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The Standard.

"All that is said, all that is done, all that is seen."
 CHICAGO.

SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1865.

THE FRUITS OF A GREAT POLICY.

When President Mitre received, on last Friday morning, the glorious news that General Urquiza had proved faithful to the Republic and already taken the field to repel the Paraguayan cohorts, he exclaimed "we now reap the fruits of a great policy." These words are no less remarkable than truthful, and without at all descending to flattery we may say that they comprise more real philosophy and eloquence than Argentines have heard for a long time.

Only two days previous we compared the hero of Entre-Rios to the warrior who saved Rome from the Gauls by throwing his sword into the balance; we said that the fate of the war would mainly hang on the decision of General Urquiza, and we foretold that his potent arm would be raised in support of the national banner. Events have since verified the truth of our prediction; and the unfeigned joy of President Mitre shews that he attached as much importance as we did to the attitude of the Argentine Camillas.

The local journals have suddenly burst out in praise of the veteran of Caseros, whose faults alone were formerly remembered, but whose civic virtues and patriotism are now if possible exaggerated. We do not seek in the least to detract from the vote of public praise so deservedly accorded him. We find no fault with our colleagues for extolling the really noble conduct of one whom they formerly avowed to regard with more than suspicion. We do not aim at ungratefully mixing one drop of gall in the cup of national joy. But we must claim for President Mitre the wisdom of that great policy which now gives such glorious fruits, and the superior foresight that has provided him in the present emergency with a tower of strength, which had other councils been followed, might have converted Urquiza into a useless exile or an open rebel.

After the battle of Pavon, when Urquiza declared his intention of retiring from public life, to exchange the bustle of armies for the quiet avocations of a cattle-grazier, General Mitre wisely resolved to enrol his powerful though vanquished foe among his firmest supporters, for the consolidation of the great work of national union. The victorious Unitario party, almost unanimously condemned such moderation, and impetuously clamored for the ostracism of Urquiza, but happily without effect.

During three and a half years of peace we have seen that the Captain-General was true to the confidence reposed in him by Pres. Mitre, and co-operated in a wonderful manner to the pacification, re-modelling and progress of the Republic. At times when partial disturbances or angry questions threatened again to plunge the country into civil war, the danger was averted, thanks to the good understanding between the two great men who represent the past and present of the Republic, the good sense of the infancy and maturer growth of its liberties. Wisely then did Gen. Mitre judge Urquiza a necessary aid even in times of peace for the re-construction of the country. He also, doubtless, foresaw how still more valuable the great chieftain would prove if any insolent or aggressive neighbor should threaten the dignity of the nation. This was the great policy, which experiences has so fully justified, and which entitles Pres. Mitre to universal praise.

If the fortunes of the Republic were in this critical hour depending solely on the chief magistrate, whose valor and wisdom are approved, we should think them in good keeping: but the

alliance of Urquiza gives us double confidence, for it is a political axiom that 'the country is in danger when depending on but one man.' Mitre and Urquiza marching side by side will carry victory on their swords and prove the Agamemnon and Achilles of the campaign. Their union is an infallible omen of the same success as when they fought together at Caseros; and the Argentine nation can never appreciate too highly the conduct of the conqueror of Pavon in following that old adage which says "Always treat your enemies as if they would one day be your friends."

THE ARMS SEIZED IN THE ESMERALDA

Many versions are afloat respecting the boxes of arms and ammunition which the Esmeralda steamer was conveying to Humaytá, when she was detained by Governor Lagragna at Bella Vista and sent back to this city: the arms were at once seized by the National Government, and found to comprise 800 rifles and half-a-million percussion-caps, in 41 boxes. No one disapproves of this act of the authorities which was both natural and lawful, but the accounts published in the papers are open to some objection as not placing the matter fully before the public, and we are inclined to think that the Government will not attempt to confiscate the arms, but pay for them in due time to the owner, who is a Scotchman.

