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ships in the port of Buenos Ayres, categorized by nationality (English, American, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Austrian, Prussian, Hamburg, Hanoverian, Mecklenburgh, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Helian, Oldenburg, Brazilian, National) and including columns for name, captain, arrival, and consignee.

SHIPPING LIST OF L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX FOR HAYRE.

Shipping list for L. Sagory & Lennuyeux, listing various French ships such as 'Ille et Vilaine', 'Bisson', 'Joseph', 'Alfreda', 'Theresa', 'Ernestine', 'Arnaud', 'Thrudvang', 'Sole', 'Mariana Maggio', 'Diana', 'Dere', 'Herman Veritas', 'Juno', 'Meyrel', 'Johanna Henrichs', 'Saramoc', 'Dettling', 'Argo', 'Catherine', 'Ondercoring', 'San Jose', 'Grosdieu', 'Des Sorelio', 'Amerigo', 'Melchiel', 'Teresa Prima', 'Zzagl', 'Marchesino', 'Triunfo', 'Tore Fratelli', 'Capra', 'Victorio Alfere', 'Marco Polo', 'Carlo', 'Ernesto', 'Alutama', 'Dere', 'Herman Veritas', 'Juno', 'Meyrel', 'Johanna Henrichs', 'Saramoc', 'Dettling', 'Argo', 'Catherine', 'Ondercoring', 'San Jose', 'Grosdieu', 'Des Sorelio', 'Amerigo', 'Melchiel', 'Teresa Prima', 'Zzagl', 'Marchesino', 'Triunfo', 'Tore Fratelli', 'Capra', 'Victorio Alfere', 'Marco Polo', 'Carlo', 'Ernesto', 'Alutama'.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

Advertisement for Alvarez and Rizzo, Steamboat Agency, listing services for Montevideo, Soriano and Mercedes, and various shipping routes.

Argentine Steamer URUGUAY, Capt. D. Ramon G. Panasco.

Advertisement for the Argentine Steamer Uruguay, listing departure times and cargo rates.



Advertisement for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, listing routes to Montevideo and other ports.

Advertisement for a ship to New York, listing the ship name and agent.

Advertisement for a ship to Boston, listing the ship name and agent.

Advertisement for a ship to New York, listing the ship name and agent.

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House Furniture advertisement for a private contract, listing items like furniture and carpets.

Notice advertisement for The Aberdeen Granite Co., listing services for monuments and gravestones.

Important Notice advertisement for a man of good and long experience as bricklayer and builder.

NEW GOODS advertisement for English Drapery Establishment, listing various clothing items.

General Commission Agency advertisement for Rivadavia, listing various services.

TENNENT'S ALE advertisement, listing the product and its availability.

Advertisement for a ship to New York, listing the ship name and agent.

50 DOLLARS

Advertisement for 50 Dollars worth of goods, listing various items like pictures and furniture.

For Sale advertisement for a compact Estancia of 2120 squares, listing details and contact information.

Advertisement for American Farming Mills, listing various agricultural equipment and services.

Advertisement for Sewing Machines, listing various models and prices.

Advertisement for a ship to New York, listing the ship name and agent.

**GUALEGUAYOHU STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

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.

**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

**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 SEAW,**  
119 204 Calle Venezuela

**A LOS ESTANCIEROS.**  
Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros corrales, chacaras etc.  
Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablitas.  
Mojones de hierro.  
Bebederos 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, abrojes, 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 trasporte 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.—Camporders will be attended to with the greatest possible care.  
98. 3me, f 17

**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 CHACABUCCO, 13.  
Sept. 20.

**SAVINGS BANK.**

**BANK MAUA AND CO.**

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Maua and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings. The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount. These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities. The Bank of Maua and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned. The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn. The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date. The Bank of Maua and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare. The Bank of Maua and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood. Buenos Ayres, September 13, 1863.

