



# Standard

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

per French Mail,

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1865.

Circulation 1,850.

### LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Assurance and Saving Fund Association. THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c. Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to 31st December, 1864— In hard dollars, ... 214,467 dohs. In paper currency ... 425,000 "

Inversion of Fund. Purchase of the Houses Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle de la Plata; No. 179 Calle de Santiago del Estero; and Nos. 249, 251 and 253 Calle de Moreno.

DIRECTORS. D. Miguel Azucena, President. D. Bernabé Qampo, Vice President. D. Antonio Marco del Pont. D. Jacobo Paravicini. D. Constant Santamaría.

MANAGING COMMITTEE. D. Estanislao Peña. D. J. A. Fernández. D. L. B. Wicks. D. Mariano Billinghurst. D. Ludisio F. Martínez.

ESTADO.—D. JUAN CASADO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres, ... The Casa de Moneda; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres, ... Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the ... of all classes. ... the application of small sums, capitals are created ... he purchase of real estate property within the municipal ... bounds of the city. ... descriptions are received with or without loss of capital ... loss of capital gives a right: 1. To compound interest on such capital. 2. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest ... premiums of those who die in the respective section. 3. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all ... may forfeit their shares. 4. To a proportion in the gains from investment of ... without loss of capital gives a right. 5. To compound interest on such capital. 6. To a proportion of the interest and premium on ... who die. 7. To a proportion of the interest and premium of for ... shares. 8. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital. ... Capitals with Compound Interest. ... profits for the creation of capitals will be received, to ... turned at any given period. ... Paper Money Section. ... currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same con ... as specie. ... Life Annuities. ... pitals received to be paid out in life annuities. ... descriptions of the sections, whether specie or ... may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half ... or yearly. ... further particulars apply at the Office, ... No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (altos).

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—SIGHT DRAFTS. ... WANKLYN & Co. No. 104 Calle de San Martin, ... the following places:— LONDON, LIVERPOOL, All branches of the National Bank IRELAND, Antwerp, Hamburg, Paris, Genoa, Cadix, Bayonne, Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864. WANKLYN & Co. No. 104—Calle San Martin—104. d3x.

TENNENT'S ALE. ... consequence of the indisputable ... of the ale marked "Ten ... numerous forgeries and imita ... appeared, forcing on the ... an unwholesome beverage; and ... quence of the daring falsifica ... the signatures, &c., we are ... call attention to the follow ... cautionary measures which the ... rers have been obliged to ... put a stop to the frauds per ... on them and the public at ... eeforth all importations will ... tallic capsule on the bottle, ... bear the stamp of the manu ... corks also will have the ... and, J. and R. Tennent, ... barrels will be marked by ... rurer in a manner difficult ... re, we feel bound to notify ... who so openly falsify the ... ands, that being duly au ... e manufacturers, we are ... ed to cite them, before the tri ... of the country, and demand the ... most rigor of the law. ... ORGE BROWNELL and CO., Sole agents in the River Plate for Tennent's Ale. 13 x p m 17

COLEGIO ANGLO PORTENO, Established in 1855, 205—MAYPU—205, Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH. 6 m o 27.

THE GUARDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£2,000,000. ... Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of ... or Buenos Aires, ... DRAUGHT—RIVERSIDE CO., ...

Table with multiple columns for exchange rates and prices. Includes sections for 'FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE', 'DIAS DE TRABAJO', and 'DIAS FERIADOS'. Columns include 'de la mañana', 'de la tarde', and 'de la noche'.

Fresh Goods Just Received. Ladies' Shawls, Ladies' Wool Boas, All-wool Plannel, 3 yards wide; Cloth for Mantles, Coats' 300 yard spoils, Fancy Skirtings, Linen Table cloths, Ladies' Belts, Fine Linen, Boys' Wool Sox, Gents' Dog-skin Gloves, and a variety of Dress Goods, all of which are offered at moderate prices at ALEXANDER FULTON & CO., 25 & 27 Calle Defensa. 166. 1 m, m 25

Quality the test of Cheapest. Large shipments of the very best best description of Teas, Provisions, Wine and Spirits, &c. ex late Liverpool steamers, at the English Store, Calle 25 de Agosto No. 33 and 35, Montevideo. NEWNHAM & Co., Proprietor. 165. 1 m m 24

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, from Three Hundred to Five Thousand Dollars, etc., and is confident that each in its class will compare with anything in the province. In the "Rambouillet type" will be found some fine specimens of the pure blood, besides crossings from the "Merino," possessing the size, shape, and length of staple for which this class is so much admired. In the "Negrettes" he has also some beautiful animals of pure blood, as likewise the "Negrette" drawn from the "line Merino," a "Cria" remarkable for compact shape and close heavy wool. In addition to the above he wishes to draw special attention to his celebrated Argentine breed, between the "Rambouillet" and "Negrette" Ewe, and which, after seven years' experience, he can fully recommend as being the best and shape with length and weight of wool—qualities so anxiously looked for by all experienced sheep farmers, and which have given so much satisfaction to those who have already purchased of this class. In buying the above in half three-quarter, and pure blood, already acclimatized, there is an immense advantage, as Rams reared in this country are not so delicate and withstand the winter better than imported animals, besides being sold much cheaper, and only requiring ordinary care. He can likewise supply the above classes in Ewes, either bred or by the hundred, and wishes to remark that all have been in prime condition throughout the past summer. PATRICK HOOKER. Santa Catalina, July 1, 1861. N. B.—Santa Catalina is situated five leagues south of Buenos Ayres, seven leagues from Montevideo, between Tucuján and eight from Chacabuco; or application can also be made at 66 Práda, of 268 Bolívar. 3 m 12

RICHARD GARRET & 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 CORN DRESSING MACHINES. CHAFF CUTTERS; PORTABLE & TRACTION STEAM ENGINE, STEAM PLOUGH AND TRIVATORS COMBINED THRASHING AND DRESSING MACHINES And all kinds of Agricultural Machinery for Steam, Horse or Water Power. Letters and Enquiries promptly answered and attended to. RICHARD GARRET & SONS, LEISTON WORKS, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND. Catalogues can be had on application to the Publishers of this Paper.

OSTEO OIDON PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862. Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft denture gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates. MESS GABRIEL THE OLD ESTABLISHED DENTISTS. Diploma 1815, 27, Harley Street, Grosvenor Square. City Establishment—36 Ludgate Hill (1 door from the Railway Bridge). Liverpool: 131, Duke Street. Birmingham: 65, New Street. Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth. GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTOLOGICALS, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 40s., 6d., and 2s., per bottle. Patent White Enamel for storing Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s., 6d. per bottle, and the Outer Enamel, 6d. per box. GABRIEL'S PATENT TREATISE on Teeth, which explain the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stanzas.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1 Old Broad-st., and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON. INSTITUTED 1803. For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, as Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships, Buildings and Requisites, Barges and other Vessels, on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from Loss or Damage by Fire. Subscribed and Invested Capital—£1,600,000. Thomas Augustus Gidd, Esq., Chairman. William H. Robinson, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Robert C. L. Bevan, Esq., Samuel Dyer, Esq. Aug. H. Bosanquet, Esq., Sir John Kirkland. Charles Cave, Esq., J. O. Murdoch, Esq. Edward H. Chapman, Esq., Claud Nelson, Esq. Geo. Henry Carter, Esq., Fred. Pattison, Esq. Henry Davidson, Esq., Sir C. Roger Price, Bart. George Field, Esq., J. Saunderson Rigge, Esq. Alex. Henning, Esq., M. T. Smith, Esq., M.P. Samuel Hibbert, Esq., Richard Twining, Esq. AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES. Messrs. JOHN BEST and RHOS. 92 RIVADAVIA. SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON AND CO., NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 27, Leadenhall Street, LONDON. CONTRACT FOR BUILDING. Every Description of VESSEL adapted to Sea or River Navigation. PATENT COMBINATION VESSELS WITH TEAK PLANKING AND IRON FRAMES. Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in SOUTH AMERICA. 26 pl w m 65. LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE and applicable to EVERY VARIETY of MEAT. Extract of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made." CAUTION. LEA & PERRINS. Beware of the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce. LEA & PERRINS have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in order more instantaneously to give notice of the same, they have caused the name of LEA & PERRINS to be printed on a separate card, which may be manufactured or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise of any infringement of their rights. ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Sole Wholesale and Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. COOKE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. HARTLEY and SONS, London; &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 4 m 25 2p

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THE MANU BANK IN

SR. VILLALBA'S REPORT.

The Manu Bank was instituted in this city on the 2nd of July, 1857. At that time banking was little understood among us, and this being the first institution of the kind, had to contend with many difficulties caused by the fears of the ignorant and the jealousy of bill-discounters who had hitherto extorted usurious charges for money.

At present the Bank of Manu and Co. is the chief establishment in the Republic, and exercises throughout the whole River Plate an immense influence, owing to its great capital (£500,000 sterling), to the enormous sums at its disposal, to the extent and variety of its operations, and to the intelligence, skill, and high credit of its founder, Baron Manu.

Since its commencement in 1858, in conformity with bases laid down for its responsibility and emission, it has enjoyed full liberty in its operations, having gained entire confidence by its wise management during the great commercial crisis of the United States in 1857, which broke out soon after its foundation, and after causing some destruction in Europe, rebounded violently on the markets of the River Plate. It is only by penetrating into the secrets of its accounts that one can fully appreciate the immense services it rendered to the commercial public, even at its own expense, and the timely aid it lent to the credit of some first-class signatures which were suddenly involved in difficulties.

When the crisis passed, the bank continued its liberal protection to commerce in general, to personal credit, and to all classes of honest industry and useful enterprise, extending the benefits of the institution to even the most distant towns of the Republic, and leading the way for other establishments, such as the Commercial Bank and those of Salto and Paysandú. Besides the Manu branches in those towns there is another at Mercedes, and still larger houses at Buenos Ayres, Rosario, and other places.

Being a partaker in the prosperity of our trade and rapid increase of landed and pastoral riches, the extent of its business growing every day obliged it to double its capital, and later on to add a reserve of half a million hard dollars (the result of its gains).

The establishment of a Savings Bank introduced habits of economy and industry among the proletarian and humbler classes of our city, guaranteeing them a good return for their labors, and at the same time placing a considerable sum at the disposal of the Bank, which must have been otherwise squandered to no purpose. The deposits in 1863 amounted to \$1,160,211, of which \$882,685 was drawn: in 1864 the deposits were \$1,351,435, of which \$1,076,473 was drawn. This left the Bank a good round sum for the benefit of trade at large, and its customers in particular.