The arms in question were imported into this country some time ago by some speculative party who would of course sell them to the first purchaser from whatever quarter, without distinction, since no war was declared, and the sale would not be a breach of neutrality or form a contraband of war. On the 6th of April, Mr. George D. Stewart went to the house of Messrs. Eggers & Co. a German firm of calle Reconquista, requesting them to re-embark for Corrientes this invoice of arms (which he had purchased and intended to dispose of on speculation in Paraguay). We may add that Mr. Stewart is brother to Surgeon-General Stewart of the Paraguayan army, and he left for Asuncion on the 7th inst. in the Steamer Ranger. It is not pretended that he was acting as agent for Lopez: we even know that he had an idea of buying an estancia in Entre-Rios, but being a very speculative young man and having some ready money he went into this foolish business.

Messrs. Eggers of course executed their commission in due form, presenting the manifest to the Customs of Buenos Ayres, and getting the usual 'permit' to re-embark the 800 rifles and half million of caps, which were accordingly shipped on board the Pavon on April 6th and transhipped at Rosario to the Esmeralda, but we understand Messrs. Eggers had nothing to do with the transhipment which was probably effected through the steamboat agents.

This was four days previous to the Paraguayan outrage (13th inst), when the Republic was at peace, and neither Mr. Stewart, nor Messrs. Eggers could have any more anticipation of a war with Paraguay than had the Customs authorities themselves, who did not hesitate to grant the permit for re-embarkation. Neither had the Brazilians yet announced a blockade of Paraguay; so that Argentines or foreigners were perfectly at liberty to ship arms or ammunition on speculation for that country.

We understand that a protest will be handed in to the British Minister respecting the seizure, but as the arms will come very *apropos* to the National Government it will probably take them at invoice-price, and save any questions. Meantime if Mr. Stewart do not lose a few thousand pounds by the affair, he will prove very lucky, and the incident may serve as a caution to such speculators.

FURTHER NEWS from CORRIENTES

OCCUPATION BY THE PARAGUAYANS.

The 'Nacion Argentina' states that news has been received of the city of Corrientes having been occupied by the Paraguayan forces on Friday 14th inst the day after the seizure of the Argentine steamers: this bears out the anticipations of Governor Lagragna who is said to be now at Bincon de Soto, 2 leagues above Goya.

It is now generally believed that Capt. Mazzini, commander of the 25 de Mayo, has not perished, but was rescued personally by the Paraguayan commander, Cabral, who was formerly an intimate friend of his. The Indian sailor who escaped by swimming ashore, and whose name is '25th of May' states that after the combat was over he heard Mazzini calling to his men from the paddle-box.

The 'Nacion' also publishes a rumor that Lopez has placed several floating batteries on the rivers, to be worked by rowers, but adds that there is little to fear from fellows who cannot discharge a rifle without firing off the ramrod.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

BRAZILIAN ADMIRAL ARRIVED. THE ILLUMINATIONS. DEPARTURE OF HORNOS. GREAT WAR EXCITEMENT.

Since my last, things have got worse here, that is to say, worse in a business point of view, but better, infinitely improved, in a political light. The mole and azotea fever has subsided, but a still more inconvenient plan for anticipating the news has taken the rage. A certain sprightly English clerk with a touch of the "Sam Weller" about him, has circulated the report that on Thursday morning, the 13th inst, just as he was going to dress, he happened to go down into the cellar to look, we suppose, for "Martel," when he distinctly heard the cannonading at that moment going on in front of Corrientes. He has so convinced the public here of the facility of thus learning when a fight occurs up the river, by proving the velocity of sound underground, that half the townspeople are about to empty their algebras; in fact, it is not uncommon to find whole families sitting in the algebras patiently waiting to hear the firing. The people are literally mad for news, and I notice a spirit of honest indignation against you all in B. Aires for keeping the new all to yourselves.

The Brazilian Admiral has arrived in the Nitheroy at last. There is a story here that he got stuck in the mud when leaving your port, which so annoyed him that he was on the point of coming down in the "Flying Fish," when the Nitheroy was got off.

You insist on my sending you more news about commercial matters—the thing is simply impossible, for the only good business down here is selling supplements; the market for these things is at present going up, and the small boys running through the streets resemble the brokers on your Bolsa, who make nearly as much noise.