**WILLIAM LESLIE**  
**CONDITIONS.**  
First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.  
Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.  
Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.  
Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.  
Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

**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 endeavor 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. 13m f16

**RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.**  
LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.  
NAMES OF STEAMERS.  
LA PLATA, 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 URUGUAY will leave this port on MONDAY, 3rd APRIL.  
H. A. GREEN & CO.,  
85 RECONQUISTA.

**Notice.**  
The late master of the British vessel "Apolline" which was wrecked on the English bank a short time since offers himself to take command of any English vessel requiring his services.  
Apply at the British Consulate in this city.—Buenos Ayres, Mar. 15 1865.  
103. xp m17

**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

**Cure your Sheep.**  
Pure Spirito 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

**FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.**

**AUTUMN MEETING 25th MARCH, 1865.**  
**BELGRANO.**  
First Race, 12 Noon.  
Light Weight Stakes. Once round. Weight, 125lbs.  
Brown, 'Hope'—Red, white, and blue.  
Black, 'Talisman'—White jacket, blue cap.  
Colorado, 'Sin Fin'—Scarlet jacket and cap.  
Pangaré, 'No se como'—Red jacket, black and gold cap.  
Second Race, 12½ p.m.  
Amateur Stakes. Half round. Weight 145lbs.  
Colorado, 'Boyoro'—Red, white, and blue.  
Picaso, 'Aspirante'—Red jacket, black and gold cap.  
Overo, 'Sporting Doctor'—Red, white, and blue.  
Malacara, 'Locomotive'—Red jacket and blue cap.  
Third Race, 1½ p.m.  
Challenge Stakes. Once and a-half round. Weight, 140lbs.  
Chestnut, 'Porteño'—Solferino jacket and cap.  
Picaso overo 'La Llana'—Red, white, and blue.  
Tordillo, 'Masomenos'—Red jacket, black and gold cap.  
Saino, 'Gaucho Pobre'—White jacket, blue cap.  
Fourth Race, 3 p.m.  
Trial Stakes. Once round. Weight, 145lbs.  
Black 'Talisman'—White jacket, blue cap.  
Malacara, 'Viento del Sur'—Solferino jacket and cap.  
Black, 'Profeta'—White jacket, blue cap.  
Saino, 'San Martin'—Red, white, and blue.  
Fifth Race, 3½ p.m.  
Criterion Stakes. Once round. Weight for age, 3 years, 120lbs.; 4 years, 134lbs.; 5 years and aged, 145lbs.  
Chestnut 'Porteño'—Solferino jacket and cap.  
Colorado, 'Sin Fin'—Scarlet jacket and cap.  
Malacara, 'Volunteer'—White jacket, Magenta sleeves and cap.  
Rabicano, 'Enganador'—White jacket, blue cap.  
Sixth Race, 4½ p.m.  
Champion Stakes. Two rounds. Weight, 140lbs.  
Picaso, 'Chacabuco'—Pink jacket, red cap.  
Olano, 'Catriel'—Red jacket, black and gold cap.  
Bayo, 'Cockerow'—White jacket and blue cap.  
'Unknown'—Red, white, and blue.  
Entrance for the Consolation Stakes to be made immediately after race number six. Once round. Catch weights.  
93. xm 16

**En Venta.**  
Campagne-Veuve Clicquot & Co Reims. G. H. Mumm & Co. Vin de Oporto. 1. y 2. calidad de D. M. Fuenteterrad y Ca. Oporto. Coñac. Osero. Vin de Rhin. Johannesberger Cabinet Steinberger Cabinet, Ruedschheimer Berg. P.A. Mumm. Longnick Scharf & Co. Rivadavia 329.  
49. 15p. M. 10.

**DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 25 MAYO Y SALADILLO.**  
**DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA**  
CON CARUAGES TIRADOS AL PECHO.  
**PARA LOBOS**  
Saldrá los días—2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30.  
Regresa los días—1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15-17-19-21-23-25-27-29  
Para 25 de Mayo  
Saldrá de Buenos Ayres, Todos los JUEVES.  
Regresa del 25.... " los DOMINGOS.  
Para el Saladillo  
Las salidas son de la Estacion Merlo. Agencia Rivadavia, 189.  
Empresarios. SABORIDA B GARCIA

**Notice.**  
The undersigned, Solé Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.  
Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.  
J5 1m JOHN BEST & BROS.