With such antecedents, the figures I am about to submit will cause less surprise although they speak with marvellous eloquence of the mercantile importance of Montevideo even in calamitous times, and the extent of the Bank's business shews how unalterably the confidence of the commercial public is centred in this establishment:

Fixed Deposits.

1863—Received.....\$2,226,853

" Paid out.....2,238,517

1864—Received.....2,622,809

" Paid out.....2,532,936

Accounts-current.

1863—Received.....\$27,361,915

" Paid out.....29,132,391

1864—Received.....33,142,065

" Paid out.....35,993,318

Cash Account.

1863—Received.....\$39,371,577

" Paid out.....39,096,817

1864—Received.....45,201,619

" Paid out.....44,825,117

Savings Bank.

1863—Received.....\$578,120

" Paid out.....394,710

1864—Received.....578,278

" Paid out.....438,198

Gold imported via Rio Janeiro.

1863.....\$1,302,207

1864.....3,237,861

Profits from the foundation of the Bank till the end of 1864 (7½ years)—\$2,301,475.

The movement in Accounts current for some days of the last and some of the present year will serve better than anything else to shew the greatness of business and entire confidence invariably enjoyed by the Bank.

1864, Dec. 31st—Received...\$225,615

" Paid out...319,109

1865, Jan. 2nd—Received...152,337

" Paid out...151,271

" 3rd—Received...238,228

" Paid out...230,818

" March 6th—Received...151,878

" Paid out...123,615

of returns and progressive of the business of the Bank are manifest proof that neither its capital nor its credit has been in the least affected by the recent crisis. On the contrary, the temporary increased circulation of its notes, on account of the Commercial Bank calling in a portion of its emission, while Manu's served as almost the sole medium in mercantile transactions, provided it with still greater resources for laying up (as it is now doing) a supply of specie where-with it may before next July convert its paper-money and resume specie payments.

It will be observed that during the crisis the business of the Commercial Bank fell off by more than a million dollars, while that of Manu increased in the same ratio shewing that the latter was intimately bound up with the home and foreign trade of the country and might be considered its chief support.

The balance-sheet for December shews a total (active and passive) of \$12,123,251, with an emission of \$2,444,155, including the agencies. That for February of this year shews a total of \$12,417,662, with a circulation of \$3,532,758: from this last must be deducted half-a-million held by the River Plate and Commercial Banks, and a sum of \$619,719, distributed between the branch-banks of Mercedes, Paysandú and Salto, which is payable in gold on demand. This proves that the actual amount in circulation and for which specie payments are temporarily postponed is only \$2,383,000, being an actual increase of \$588,000 in the emission from December 1864 until the end of February.

Under this point of view the decree of January 7th suspending specie-payments has proved a decided gain for the Bank, since its notes possessed so high a credit that the circulation continued undisturbed, the prices of things suffered no change, and the exchange rules at par, enabling the Bank every day to provide itself with gold. In this manner it has already realized a reserve of half-a-million dollars, the deposits and savings bank receiving large sums as in normal times.

The Manu Bank, moreover, holds guarantees in public securities. This is permitted by law and very beneficial to the interests of economy, when establishments of credit enhance the value of these securities and give importance to the National Debt. The Bank possesses 2,027 bonds of the funded debt, amounting to \$972,960, which enjoys a high credit both here and in foreign countries owing to the special guarantees attached and to the limited number of Bonds, which will be extinguished in four or five more amortizations; so that they are gradually acquiring a higher value and becoming negotiable in the money-markets of La Plata, Rio Janeiro and London.

The relations of the Bank with former Governments gave rise to another class of Bonds called *Internal Debt*, of which the Bank till lately held 9,400 representing a nominal value of \$1,700,000 (one million sterling). Although the actual advances made by the Bank on these Bonds scarcely affected its own capital, much less the high credit of the establishment, some parties began to feel uneasy about new emissions (the first having amounted to 12,750 Bonds or nominally \$6,375,000) lest so great a number should cause a notable depreciation if any crisis should throw them on the market. Happily this fear was dispelled by the operation which Baron Manu concluded in London, converting the original Bonds into English Bonds now quoted on the London money-market. So that there now remain in Montevideo, among various private parties, only 3,027 such Bonds, which are yet convertible and like those of the Manu Bank are apt to command a high figure on the London Exchange, seeing the high interest they gain, which is guaranteed them by funds specially voted for the purpose, and the punctuality observed in payment of interest. The first dividend has been already transmitted, and since then the Bank has paid to Government in account current the sum of \$470,000 (£100,000) being the corresponding portion of the gains netted by Manu's negotiation, at the same time cancelling an account of \$407,500 which the late Government still owed the Bank.

The circumstance of specie-payments being temporarily suspended in the capital, while the notes in the branch-banks of the Departments are convertible for gold, has had no injurious effect on transactions, since the several agencies carry on their exchanges in the usual manner, and the same occurs with transactions for abroad, which causes all these operation to remain at par.

For the reasons above expressed I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following resolutions.

1st. The Manu and Commercial

Banks shall resume specie payments on the 8th of July next, or sooner if possible.

2nd. The branch-banks of Manu and Co. in the Departments are excepted, these establishments continuing meantime to exchange their several notes for gold.

Montevideo, March 18th 1865.

TOMAS VILLALBA.

THE RIVER PLATE BANK.

IN RE BURR versus GREEN.

This case has been the greatest "cause-celebre" known in Buenos Ayres for a long time among the foreign and commercial public. Even the murder in the Government-house was for the interval lost sight of, and while Burr versus Green was the topic on every tongue, the opinion was almost unanimously in favor of the former, although some thought the Bank in London was more to blame than the manager here. Mr. Green did not make any defence, imitating the ludicrous tactic of the ostrich which hides its head, vainly hoping thereby to be safe from its pursuers. The less said about the matter on behalf of the Bank might be the better, but Mr. Green could not deceive himself with the flattering idea that so grave a case was not worth notice, and another man might have, in defence of himself, even thrown the burden on the Bank in London, though he ran the risk of dismissal.

So much has been already written on the matter by neutral parties only interested in fair play, that we are spared the trouble of giving our views to the public, who are intimately acquainted with every feature of the case. We understand, moreover, that it has been sent for the consideration of the Directory in London, who will readily comprehend how the case bears upon their interests.

Apart from the grievance of Mr. Burr, the general character of the Bank and its manager was unfavorably drawn into the question and severely handled by the German paper, *Deutsche Zeitung*.

It is plain that the River Plate Bank has not gained golden opinions, and we little suspected when inserting Mr. Burr's letter that it was a match which would ignite such a conflagration. De Boots and Chivallieri had not caused half this excitement, and the number and magnitude of complaints brought to us exceeded even our belief.

The present *exposé* will however be infallibly productive of two great benefits, in cautioning persons coming to this country with capital how they trust their fortunes in a similar manner, and impressing on the London share-holders the necessity of having a popular manager and polite officials in their establishment here. But for the publicity given to Mr. Burr's case, how many of our countrymen might be shaved in the same manner and find their capital reduced by 2 per cent. in the mystification of Bills of Exchange at taking rate? And were it not that a wholesome ventilation of the Bank has been made through our columns it is possible the London Directory would only think of a change when too late.

THE GERMAN PAPER ON BURR versus GREEN.

BURR vs. GREEN.

Under this heading several articles have appeared last week in the columns of the "Standard," signed by Burr and others, containing some strictures on the management of the River Plate Bank. Although the conduct of the second manager does not appear so much to blame, for we are little accustomed to meet with or expect much civility or politeness in the said establishment. Moreover, Mr. Burr is probably little used to treat with such people. Nevertheless, this noisy complaint has served to give a good lesson to the River Plate Bank and its manager; for only one voice has been raised in its support, by a gentleman who in select though obscure language (A. G. & G.) attempted to assert the amiability and speed of Messrs. Green and Gregory.

Public opinion is unanimous, and the sentiments of all who have ever had any dealings with the Bank may be taken for an impartial decision. We observe that several leading merchants on the Bolsa have chuckled with delight and pleasurable rubbed their hands when the dispute was agitated. This "row" moreover recalled to the memory of all several discreditable cases respecting the Bank, among the rest that of the notorious "Boots de Boutinet" and another some time later which provoked a letter from a "German merchant" in the Standard. There is a general complaint that the River Plate Bank proceeds in many cases with too much rigor, which may do well in London, but will not go down here, where people are naturally polite and accustomed to look for mil-

der treatment, especially two other Banks in this public are treated with and to greater advantage.

The fact that the Bank to give even to its best customers least facilities in account-current bills or guarantee, has talked of; but this is not the Manager, it lies in the Stock Bank, which prohibits credit, and are unsuitable to the of business in these countries.

The public opinion on all sides that the sooner the Directory intervention makes a change in the management here (as they did in Montevideo when the manager there had come very unpopular), the better the interests of the share-holders. Otherwise the new Banks about to be started will inevitably and with ease relieve the River Plate Bank of all its business.

Mr. Green may be a good judge of hides, and even a clever man of business, though we are not sure of this either; but such qualities are not sufficient for a Bank-manager, and the reason why Mr. Gregory goes too far in many cases, and exceeds the duties of his post is that he understands the little weakness of his superior and knows how to turn it to his own benefit.

Deutsche Zeitung, March 28th.

THE RIVER PLATE BANK IN MONTEVIDEO.

Mr. Thomas Villalba has at last sent in his report on the state of the banks in Montevideo: the document is lengthy and we purpose publishing it in three parts:

1st—The report on the River Plate Bank.

2nd—On the Manu Bank.

3d—On the Commercial Bank.

After promising that he met every politeness and facility on the part of the managers of the various banks in his examination of their books and arrangements, he proceeds to remark of the River Plate Bank as follows:

"Although the London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank was not authorized last year to emit paper-currency and is therefore in certain manner exempt from the fiscal action of the Government, the Manager did not situate to give me his ideas on the state of the money-market, and the full explanation about the capital of the Bank (one hundred thousand £ sterling) already introduced, as well as credit it enjoys and the operation successfully practises. It is desirable that this important institution should at once allowed the right of emission, placing it in a situation to augment its capital and render still better service to the commercial interest."

"During the recent crisis the London and River Plate Bank had enjoyed the right of emission, brought its capital into play, and other bank probably possessed facilities for importing gold abroad, its Directory being resident in London."

