

# The Standard

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 979—Fifth Year

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1865.

Circulation 1,550.

### MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above address, in order to suit the increasing business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:

- First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.
- Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved by the Manager.
- Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants and other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously agreed, under conditions established for such class of operations.
- Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the depositor every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars or one hundred thousand of the foreign currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.
- Fifth—Bills of letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Santos, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.
- Sixth—The Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

F. P. MAUA & CO.  
WILLIAM LESLIE.

### MAUA BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103.

**INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.**  
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.  
For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.  
For balances in favor of Customers, 12 per cent.  
BY ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.  
For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.  
For balances in favor of Customers, 12 per cent.  
Deposits for fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

F. P. MAUA & CO.  
WILLIAM LESLIE.  
April 1, 1864.

### MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the fifty-two branches of the NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on Messrs. FRANCIS, GAZZARD & CO., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BARNARD & CO., Bankers, LONDON.  
Travellers' cheques are made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 63 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bourse).

THOMAS H. HALL.

**Salton & Medical General** (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association  
Chief Office—WEST BRAND, LONDON, W.C.  
Capital—3,000,000, Sterling  
Proposals for Life Assurance are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,  
7 Calle Mayo.

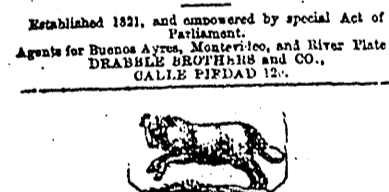
**The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.**  
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Don Donato Armstrong, President.  
" Enrique O'Connell, Vice-President.  
" Eduardo Lumb.  
" Ambrosio F. Lecio.  
" Enrique Fernandez.  
" Mariano Casares.  
" Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

**COLEGIO ANGLO PORTENO,**  
Established in 1855,  
205—MAYU—205.  
Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH.  
6 m 027.

**THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.  
Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.  
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate: DRABBLE BROTHERS & CO., CALLE PIEDAD 12.



**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 700 to 1500, and five thousand Dollars, etc., and is confident that each in this class will compare with the best of the world.

**THE "IRISHMAN."**  
The National Journal of Ireland.  
Price—Stamped, 4d; Unstamped, 3d.  
Registered at the General Post Office, London, for transmission abroad.  
Terms of Subscription for the Stamped Edition, payable in advance—Yearly, 17s. 4d.; Half-Yearly, 8s. 8d.; Quarterly, 4s. 4d.; Unstamped—Yearly 13s.; Half-Yearly, 6s. 6d. Quarterly, 3s. 3d.  
Subscriptions received at this office.

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

**For Sale.**  
At the estancia Estrella del Norte (Mr. Leslie's) 6 leagues from San Pedro and Banderas, 300 rams of the following breeds:  
Rambouillet 4th cross, Negretti 3rd cross, Imperial Argentines, Humboletti pure. Also ewes of the same breeds as above. Apply on the Estancia. 38. xp w & d al

**Notice.**  
The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that spurious articles 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.  
J. M. JOHN BEST & BROS.

**Quality the test of Cheapest.**  
Large shipments of the very 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.

**NEWHAM & Co.,** Proprietors.  
165. 1m m24  
**GERMAN BUREMISTER.**  
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker,  
70—CALLE BOLIVAR—70  
76. xj1d BUENOS AIRES.

### LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.  
FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INVESTMENTS, &c.  
Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.  
Capital subscribed up to 31st December, 1864—  
In hard dollars, 244,467 dohs.  
In paper currency, 42,000 "

**DIRECTORS.**  
D. Miguel Acunaza, President.  
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President.  
" Antonio Marco del Pont.  
" Jacobo Pazandari.  
" Constant Beniamin.

**MANAGING COMMITTEE.**  
D. Estanislao Pena.  
" J. A. Fernandez.  
" B. Wilks.  
" Mariano Billinghurst.  
" Ladislao P. Martinez.

**GERENTE—D. JUAN CASADO.** Domicilio, Buenos Ayres, Calle de la Moneda, 205.  
This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.  
By the appropriation of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estate property within the municipal bounds of the city.  
Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital with loss of capital given right:  
1st. To compound interest on such capital.  
2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premium of those who die in the respective section.  
3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.  
4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right:  
1st. To compound interest on such capital.  
2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of those who die.  
3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.  
4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

**Capitals with Compound Interest.**  
Deposits for the credit of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

**Paper Money Section.**  
The currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same conditions as specie.

**Life Annuities.**  
Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities. Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office, No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (Alto).

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE—SIGHT DRAFTS.**  
Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.

No. 104 Calle de San Martin,  
LONDON,  
LIVERPOOL,  
All branches of the National Bank  
IRELAND,  
Antwerp,  
Hamburg,  
Paris  
Genoa,  
Cádiz,  
Bayonne,  
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

**WANKLYN & Co.**  
104—Calle San Martin—104.  
20 d3x.

**American Dentist.**  
Dr. N. O. CORNWALL  
Calle Rivadavia, 215.  
**ARTIFICIAL TEETH**  
Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organ. Teeth made promptly and with great care. Teeth filled with gold or metallic cement, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

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

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### DIAS DE FIESTA.

ESTACIONES.	REGRESOS.
Parque	11.30
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Subscription to the "Standard,"  
 \$30 PER MONTH.  
 ADVERTISEMENTS  
 Not exceeding five lines inserted three  
 times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
 No notice can be taken of anonymous com-  
 munications. 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 audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere."  
 Cicero.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1865.

INAUGURATION OF CONGRESS.

**PRESIDENT MITRE'S MESSAGE.**  
 The opening of the fourth National Congress will long be remembered in Buenos Ayres as one of the most remarkable events in Argentine history. Long before the appointed hour, an immense crowd had gathered round the Congress-hall, for it was known that Generals Urquiza and Flores would be among the illustrious guests and this strange meeting was an additional motive to crowd the benches of the "barra." At 12 o'clock there was not a seat vacant in the part allotted to the public, and through the kindness of D. Marcos Paz President of Congress, we were admitted by the official entrance. The house looked well, but felt rather chilly, notwithstanding the crowds in the gallery; and several compartments, were railed off, on the right and left, but none set apart for the press.