Your readers in Buenos Ayres would probably like to hear something of the grand illumination on the 19th. The city was so lighted up that the sailors were playing cards on board the vessels in the bay, and the light in the Cerro was rendered quite unnecessary. I verily believe that all the kerosene in port has been consumed and it would pay well to send us down a few hundred cans. Strange to say, the people who went in strongest for the lights were the Italians. In the plaza and at the market the blaze was truly magnificent. Some of the costermongers have spent all their receipts for the last month for tallow candles and kerosene for the occasion. So impatient were the Genoese for the fun that some thought the sun would never set, others that the longest day in the year was the 19th of April. At 7 o'clock precisely the first candle was lighted on the top of a cabbage stall in the market.

This was the signal for a general striking of matches, and in five minutes the place was lit up like a ballroom; lights were placed in every imaginable place. What I noticed principally was the utter want of snuffers: I searched through the whole market and could not find a pair. The crush of spectators in the Plaza was fearful: 10,000 people were at one time in the square. Do not suppose that we were without devices, by no means—

Venancio Flores, in gas.
 Francisco Coraballo, in kerosene.
 Silvestre Farol, coloured paper.
 Then again we had the costermongers' insignia—

The Market Costermongers
 Commenced on the 20th April, 1865.
 Near to THE VILLAGE,
 Glory to the Four Chiefs of Liberty.

Now, who these four chiefs are this deponent cannot say, but a witty Englishman, who goes about here with white boots and a potato shaped hat, suggested the propriety of putting on the top of the above a large cabbage-stalk with a red cap. The principal feature of the illuminations, however, was the electric light of Sr. Isola, which was placed on the door or entrance of the market. I am happy to say there were no rows: every one kept quiet.

There has been a fearful row here about the Post-office, resulting in the discharge of the great Montevidean Rowland Hill. We want Posadas down here to arrange our Post-office, and C. tells me that Flores has asked Mitre for a loan of him for a week.

The Herschell passengers have taken the city by storm. Our streets are crowded with strangers, and I am told everywhere they are the Herschell passengers. Such a crowd! They go about the streets like Englishmen on the Continent, poking their heads everywhere. She sails to-night, and I am glad of it.

A Lady Committee has been formed for the ball. Mrs. Tomkinson, Mrs. Hoog, and Mrs. Lacueva, are amongst the number. The object of the committee is to see that the girls all get partners. All town is in an uproar about this ball, and it is said here that Professor Daly of the Colon, the gentleman who fought at Pittsburg landing, is coming down from Buenos Ayres to play 'Dixies' Land' at the Ball.

Shooting parties are very fashionable at present, but extremely dangerous, for what between the sudden storms and the 'celedores,' the man who starts in the morning on a shooting excursion cannot say when he may return. An instance of this occurred with your agent, who apropos, I hear, is a crack shot; and the other day some gentlemen who had even the license in their pockets were nabbed by the soldiers and locked up in custody until the 'comisario' returned. The poor imprisoned sportsmen tried to wile away their hours of captivity by singing 'My dog and my gun.' A petition has been sent to Flores about the matter.

The Mersey leaves here on the 29th; the amount of exchange drawn for the packet is large, very heavy; the amount taken very light. It would seem as if nobody owed money in England, or probably people 'are waiting to remit at a more favorable rate.'

Governor Flores has presented his son with a sword, gold hilt, a beautiful weapon—none of your brass candlesticks about it, I hate such presents,—old people at home condemn such gifts.

A Yankee war vessel has just arrived from Bahia; she has close on two hundred men on board. Some of your American friends will send you full particulars about her: I am afraid to go out to her for fear of missing the mail.

At Bemberg's a great trade sale of German dry goods will take place next Tuesday and Wednesday. The diligences are all full of shopkeepers coming in from the camp to get surtido, I think the sale will go off well.

Capt. Salisbury, of the barque Speed, is in a great hurry to borrow two thousands pounds sterling on her bottom. Some of your rich men in Buenos Ayres will probably make the advance.

Mr. Henry Andrews has been named assignee of all the goods and effects of the defunct house of Smith Brothers. This nomination has caused some surprise, as many expected the versatile Filtzon from England to fill the post. The trustees at home, however, could not have appointed a better man than Mr. Andrews.

Lord Brougham is in port with a large cargo of coal, which I hear will fetch a splendid price. Bieber is the consignee.

The Rat Island question still keeps alive. The Italians are about starting a news paper and theatre. It takes place we will send Barbolau back to Sardinia.