"For these considerations I now the honor to submit to Your Excellency the following resolutions:

The London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank domiciled in Montevideo with a capital of its own amounting to £100,000 sterling and which augmented at pleasure, is authorized to emit Bank-notes payable to order, besides its operations of discount, in accordance with the following rules:

1st. The minimum value of notes so emitted by the Bank shall be £100.

2nd. During the scarcity of gold change and until a contract is made by the Legislature, the Bank shall emit fractional notes as low as 10 centesimos.

3rd. The emission of notes shall be as 20 per cent of the capital.

4th. The emission of notes shall at no time exceed the effective capital of the Bank.

5th. The Bank-rates shall be payable in gold and at sight whenever presented in sums not less than a doubloon, and a small change up to ten dollars; and in the failure of such payment on any occasion will cause the suspension of the transactions of the Bank, which in such case can only be resumed by some operations by a new authorized manager.

6th. In the case foreseen, of bankruptcy or voluntary liquidation of the notes which the Bank may have in circulation shall enjoy also preference.

7th. The notes emitted by the Bank shall exclusively represent doubloons.

8th. The Bank shall publish monthly an abridged balance-sheet, and be subject to the supervision of a Government Commissary who will have to examine the registers of em-



favorite won easily with San Martin as second, but the owner of the latter protested on the grounds of foul riding, which was not generally admitted by the spectators. The committee however ruled in favor of the protest, placing the winner last, and those who had already recovered their bets were obliged to return them.

Criterion Stakes.—This was the great race and absorbed all attention, all the horses being favorites and in splendid condition for running. The course was in excellent order, and we have seldom seen a race commanding so much interest and uniting so many crack horses run in such style. Large sums were given on each of the horses, the natives backing Sin-fin which was the great Creole champion. Four horses started, at 4 p.m.: Porteño, Sin-fin, Volunteer and Engañador, Porteño took the lead, with Volunteer second, but at the half-round, Engañador and Sin-fin came up leaving Volunteer behind, and again at the hill the whole four were nearly abreast, and expectation was at the highest when Porteño shot ahead first easily, with Engañador second, Sin-fin third, and Volunteer a good fourth.

Champion Stakes—two rounds. The horses ran and came in to the winning post in the order of their entry, Chacabuco first, Catriel second, and Cockcrow last.

The proprietor of the British Hotel did good service with his tent which was well-stocked with wines and viands and we have been requested to thank him on the part of the public. The day kept up very fine, and the Belgrano road was in good condition for carriages. Altogether the meeting passed off pleasantly and but for the untoward circumstance above-mentioned, it would have been a great success. The British Minister acted as one of the judges; most of the elite of our foreign public were on the ground.

BURIAL OF A MARINE OF H. M. S. SATELLITE

Our citizens witnessed yesterday a sad, solemn and impressive ceremony on committing the remains of a gallant British sailor to their last resting-place, in the English cemetery. At half-past-eleven the funeral cortege reached the shore and was drawn up on the mole, which became speedily crowded with people. Deceased was named Frank Barney and belonged to the Royal Marine Light Infantry of H. M. S. Satellite; a short attack of diarrhoea carried him off, to the great regret of his officers and messmates, for he was a favorite on board the ship, and we believe a native of Ireland.

The procession marched up the Paseo Julio in the following order:— Rev Mr. Croker, chaplain, and Mr. Anderson;

Firing party of 30 Marines, with arms reversed, slow step.

THE MEREIS: With white plumes, and the coffin covered with the Union Jack, and surmounted with shako and side arms. Chief mourner, Lieut. Holbrook, followed by 20 Marines; Lieut. Thresher with 30 blue jackets. Messrs. Russell, Halifax, Deacon, White and other gentlemen in Her Majesty's service.

As the mournful cortege slowly proceeded, the by-standers respectfully saluted and the Captain of the Port dipped his colors. Arriving at Plaza Mayo, the Guard of the National Government-house turned out and saluted and a large concourse gathered in front of the Cathedral, while the hearse crossed Plaza Victoria and entered calle Rivadavia. The Marines excited unqualified admiration by their soldierly bearing and splendid look, every man of them over 5 feet 10 inches in height. The officers and sailors, including six petty officers, also looked to advantage and enhanced the solemnity of the ceremonial, with which all seemed deeply impressed. On reaching the English cemetery in calle Victoria, the usual funeral service was read by Rev. Mr. Croker assisted by the Rev. Mr. Ford, and three volleys were fired over the grave in which the remains of the gallant Frank Barney were deposited by his weeping comrades, as they bid him a last adieu on a foreign shore. We have not learned the age or particulars of deceased, but learn that he was many years in the service, and on board the Satellite since her commission in 1861.

GREAT FRENCH DEMONSTRATION IN MONTEVIDEO.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD AND ALBUM TO THE FRENCH ADMIRAL—GRAND SPEECHES!

I omitted in my last communication to inform you of the eloquent and patriotic demonstration which took place to commemorate the dignified and energetic conduct of Admiral Chaigneau during the late crisis. His countrymen

presented him with a magnificent sword of honor, enriched with brilliants, as also an 'album,' which contained more than two thousand signatures. On the blade of the sword are two inscriptions; on one side—

"To Admiral Chaigneau, The French population of Montevideo tender their gratitude."

On the other the old and dignified address—

"Honor and Fatherland."

For this purpose the French population assembled en masse on last Sunday in the Theatre Solis, where the commission gave an account of all that had been done. The President, in a few words, explained to his countrymen assembled, the object which a month before had brought them together, which object was to present Admiral Chaigneau, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Division of Brazil and La Plata with some tangible token of their respect and gratitude: in furtherance of this idea, they had resolved on presenting the Admiral with a 'sword' and an 'album,' which contains more than two thousand signatures, and were it not for the short space of time we have had, would contain many, many more. Having concluded with a few remarks and explanations as to the ornaments, quality, &c., the whole assembly adjourned to the Admiral's residence, and presented him with an address, which ran pretty much as follows:—

"Address to Admiral Chaigneau. "Admiral,

"The French population of Montevideo has the honor to offer you an 'album,' containing their signatures, and a 'sword of honor,' as an acknowledgment of its profound gratitude for the part, courageous and clever, which you have taken in the pacific solution of that crisis which threatened to envelop in the ruins of Montevideo our families, our persons, and our property. At the approach of danger, the generous hospitality which you extended to us who retired to your vessels, your kindness to all, your presence amongst us in the hour of danger; all this was a sure guarantee of the protection we might receive from the worthy representative of France and her Emperor. Our hopes in that respect were perfectly realised in the sequel, when by your energetic conduct, in union with the English Admiral, and other foreign commandants, you peaceably enforced the convention so happily concluded, between the virtuous president, Sr. Villalba, and the illustrious General Flores. Torrents of blood would have been shed, but this step has spared the effusion of it. Admiral, we already know the titles you have gloriously acquired in thirty campaigns, permit us to add to the number of them Montevideo. Admiral, it is a sword that we have the honor of presenting you with, as for us, children of France, the sword above all others, is the symbol of courage, honor, and love of that noble country, which however far from it we may be, the image is always graven on our hearts."

[Then follow the signatures.] The Admiral, after a few minutes, replied to the crowd assembled—

"Gentlemen, "In receiving this address as flattering to me as it is honorable to its authors. In presence of this step which unites us in a manner, at the same time solemn and sympathetic. At the sight of those precious tokens, which you offer me to perpetuate the 'souvenir' of your appreciation of my conduct, combined as it was with that of the English Admiral and Spanish and Italian Commandants. In presence of such legitimate motives of satisfaction, I cannot but feel a profound sensation of gratitude and profound emotion. The Admiral then went on to thank them for mentioning his honorable colleagues in the expression of their gratitude, and associating his name with that of Villalba and Flores, and wound up with the usual 'finale' to all French patriotic speeches: "Vive! l'Empereur. Vive! l'Impératrice. Vive! le Prince Imperial."

On the whole, it was a tribute of respect and gratitude that was justly owing to the gallant Admiral. We are always last at everything. The French are feeling their Admiral, the Orientals their Governor, but what have we done to commemorate the sage yet energetic conduct of our intrepid Admiral? nothing. Such ought not to be the case. A great nation ought to distinguish herself by great actions. If any one be deserving of a tribute of respect and gratitude, our Admiral certainly is. Were it not for his decisive conduct during the revolution, British subjects in Montevideo might have a different tale to tell. He watched over our interests as a father would over a cherished son, yet what thanks he has received!

INTERESTING FROM CORDOBA.

SHEEP-FARMING AT FRAYLE MUERTO.

An English gentleman just arrived from Frayle Muerto favored us yesterday with a visit, and from him we learned much interesting information about that new field for sheep-farming.

During the last year the camps on the frontier of Cordoba and Sta. Fé for the first time attracted notice by acquests of public lands in which the purchasers were some daring foreigners who resolved settling down in a locality hitherto famous for Indian forays. The highest price paid for these lands was 1570 Bolivian dollars or £265 per league. There are at present six Scotchmen, one Irishman, and two Germans settled down there with flocks of sheep, and as they are getting on well the number of farmers will soon be augmented by fresh settlers.

The titles to the land are the best imaginable, having the guarantee of the Cordoba Government, which binds itself, in the event of difficulties occurring, to take up the plea and confirm the buyer in his lands: if previous titles be found, the Government has to make good not only the price paid for the land, but also a reasonable sum for its increased value and for the improvements made.

Pasture is naturally coarse and not so rich as in Buenos Ayres, but will improve when eaten down, and be suitable in a short time for any class of sheep. Although the grass is at present very hard, the Cordoba creole sheep thrives admirably on it. The soil is a black loam much like that of Buenos Ayres, under which is a red sandy clay in many parts tenacious and good for wells. The surface earth makes much better bricks than those of Buenos Ayres.

Fresh water is easily obtained in abundance; there are many large lagoons which however are mostly shallow, and dry up in winter. Wells vary from one to eight yards in depth, with good water in many places but brackish in others.

The Cordoba pampa sheep are most suitable, bearing a wool which when washed brings 40 silver reals per arroba (10 pence per lb.) in Buenos Ayres. The poor natives with small flocks who know nothing of market prices have got for their wool (unwashed, badly got up and very dirty) as much as three Bolivian dollars (10 shillings) per arroba, bought on the spot.