At one o'clock senators and deputies began to arrive, mostly in full dress, and this being the hour fixed, the artillery battalion was filed down in front of the hall, to make the salute of honor. In a few minutes there was a slight stir to announce the approach of General Urquiza. The Captain-General, accompanied by his staff, entered the house and took his seat in a tribune decorated with blue flags on the right of the chair: he looked strong and good-humored, and nothing changed since his last visit to Buenos Ayres in 1860. The arrival of General Flores caused no more enthusiasm than that of Urquiza, and he took his seat in the compartment adjoining Urquiza, being, like him, dressed in private clothes. D. Hector Varela as Oriental charge d'affaires was in immediate attendance on the dictator. The foreign Ministers and secretaries, in splendid uniforms entered a box on the left of the chair, and a bevy of Generals occupied the next while the foreign consuls terminated the semi-circle.

At 1.40 a flourish of trumpets announced that President Mitre and cabinet were leaving the Government house, and while crossing the Plaza some "vivas" were heard, the band played the National anthem, the soldiers and officers presented arms. His Excellency wore a brilliant uniform, with cocked-hat, the sash and baton of office, and other insignia. The Ministers of State present were their Excellencies Elizalde, Gonzalez and Gelly Obes; the Ministers of Interior and Public Instruction being still in the provinces.

President Mitre bowed to the house, took the chair, and in a distinct voice said:

"Fellow-citizens.—In opening the Fourth National Congress I feel that the act is attended with even more than usual solemnity, seeing the war in which we have been unjustly involved by the barbarous Government of Paraguay; and in coming here to seek the approval and support of the nation, I am animated with the assurance that your valor and decision will result not only in driving the enemy beyond our uttermost frontiers, but also exacting reparation in the very heart of his country. Trusting that Providence will enlighten the councils of Congress, I confide the cause of the nation to your keeping and declare the fourth Argentine Congress duly installed."

The secretary of the Chamber then read the Message which occupied nearly an hour (it covers 20 pages) and was listened to with breathless attention by the thousands in attendance.

After lamenting on the war which has broken out since last Congress, the message reviews our foreign relations,

stating that we are on the best footing; with the solitary exception of Paraguay. A treaty has been concluded with Chile, strengthening mutual relations, and meeting the convenience of both countries. The Bolivian chargé d'affaires has also agreed to the preliminary of a treaty with that Republic. The President passed high encomiums on the British and American ministers, Messrs. Thonton and Kirk, and also spoke flatteringly of the other resident diplomatists. A passing allusion is made to the mission of Dr. Rawson to Cordoba, without entering into the circumstances or results. The Central-Argentine and other railways are said to be progressing, and the contract of the Eastern Argentine has been signed. In financial matters, the report is satisfactory, as the revenues of 1864 met all usual expenditure and the interests of previous debts. Education is improving: five national colleges have been established.

The message concluded with a brief resumé of the Paraguayan outrage, and when Gen. Urquiza's name was favorably mentioned, every eye was turned on him, but there was not the least symptom of applause or admiration. At 2.45 the ceremony concluded, and President Mitre left the House with Flores on his right arm and Urquiza on his left. The long file of generals, diplomatists, deputies &c. followed, and the President held a grand reception in the Government house, which broke up about 3.30.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The sale of the Taylor property in the partido Ensenada, took place under the Cabildo on Saturday by order of the executors. The estancia contains about 1½ league of camp, and has a fine estancia-house, with eleven puestos, corrales, mounts, &c. It sold in one lot for seven hundred and eighty-one thousand paper dollars mpc. The cattle about eight hundred, at \$43 each; the sheep about fifteen thousand, at \$22 each. We understand that our friend, Mr. George Wilks, is the purchaser of the whole.

A subscriber, who was in the Tigre on Sunday morning, informs us that it was believed by the turbulent state of the river that General Urquiza had arrived; but the little town of the Tigre was unchanged. The great Argentine hero breakfasted at Mr. Cobo's quinta. Later in the day several distinguished citizens went out to visit him. About midday President Mitre and a few friends met General Urquiza at Sr. Ascunaga's quinta. In the evening the Captain-General came into town and put up at his old quarters, Lezama's quinta.

We have received, per the French mail, from a leading member of Parliament, a pamphlet containing all the correspondence respecting the hostilities in the River Plate, &c., presented to the House of Commons by command of her Majesty, in pursuance of their address, dated February 24th, 1865. The book has a peculiar interest here, as all Mr. Thornton's, Mr. Lettson's, and Admiral Elliot's letters are given in full. As these documents are now public property, we suppose none of the above-named gentlemen can have any objection to our extracting from them. Some of Mr. Lettson's letters are very rich, especially those referring to the non-arrival of the Brazilian troops, and clean sweep the Oriental Government made of a quarter of a million of patacons in 72 hours. We have perused carefully all the correspondence in question, and from it we gather that Paraguay has for the last 12 months left no stone unturned to prejudice England and France against Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Sor. Barreira's (Paraguayan Minister) letters to Lord John Russell display a talent unlooked for in a Paraguayan. We will treat our readers in a few days to these interesting documents.

The "Eco de Comercio" states that Sor. Anchorena is about to give one hundred personeros and also his house, which is a dilapidated building in Calle San Martin, where the Government has a cuartel at present, to help the National Government in carrying on the war against Paraguay. This noble act of Sor. Anchorena deserves our greatest praise.

By the last mails received from the interior we perceive some fellows have been trying to raise a row in Rioja and

San Juan; the Government forces, however, were despatched instantly to the place, and the disturbance suppressed in due time.