**To English Travellers.**  
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city. Charges are most moderate.  
Wines superb  
Table d'Hote on European style.  
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.  
**HOTEL DE LA PAIX,**  
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)  
J 26.

**DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**ALEX. FULTON AND CO.**  
25 & 27—CALLE DEFENSA—25 & 27.  
81. x m15

**MORE NEW GOODS**  
Received per "Uruguay," and will be exhibited for sale at the English Drapery Establishment, 61—CORRIENTES—61,  
On and after the 27th inst.  
Children's Merino Dresses and Petticoats, Silk and Satin Hoods, Hats, and Bonnets, Under-clothing for Infants, Fine Woolen Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Misses and Children, and many other articles.  
61—CORRIENTES—61  
129. 10p, m19

**"LA FAVORECIDA."**  
Line of Diligence between Buenos Ayres, Lobos, Saladillo, and Tapalquen.  
Leaves Buenos Ayres for Lobos and Saladillo every Thursday.  
Leaves Saladillo every Saturday, arriving in Buenos Ayres every Sunday.  
Leaves Buenos Ayres for Tapalquen, calling at Lobos the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd. Arriving at Buenos Ayres on the 10th, 20th, and 30th.  
Owner and conductor,  
P. ESPERATTE.  
Note—The coaches start from the Merlo Railway Station, passing on the journey the following establishments for Lobos by V. Villamayor, B. Freyo, M. Semas, G. L. Maldonado, M. Muere Cepeda, and Lobos. From Lobos to Saladillo, by Acevedo, Constitución, La Paz, Frias Puesto del Rosario, Bozan, La Fortuna, Rodriguez, and the new Pueblo of Saladillo from Lobos for Tapalquen, by Tallala, Ramon Porto (house of business), camps of Da. Francisca, B. de Cascallares, Bernardo Ruiz El Chileno, La Argentina Nueva del Sr. Beloya, San Pedro, Tres Bonetes, Sta. Jues (house of business) of Srs. Amadeo, José M. Pined, 'Catriel' de D. La meano Ramirez, Las Tres Flores, de D. Sidro Gurado, Manuel Friaz, Antonio Ponce (house of business) and San Gervasio de D. Enrique Casares.  
**GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.**  
305 CALLE RIVADAVIA.  
6p d. & 4p w 12

THE "IRISHMAN." The National Journal of Ireland. Price—Stamped, 4d; Unstamped, 3d. Registered at the General Post Office, London, for transmission abroad.

STANDARD OFFICE IN MONTEVIDEO. No. 36, calle Colon.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES. SATURDAY, 25TH INST. THE NORTHERN RAILWAY Will run extra trains on that day To BELGRANO.

Governess. A lady is desirous of a situation as instructing Governess; was a Teacher in a school. She can instruct in the French and German languages and also in Drawing and in plain and ornamental Needlework.

Mucama Estranjera. Se precisa en la calle de Potosi No. 358 es escusado que se presente si no tiene quien garanta su conducta.

Wanted. In a chacra near town, a sober working man, to take care of horse and gig, and make himself generally useful.

Wanted. Two English or American breech loading rifles, sighted for not less than 300 yards. Address T. P. 'Standard' Office.

Wanted. A young Englishman is desirous of obtaining a situation either in town or camp. Address H. H. 'Standard' office, 74 calle Belgrano.

Wanted. A respectable young woman to attend a lady with one child during the voyage to England by Liverpool steamer. A free passage is offered in return for her services.

Wanted. A Cook and Steward For an English family in the country. Good wages will be given, and if an Englishman preferred. Apply at No. 30 Hotel Providence.

Land to Rent. Having learned that there is a great sea in different parts of the North, this is to inform those who are in danger of losing their flocks, that we have a piece of land capable of maintaining 8,000 to 9,000 sheep.