The wool is known for its very long staple and much esteemed in North America. It is very desirable to keep entirely free of Merino blood and preserve the character of the wool, improving the breed by increasing the size of the sheep. For this purpose it would be well to import Leicester rams and Shropshire Downs or some other long-wooled sheep: the wool would then undoubtedly become very valuable in Europe. It is a well-known fact that the markets are over-stocked with fine wool, while the heavier staples are much in demand. There is another advantage, that the Cordoba sheep are comparatively scarce, and though to be bought at present at 10 to 12 Bolivian reals, they will certainly rise very much in value. As soon as the few foreign settlers referred to will have bought what they require, prices about Frayle Muerto and Villa Nueva will improve, and when a few more settlers come a ready market will be found for the sale of sheep.

The Central Argentine Railway will positively be opened to Frayle Muerto in 18 months: the station at that place with be four leagues distant from the lands settled by the Scotchmen above-mentioned.

Speculators are not required, and, if the Government be alive to its real interests, ought to be discouraged, while every facility should be granted to those who intend to stock.

Timber is in great abundance, there being plenty of Algarroba about three leagues off. As for the Indians, they are not nearly so bad as represented: they may never come again, and if they do they cannot drive away sheep, as their booty is always horned cattle. As for personal safety the settlers consider there is no fear whatever, although the little colony is always well armed.

The climate is very dry in winter, when the lagoons and rivers dry up, but this is fortunately the season when lands and animals require least water. The settlers have not yet built comfortable mansions, and are only *blando*, but anybody wishing to see the camps, will be heartily welcomed by one and all of the foreigners resident.

The sheep farms of Frayle Muerto can be reached in three days from Buenos Ayres, taking the Payson steamer to Rosario; thence two days in diligence by the south road. Don Cleto Campillo, the excellent *maestro de posta* is a great friend of the In-

gleses, and will show where they reside. The hundreds of young 'gentle shepherds' who are constantly arriving in Buenos Ayres, who have a little capital, and who are determined to work, would do well to think of the new province of Cordoba.

FLUVIAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CHILE AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

It is a good sign that every day new efforts are devised to conquer the barrier of the Andes which separates this country from the Pacific. Mr. Wheelwright first proposed a railway near Copiapó, which was superseded by Lieut. Cox's discovery of an open pass near the head-waters of the Rio Negro: then Mr. Meiggs more boldly projected a railroad direct from Buenos Ayres to the capital of Chile, and Mr. Carpenter set himself about the more feasible plan of a carriage-road through the Cordillera to be open all the year round.

We have now an interesting report from an engineer of Valdivia who casts all the above projects into the shade, by asserting the discovery of a fluvial communication between the two Republics:

"The cacique Paulino Patrino de Futron with an Indian named Camin passed in 1860 through the Rancho gorge, at the invitation of the Argentine Indians to make an excursion into Patagonia. They picked up a large quantity of horned cattle, which broke loose and were lost while being conveyed to the Chilean markets. Finding the Rancho pass closed by the snow (for it was in August) and knowing that the road would not be passable until October, they took a Northern route to Lake Noatúe, in the level country of the Pampas. Here they met Cancho, an Indian from Pangupulli, along with Leanea of the Rihihue tribe who had arrived there in a canoe from Rihihue. The four embarked then in the canoe at Pirihueco on Lake Noatúe and after three days navigation safely reached Lake Rihihue in Chile. The river was everywhere deep and tranquil, at intervals stretching out like a lake so that the opposite shore was hardly visible: there were no rapids or waterfalls, and the coast throughout was so accessible that the voyagers could go ashore and pass the night."

DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM IN JUJUY.

The last mails from the interior bring us the wonderful and fortunate intelligence of large and apparently inexhaustible deposits of petroleum which have just been discovered in Jujuy by a Spanish Yankee named Leonardo Villa. The springs have been known for some years to the natives of that remote province, who considered the liquid a species of tar at blacking, entirely ignorant of its great value and real use: they employed it for water-proof purposes, such as roofing, and when Kerosene oil and lamps were recently introduced by Mr. Covert's agent, many fancied that this oil had a smell exactly identical with that of the *aty* found in several places of the neighborhood.

The discoverer, Villa, had been for some years engaged in the business of preparing Kerosene and Paraffin from the petroleum springs of Pennsylvania which have in late years attracted such notice and wrought such an industrial revolution. He subsequently started a factory of his own in the island of Sto. Domingo which was destroyed by the rebels in the present war against Spain. With the hope of discovering petroleum in South America he set out on a wearisome journey, procuring permission from the various Governments to carry on his scientific investigations. He had already over-run most of this continent when his labors were happily crowned with success at Jujuy.

At 20 leagues east of the city of Jujuy he found a deposit which, as to its quality, extent, and abundance rivals the best in Pennsylvania. According to his experiments there is a superficies of 500 yards square which contains on the surface 45, and lower down 80, per cent of Petroleum. The portion not suitable for Kerosene will serve as a combustible, or for covering house-roofs or the keels of vessels.

Sor Villa at once solicited of the local Government an exclusive right to the deposit and a monopoly in its manufacture for the term of 20 years, which the Governor declined to grant, alleging that such could only be conceded by the National federal authorities. The discoverer, therefore, sent out for Buenos Ayres and caused much notice on his arrival in Cordoba, where he spoke most sanguinely of his enterprise, and stated that he would procure the necessary workmen in the capital, to return with full powers from President Mitre to develop this new source of riches.

The "Orden" or official journal of Jujuy says that, although Petroleum

cannot come under the statutes of Mining, the National Government ought to grant Sor Villa the same right of property as is given to the discoverers of precious metals; but by no means the monopoly for 20 years, which would be an incubus on the industry, and contrary to the Constitution.

Besides the immense value to result directly from the creation of so lucrative an article of consumption and exportation, this discovery will form quite a new era for Jujuy. That remote and unknown corner of the Argentine Republic will take the lead of the other provinces, and possessing an industry far more real than the mines of San Juan or indigo of Salta, it will soon become another Oil-city and be flooded with foreign immigration in quest of the precious liquid. The discovery will indeed throw a new light on our upper provinces, the rays of which will reach to the uttermost bounds of the earth.

We had almost forgotten the remark of the "Orden" about the navigation of the Rio Vermojo, which will now receive a vital impulse, as vessels of light draught can come up almost alongside the deposits of petroleum, and find both an abundant and profitable cargo.

We warmly congratulate not only Sor Villa and the Province of Jujuy but the Argentine nation at large on this glorious tidings.

THE EXPEDITION against PARAGUAY.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRAZILIANS.

EXCITING SCENE ON THE MOLE.

On Monday, at half-past two o'clock precisely the Brazilian squadron weighed anchor and steered for Paraguay. Previous to that hour, as it was known that Baron Tamandare had ordered the ships to be ready, there was as a matter of course great running to and fro: Brazilian sailors racing to their boats, encumbered with pots, pans, vegetables, boat-hooks, portmanteaus, and every imaginable kind of what Caesar terms "impediments." From early morning the beach was crowded with the imperial fugitives hastening to the Mole, and were it not for the ludicrous character imparted by the jokes of the spectators, the scene must have strongly resembled the flight of Eneas and his Trojans from Carthage.

The adjoining azoteas were crowded with people, the street urchins had quite a holiday on the beach, the shopkeepers and their wives were in a fever of agitation as the awkward squads hurried by, and everybody seemed to enjoy the thing amazingly, except the poor Brazilians themselves. Some of Dom Pedro's officers were in full feather, and looked in earnest, as if the trumpet of Fame had just blown in their ears—"Malbrouch s'en va't en guerre." Others looked seedy, as if they had been 'on the batter' for a few days' leave. Not a few were evidently 'down in the mouth,' entertaining forebodings that the campaign would be their last, and that Humayta was not the same as Paysandú. None were indeed pale with fear, or lost their color, but the bystanders laughed excessively, and declared we should never see the poor fellows' faces again, which is more than likely.

When we remember how the Brazilians have conducted themselves during their stay in Buenos Ayres are surprised at the total want of sympathy, nay more, the ridiculous disgust with which the spectators seemed to view them on starting the grand war against Paraguay. Lies and jeers were not confined to natives; the English sailors cracked jokes thick and heavy about the Imperial blue-jackets. In fact it was a feet Carnival, and the agitated look of the Brazilian contrasted strangely with the convulsive laughter of spectators who never enjoyed a thing so much before in their lives.

The expedition has indeed a gloomy fate to meet, but we can pity the poor fellows hurried to destruction by the unwise policy of the Emperor, without either ridiculing their gait, criticising the color of their skin, or laughing at their distresses.

When all were embarked, the squadron, consisting of 4 gunboats and a steam-transport, got under weigh and proceeded in single file through the channel, shaping their course towards Martin Garcia. They will ascend the Parana by the Boca de Guazú, as did the three vessels already left; but we much doubt that they will even attempt to go any higher than Corrientes. If they take our advice they will certainly not try it.

Bets were freely given on the Mole-head, of 10 to 1, that we should never see any more of the vessels or their crews, and that this was the last time they would show their faces in Buenos Ayres.



## THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.  
Daily Standard, £2 "

## AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.  
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

## NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

**WANTED**—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.

**WANTED**—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month.

**WANTED**—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.

**WANTED**—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares.

**NOT WANTED**—Commercial clerks or shop-boy.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

## The Standard.

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1865.

## REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Owing to the impending struggle between Paraguay and Brazil, Buenos Ayres is at present with all sorts of rumours and apprehension. The last mails received from Corrientes [which is the Argentine province nearest to Paraguay] although destitute of any official or positive information, has caused a rather general conviction that the Paraguayan army will be marched across the Argentine territory, into Brazil, and that the violation of our territory must necessarily lead to a war with Paraguay. We however are far from participating in this conviction, and feel confident that the blessing of neutrality are too vividly before the eyes of President Mitre, to fear that he will now, no matter under what pretext, depart from a policy which has already gained for him such laurels. But matters appear at last approaching a crisis, the Brazilian squadron has left Buenos Ayres for the Paraguayan waters, the land forces of Brazil are still in Montevideo where it is said the most gigantic preparations are being made, and at this moment a large park of artillery is crossing through the interior of Brazil to the Paraguayan frontier. Meanwhile the Paraguayans are not losing time to have so fortified Humayta and blocked the mouth of the Paraguayan river that all attempts to force a passage up by the Brazilian squadron, will prove futile. President Lopez believing his defences impregnable, is now at the head of the main army numbering over thirty thousand men; and we learn on good authority that the Paraguayan general in chief purposes imitating Sherman in North America, and marching right into the very heart of the enemy's country, giving liberty to the millions of slaves in that hitherto prosperous Empire.