A subscriber from Lobos informs us that the Alcaldes are citing all the country round in that district, and that two hundred and fifty men is the number Lobos has to make up. We have been requested to inform the Government that instead of taking up vagrants and "knock about" fellows, these are the very ones who are escaping service and decent respectable natives who have property and families are obliged to serve.

"Morgan's Preserved Meat Co." This is the name of a new company which has been started in England. Five butchers have arrived in the 'Cordoba' steamer: their head quarters will be in Salto in the Banda Oriental: they have brought out with them two machines and all the necessary instruments for preserving beef and mutton. The process is extremely simple, and has been patented by Dr. Morgan, of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. The blood from the animal is extracted, and then brine pumped into the veins, which brine is merely for washing the veins and then drawn off; then a second brine is introduced which cures both the flesh and hide of the animal. Persons who have seen the process state that so perfect is the working of the brine through the body, that at any part of the extremities where the flesh is cut the brine oozes out. The company in question has a subscribed capital sufficient to purchase one million of cows at the present price. Argentines and Orientals are now brought under obligation to Ireland. Dr. Morgan's scheme remains to be tried; if successful, it will work a revolution in the River Plate.

Mr. Klappenback's silver mines in San Juan, we are happy to hear, are giving splendid yield. The fortunate and enterprising proprietor is at present up at the mines. Letters received last Saturday give the most glowing description of the state of affairs up there.

Colonel Goitea, a very influential chief at Santa Fé, has been appointed by Government to command the Santa Feino contingent. We hear that his influence amongst the gauchos in that province is something like that of Urquiza in Entre Rios.

We publish in another column a very interesting communication from a respected American gentleman in Esquina, respecting Mr. Despu's claim to the Argentine territory, known as the 'Aguapey.' Owing to the great length of the letter, we have been obliged to divide it. To-morrow we will publish the description which our correspondent gives of the invasion of Aguapey in 1849 by the Paraguayans. It will be found exceedingly interesting to all who take any interest in the present war.

The Era arrived yesterday. She met near Paysandú four Brazilian gunboats or transports, literally crammed with men. We suppose they are going to Concordia, Entre Rios.

"The eclipse in Rosario, the 'Cosmopolita' states, threw the whole city into darkness. The stars came out, and for half an hour Rosario was in the greatest obscurity.

We call attention to Dr. Bourse's certificate about the celebrated jaw-breaking case. Dr. Bourse's letter deserves the attention of all who suffer from a toothache.

Governor Flores returns to Montevideo on Wednesday. He is not going to Rosario.

The Brazilian Minister gives a grand dinner to-night to President Mitre and Governor Flores.

The 'Nacional' states that the rumored victory over the Paraguayans has been confirmed by a passenger arrived yesterday in the Uruguay.

The news from Entre Rios is very satisfactory; the troops are gathering at all points.

Generals Hornos, Caraballo, and Nieto left yesterday, per steamer Buenos Ayres for the Uruguay to head the men already recruiting.

Our spirited colleague, the "Eco de Comercio," attacks in strong language the Gov't for sending commissions thro' the streets to call at every door for subscriptions to raise a legion of personeros. We agree with our colleague, and think it would be better to trust to the public spirit of the citizens. We have

an interest in the present war, and there are few foreigners who will refuse to give whatever they can afford to help President Mitre, who is deservedly esteemed and respected by all.

Last week whilst the Opera Company were intoning the National Hymn in Colon before a crowded audience, six thousand paper dollars were abstracted from the pockets of a gentleman whose whole attention was unfortunately centred on the music at the moment. Pickpockets are becoming more numerous in Buenos Ayres.

LATEST FROM THE SCENE OF WAR.

FRIGHTFUL ALARM IN CORRIENTES.  
 Esquina, April 22nd 1865.

Yesterday a 'chasque' brought the news of the sudden appearance of a formidable force of Paraguayans who came by land and water to our capital, which they took forcible possession of. Lagraña making his exit from the south side of the city as the enemy entered. Two steamers were captured and towed away: here every thing is in the last state of confusion, orders have come and have been complied with to march every Argentine from 17 to 60 years of age. All are deemed traitors, who have any thing to say or do in favor of the invaders. In the meantime the natives or any one else, who do thus are to suffer death at once for their hardihood. From our Department 600 men and boys, not very like soldiers, have gone north, no one can tell where: they were badly armed. To-day we have news that the Paraguayans have reached Bella Vista and are doing just what they please there, and the cattle in the northern Departments are being driven to Paraguay. The folks here, some are off to the woods, others have gone to Islands of the Parana. Lagraña is said to be missing. Aful reports are promulgated of the doings of the invaders as well as of their numbers, some accounts state the land force 15,000 to 20,000 fighting men: probably there are not more than four or five thousand. All the sea force that has been seen was three steamers.—As I hear of their numbers I am reminded of Homer's long catalogue of the ships and troops that went to the destruction of Troy's famous city.

"To count them all demands a thousand tongues  
 A throat of brass and adamantine lungs."

In fine, the people are out of their wits; the only craft we have in our port is a small schooner by which this goes, she takes a large deck load of hides as well as human beings who are flying from the wrath to come.—If your humble servant has a chance to send, he will try to keep you posted in what is being done here, his 'nom de plume' will be—

SINBAD.

IMPORTANT FROM CORRIENTES.

DESPUY'S TERRITORY AND HIS CLAIM.  
 Esquina, April 20th 1865.