DISORDERANCE IN CORDOVA

On Spy Wednesday night (Holy Week) in the principal Church in Cordova a most scandalous and unmeaning row took place. The details are: a washerwoman entered the church rather late and found the temple of worship crammed full; the clergyman was in the act of ascending the pulpit

to preach, when this woman, determined to force her way into the centre of the church, took off her shoes and stepped over the kneeling forms in the aisle; unfortunately, she trod on the silk dress of a young lady, who became so indignant at the intrusion that she stuck a pin in the poor woman's leg, which so enraged the woman that she hurled the shoes which she held in her hand at the young lady, this caused at once a row; the young lady and her friends pounced on the washerwoman, who, fortunately for her, found several persons to take her part; a regular melé ensued; in vain the clergyman appealed to the congregation, the fight was kept up with vigour, several ladies fainted off, others received frightful contusions, and we regret to say that in the hurry to gain the door of the church one young lady is said to have been suffocated. Meanwhile the news spread through Cordova that there was a revolution in the church, and the soldiers were turned out and marched with fixed bayonets, happily to discover at the church door that all the alarm was occasioned by a squabble between two women.

We glean, from the lengthy correspondence from Cordova, published by our colleague, the 'Pueblo,' that Dr. Rawson's mission to Cordova has proved a complete failure; probably it would be better to let the matter drop now, as this is not the time to chastise the assassins of the unfortunate Dr. Posse. It is the interest of all, that subjects calculated to create divisions should be eschewed, and although the 6th of the Line is said to have been sent for, we look forward to their being at once marched to Rosario, and not left in Cordova. The Paraguayans, as an enemy, should not be despised; it requires the whole and united strength of the nation to subdue them. We should therefore do everything to conciliate the provinces. The Brazilians are such monstrous slow coaches that it is difficult to say when or how long it will take them to march from Montevideo to Corrientes. We should not be at all surprised if President Mitre and General Urquiza dictated the terms of peace in Asuncion before the Brazilians had reached Goya. Lopez has gained too much already by craft: he has violated his treaty, seized our steamers, and butchered the crews, all because we trusted to his honor as a man, and the Brazilian navy as a blockading force. In both we have been deceived. The more Argentines trust to themselves henceforth the better; and all political questions calculated to create dissensions should be forgotten. We hope, as sincere friends of this country, to hear nothing more, either in or out of Congress, on the subject of the Posse murder.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The chief of the Paraguayan squadron which so treacherously attacked the Argentine steamers in Corrientes is a Paraguayan who has been educated in Europe. His name is Cabral, a particular friend of Mazzini, the commander of the 25 de Mayo; he, therefore, it is thought, saved Mazzini's life, as it appears when he boarded the steamer he seized him by the arm and took him on board his steamer, the Igurey.

The steamer Ibicuy, which was despatched by Government to Corrientes on last Saturday night, is expected hourly in port with news from the seat of war; we do not, however, think she can be back before next Tuesday.

Last night the grand Government Ball in compliment to the Brazilians was to come off in Montevideo. We fear the numbers expected from Buenos Ayres remained here, as unfortunately few of us are in a humor to go to balls at present. Flores, when he heard of the Paraguay invasion should have suspended the ball until after we avenged the outrage which Lopez has committed.

General Lanero, who is one of the first officers in this country, leaves today for Corrientes. He is a man of tried courage and ability, and we have every confidence in his success, besides he is an officer much liked by the provincials since his noble conduct in saving the lives of so many men and women during the Chacho war.

For the last week such has been the crowd at one of the offices in calle Reconquista under the La Paix Hotel

that many believed the place was on fire or an auction was going on inside. On inquiry we learned that the office in question is the Spanish Consul's and the crowd outside, parties who are seeking their protection papers—fine times for the Consuls.

Our readers may look forward to the most graphic report of what is occurring up the rivers, from the pen of a versatile countryman residing at La Paz. We watch with much anxiety the arrival of the steamer, as we feel certain our friend the Dr. has not forgotten the "Standard" in these stormy times.

Since the occurrence some weeks ago in calle Cerrito there is a popular conviction that all the serenos in town should be marched off to the war. Every foreigner in town would willingly subscribe to defray the expense of shipping the whole body to Cálá. We feel confident that the residents of Buenos Ayres could well afford to raise a respectable body of night police. At the first pitched battle with the Paraguayans the serenos should be placed in the front, as these fellows have proved so monstrously courageous with their lances here, we feel little doubt they would be good at a charge with pikes, besides, if they are so numerous as represented, they are sufficient to make a regiment.