But whatever are the troubles of our neighbours, we in this country are in the enjoyment of the most unprecedented peace. The Indians are less troublesome, the different provincial Governments seem intent only on industrial progress and improvement, and the era of revolutions and disturbances seems at last to have passed. We comply with a most grateful duty in communicating these pleasing facts to our foreign readers, who may always rely on finding in our columns a fair and impartial statement of how matters stand in the River Plate.

The new Government of Flores is giving universal satisfaction, and more than realizing the good wishes of its

most sanguine supporters. We feel bound, however, to remark that the recal of the Brazilian Minister, Sr. Paranhos, and the nomination of Sr. Octaviano, give great room for the supposition that the ulterior policy of Brazil is not yet known in these countries. One of the first acts of the new Government was to appoint an inspector to report on the state of the banks of Montevideo; his report on the Matú and River Plate Banks will be found in another column: they will prove interesting to even the general reader, since it discloses the very important banking business of Montevideo. The report respecting the Commercial Bank we have not thought necessary to translate, inasmuch as it is a local company, and with very slight connection abroad. Business in Montevideo could not be better; Money is easy, and the state of the camps in Banda Oriental is all that the estancieros could desire. The present season is rather a favorable one for our countrymen to invest in sheep or land, since, owing to the prostrated state of the country, consequent on a two years revolutionary war, the native people are without a penny, and any little property they hold they are but too anxious to realize.

Entre Rios is becoming the favourite province amongst Englishmen who come out here with capital. During the last few years land has risen one hundred per cent; sheep thrive remarkably well in this province, and cost less to care than in Buenos Ayres: immense tracts of lands on the Entre Riano banks of the Uruguay are passing into the hands of Englishmen, and the steamers which ply up and down the river Uruguay are, we may say, wholly supported by foreigners. In a remote but highly important corner of this splendid province of Entre Rios, an English railway engineer, Mr. Neville Mortimer, has been surveying a proposed new line of railway. As yet we are so imperfectly acquainted with the trade of the place that we can offer no opinion as to the probable traffic of the road; but, unless constructed purely by local capital, we think the promoters of this scheme are bound to afford more information to the public on the matter. In the Province of Santa Fé, the new Governor, Sr. Oroño, who is a most practical man, is making efforts to improve both the towns and camp. Rosario, the second city of the Republic, is being paved, and will shortly be lighted with gas. The Argentine Central Railway, which is steadily progressing, is attracting numbers of foreigners to this province. Lands are still cheap, owing to the great scarcity of money, but in a few years we have no doubt estancia lands in Santa Fé will be as valuable as those of any other province in this Republic. A new native bank called the bank of Rosario, is about to be started; it will, we have no doubt, do a good business if properly managed. The city of Rosario could well support three good banks, as the trade with the interior is daily increasing, and the number of bullock carts arriving from the provinces is now nearly double what it was some few years ago.

The political troubles in Cordova, which we adverted to in our last review, are, we believe, passed. Dr. Rawson, the National Prime Minister, was despatched by the President to inquire into the murder of Dr. Possé, and to aid the provincial tribunals in bringing the criminals to justice: he has not yet returned, but we have every reason to believe that his mission will terminate successfully. The Echagary land grant occupies a large share of public attention. On the 28th of March last the term expired for Mr. Echagary to comply with one of the conditions of the contract. On the 27th ult. Mr.

Echagary accordingly notified the Government that he was ready to fulfil his part of the contract: the Minister replied to this note on the following day, extending the time for four months. We may add that the people in this country look with much anxiety to see this scheme carried out, and we feel certain any aid or assistance the Government can afford will be readily granted.

In one of our most distant provinces, Jujuy, very valuable petroleum springs have been discovered. The full particulars of this important discovery will be found in another column, and we hope it will tend to beneficial results for this neglected and backward province.

One of the most important questions which at present occupies public attention is the preservation of beef for export purposes. We feel confident that sooner or later beef will be one of our principal exports. Col. Morris, an American beef-packer, is up in Rosario working away; he will soon have several hundred barrels ready to ship. In Buenos Ayres, Sr. Oliden, who has a patent for his secret for preserving beef, is at present in treaty with the Government for the sale of same. Our foreign readers will readily imagine how important this business is for this country, when we say that the current price for cattle by the cut—that is to say, big or little—is six shillings a head, and even at this low price horned cattle are difficult of sale.

The trade of Buenos Ayres is so rapidly increasing that we want more steamers for our river navigation, and more lighters for our harbor. The traffic between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, which is nearly equal to that between Dublin and Liverpool, may be said to be monopolized by one steamer, when it is well able to support three or four. Owing to the numerous vessels arriving out here with railway iron, the lighters are altogether insufficient, and the consequence is that frequently vessels lie in the harbor ten or fifteen days without being able to discharge. Steam lighters of very light draught would pay well here; or even small steam-tugs, such as the Gertrude, which belongs to Messrs. Peto & Betts, would do a splendid business. We throw out this hint in the hope that some of our foreign readers may think proper to enter into so safe and unquestionably remunerative a speculation.

Business is very brisk in Buenos Ayres, but a great scarcity of hands is felt, and labour is unreasonably high. There is nothing so much required in this country as emigration, and yet few matters receive so little of Government aid or protection: the wages paid to servants and daily labourers, we think, even exceed those paid in Australia or California. We hope, therefore, this will serve as an inducement to all emigrants who are accustomed to hard work, to prefer the River Plate to either North America or Australia; and we trust that our colleagues at home will unite with us in our efforts to people the desert camps of La Plata.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

The storm on Sunday night was one of the most terrific ever experienced in Buenos Ayres; the lightning lasted for two hours, and can only be described as one continued blaze. We fear that it has caused much damage; the hail-stones were as large as eggs, but were only momentary, then came the rain in torrents; the whole country was drenched, and in Barracas some of the streets were almost impassable, owing to the rising of the river. We have not yet heard from any of the partidos, but suppose that all the 'lagunas' and 'arroyos' in the country are

overflowing. This rain we may remark comes most opportune for the farmers, and dispels all fear of a winter drought. The weather still continues heavy and there are every appearances of more rain: the grass will now be high and strong before the winter sets in, so the approaching frosts need not be apprehended. Some of the low streets in town were, during the continuance of the storm, converted into rapids, and we regret sincerely to learn that two English gentlemen were all but drowned on Sunday night in attempting to cross Calle Paraguay: they tried to swim, but such was the force of the current that they were swept down to Calle Reconquista; luckily here they grasped a kerb-stone or post and were enabled to stem the torrent—a few yards further and nothing could have saved them, as the fall from Calle Mayo is so great they would have been inevitably swept into the River Plate.

Yesterday the absorbing topic through town was the news from Europe; the 'Nacion Argentina' was the first to publish a supplement; we have to thank our colleague for kindly giving us the manuscript copy with the news a few hours before it was published.

The 'Eco del Comercio' seems to declare war against all the papers in town, it has already got into a polemic with the 'Nacion Argentina' about specie speculations, and now wants to wage war with us about a mock Presidential address which for the want of something better we published the other day. We are surprised Mr. Rom or his correspondent should be so thin skinned; it augurs badly for the new paper. In England nothing is more common than mock Queen's speeches on the opening of Parliament, and no paper is found so awfully serious as to take exception to them.

The Liverpool steamer Una is not expected out this month, another steamer having been despatched in her stead. Captain Batty's numerous friends need not therefore be expecting him.

The English gentleman who was wounded by mistake in Calle Cerrito, and imprisoned by error in the Policia, is now, we are happy to say, fast recovering.

The Provincial Senate met on Saturday evening, and annulled the elections which took place the other day. It appears that they were informal.

A gentleman who has recently arrive from the northern frontier, states that at Junin the officers and soldiers complain that they have not received their pay. Colonel Frias is in command of the garrison at Junin. There are about 400 men there, but the soldiers are very badly off for horses.

On yesterday we were informed by a leading broker that cattle in the south are now offered by the cut at thirty-five paper dollars per head. We call attention to this fact as one of the last importance for all those concerned in the welfare of the province. Cattle have been now so rapidly declining, that shortly we expect to see cows selling at \$20 each.

Dr. Rawson, it is said, has returned from Cordova and is now in Rosario. He will probably return to this city on Wednesday.

## NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Peruvian iron-clad 'America' arrived in Montevideo on Sunday from Rio Janeiro [April 3rd]: the English packet Oneida had entered the latter port with news from Paris 8th, London 9th, and Lisbon 13th March.

## ENGLAND.

The news from the United States announcing that the cause of the South was hopelessly lost caused an uneasy feeling in England. It is supposed that as soon as peace is concluded the Northerners and Southerners will unite to attack Canada. Earl Russell meantime is tranquil on this point, but several

members of Parliament and daily journals call on the Government to fortify Quebec and Montreal. On the 7th March Mr. White announced in the House of Commons that he would enquire of Government on the 9th, whether, seeing the renewal of friendly relations with Brazil, it was intended to repeal the Aberdeen slave act. The Lisbon papers state that Lord Palmerston declared he would not interfere in the Montevideo question; nor repeal the Aberdeen act as relates to overhauling vessels, since Brazil was herself unable to prevent the traffic in slaves: he added that negotiations were still pending through Portugal to re-establish diplomatic relations between G. Britain and Brazil.

## FRANCE.

The death of Duc de Morny, half brother to the Emperor, took place after some day's illness, throwing the court and capital into deep sorrow; he was one of Napoleon's ablest statesmen and truest friends, holding the high office of President of the Legislature. The Preface to the Emperor's 'Life of Cesar' has been published in the papers with long commentaries. The Senate discussed and approved the reply to the speech from the Throne, but it has not yet come before the Deputies. The opposition intends to take part in the debate and introduce many interesting topics. There will also be an important discussion on the Minister's project of free-instruction made obligatory on parents. It is said the Cabinet is much divided on this subject, which is confirmed by a 'Times' telegram from Paris, March 8th, that M. Duruy had resigned the portfolio of Public Instruction, which however the Emperor refuses to accept.

The 'Correspondencia' of Lisbon publishes the following telegram from Paris, March 8th. The Paraguayan minister in Paris has solicited the French Government to prevent the delivery or departure of the iron-clad vessels now building for Brazil in French parts.

