

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increased business, the current information that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank...

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favour, 12 per cent. For balances in favour of Customers, 12 per cent.

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. Messrs. Gurney, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BARROW and Co., Banker, LIVERPOOL.

British Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association. Capital—3,000,000. Sterling.

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

Directors. Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong, President. Sr. Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

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 date.

Dr. P. Bourse, SURGEON DENTIST, Of New York. Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.

Important Notice. MEDIANEROS & PEDESTROS. Wanted from forty to fifty, with or without sheep to go to Entre Rios. The terms for which they are required is the best in the Province, about 7 leagues distant from the City of Parana.

Aviso al comercio. Los abajos firmados han sido nombrados por la sociedad de Seguros Maritimos "Vereniging van Assurateurs" de Amsterdam on el Reino de los Países Bajos sus agentes en Buenos Aires y pueblos contiguos.

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.

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

Argentine Marine Insurance Co. In compliance with the Articles 27 and 28 of the Company's Statute, the Directors order the present notice to be published requesting a general Meeting of the Shareholders on the 5th May at 12 o'clock in their office, in order to present a general balance of the account up to the 30th.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA. Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law. Capital subscribed up to 31st December, 1864—In hard dollars, 244,467 dobs. In paper currency, 42,000 " Invernacion de Fondos.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful line-like appearance, cause no irritation to the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organ.

THE "IRISHMAN." The National Journal of Ireland. Price—Stamped, 4d; Unstamped, 3d.

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

For Sale. At the Estancia Estrella del Norte (Mr. Leslie's) 5 leagues from San Pedro and Baradero, 300 runs of the following breeds:

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.

Argentine Marine Insurance Co. In compliance with the Articles 27 and 28 of the Company's Statute, the Directors order the present notice to be published requesting a general Meeting of the Shareholders on the 5th May at 12 o'clock in their office, in order to present a general balance of the account up to the 30th.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE. DIAS DE FERIA.

Table with columns for stations: ESTACIONES, MERCEDES, SUQUIMON, TUNJUN, ESTACIONES, MERCEDES, SUQUIMON, TUNJUN, ESTACIONES, MERCEDES, SUQUIMON, TUNJUN.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE. DIAS DE TRABAJO.

Table with columns for stations: ESTACIONES, MERCEDES, SUQUIMON, TUNJUN, ESTACIONES, MERCEDES, SUQUIMON, TUNJUN, ESTACIONES, MERCEDES, SUQUIMON, TUNJUN.

DIAS FERIADOS.

Table with columns for dates and events: 25 de Mayo, 26 de Mayo, 27 de Mayo, 28 de Mayo, 29 de Mayo, 30 de Mayo.

Argentine Marine Insurance Co.

In compliance with the Articles 27 and 28 of the Company's Statute, the Directors order the present notice to be published requesting a general Meeting of the Shareholders on the 5th May at 12 o'clock in their office, in order to present a general balance of the account up to the 30th.

Meerschaum Pipes. No. 10 of French, straight, and bent shape, also with silver covers, and a few of the new class colored. A new supply of above just received.

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 each, less than the current price to liquidate the business.

Camps. 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

MANTECA DE GRASA OR PATENT GREASE. A New Substitute for the best fresh Butter For Cooking purposes and Pastry.

This new grease is prepared from the best fresh fat of this country, and the "entire" secret of its preparation lies in the new system of melting it. The quality of our grease is so excellent that it is better adapted than any oil or lard for cooking purposes or pastry and possesses "incalculable" advantages over these two articles from being much cheaper, and also from giving to dishes or pastry a flavour "equal to the best fresh butter," a thing unknown as yet with the finest lard and much less with the best fresh oil, as every one acquainted with cooking will testify.

We will not put forward any further reasons to prove, that our grease is superior to any other consumed in the country, including the best French, Spanish or Italian oils which come principally compounded, with good kinds what sort of other ingredients abroad, whilst our grease is prepared from the pure fat of the country.

We are convinced, that housewife families will not complain of the quality of the meat, poultry &c. for the meat of the country is generally good and what spoils its savour, is in reality the class of grease with which it is prepared, a remedy is therefore required for the latter in every good kitchen and to unbelievers we have only to say, that before giving their opinion, they give our "Manteca de Grasa" which we offer, a fair trial and we doubt not, that they will give it the preference.