Unconnected as I am with you, still I take the liberty to address you this. I would have done it sooner, but for the reason the "Standards" came in mail for the city of Corrientes. I got them by the Esmeralda on her downward passage, I resolved upon inditing this as soon as I saw a leading article in your widely known paper of the date of 22d March headed "Extraordinary Discovery." Upon its perusal, I thought of Don Quixote's decision, respecting what the conjurer had told him in the cave of Montesinos. "Parte era verosimilmente lo demas no lo era." It is not my intention to discuss the vexed question, who are the owners of the Kingdom of Aguapey. Your geographical description of that territory is exact. You are pleased to say, "In the year 1825 the Argentine Republic after long suffering from a financial dysentery, found itself so weakened as to be unable to continue the war against Brazil; just then Monsieur Despu stepped in and agreed to supply the army with all necessaries, receiving as sole compensation an absolute cession of the above territory." Allow me to observe there was no war with Brazil at the date you allude to, nor was there any financial suffering. The finances of the country were never in a more prosperous condition, than they were at the period you mention. There was no army to supply. The deeds and documents you refer to are antedated prior to this epoch. The standard of Liberty, of Revolution, of Rebellion, of Disorder, was first raised

in the Banda Oriental by Ilvero, April 27th 1826. As soon as this was done, he was aided by Lavalleja with forces clandestinely organized in Buenos Ayres. In Oct. 12th of the same year Lavalleja gained the victory of Sarandi, and the Republic no longer hesitated to assume a quarrel, which began to wear a favorable aspect. No formal declaration of war was issued, until that of Dom Pedro dated Dec. 30th, 1826, Buenos Ayres sustained single-handed the struggle for two years, suffering a cruel blockade, in the meantime the cruisers of Buenos Ayres cut up the commerce of Brazil, while the Orientalists carried devastation into the province of Rio Grande, the Brazilians were not inactive in the kingdom of Aguapey. They seemed to have a particular spite against the territory, as well as all that appertained to it. They remembered the "aid and comfort" given to their runaway slaves, by the natives of the kingdom, nor did they forget the immense herds of cattle that had been stolen from them by the denizens of Aguapey. The day of retribution came. The Brazilians made successive raids, and continued to do so until they made "a superficial area as large as Saxony," a complete desert. Cattle as well as inhabitants were all carried off in triumph to the eastern shore of Uruguay. Peace came: the war, after completely exhausting both Brazil and Buenos Ayres, ended in a drawn game. The kingdom 'Aguapey' was now a "howling wilderness." You must know Messrs. Editors that in order to ruin, to devastate, a province, the Brazilians have no superiors. The Paraguayans are adepts, but more of this anon. You are right when you say "Mr. Despu was left for some years in quiet possession of his farm."

The same number of years the kingdom contained not one single inhabitant, no one was left to gainsay M. Despu's claim of right. Had he been there then, he might have said with Selkirk "I am Monarch of all I survey, of my right there is none to dispute." one would be inclined to think the farm of 5200 square miles was in a thriving condition, when in fact, throughout its whole length and breadth there was not, as I have said a human creature, or an ox, or a cow, or a horse, all, all was one silent unbroken solitude. I pass over what is said of the Credit Mobilier, M. Despu, Gov. Rujol, Dn. Alberdi and the Emperor Napoleon." You say "the case bears much resemblance to those of White and Atkins." By your leave gentlemen, White and Atkins, in their transactions dealt with those who were fully empowered to do so. What they gave had a tangible value, and for which when pay-day came they received nothing. You continue "only the other day the Government of Cordoba ceded exactly double the same area for £34,000 sterling, and when we remember how much less valuable was land in 1825 we should consider the Kingdom of Aguapey dear at £5000 in that year. It is now worth twenty times the latter sum." You might have said a much larger amount was its present value. Here every rod of ground is available for any purpose. It is not so with the Cordova grant, a good portion of which is unfit for breeding, or producing plants or fruits that contribute to the nourishment of man, or even a draught of fresh water to assuage his thirst. You further add, "after the expulsion of the Jesuits the country of Misiones was distributed among a number of Cabildos such as Santo Tomé, Itaque, and it was from them in the first instance that the transfer was made to M. Despu and afterwards duly ratified at Corrientes and Buenos Ayres."

It was something novel for an army contractor to be seen, in this out-of-the-way place peddling goods, taking in payment for his merchandize lands, that the sellers had no title to. These lands upon delivery were not measured, all that was said of their respective limits was, "un calculo prudente, poco mas ó menos," so much land for so many goods, some of the original deeds and documents were signed with a simple t. Gentlemen, you must know the Cabildos, when the grants were made, were for the most part, composed of one or two ragañafu indians, not one out of ten of whom could read or write, some of them did not know the Spanish language, either

to speak it or understand it. You insinuate that M. Despu's kingdom cost £5000 sterling. Not half as many hundreds was given for it. As you observe "Aguapey is at present far from being a howling wilderness as most people think and numbers of Brazilian, French, Argentine, and other settlers have fine estancias there." You might have added, it also contains a large sprinkling of fugitive slaves from Brazil. Like the runaway negroes of the North, they are drunken lazy thieves, a pest and a nuisance. What you say of the soil and climate is correct. The Jesuits would never have chosen it for the seat of their empire, had it been otherwise. There, wheat, barley, indian corn, as well as the vegetables found in a kitchen garden at home [not forgetting the 'praties'] are grown in the same field, by the side of sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, tapioca and other productions of the Torrid Zone. The orange, the peach, the lime, the lemon, the citron, the pomegranate and grapes abound, and in some instances are found growing spontaneously. The peach tree grows to an enormous size, there are some with trunks of two feet in diameter. The trees do not lose their foliage in the winter season. In a word, all the Aguapey contains is divine "but its inhabitants." In point of numbers and capital the Argentine settlers are in a large majority, they are for the major part emigrants from Corrientes, Entre Rios, and Brazil, many of whom "left their country for their country's good" and are living here in a state of beastliness, not much better than the brutes that they kill and eat. No attention is paid to agriculture, in many cases not a yard of ground is tilled, nothing else but the everlasting beef is thought of or cared for. With thousands of cows they have no butter, or cheese, and very of ten no milk. While the rivers close bye are swarming with fine fish, the plains and lagoons teeming with game, which might be procured with scarce an effort, yet fish or game is never seen upon the table.

(To be continued.)

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

WHO IS ZOZIMUS?

THE ECLIPSE.