## PRUSSIA.

The Sleswig-Holstein question is not solved. Prussia at last made proposals virtually annexing the Duchies, their fleet to be handed over to Prussia, their fortresses held by mixed garrisons their army commanded by a Prussian general, their post-offices, telegraphs and placed under Prussian control and so forth. These proposals offended Austria: on the 7th March the reply of Francis Joseph reached Berlin, and its contents are not yet published, but said to oppose such pretensions. The Duchies themselves are unhappily not of accord: all wish for independence some under the Duke of Angustenburg others under Prussian protection, and the north of Sleswig prays to be reunited to Denmark. A telegram from Flensburg reports several arrests there of parties who had signed a petition to Napoleon for restoring Sleswig to Denmark.

## AUSTRIA.

There has been a reduction of 20 million florins made in the budget. The palace of the Dukes of Brunswick was burned down, destroying many articles of rare value.

## HOLLAND.

The Queen-mother is dead, at the age of 70 years.

## GREECE.

The whole country is in terrible confusion. A rebellion has broken out in the Ionian Islands against the landholders.

## SPAIN.

There is nothing important. The Pope's encyclical has been allowed to be published. A reduction of 70 million florins has been made in the Budget. The discussions in the Cortes continue. The Government has presented to the Senate a law for the liberty of the press, comprising 38 articles. On March 2nd. Captain Pastor arrived in Madrid with the treaty concluded between Peru and Admiral Pareja on January 27th at Callao.

## PORTUGAL.

There is a ministerial crisis the Cabinet now comprises the Duke de Loulé, President of Council; the Marquis de Sa, Minister of War; Vasconcelos, Minister of Interior; D. Gonte, of Justice; and Sr. Souza, of Public Works.

## ITALY.

A correspondent from Paris says—There are over 60,000 Italian subjects resident in the Republic of Uruguay, and the Italian Government in order to protect their interests is about to send out two iron-clad corvettes with a special envoy entrusted to bring about



a friendly arrangement between the belligerents, in co-operation with the other foreign representatives.

IMPORTANT FROM THE U. STATES.

FALL OF CHARLESTON—PROBABLE END OF THE WAR.

We have news from the U. States until Feb. 25th. The star of the South is totally eclipsed. The brave generals who gained so many victories, the impregnable fortresses which so long held out against the whole power of the North, have at last succumbed.

The Lisbon papers have the following telegrams:—

New York, Feb. 25th.

It is asserted Gen. Lee intends evacuating Petersburg and Richmond, and falling back on Lynchburg, to retire to Tennessee or Kentucky.

London, March 7th.

In spite of numerous meetings held at Richmond to continue the war, there is a strong party in that city in favor of peace, and great efforts are made to excite discontent against Pres. Jeff. Davis, whose fall would be inevitably the end of the war.

The 'Correspondencia' says: It seems that in the last unsuccessful peace-conference, a truce was proposed on the basis of uti possidetis, during which the belligerent powers should unite to interfere in Mexico in support of the Monroe doctrine, and prevent European action in the affairs of America.

MEXICO.

The news from Mexico is not favorable for the new empire. The clerical party being enraged in consequence of Maximilian's energy in confiscating church-property, has formed an alliance with the Republicans under Juarez, and scatters guerilla bands all over the country.

THE WAR WITH PARAGUAY.

Yesterday afternoon four more Brazilian gunboats left this port for the Tres Bocas to blockade the river Uruguay under the command of Vice-admiral Barroso.

LATEST FROM RIO GRANDE.

Eight thousand volunteers have arrived. The Saladeros are working briskly. From the Yaguaron frontier Col. Pereyra Vargas bring news that the 2nd division has been organized under Baron Tacubay.

MONTEVIDEO.

The decree sanctioning the re-admittance of the order of Jesuits in the Banda Oriental has passed through the Government house. Full liberty of establishing colleges, &c., has been granted to that society.

Since the disturbances on Sunday a patrol makes its round of the city at different hours during the night. Thanks to this and other energetic measures adopted by the Provisional Government to prevent a repetition of such fatal disorders, nothing fresh has occurred to disturb the public peace.

It is said that the conduct of General Flores' son during Sor. Buschenthal's life has been greatly exaggerated, he far from being dissatisfied at being placed at a side-table, enjoyed the thing immensely, under the impression perhaps that he being a "liberator's" son, was entitled to freedom of action.

Amongst the many improvements which are in contemplation, we cannot but refer to that which concerns the University, an establishment which up to this time, far from possessing those endowments which usually appertain to an institution of that description, has been little better than an academy of second or third rate order.

There has seldom been such a lack of excitement of any description as at present in Montevideo. The Brazilian row is all over, the recollection of it has even partially died out, so that we can again go to rest in the arms of peace.

ENORMOUS INCREASE OF THE CUSTOMS-REVENUES OF BUENOS AYRES.

The official organ publishes some interesting statistics on this subject, which speak more eloquently than the President's Message or anything else, for the wonderful progress of Buenos Ayres within the last three years.

From 1861 to 1864 there was a steady annual increase of about 20 per cent, or 73 per cent difference between the first and last-mentioned years, which would show that we double our commerce in 4 years.

The import and export duties average 15 per cent ad valorem, and the following returns are given in B. Ayrean paper-money of which 1305 may be taken as par value of the £ sterling:

1861.....\$ 90,863,878

1862.....118,019,302

1863.....136,935,392

1864.....156,001,853

It will be observed that the greatest increase was in 1862, being the first year of peace, after the battle of Pavon (Sept 17th 1861); but the flattering change was not a mere temporary reaction, as we see it well maintained up to the present. Some idea of the wealth of the country may be formed when we see the Customs-revenue of Buenos Ayres alone for last year amount to £1,200,037 sterling about equivalent to £1 per head of the population of the Republic.

Although the Customs-report for 1864 is not yet published we may compare from the above revenue returns for same year that the total value of imported and exported goods exceed Eight millions sterling, their relative proportion being—imports 5; exports 3, France, England, and Belgium make up more than half of our trade, England being first in imports, Belgium in exports, but France exceeding either in the aggregate. Our exports are gradually resolving themselves into one item of wool and sheepskins, which now represent 60 per cent of the total.

These few particulars cannot fail to be interesting to our European readers, and on another occasion we will enter more fully into the subject.

THE NEW JUSTICE OF PEACE IN PILA.

We perceive with great regret that the Provincial Government does not exercise sufficient precaution in electing the persons who are to fill the important office of Juez de Paz. A complaint has been brought us from one of the most respectable Argentine landed proprietors in this city respecting the nomination of D. Mariano G. Ramirez to the district of Pila. It is sufficient to say that this individual has no property in that district, and is not even a resident therein; moreover he is a man, without entering into the measure of personal probity, who has little of this world's riches, his fortune consisting of some 500 cows. He is a poor squatter or tenant on rented camp, and his only preferential claim for the important trust of magistrate seems to consist in ultra-party politics, the very reason why he should not be eligible.

We take the liberty of furnishing Minister Cardenas with a list of 20 highly respectable men, whose antecedents are well-known, and whose liberal fortune and good reputation would place them in a sufficient degree of prestige, and ensure popularity for the office, which we are authorized to say they would accept, and which we

will venture to promise they would execute with credit to themselves and advantage to the residents of the neighborhood. The following are the names, D. Tomas Chas, Federico de la Llosa, Manuel Aguirre, Lino Lagos, Enrique Lagos, Julio de la Llosa, Manuel Anagnasty, Venancio Casalins, Andres Casalins, Eustaquio C. Torres, Miguel Torres, Federico Martinez de Hoz, Lorenzo Fernandez Agnero, Claudio Stegman, Manuel Gomez Obligado, Gregorio Casal, Juan Silva, Valerio Ponce de Leon, Juan Casalins, Amaro Pereira.

THE LATE MRS. WHITTAKER.

On Friday last Mrs. Marian Whittaker, one of the oldest and most respected members of the British community resident in Buenos Ayres, passed from amongst us.

Gifted as she was with rare energy, untiring activity, a readiness to oblige seldom equalled, and an intellectual capacity of no mean order, the decease of Mrs. Whittaker has left a blank in our comparatively narrow circle, which it will be difficult adequately to replace. Nay, in a public point of view, it behoves us, likewise, to regard the loss sustained by us: witness the unwearied efforts made use of by the late Mrs. Whittaker. Aye, and these at no small degree of hazard to herself, with a view to aid and assist the vessels attached to the squadron engaged in blockading operations in this river, in the year 1866, under the command of the late Sir Charles Hotham.

We have ourselves seen a note addressed to Mrs. Whittaker, by the above-named distinguished officer, in which the patriotic and valuable services rendered by Mrs. Whittaker to the naval service "at times," says Sir Charles [whose words we now quote], "at times, and under circumstances of great peril to yourself," are spoken of in terms of high eulogy. "To receive proofs of the esteem of our fellow-countrymen," continues Sir Charles, "is at all times pleasing, but more especially when communications are interdicted, and expressions of opinion attended with hazard." Words like these are of greater account than the pomp and the blazonry of heraldry, and do more than justify the expression, "rare energy," which we have heretofore made use of when speaking of the deceased lady.

Individually, the gallant officers of that service, which has given to the world a Nelson—and thus having aid, what further need have we to expatiate on its feats of valor and its deeds of daring—the gallant officers of that service, we say, will long bear in mind the warm-hearted and courageous old lady, whose decease we commiserate, and whose loss, as well on public as on private grounds, we lament and deplore.

Observer.

LATEST FROM CHASCOMUS.

AWFUL STATE OF THE ROADS.

Yesterday a gentleman from Chascomus gave us a most afflicting account of his journey into town: it has rained in torrents out there, and the roads are in a most fearful state. The Quilmes road, near the Puente Chico, is utterly impassable. Our friend, when he got to the Puente Chico, was brought to a standstill, as the river had swollen, and nothing was seen but water; he was obliged to turn into another road, and hire four peons to extricate him from the 'pantanos.' They dragged him up by a back road, but could not go further than the Barracas-bridge. Here our friend was obliged to dismount, and had to walk into town up to his knees in mud. The rain on Saturday night was heavier in the camp than in town; and from Chascomus to Buenos Ayres the whole country is deluged.

THE STEAMER "ESMERALDA."

To the editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen: the great change for the better which has taken place in every department of the steamer Esmeralda since the appointment of Don Eusebio Allico to her commander, a change so appreciated by the inhabitants of every port on the Parana, has induced not alone the passengers but many deputations from the river towns to wait upon and evince their universal good feeling and confidence to Captain Allico, upon the change and his appointment. I am requested by the passengers to translate and transmit to you a copy of the demonstration requesting you will publish it in the 'Standard.'