The great evil felt hitherto is now remedied, and all classes of people will be able to procure a grease, not only better, and more healthy than all other greases and oils that with such injury to health have been hitherto consumed in such large quantities at a comparatively moderate price.

We hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Thousand Dollars for any person who can prove same, and in order to quiet apprehension, we call especial notice to the certificate (see to morrow's paper) from competent parties in this particular.

We moreover duly notify the public, that, having applied for a Government patent, we will establish legal proceedings against any spurious imitation of our Manteca de Grasa.

It is on sale in all the grocery-stores within 8 squares of the Plaza and is made up in nice bladders bearing the manufacturer's mark.

Orders for quantities not less than 50 lbs. will be received verbally every day at the office, No. 101 calle Corrientes from 8 to 10 a. m.; and after the latter hour by written order left in the Letter-drobox. Samples may be seen at the same office.

The following certificates respecting the very superior quality of our Manteca de Grasa have been received. HOTEL DE GENEVE. I have no objection to declare that the Manteca de Grasa which you have prepared is better adapted than any other that I know of for the cooking of dimmers or fine pastry.

HOTEL UNIVERSES. I have employed the grease which you have sent me and I have found it excellent. Buenos Ayres, March 19th 1865.

HOTEL DEL PLATA. I have submitted the grease which you have sent me to the inspection of my chef de cuisine and he has declared it to be of very superior quality. Buenos Ayres, March 19th 1865.

CAFE COLON. I have used the grease which you sent me for examination and must in truth declare that I have found it to be of excellent quality. Buenos Ayres, March 22nd 1865.

SWISS CONFECTIERS. We have examined the grease which you have sent us and we declare it is of an excellent quality. Buenos Ayres, March 23rd 1865.

CONFITERIA VICTORIA. We can recommend the grease you have sent us as superior to any other sold in the country. Buenos Ayres, 24th 1865.

CONFITERIA. Corner of Peru and Moreno Street. We declare that the grease prepared by Messrs. Tiz & Durso.

CONFITERIA DEL AGUILA. After using the sample of grease that has been sent to me, I am convinced that its quality is excellent. Buenos Ayres, March 24th 1865.

VIENNE COSTA. This new grease which is a substitute for the best fresh butter for cooking or pastry will be found on sale at all the retail grocers.

Meerschaum Pipes. No. 10 of French, straight, and bent shape, also with silver covers, and a few of the new class colored. A new supply of above just received.

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 each, less than the current price to liquidate the business.

Diligencias del 25 de Mayo. Agencia Rivadavia, No. 98.

Para el 25 de Mayo, sale de la Capital todos los Miércoles por el último tren de la tarde que sale del Parque a Mercedes.

Para el 25 de Mayo para la Capital todos los sábados para tomar infaliblemente el primer tren del Domingo de Mercedes a la Capital.

Nota.—La correspondencia, equipajes y enco mien das se reciben en la Agencia hasta las 12 de mismo día de salida.

Buenos Aires, Marzo 4 de 1865. Empresarios.—E. CORREA Y CA. 76. J. p. a12.

The History of the Argentine Republic.

In English, price \$20 currency. Also Vol. 1 of the River Plate Magazine, price \$100, now on sale at Messrs. Mackern's and Mr. Leed's Book Store, Calle San Martin.

Notice to Masters of British Merchant Vessels.

The undersigned feels it his duty to warn masters of British merchant vessels that considering the war in which Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay are now engaged they are not to carry munitions of war of any description to any one of the belligerents on the understanding that if they do so they may render themselves liable to the exercise of belligerent rights and the penalties incident to an infringement of neutrality.

50 DOLLARS

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

\$50 will buy a dozen bust pictures or Vignettes, better than sold elsewhere for \$200. Each half dozen \$30. Life-size portraits with frame \$200, former price \$600.

This great reduction of prices will be continued only for the space of three months: those who desire portraits for less than half price and by the most experienced artists will find it their interest to call at this establishment.

Small pictures of deceased friends copied to the size of life \$200. Gallery, 74 Calle Belgrano, over the 'Standard' office. 13. x m4

DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 25 MAYO Y SALADILLO, DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA CON CARUGAS 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 17-19-21-23-25-27-29.