If I were to write for a week, and use the choicest North American adjectives, I could not convey to your readers the state of society here. Some four or five young gentlemen are down for being Zozimus. These poor fellows are about to emigrate; for, to stay in Montevideo, is out of the question. In fact, I am beginning to be rather nervous about myself: people eye me as I walk through the street, and I feel that I am suspected. Please be most careful in your office, for some half-a-dozen of my particular friends have told me that when they find out Zozimus they will call him out, and I promised them all, to act as second. Now to business.

The great event has been the eclipse; it was currently said here that the place would be so dark, that the stars would all come out, and we should all breakfast by candle light. Nothing of the kind occurred; the eclipse was visible, that is to say, you couldn't see the whole of the sun. Half an hour before it came off, people were going about the streets with little bits of glass in their hands, blackened over the caudle. But the grand rendezvous was on top of the Consul's house; here the "upper ten" were grouped round, an "inspecting glass," which on scrutinizing I discovered to be a piece of an old ale bottle, beautifully broken off, and exquisitely cracked in two. The telescope was not used owing to the great glare: one gentleman, however, who had the glass to his eye for more than five minutes declared that the obscurity of the heavens was frightful; the Consul's curiosity was excited; he asked for the glass and looked, but what was his astonishment to find that his friend had omitted to take the brass top off, and of course could see nothing. This Handy Andy incident irritated mine host. Any professor of Astronomy who would have given a few astronomical lectures in these days would have made a nice thing, but this place is not the States. We are all awfully slow, and taking the ball on the hop is unknown in Montevideo.

The Americans are out of their wits with joy at the last news from the States; they say the American Consul



offered to make Captain Batty an American citizen right off for his being the bearer of such good news to the River Plate. The Englishmen here go in for the South; they have all taken to Hesperidina both late and early since the 'Gordoba' arrived. Your friend Dr. Bourse is going to give a grand ball when the news arrives of Jeff Davis's departure for Southampton. Ten to one is offered that before six months are over Lopez, Jefferson Davis and Rosas will be all playing cards together in Southampton.

The 'Lili' arrived here with the supplemental mail for the packet. I hear that the talented managers of your two prosperous private banks paid the expenses of sending her down, neither of them having written their letters when they should, in time for the regular mail. I wish-I was a bank manager to be able to charter steamers to take my correspondence; things are out of joint up there in your city, they say down here that some great changes will soon take place in some of your banks.

Fariña has fallen terribly within the last week, and a sort of private arrangement is being entered into by some of the politicians to imitate the Boston patriots who pitched all the tea into the bay. In a few days all the Paraguay 'yerba' is to be taken down to the mole head and thrown into the water: I believe that some friend of Lauuz's is getting up this game, as it will drive the 'yerba' in B. Ayres up twenty cents a pound, and I am told Lauuz holds all the Paraguayan 'yerba' in your city.

There are a few Schleswig-Holsteiners in this city who are as noisy as parrots about some thing you have published in the 'Standard' respecting the forlorn condition of the Germans who have no Consuls. It may be a misfortune to be without a Consul, but all the Germans in the River Plate would fail to convince some Englishmen here of this. I never yet could understand what the war in Schleswig and Holstein was about, and I am about as wise now respecting the complaints these gents have against the 'Standard.'

When will you send Governor Flores back? or what under Heaven is keeping him so long away from this deserted village. Some say that he will not return for some time, as he is going up to Rosario with President Mitre: if this is so, please at once let me know, as I would like to give him an introduction to Consul Hutchinson, Mr. Wheelwright, Perkins, Bolland and the Colonel. They would take good care of him. Mr. Wheelwright is a friend of mine, and a letter from me would get the Governor a free pass in a railway wagon or wheelbarrow to the Carcaraña. Bolland would show him around: I hear he is the most fashionable fellow in the place, and visits Governor Oroño. Perkins, however, is the most necessary and valuable man in the place, for he knows everything and everybody, and I feel certain would give Governor Flores some valuable hints about getting up emigration to the islands in the Uruguay. For the Colonel, he would initiate him into the science of curing beef by washing it first in Paraná water mixed with a little 'Monongahela.' So please don't forget if Governor Flores goes to Rosario let me know beforehand.

If it were not for the English navy officers in port, I don't really know what people would do here; they keep the place alive; some of them are very jolly fellows. Joe, the confectioner, who emigrated in the Dotorol, when the siege was on, is making a rapid fortune. Some of your navy friends ought to make him subscribe for the 'Standard.' I am afraid to ask him for fear he might suspect.

There is no commercial news of importance. The English clerks are about to insist on a rise in their salaries, as what with balls, 'pic nics,' eclipses, &c., living is becoming monstrously expensive. Luckily, there is no Insolvent Debtor's Court here, and the law is, that any tailor who sends in his account before the war with Paraguay terminates, will forfeit his claim, and be immediately obliged to put a 'personero' in the first battalion of National Guards. This decree has had the desired effect: it was even more necessary than the suspension of specie payments.

The harbor is full of ships, and the nine o'clock gun is fired now at eight o'clock in consequence of the absence of the Governor. Confidence is extending, money and fresh butter scarce, news from Europe at a discount, dates from Buenos Ayres and Corrientes at a premium, concert music all the rage. I have written now for a week on trial, please say if your readers like

ZOZIMUS.

**WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND CHILE**  
We regret to acquaint our readers that by the mails received on yesterday from Chile, we learn that a war is imminent between Spain and Chile. Indeed from the tenor of the Chilean papers it is probable that before this war is declared the Spaniards were in the vicinity of Valparaiso, where the greatest consternation reigned, and it was feared that the Spaniards would seize the shipping in the harbour and occupy the city. A gentleman formerly employed in the 'Standard' office, and who is now residing in Valparaiso, has kindly promised to act as special correspondent during the impending war.