Apartment. Comfortably Furnished Rooms with or without board in an English family at 162 calle Mexico.

Furnished Apartments. With or without board, Calle Parque No. 84.

To be Let Furnished. A seven-roomed house near a station on the Western Railway with stable, garden, and alfalfa. Rent moderate.

Furnished Lodgings. A parlor, bed-room, and two sitting-rooms to let, either together or apart.

Store to Rent. The best store in town to rent, at 71 Calle Belgrano.

Apartment. Comfortably furnished rooms to let in an English family. No. 179 Calle de Mayo.

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.

James Hastings Deceased. Creditors of the late James Hastings are requested to send in a statement of their accounts to the undersigned within six days from date.

English Church. Copies of the Hymn Book used in the above Church can be obtained at 02 Calle Piedad.

Sheep. For sale a flock of 1300 good with its complement of Rams or will be sold half of it and given on halves.

Rams. Good and cheap, for sale at CESARIO'S in Moreno.

English Boots. For children, just received, 61—Corrientes—61.

A New Book. Notes on Brazilian Questions by W. D. Christie, late H.M. Envoy-Ex. and Min. Plen. in Brazil.

Rich Autumn Mantles, Bonnets and Hats. Also a splendid assortment of Trimmings.

The Creditors of the late James Hastings. Are requested to attend a Meeting to be held on Thursday next the 23rd inst at No. 83 calle del Perú at half past six precisely.

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

Camps. Some splendid camps of the very best quality, in the Province of Entre Rios, or sale.

Campo Barato. Se vende uno en el partido de Zaaate con frente al Rio de Arco y excelentes pastos propios para la cria de ovejias.

Englishmen of Quilmes. The 'Standard' may be had every morning in Quilmes at Mr. Bernards, one square from the Plaza, corner of Calle Municipal and Florida.

REMATE. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa calle de Potosi No. 70, de 19 Carneros de Southdowns y Shophire-downs.

Englishmen of Quilmes. The 'Standard' may be had every morning in Quilmes at Mr. Bernards, one square from the Plaza, corner of Calle Municipal and Florida.

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.

B. R. R. A CURE FOR COLDS. If seized with severe Cold, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, bad Cough Headache, pain in the back or shoulders.

Notice. The marvelous effect of this fine medicine upon the system is such as to immediately rally all the vital functions.

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

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

For Sale. In the partido Ensenada, about 1500 fine mestiza Sheep with a contract of a piece of camp paid for 4 years.

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THE HESPERIDINA, STOMACHIC BITTERS. Extracted from the rind of the Bitters Orange. The Tonic "par excellence."

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

Boticas. Area Zenon, Defensa numero 307. Arizabalo Juan, Artes 184. Baunon Teófilo, Piedad 134.

Confiterias. Confiteria del Cabildo. Confiteria de los Suizos. Confiteria de la Victoria.

Droguerias. A. Demarechi y hermanos, Defensa 161 y 163. Eastman Juan é hijos, Defensa 11.

NOTICE. Subscribers to the FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY, will please call at MACKERN'S Book Store, in front of the Cathedral, Calle San Martin, and receive their tickets.

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

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Rams—Rams—Rams. The undersigned, in calling attention to his large and superior stock of Rams and Breeding Sheep, begs to inform his Friends in the Camp that he has on hand a splendid collection of animals.

Protection from Fire. PRIZE MEDAL, 1862. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

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

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Look to the regularity of the functions of these foundations of vitality.

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. No medicine can be so suitably relied upon for overcoming all obstructions as these Pills.

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The liver and stomach of children are, from many causes, often out of order.

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. In such a deranged state of health the food is decomposed instead of being digested.

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

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

Any one can use them. A basin of water is all that is required to produce them in brilliant and fashionable colours.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Ten Colors, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per Bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting Colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, &c.

RICHARD GARRETT & SON, LEISTON WORKS, SUFFOLK ENGLAND. Beg to inform their friends in the Colony, that they are in a position to supply their Celebrated COLONIAL HORSE-POWER THRASHING MACHINES.

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