Faithfully yours, R. GIBBINGS.

The undersigned cabin passengers, desirous in every way in their power to express their gratitude to the Captain Don Eusebio Allico and Commissary of the Steamer Esmeralda for their

generous and gentlemanly treatment on the voyage from Rosario to Corrientes at this date, beg not alone by this demonstration of their feelings towards these gentlemen, who have in every way so much contributed to their comfort on board, and their considerate assistance in embarking and disembarking, but heartily join in their congratulations to the Señor Matti for a selection so well made for the benefit of the company and universally so acceptable to all classes.

Steamer 'Esmeralda,' March 31, 1865.

Richard Gibbings, La Paz; Francisco Pinarogli, Goya; Luis Resvagli, Corrientes; Adolfo Calvo, Corrientes; Pedro A del Caril, La Paz; Jas. A Baron, Rosario; Vitorio Revoira, La Paz; Pompeyo Morreta, Corrientes; H. Machett, Montevideo; Fortunio Parera, Paraná; Octavio S. Posadas, B. Ayres; Sabes C Rosas, Goya; James Gibbings, La Paz; Joaquin Bargas, Corrientes; Carlos Balla, Paraná; Antonio Jusil, Empedrada, Carlos Tava, Corrientes.

The above were only the cabin passengers.

ANGORA GOATS.

Montevideo, April 7, 1865.

To the Secretary of the Acclimatization Society in Montevideo.

Sir, Having already introduced into this country two cargoes of Angora goats from the Cape of Good Hope, for Messrs. C. F. Warnholtz and Co., I think it may interest you to know, and have on record, my experience concerning this arrival, which, I trust will prove a permanent and a most valuable acquisition to the River Plate Republics. I also add, that the data I offer is based on the observations made both in the eastern and western provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, colony, the principal leading establishments of both of which I am familiar with.

The Angora goat thrives excellently at the Cape, in proof of which I cite two facts:—

1st. That the progeny of imported rams and fine cross-bred ewes, has often proved superior to the parent stock, both as regards the form of the animal and the quality and weight of the fleece.

2d. That although the contrary would seem more natural, the Angora goat is harder than the common Cape, free from 'brandezunte,' a virulent mange, to which many of the latter annually fall victims, and moreover a handsomer animal, gentle in temper, careful of its kids, and with abundance of milk: The average dead weight of a two year old Angora goat is 60 lb., and the flesh is excellent food.

For crossing, white, shorthaired, common Cape goats are selected, and with good, thorough-bred Angora rams, the result is:—

Of the first cross, a difference in the form of the animal, and a slight one in the quality of the fleece.

Of the second cross—The appearance of the Angora goat: short curly hair all over the body, which is cast towards the end of winter.

Of the third cross: very much improved appearance, pretty fair hair, and saleable.

Of the fourth or fifth cross: according to the quality of the parent stock, form equal to an Angora goat bred in Asia, and, as before stated, often superior to such both in appearance and fleece.

The yield of hair for a flock of Angora goats, large and small, may average for third cross 3lb. yearly per animal, and value 18d. to 24d. per lb.; for 6th or more years cross: 4 to 4½ lbs. yearly per animal, and valued 26d. to 30d. per lb.

Some small samples of hair from goats of 5th or 6th cross was valued in England by the brokers Messrs. Southey and Sons at 31 to 36d. per lb.

In the Western Province the goats are shorn twice a year, in April and October, but in the Eastern only once, early in August, and it yet remains to be proved which system is most advantageous to the breeder. If not shorn in due time, the long fleecy coat of the animal becomes matted and finally falls out towards the end of winter, and a short coarse summer coat appears, which in its time is dropped, as the long silky hair grows again and lengthens towards winter.

The Angora goat is shorn by driving two cross sticks into the earth behind the horns, which fastening down the head firmly and effectually, prevents the animal from moving.

With regard to food, these goats live entirely on the pasturage of the country, which is much inferior to the camps here, and require little care or looking after. The flocks are generally from 500 to 600. I, however, saw one

of 1,500 animals. They graze on the hill slopes, and are at night driven into open 'kraals' [our 'corrals'] in all seasons of the year. Angora rams become serviceable at about six months, but it is better to let them attain 10 or 12 months before putting them into the flocks; it is generally done in April, and when taken out again they are allowed to run with the sheep. It is calculated that at least two-thirds of the Angora goats drop two in each lambing time, and that was also experience on board of the bar Pyrmont. They lamb the same as common goat or sheep, say about three times in two years.

I shall be most happy to give a further information in my power. I believe I have touched on almost every essential point in the present letter.

Samples of hair and fleece may be seen at the office of Messrs. C. F. Warnholtz and Co., and some of the finest specimens of thorough-bred Cape Angora rams and ewes, imported by Thomas Daniels, at the Cerro.

I am, dear Sir, C. A. B.

ON 'CHANGE.

April 10, 1865.

Paper price of ounces, \$422½. Do. sovereigns, 129½. Taking rate of Exchange for sight drafts, 49½. First prices of patacons 26 10 Last " " 26 49 Cash sales 118,500.

TIMES SALES.

For Saturday 101,200 at 26 45 30 April 110,000 at 26 65 Long dates 43,000 at 26 80 Total sales 372,700.

NATIONAL BONDS.

April 30 10,000 38½ Cash 3,000 38 June 30 15,000 39 April 30 1,700 38

PRODUCE SALES.

Owing to the weather no sales in the Plaza.

ARRIVALS.

National war steamer Argos from Martin Garcia. Danish schooner Ana from Uruguay. National schooner Anita from Rio. Brazilian gunboat Ivahy, from Montevideo with European news for the papers. A barque in the Offing. Two Brigantines.

EXCHANGE.

About £200,000 is the amount drawn for the packet, the rate on England has kept very firm 49½, 49½, 49½.

President Lopez was on 'Change' to-day; Paraguay has frightened the brokers. Patacons opened stiff and closed stiffer; few people knew what to make of the appearance of things, as the rumour about Paraguay having declared war against the Argentine Republic, cannot possibly be authenticated, still we could discover no other cause for the very sudden rise in specie, a rise which we question very much if it will last. The leading broker persisted in selling on time, which shows that he distrusts the rumours. The sales of wool during the fortnight were 320,000 arr., and the best quality fetches 90, which is a quotation.

The National Bonds are more the subject of speculation; to-day a little weaker, owing to the political front. Within the last two months the rations have averaged 100 to 150,000 silver per day, at prices from 38 to 46 per cent; the last few days these securities have fallen the general belief is that they will before selling at double their present price.

Respecting the Buenos Ayres Northway, some of our home readers will do well to interest the following extract which received from a trustworthy source.

Report on the comparative solidity, cost, and value that exists between the stationings on the Northern Railway and those of the Western Railway of Buenos Ayres, conformity with the instructions conveyed to Hunt, on the part of the company, and to Mr. Taylor, on the part of the contractors.

We valued the stations on each railway in detail, and minutely compared and classed them one with the other, according to the distance they lie from the city, and the importance they are with respect to the towns to which they belong.

The result is in favor of the Northern Railway. There is a balance of 500,000 paper dollars currency, and our joint decision is, that this sum is due to the contractors of the Northern Railway.

We cannot close the present report without bearing testimony to the contractors of the Northern Railway having done the best in their power to fulfill the stipulations of their contract with regard to the station buildings they have had to execute on said railway.



SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

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

The National Steamer "ESTRELLA DEL NORTE." Will leave the Tigre (las Conchas) every Wednesday and Saturday, for San Nicolas and immediate Ports in connexion with the Northern Railroad.

Table showing fares for the National Steamer 'Estrella del Norte', listing cabin and steerage rates for various destinations like San Nicolas, Obligado, L. Hermanas, Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, and Campana.

National Steamer 'Estrella del Norte.' The agent of this steamer begs to advise the public and passengers for San Nicolas and intermediate ports that having to make some alterations she will not make her usual trip next Wednesday, but will sail on Saturday the 5th inst without fail.

J. S. WYLLIE & Co. Chascomus. Just received per 'Kepler' a large collection of School Books, direct from the publishers; Pocket Books, Diaries, Albums, &c.

Steam to the Uruguay. The new steamer INICIADOR Capt. D. Jose Folgueras, now plying between this and the Uruguay, will start from the Tigre every Saturday at 10 a.m., for Salto and Concordia, taking the mails, etc., for all the Uruguay ports, Romana and Colonia de San Jose; returning every Wednesday at 7 in the morning.

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. 50 DOLLARS \$50 will buy at MEEKS & KELSEY'S new Gallery—One Dozen Cartes de Visite, better than sold elsewhere for 120.

Store to Rent. The best store in town to rent at 74 Calle Belgrano. Apply at this office.

Important Notice. A man of good and long experience as Bricklayer and Builder, late of the U. S. is about to establish himself in Buenos Ayres or elsewhere as opportunity may offer, will be open for an engagement in a short time; will either contract or superintend and furnish plans if desired.

THE HESPERIDINA, STOMACH BITTERS FROM THE Bitter Orange THE Best Tonic Known, AND THE Surest Specific against the nervous affections of the Stomach, Head, Intestines and Heart;

STIMULATES AND REGULATES THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, IT CURES THESE DISEASES FORTIFYING THE BODY, and promoting the most HEALTHY NATURAL SECRETIONS, THE PERSPIRATION.

Business Houses IN THE CITY and COUNTRY; IN Grocery Stores, Apothecaries, Coffee Houses, Confectionaries AND Drug Stores.

AGENTS IN MONTEVIDEO MESSRS. NEWNHAM & CO, 33 & 35 calle 25 de Agos o. M. S. Dugley.

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA. Mutual Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association, Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent consolidated.

Some splendid camps of the very best quality, in the Province of Entre Rios, or sale. For further particulars apply at No. 123 calle 25 Mayo (altos). 111 x. m 18

modes of Insurance to its subscribers 1st, with the loss of capital by the death of the Insured party; 2nd, without loss of capital in said event; 3rd, with mere compound interest.

1. To compound interest on the bonds purchased by the capitals received by the Company. 2. To a proportionate share of the capitals and interest of those who die in their respective sections.

So marvellous are the benefits arising from the employment of Capitals in Public Funds, assisted by the combinations effected by "La Bienhechora," based upon the Mortality Tables of Deparcieux, and the interest produced by the 6 per cent Consolidated Bonds, that taking for a model, the result given by other companies established precisely in the same form and basis, but with an accumulative interest much inferior to that gained by the "Bienhechora," that it is enabled to present as positive the following tables showing the gradual progression of capitals for a subscription of:

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

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

La Zingara and Istria. All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a judicial order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all detainers. D. G. WILKES, 7 Calle Mayo.