Para 25 de Mayo Saldrá de Buenos Ayres, Todos los JUEVES. Regresa del 25... "los DOMIGOS Para el Saladillo.

Las salidas son de la Estacion Merlo. Agencia Rivadavia, 189. Empresarios. SABORIDA B GARCIA.

South Down Sheep Wash. Stockholm Tar, and Spirits of Tar. For Sale at W. S. WYLLIE & CO'S, Chacomus.

Medianeros. Wanted, for the Province of Entre Rios, some medianeros to mind sheep. Camps of the best quality will be sold. All the wood necessary to build corrals and for house use can be had; English or Irish preferred. For particulars apply at No. 123 Calle 25 de Mayo. 112 x . m 18

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.

Removal. The office of the undersigned has been removed from Calle Reconquista a Calle Parque 140. JOHN KEMSLEY. Nuevas Manojerías Nacionales. El empresario de dichas manojerías avisa al publico que desde esta fecha ha mudado sus salidas de diligencias, que en vez de salir de Merced saldrán de la Villa de Lujan para la Capilla del Señor todos los dias impares y regresan de la Capilla del Señor para la Capital los dias pares: Su Agencia calle de la Victoria No. 223

WINTER TRIPS. On and after the 8th of May (Monday), The Era will resume her weekly trips to the ports of the Uruguay, leaving Buenos Ayres every Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock precisely, and returning every Saturday morning at daylight.

En la may conocida casa del pedicero Colomago se sigue la extraccion de callos, practicada por un pedicero y profesor en Flebotomia aprobado y de experimendada capacidad, calle Maipú num. 196.

Fresh Goods Just received ex "Herschel." Ladies' Colored Petticoats. Striped Wincos for Petticoats. All Wool Scarfs, and Shawls.

Notice. There is a letter at the British Consulate for a Captain Harvey D. Leland, without any ships name on it. The owner thereof may have it on application.

JOHN GENTLES. Watchmaker and Jeweller. 171 Calle Defensa, opposite the Church of Santo Domingo. 165. x m a27

Extraccion de callos. En la may conocida casa del pedicero Colomago se sigue la extraccion de callos, practicada por un pedicero y profesor en Flebotomia aprobado y de experimendada capacidad, calle Maipú num. 196.

Ladies' Colored Petticoats. Striped Wincos for Petticoats. All Wool Scarfs, and Shawls. Neck Shawls. Ladies' Wool Head Dresses. Extra fine Flannel. Ladies' fine Wool Hose. Ladies' Soutages. Knitting Cotton.

8/4 to 12/4 all Wool Blankets. Gents' Shirts without Collars, and a variety of Dress Goods all of the above are offered at the lowest possible price.

Notice. A family leaving Buenos Ayres is desirous of disposing of their household furniture: it is well adapted for a respectable lodging-house. For particulars apply 92 Calle Esmeralda.

MUFFINS & CRUMPETS. 884. 2. 3p m2

OSTEO IDON. PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, which are so painful, and especially adapted for warm climates.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED OPDONTALOQUE. For restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10c. 6d. and 25c. per bottle.

LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Extract of a LETTER from a MEDICAL MAN to his Brother at Madrid to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851. "THE LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE is highly commended in Italy, and, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

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

Draw the Attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers to their Old Establishment, now at shipping and Manufacturers of PHARMACEUTICALS, QUININES, PHARMACOPOLYMERIS, and ANTIARTICULARS, PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND APPARATUS, Newly Discovered Chemicals, and Liter Oil and Candy.

Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, and other articles, and every article connected with the Dispensing and Retailing of Medicines, and every article connected with the Dispensing and Retailing of Medicines, and every article connected with the Dispensing and Retailing of Medicines.

For New York. The superior A. I. at Lloyd's British built bark ALONZO. Will be ready to receive cargo in a few days and will carry best dispatch. For freight please apply to Messrs. G. B. Hale and Co., or to Day & Upton, Shipbrokers, 39 Reconnquista.

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 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 nisi verum, nil veri non audiam dicere." SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

Success in everything depends on knowing how to seize an opportunity when it presents itself, and of this fact South Americans seem to be either ignorant or regardless. The present war affords more than one instance, and shows the disastrous results from opportunities let slip, which, as the proverb saith, never again return.