**PERUVIAN REVOLUTION**  
The revolution in Perú is gaining ground; the leaders of the revolt are getting thousands to flock to their banner, and it is greatly feared that the legitimate Government will be overthrown which will lead to further complications with Spain. The country is plunged into a hopeless state of anarchy which can only result in compromising the independence of that rich but beautiful country.

**LATEST FROM BOLIVIA**  
Although it is currently believed in Rio Janeiro that Bolivia is allied with Paraguay, we find nothing in our exchanges to justify the report; on the contrary, the country is embroiled in another revolution, and the legal Government, it is rumoured has been captured. Private letters have been received in Rio from Matto Grosso stating that military posts from Bolivia to Paraguay have been established, but it is impossible that these measures could be adopted whilst the country is harassed with a revolution, and we attach therefore no credit whatever to the statement.

**A WORD ABOUT TEETH.**

Buenos Ayres, April 24.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,  
Perhaps you will be kind enough to insert the following lines in your most valuable paper:—

Last month there appeared in the 'Standard' an article from Mr. Angel Berthier in Montevideo, in which he related how he was most unparadoxically ill-treated by a German dentist in Buenos Ayres. Now, as I am a German dentist myself, and as possibly any persons, not knowing the matter in question, might think me the offender, and as my reputation might be injured, I thought it my duty to inquire into the matter, I consequently wrote to the dentist in Montevideo, Mr. Bourse, whose patient, Mr. Berthier afterwards had been. Having now received his answer, I beg to communicate to the public my inquiry and the answer to it, abstaining from any remarks about the case itself.

E. OLTSMANN,

German Dentist, Calle Cangallo, 139.

To Mr. Bourse, Montevideo.

Dear Sir,  
I should feel much obliged if you would send me a few lines respecting the case of Mr. Angel Berthier. I am sure it was not from my hands that he received such treatment. Being myself a German dentist, I feel anxious to hear more.

Truly yours,

E. OLTSMANN.

Buenos Ayres, March 31.

To Mr. E. Oltmann, Buenos Ayres.

Dear Sir,  
In regard to the article which appeared in the 'Standard,' and to the operation performed on Mr. Angel Berthier, the German dentist mentioned could not be you, as he mentioned that he lived in another street, and that when he went to have his molar teeth extracted, the dentist, who was a very powerful, stout man, had to call his wife, a young woman, to hold his head, while he fractured his jaw, using both hands with a turnkey. This man came very near losing his

life, as the disease was near reaching the carotid artery.

I remain, yours truly,

PEDRO BOURSE.

Montevideo, April 12,

MR. BOURSE AND THE 'STANDARD.'

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,

Having ceased the motives which impelled me to withdraw my name from the list of subscribers to the 'Standard,' I beg leave to request that you will again inscribe it in same, assuring you that it gives me true gratification to have had the opportunity of doing so, and to have occasion to congratulate you, as an Argentine, on the decided position you have taken and opinions you have expressed with reference to the great national question of the day.

Sincerely your friend  
And servant,  
R. DE LA RIBESTRA.

Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1865.

**UN BALLO EN MASCHERA.**

The "facion" to celebrate the arrival amongst us of General Flores came off on Saturday evening with the above opera. The performance commenced at 8 and after the 1st. act President Mitre with Gen. Flores arrived and took their seats in the official box, accompanied by Generals Osorio, Carralho, Netto, Admiral Tamandaré, Gov. Saavedra, Mr. Elizalde, &c.

The Buenos Ayrean, Montevidean, and Brazilian, Hymns were sung. That of Montevideo being received with great applause in compliment to the renowned Flores. At the conclusion of the Montevidean Hymn an after scene went went up displaying a neat device

La Republica Argentina.

Saluda al Gobernador de la Republica hermana.

The national air again repeated sufficed to satisfy the patriotic ardour of all present.

There was an evident desire to take stock of Gen. Flores in every possible way, and the Blancos never levelled more guns at him than were presented opera glasses towards him on Saturday, his stern, warlike countenance seemed proof to all the staring; after the opera he retired as coolly as possible. People expected speeches from President Mitre and General Flores, but there is an evident desire on the part of our President to refrain from all chances of holding forth as he says, "hechos y no palabras." This mild and firm policy entitles him to the respect of every one. The opera passed off well. The singing was good, Briel sang well as usual, as also our new contralto, Sra. Mariotti; every one seemed pleased and each felt thankful to Mr. Pestalardo for his efforts to cater for the public.

**STEAM TO LA PLATE & CHILE.**

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the British and South American Steam Navigation Company was held on Tuesday last. The report submitted for adoption stated that in the present stage of the company's affairs the directors had considered it desirable to call this meeting, in order that full information as to the position and prospects of the company may be afforded to the shareholders. The number of shares already allotted was 18,580. The directors hoped that through the instrumentality of their influential correspondents in Chili, Peru, the Brazils, and the Plate, and by means of the agent whom they propose to send to the West Coast of South America, the remaining shares of the first issue would be placed there. For the purpose of carrying out the undertaking the directors had purchased the S. S. Peruvian, of 2,245 tons and 300-horse power; the Bolivian, of 1,942 tons and 300-horse power; and the Brazilian, of 1,942 tons and 300-horse power, for a sum of £160,000. These steamers were carefully surveyed by surveyors appointed by the directors, and most favourably reported upon, and having been chartered for the conveyance of troops from Trieste to Mexico, had performed their work in a most satisfactory manner. The profit which had been realised by this employment for the company is about £12,000. The directors had also contracted for the building of three new steamers, one of which would be launched in the autumn of the present year, at a price of £27 per ton, and £50 per horse power. The financial arrangements of

the company for payment of these vessels had been so made, as to relieve the shareholders as far as possible from immediate heavy calls.