ENGLISH BAKERY. The undersigned wishes to inform his friends the public that he has opened a Bakery in 234 Calle Paraguay (Plaza Libertad), where he will make bread on the English style, having but first-rate English bakers employed.

GIBSON AND MURRAY, 27-VICTORIA-27. We call themselves of the opportunity of calling attention of their friends and the public in general, to their New Stock of Winter Goods received direct from Europe, consisting of English and French Cashmeres for Pantalons, likewise a fine selection of Clothes and Beavers for Coating, also a splendid assortment of the newest style of Vesting.

Notice. LAWRENCE CARBARY from W. smooth, who came to this country about four years past, is requested to communicate with his Sister who has arrived in Buenos Ayres. Letters addressed to F. C. Standard office will be attended to.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining uncalled for in the United States' Consulate. Buenos Ayres, April 5, 1865. P. B. Briggs (2), H. F. Bates, Edward D. Chick (3), R. C. Denham, William R. Elliot, W. H. Fisher, E. H. Forster, Kilby Ferguson, Joseph Field, Edwin Hopkins, Bartelm. Henry, Charles W. Hussey, Thomas Hollowell, Andreas Jespersen, Francis S. Kinney (2), Daniel Lench, Harvey D. Lealand, James McGilvray, John Murray, John H. Moore, Annes Orlando, Isaac Philbrook, Augustine Proszinger, J. P. Peterson (2), J. P. Reed, Andrew S. Rogers (2), John W. Ross, Charles Rice, Patrick Smith, R. F. Q. Sutton, Merrill Stephenson, J. O. Simons (2), H. A. Stetson (2), James W. Story (2), Asa F. Smith, Gordon A. Stinson, William J. Teat, Calvin Van Meter, Samuel V. Walters, Marshall Woodside.

Notice. On Sale, At a much reduced price, at the English Grocery Store, 25 Defensa 25.

Notice. On Sale, At a much reduced price, at the English Grocery Store, 25 Defensa 25.



**COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.  
 Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate,  
**BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,**  
 Calle de la Piedad, 208.  
 J1. 1m

**Sewing Machines.**  
 A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.  
**JOHN SHAW,**  
 119 204 Calle Venezuela

**A LOS ESTANCIEROS.**  
 Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros corrales, chacras etc.  
 Cercos portátiles con postes de hierro y tablas.  
 Mojones de hierro.  
 Bebederos de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballo.  
 Piletas de hierro batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.  
 Maquinas de estirar alambre.  
 Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquinas los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.  
 Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y el transporte con facilidad.  
 En la fabrica de  
**YAN DE VELDE Hermanos.**  
 B. Ayres, Calle Buca Orden No. 245.

**English Carpenters.**  
 92—Calle de la Esmeralda—92.  
 The undersigned leave to notice the public in general that the business in the above named shop by strict attention to merit their support. All orders will be executed with the greatest facility and exactness.  
**JOHN COBBY.**  
**JOHN J. DOWNING.**  
 N. B.—Carpenters will be attended to with the greatest possible care.  
 98. 3me, f 17

**THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT**  
 OF BUENOS AYRES,  
 49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.  
**GALBRAITH & HUNTER**

**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 CHACABUCO, 13.  
 Sept. 20.

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

**Removal.**  
 The old established Upholsterer and Furniture Store of John Underwood is removed from No. 89 Calle Potosi to No. 50 in same street nearly in front. The undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for their liberal support, and begs that they will continue to favour him with their orders.  
**JOHN UNDERWOOD.**  
 130. 2m d & wf 24

**SAVINGS BANK.**  
**BANK MAUÁ AND CO.**  
 No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,  
 BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings. The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing; and already reach a very large amount. These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities. The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned. The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn. The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date. The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare. The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood. Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1865.

P. p. Mauá and Co. **WILLIAM LESLIE**  
**CONDITIONS.**  
 First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.  
 Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6%) 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—If the depositor has 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, he may be indemnified by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
 The Large and Valuable Stock of the  
**ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,**  
 61—CORRIENTES—61.  
 Is now selling off at  
**REDUCED PRICES,**  
 A Splendid variety of New Goods for Winter wear; also an assortment of goods adopted for every season, suitable for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants,  
**61—CORRIENTES—61**

**RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.**  
 LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.  
 NAMES OF STEAMERS.  
 LA PLATA,  
 PARANA, PARAGUAY,  
 URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month. Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions. As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate. Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

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

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

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

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.  
**H. A. GREEN & CO.,**  
 85 RECONQUISTA.

**GUALEGUAYCHU STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**  
 PORTS OF THE URUGUAY.  
 'ERA.'  
 This steamer will leave this for the above Ports on the 2nd, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22nd, 27th of every month, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

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

Parcels will be received at the Agency, 1 Calle Cuyo, up to Five o'clock in the afternoon of the day previous to sailing.  
 For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo No. 1.  
**HENRY DOWSE.**

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

**Engineers and Millwrights.**  
 30—Calle de la Piedad—30.  
**HOTTEN BROS.**  
 Turning, Fitting, and Pattern Making Machinery of every description repaired.  
 N.B.—A liberal commission allowed to parties introducing work. 5..6p a

**ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**ALEX. FULTON AND Co**  
 25 & 27—CALLE DEFENSA—25 & 27.  
 S1..x m15

**"LA FAVORECIDA"**  
 Line of Diligences between Buenos Ayres, Lobos, Saladillo, and Tapalquen.  
 Leaves Buenos Ayres for Lobos and Saladillo every Thursday.  
 Leaves Saladillo every Saturday, and Buenos Ayres every Sunday.  
 Leaves Buenos Ayres for Tapalquen, calling at Lobos the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd. Arriving at Buenos Ayres on the 16th, 20th, and 30th.  
 Owner and conductor,  
**P. ESPERATTI.**

**JUDICIAL NOTICE.**  
 Six estancias for sale.  
 By order of the Civil Judge Dr. Miguel Garcia Fernandez will be put up to auction, under the Cabildo on the evenings of the 19th, 20th and 21st April the lands hereafter mentioned comprising the estancias of Magdalena and Pavon, and contained in the estate of the late Exequiel Castro, situate in the Department of San Pedro in this Province.  
 1st Lot: composed of 2,000 yards front by 9,000 in depth: Government valuation \$ 300,000 mjc.  
 2nd Lot: same measurement and valuation as Lot 1.  
 3rd Lot: same measurement and valuation as 1 and 2.  
 4th Lot: has 2,000 yards front on the River of Arrecifes, and 9,000 depth, with 4 brick houses thatched, quintas and tank at each 'puesto,' corrals of handbay for horned cattle, wood and wire fences for sheep: valuation \$ 423,453 mjc.  
 5th Lot: has 2,000 yards front on the same river and 9,000 in depth, with 3 thatched houses, corrals for sheep, a large tank and quinta: valuation \$ 383,494 mjc.  
 6th Lot: has 2,000 yards front on the Arrecifes river and 9,000 in depth, with a large estancia house of 8 rooms, built of brick and mortar, roofs and floors tiled, ury rafters, ceilings, verandahs of iron pillars, cistern, well and tank, wooden sheds, 4 thatched out-houses, corrals for cattle, wooden and wire sheep-pens, a quinta wired in, a meadow 120 yards by 310, and a great wire fencing of 1,200 yards. All 'puestos' with sheep-corrals, and a thatched house of 3 rooms: the whole in excellent condition: valuation \$ 571,801 mjc.  
 Parties interested to purchase these lands can apply for plans and further information to Mr. SEGUNDO C. GARRIDO, at the notary's office of D. Mariano Cabral, Buenos Ayres. 151..M22 w & d 20p.

**INCIADORE'S AGENCIA DE LAS MENSAGERIAS CORREOS NACIONALES.**  
 For Cordoba, Santiago, Tucuman, Salto, Jujuy, Catamarca, San Gerónimo, Villanueva, Rio Cuarto, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan.  
 Merchants and Passengers for the Provinces will please take notice that the Agency for the above Diligences has been removed from 127 Calle 25 de Mayo, to the Steamboat Agency, No. 1 Calle Cuyo, and that in future Tickets for the Diligences that start from Rosario can be obtained there. Encomiendas, &c., will be received up to 6 o'clock the evening before the sailing of the steamers for Rosario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be delivered at No. 1, Calle Cuyo. Buenos Ayres, January 17, 1865.  
 17..j 14m **HENRY DOWSE.**

**Notice.**  
 The undersigned begs to inform his friends and acquaintances that he has splendid accommodation for horses; anyone going to town can leave their horses with all confidence.  
**JOSE CRUZ SEIN,**  
 Villa Luxan, Standard Agent.  
 N.B.—Green Alfalfa always on hand.  
 47..1p d 2p w 110

**To 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  
 Sheep and Rams.  
 The splendid animals of the celebrated Estancia "Los Remedios" are offered for sale.  
 All the stock of the said Establishment are to be sold, consisting of Rambouillet and Negrette sheep and Rams of the best sorts in the country, pure and crossed with each other as well as with the best Merino sheep. Apply to the same establishment or to number 468 Piedad street. 169..15p m23

**GERMAN BROTHERS.**  
 Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker,  
 70—CALLE BOLIVAR—70  
 78..xj14 BUENOS AIRES.

**Notice.**  
 The undersigned, Sole 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 BOST & BROS.**

**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.  
 105..xp m17

**DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 25 MAYO Y SALADILLO, DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA CON CARUAGES TIRADOS AL PECHO PARA LOBOS**  
 Saldrá los dias—2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30.  
 Regresa los dias—1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15-17-19-21-23-25-29  
 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

**Just Received,**  
 A fresh supply of Irish Whiskey and Porter, dark and pale Brandy of a great variety of marks; also some excellent Tea in large chests, also in 12lb boxes, and selling at reduced prices by  
**THOMAS NUTTALL,**  
 At No. 77 and 79 Piedad.  
 209..m 29, 1m

**English Grocery Establishment.**  
**GEORGE BAKER,**  
 Grocer and Liquor Dealer, Calle del Puerto, Rosario.  
 A General Supply of Groceries, Spirits, Wines, &c., always on hand. Camp Orders punctually attended to.  
 90..1m f17

**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