Since the Paraguayan invasion of Corrientes, there was at one time an opportunity for Lopez to make two grand coups-de-main, which would have entirely discomfited the allies, made him master of Corrientes and Entre-Rios, and given him such dominion of the rivers that he might have bombarded Buenos Ayres, ejected Flores from Montevideo, annihilated the Brazilians, and even menaced Dom Pedro in his capital.

Luckily for the cause of liberty and right, General Robles had none of the qualities of Napoleon Bonaparte, and while possessing the means of completely turning the scale of war, and having the master-cards in his hand for so great a game, his inactivity or want of skill suffered to escape a chance that Fortune will not again present to one who knows not how to profit of her favors.

On the 14th of April after seizing Corrientes, the Paraguayans had in that province or within two hours' march of the Tres Bocas an army of 30,000 men and a fleet of 16 steamers besides sailing vessels. The invasion being wholly unexpected, there were not 500 armed men in Corrientes and Entre-Rios to oppose them, there were no mountains, bogs or natural obstacles to impede their progress, there were no strong positions or fortifications to menace their rear, in a word there was nothing to prevent their marching down to the arsenal of Calá and either taking Gen. Urquiza prisoner or obliging him to flee. In a country teeming with horses and fat cattle they might have pushed on rapidly, before the scattered gauchos could be organized in self-defence, and the effect of such successful advance would be no less to alarm the Brazilians and dispirit the Argentines than to animate the invaders with the flush of undisputed conquest.

At the same time a small squadron of eight imperial gunboats was lazily ascending the Paraná, and, however superior these vessels in manœuvring at sea, they might have been easily taken if assailed in the narrow river by a Paraguayan force four times as numerous, for in all these boarding expeditions with superior numbers the Paraguayans have as yet been victorious. Gomensoro's fleet does not muster 1,000 men, while the enemy could readily put on board readily put on board their vessels six times that force. Once in possession of a fleet of 16 steamers and eight magnificent gunboats, the invaders might sweep these rivers and even extend their depredations to the coasts of Brazil.

These joint movements would have entirely driven the allies from the field, and found the Argentine Congress on the 1st of May in a position bordering on desperation. But their success depended on extraordinary rapidity and the campaign must have been won in 15 days, or lost for ever.

Robles allowed those precious moments to pass unprofitably, and for ten days after the capture of Corrientes amused his vanity with proclamations to the town-folk and insignificant aides, while he permitted Governor Lagraña to recover from the first surprise and commence assembling National Guards within a day's ride of the capital. On the 24th there were already 3,000 militia at head-quarters,

in San Roque; on the 26th, Urquiza had mounted 6,000 lancers at Calá, and these forces although unable to stem the invaders in a pitched battle were more than enough to prevent a coup-de-main such as was possible a week before.

In like manner the Brazilian squadron had time to combine its movements with Lagraña, to be supported by Pañero's division, and finally reinforced by Barroso with 3 more steamers.

Thus the golden chauce was thrown away, and before long the allies, who have been allowed time to gather up their forces, will appear in great strength both by land and water, to drive the invaders from the little point of our territory which they occupy. The future historian of Paraguay will be led to attach less importance to the invasion of Corrientes than to the great things which Robles might have done, but failed to attempt.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE PARAGUAYAN CONGRESS.

In view of the decision of the special committee named by the Sovereign Congress to report on the present critical condition of the Republic in the war with Brazil, and on the insolent and hostile attitude of the Argentine cabinet towards Paraguay and its Government as shewn.

1st. By the two notes of Feb. 9th, which favor Brazil under the pretence of neutrality by refusing the permission we solicited to march our forces across the frontiers of Corrientes, although the Brazilian fleet had previously used the city and province of Corrientes as a depot for coal, provisions, &c. in open violation of the pretended neutrality.

2nd. By the denial of our right to the territory of Misiones between the rivers Paraná and Uruguay.

3rd. By the protection now extended a second time by that Government to a revolutionary committee of traitors in the pay of the Brazilian Empire, who enlist foreign mercenaries in the very capital of the Argentine Republic, disgracing the flag of that country and making it subservient to Brazil in the war against Paraguay.