The directors had arranged that Messrs. Fernie Brothers and Co. shall be the general managers at Liverpool. In arranging a steam line so extensive as that undertaken by the company, the directors were of opinion that it would be desirable to proceed by well-considered steps, and therefore proposed to commence operations with a monthly sailing to and from the Brazils and River Plate, extending the same to the West Coast as soon as the negotiations for subsidies were completed with the Governments of Chili and Peru. On the application of Messrs. Ossa and Co., the correspondents of the company at Santiago, the capital of Chili, the Congress have already passed a law authorising the Government to grant a subsidy of £20,000 a-year for ten years, and Messrs. Ossa and Co. further assured the directors that an additional £8,000 a-year after the first two years, may be confidently anticipated, and that the Chilean Government were willing to cede to the company the valuable coal mines situated on the Straits of Magellan. With regard to the Peruvian Government the directors had fair grounds for believing that a subsidy would also be obtained from them, and from the local connections and great influence of Mr. Manuel Pardo, of Lima, who had consented to become special director in Peru, the most favourable results to the company may be anticipated. In the Brazils and the Plate the directors had obtained the influence of most valuable correspondents. In order to perfect the arrangements necessary for the opening of the line, the directors had secured the services of a thoroughly competent agent, who would proceed forthwith to the West Coast. The directors continued to entertain the same expectations of the success of the company which they did at the outset, and they trusted the arrangements which they had made and proposed would be satisfactory, and meet with the approval of the shareholders. After considerable discussion the meeting was adjourned to the 30th inst.

**ON 'CHANGE.**

	May 1st, 1865.
First price of pitacos,	27 80
Subsequent,	27 80
Last prices,	27 75
Cash sales, 107,160.	
<b>PRODUCE SALES.</b>	
150 dry cowhides,	6 100
90 do do	98
300 ar. fine mestiza wool,	84
200 ar. do do	80
350 ar. do do mixed,	72
500 ar. do do	78
600 ar. do do lombs,	51
400 ar. do do	56
190 ar. do do	58
So ar. hair from the South	107

**VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT**

In the Salon of the

**COLON THEATRE**

Given by

**CARL WERNER,**

Violinist to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil:

And

**CARL SCHRAMM,**

Pianist.

On the Evening of THURSDAY, 4th of MAY.

Scher Nicas has kindly undertaken the direction of the Quartet; and Messrs. Reincken, Gross, Frigola, and Rousch, have given their friendly assistance.

PROGRAMME.

1st Part.

1. Adagio and Scherzo of the Grand Trio in B flat, executed by Messrs. Frigola, Schramm, Werner, op. 97. Beethoven.

2. 'The Air from the Op. 98, 'Mars de Portici,' sung by Mr. Reincken. Auber.

3. La Romanca Dance of the 16th Century, for Violoncello, accompanied by Quart. Werner, Schramm. Servais.

4. Fantasia of the Opera Moises, for Piano, Schramm. Thalberg.

5. Mira la Bienen luna, for Violin and Violoncello, Messrs. Frigola and Werner. Rossini.

Second Part.

6. La Pousia, Melody for Four Violoncellos, by Messrs. Gross, Rousch, Werner. Mercadante.

7. Le Réveil des Pees, for Piano, Schramm. Prudent.

8. Saerel Air, composed 1867, for Violoncello, Werner. Stradella.

9. Home Sweet Home, for Piano Schramm. Thalberg.

10. Santa Lucia, Neapolitan Air, sung by Mr. Reincken.

11. Souvenir de Spa, Grand Fantasia for Violoncello, accompanied by Cuarteto Werner. Servais.

To commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the Library of Messrs G. & H. Mackern and the Music Store of Messrs. T. Cabaly and Domingo.

Price 40 Dollars.

And on the evening of the Concert at the Ticket office of the Colon Theatre.

**TEATRO COLON.**

**OPERA ITALIANA.**

Gran Temporada de las Fiestas Mayas, Abono de 25 Funciones.

Está abierto el Escritorio del Teatro desde el Lunes 24 del corriente, de la mañana a las 5 de la tarde.

Los Sres. abonados a la actual temporada serán preferidos en sus localidades avisando hasta el Jueves a las 5 de la tarde.

**For Sale,**

An Estancia, in the Partido de San Vicente, comprising more or less 3000 yards with a good Estancia house and Puestos, with their respective corral, a fine Quinta with fruit trees, alfalfaras, &c. For further particulars and terms, please apply at

GEORGE BELL & SONS,  
Calle Moreno, 151, or at 137 Calle Maipú.  
5-11 2 p.

**Wanted.**

A Butler in an English family. He must know his duties thoroughly and be able to speak Spanish. Apply Calle Chacabuco No. 183.  
181..3p a29.

**Housemaid.**

Wanted a housemaid at 178 Calle Maipú.  
178..3p a29

**Wanted.**

A man Cook for an English House. Apply at Calle Piedad 106.  
176..3p a29.

**Housemaid.**

Wanted a housemaid at 83 Calle Temple.  
159..3pa 27

**Wanted.**

A Soap-maker; a European who understands the manufacture of common soap. A permanent situation and liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Standard office.  
149..6p a25

**Tuitions.**

A gentleman lately arrived in this country is desirous of giving private lessons in English, French and German languages. For particulars apply to Messrs. Mackern, Calle San Martín.  
154..6p a26

**Wanted.**

The beef packing Establishment (formerly Saldere Urquiza) at Rosario wish to hire immediately

50 Laborers.  
10 Butchers.  
10 Coopers.  
2 Carpenters.  
1 Blacksmith.  
1 Watchman.  
2 Hedsman (Troopers)  
2 Tinsmiths.

To English, Irish, Scotch, Germans or North Americans permanent employment and liberal wages will be given.  
MORRIS BROWN & Co.  
Proprietors.  
94..12p a18

**Lady's maid.**

Wanted a respectable woman to accompany a family to Antuco. A fair passage will be given. Apply 45 Pasco Julio.  
164..3p a28.

**Shop-assistant.**

A young man who understands a little Spanish and has had two years experience of shop-keeping seeks an employment in either the dry-goods or grocery line. Apply "shop-man" at this office.  
165..3p a28.