The National Government has just issued a decree which merits our unlimited praise; we refer to the order to pay the Entre Riano soldiers for their horses. Urquiza, we are told, never thinks of paying his men for horses, but President Mitre by acting with such consideration towards the Entre Rianos will endear himself and his Government to them. These poor fellows have manfully responded to the call to arms, and each soldier has provided himself with two horses; it is but just and proper they should be paid, and we have no doubt the decree in question will have a most beneficial effect.

We observe that the sale of Castro's camp at San Pedro came off finally under the Cabildo last evening. Some of the buyers we are glad to see are Irishmen and the prices paid,—[considering the scarcity of money and fall in wool and sheep] are very good, averaging 600,000 \$ mc the square league.

The great saladero srie comes off today. Every one knows the saladero de saladero de Burgos. We hope it will sell well.

The Engine on the Boca railway has at last made a trial trip, we heard nothing about it until it was over. We suppose the Engineers thought we were too busy about the war to attend: this was a great mistake, however, nothing would have afforded us greater pleasure, than to have been one of the first in Buenos Ayres to have gone by steam to the Boca.

We publish an interesting review by Dr. Pongerard, in the "Revue de deux Monde," on the present state of affairs in the River Plate. It will be found very interesting.

Mr. A. Errecart, who has acquired some literary reputation, has volunteered to march to the war: he will go in the President's staff, and we are proud and happy to say we have secured his services as one of our army correspondents.

A complete set of photographic apparatus, bound for Paraguay, has been seized by the Government.

The steamer for Rosario did not arrive yesterday, at her accustomed hour. She will probably come in to-day. The Era was delayed until late yesterday in taking arms and ammunition on board Entre-Rios.

On Monday the two battalions of the line, the military legion, and the artillery leave in the Pavon; destination unknown.

Canonigo Vasques has been appointed Chaplain-General to the army. The Esmeralda is aground in front of San Fernando. She left here on Thursday for Rosario, at two o'clock, with passengers and despatches.

The Brazilian cavalry has already marched, and the infantry and artillery are to be at once shipped for Corrientes.

DEPARTURE OF THE DOTOREL

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

As we anticipated the English station has been the first to send a vessel to the seat of war; and on yesterday evening H. B. Majesty's gunboat Doto-rel, Capt. Johnson, left this port for

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed. Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate.

BRANDT SOHN, and CO., CALLE VICTORIA, 202. Sewing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS. Cerrajes de hierro para rodeos, potreros corrales, charras etc.

Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez a doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos.

English Carpenters. 92—Calle de la Esmeralda—92. We the undersigned beg leave to notify our friends and the public in general that we have commenced business in the above line.

TO CAMP PURCHASERS. Just Received. AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS. THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES.

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

Removal. The old established Upholsterer and Furniture Store of John Underwood is removed from No 89 Calle Potosi to No. 60 in same street nearly in front.

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IBBERNIAN HOUSE. 64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedad. GENERAL CAMP STORE. A large and well assorted stock of GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.

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THOMAS NUTTALL. 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.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU 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 empires of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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.

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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 adapted for every season, suitable for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.

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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.

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—

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates— 1st Class.....£35. 2nd ".....£25. 3rd ".....£15.

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

THOMAS NUTTALL. 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.

HENRY DOWSE. JOHN UNDERWOOD. 130...m d & w f 24.

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Will leave the Tigre (Las Conchas) every Wednesday and Saturday, for San Nicolas and immediate Ports in connexion with the Northern Railroad.

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

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On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year. On the head of a person from 15 to 50 years.

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year. On the head of a person from 15 to 50 years.

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

HEALTHY NATURAL SECRECTIONS, THE PERSPIRATION. THE HESPERIDINA ITS SECOND at the principal Business Houses IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY; IN Grocery Stores, Apothecaries, Coffee Houses, Confectionaries AND Drug Stores.

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Any one can use them. A basin of water in all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woolens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c. in ten minutes.

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Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper. Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating. May be had of all Chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

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