**Lodgings.**

An English gentleman wants board and lodgings in a respectable English family. Address to G. W. M. British Consulate.  
173..3p a29

**Furnished Lodgings.**

A bedroom and parlor with fire-place in an English family; board if required, 884 Calle Parque.  
232..1m a1

**REMATE**

POR MARIANO BILLINGHERST

En los almacenes de la comision Gral de Guerra Aduana Nueva.

De 22 cajones paño y lienzo frances de varias clases pertenecientes al Gobierno del Paraguay Excmo Sr. Ministro de la Guerra de la Nacion, general D. Juan Andres Golla y Obes.

El Jueves 4 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, otros cajones de mercaderias cuyo pomoneros es el siguiente:

6 cajas lienzo tabla frances  
5 id paño azul fino id  
5 id id piloto azul id  
1 id id perla fina  
2 id casimir molton punzo id  
1 id paño mordoré fino  
2 id id grana punzo id

186..xp M 2

**POR EL MUSMO**

En la casa habitacion del Sr. Dn. Francisco Hin Cerrito No. 180.

Por ausentarse del pais.

El Viernes 5 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, todos muebles y de una menaje de alta casa consistente en lo siguiente que publicamos mañana.

**POR EL MISMO**

En su casa calle Potosi.

De efectos de almacén.

El Martes 2 de Mayo a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado lo siguiente:

20 cuarteros prietas, 5 idem midgas, 3000 idem duros, 10 cajones cañeros, 20 id. id. de morderle, 10 docenas paño de morderle, 20 id. id. de vino pañete, tintilla, mesacal, operto, Pedro Gimenez, vino jerez en cajas y en cajones, 30 petacos tabaco corriente y otros artículos.

Al mismo tiempo.

30 pedacos pasta, 15 bolsas arena, y un lote tabazon, perteneciente a las dos ultimas de carteras que se han vendido. 160..xp a 27.

**REMATE**

POR THOMAS GOWLAND.

En la casa de comercio del Sr. D. Leon J. sase calle de Maipú num. 12.

De un gran surtido de efectos de tienda mercaderia sustitiva.

El martes 2 y miercoles 3 de Mayo a las 11 en punto: se han de rematar con plaza y condiciones que se han de estipular un variado surtido de efectos el pomonero se dará despues.

**SALE BY AUCTION.**

At the stores of D. Leon J. Isaac calle Maipú num. 12.

By THOMAS GOWLAND.

On Tuesday 24 and Wednesday 25 May, will be sold at auction by Thomas Gowland.

A very extensive apartment of goods ready made clothing suitable to the season.

179..4p a29.

**REMATE**

POR JOSÉ MARQUEZ.

De una casa de poco precio en la calle de Balcarve numero 395 entre Estados Unidos y Europa.

El Martes 2 de Mayo a las 12 de la mañana se rematará a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado la referida casa edificada en terreno de 6 varas de frente por 18 de fondo con 3 piezas, pozo de balde y demas oficinas necesarias. Por mas pomoneros delivar 116.

1158..4p a27.

**Notice.**

The undersigned hereby beg to notify the Commercial Community that the partnership hitherto existing under the style of Sempie, Drysdale & Co. has at this date been dissolved by mutual agreement, and that the liquidation of said firm will be conducted by James Sempie.

Buenos Ayres, 26th April 1865.

JAMES SEMPIE.

THOMAS DRYSDALE.

With reference to the above we beg to notify the Community that the same business will be carried on by James Sempie under the style of James Sempie & Co.

184..1m a30.

**JOHN GENTILE.**

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

171 Calle Defensa, opposite the Church of Santo Domingo, 165..am a27

**For New York.**

The superior A.I. of Liverpool British built bark ALONZO.

Will be ready to receive cargo in a few days and will have quick dispatch. For freight please apply to Messrs. S. B. Hale and Co., or to Key & Upton, Shipbrokers, 39 Reconquistas

167..9p a27

**Extraction de callos.**

En la muy conocida casa del pedicuro Colagato sigue la extraccion de callos, practicada por un pedicuro y profesor en Flebotomia, aprobado y de experimentada capacidad, calle Maipú num. 196.

168..6p a30.

**Postage Stamps.**

For sale a collection of about five hundred different postage stamps of all the Republics of South America; also of Europe. This which is nicely bound in one volume, and can be seen at 236 Calle Esmeralda from 4 to 5 o'clock every evening.

177..3p a30.

**LETTERS**

Lying at the Danish Consulate Calle Rivadavia No. 329.

Johan Peter Andersen (2).  
Adolph Paandiz.  
F. Goltmannann.  
H. H. Hoffmann.  
Carl Knaa.  
Peter Nielsen.  
Franz Hinrich Oeding.  
Meinert E. Petersen.  
Carl Ludwig Frauschke.  
Charles P. Walker.

170..3p a29.

**Genuine Champagne.**

From the renowned house of Ledegarde Cie. of Rheims in Champagne.

We have just received a small lot of this exquisite wine which is on sale in boxes of bottles and half-bottles at our barraca.

P. GUERIN & FILS.

121—Plaza Monserrat—121.

172..3p a29.

**St. Marylebone and All Saints College.**

In Union with Kings College, London.

The Head Master would be glad to receive one or two young gentlemen from the home of the rich and the poor, comprising wool, lino and mowdown. Terms £120 per annum. An opportunity will soon present itself by which a young gentleman could be conveyed if necessary, under proper care, the present season is the most favorable for the voyage. Further information can be procured by addressing to M. & N., "Standard" office.

171..3p a29

**To Carpenters and Builders.**

A chance lot of Pine Lumber, recently arrived from New York, 1-inch and 2-inch boards and planks, all clear stuff, for sale, in quantities of a thousand feet and upward, for cash, less than the current price, to liquidate the business. Enquire at the Deposito, Calle Belgrano, esquina de Rincon, or at the Ferreteria 273 Rivadavia, esquina de Shipacha.

174..16p a29.