4th. By the open sympathy of the official Argentine press in favor of Brazil against Paraguay, and the disgraceful and incendiary publications intended to foment rebellion in this country—and as the exercise of our right in the territory of Misiones will afford the Argentine Government the desired pretext of casus belli [which is at present wanting] to make an open alliance with Brazil, while we have abundant proof of the solidarity of the Argentine cabinet with that Empire to destroy the balance of power in La Plata—and it being incompatible with the security of the Republic and the dignity of our Government to tolerate any longer this immoral and offensive proceeding against Paraguay, in accord with the decision of the special committee.

The Congress hereby declares.

I. That it approves the conduct of the National Executive respecting Brazil, in the emergency caused by the imperial encroachments in the River Plate and the injury inflicted by Brazil on our national honor, and in accordance with the law of March 1844 the Government is hereby authorized to continue the war.

II. That it declares war to the actual Government of the Argentine Republic until we receive the proper security and satisfaction for the rights, honor, and dignity of the Paraguayan nation and Government.

III. His Excellency the President of the Republic will make peace with one or other of the belligerents whenever he thinks fit, advising the National Congress as ordained by law.

IV. Let this be communicated to the Executive.

Congress-hall Asunción, March 18th 1865.

Jose Falcon, vice-president. Let this be published. LOPEZ. March 19th.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE ARGENTINE CONGRESS.

The National Chamber of Deputies met yesterday; a note was handed in by the Government, relating the recent Paraguayan outrage and demanding permission to declare war in return. The Chamber passed the following decree by acclamation:

Art. 1. The National Executive is hereby authorized to declare war against the Government of Paraguay.

Art. 2. Let this be communicated to the Executive.

This bill will probably be presented to the Senate to-day, and passed with the same enthusiastic unanimity.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday morning, at day-break, President Mitre was at the Retiro, haranguing the soldiers about to embark in the 'Pampero'; he afterwards went down to the mole and superintended the shipping of the men. As the river was so low, all the carts in the river were called into requisition. We are surprised that the 'Pampero' was not sent round to the Tigre where it would be so much easier for the men to embark.

The Concert at the Colon on Thursday night, was one of the most successful ever given in this city. The saloon was altogether too small to accommodate the crowded audience, which we may say comprised the 'elite' of foreign society in this city. We have to thank a musical friend for a professional critique which will be found in another column.

We call attention to a Consular notice respecting some intestate property, belonging to the heirs of an Irishman, named Michael Kane. As we understand some of Kean's sons are living in the camp, and hired as 'peons,' we trust some of our subscribers will notify them of it, as the property, although not large, is well worth looking after.

One of our colleagues states that Don Andres Lamas will shortly leave for Rio Janeiro on a special Oriental mission. We understand, however, that such is not the case: as to the new rule to make Orientals serve here and Argentines in Montevideo, the idea has been abandoned, owing in a great measure to the unwillingness of Orientals and Argentines to serve.

Dr. Velez Sarsfield and Mr. Rom have the public divided on the subject of the bank, aiding the Government. We regret to remark that the severity of Dr. Sarsfield's reply was every way unequalled; Mr. Rom, in his editorials, stooped to no personalities, and Dr. Velez violates all laws of politeness in calling Mr. Rom 'a dead ass.'

The Provincial Government has introduced a law in the Chambers to authorize the bank to open an account current with the Nat. Government, affording it a credit to the extent of one million patacons. Where the bank is to get all this specie is the mystery, as by the last statement the specie of the bank was very low.

Next week Messrs. Schramm and Werner give their last concert previous to leaving for Rosario. From what we have seen of the first concert we feel confident that the next will be equally attractive.

The law for the redemption of the paper money, which should come into operation on the 1st July, it is now proposed to postpone for six months, or until after the termination of the war.

The shepherd peons from the camp are flocking into town to go as 'personeros' for the wealthy National Guards, who are ordered to march. Several called at our office yesterday; they expect, however, just double what is at present paid for 'personeros'; the current price of the day is from \$5,000 to \$6,000. Our friends from the camp, who find minding sheep as \$300 per month irksome, offer to fight the Paraguayans for ten thousand dollars; this is so much above the market rate that no one engages them.

Those of our fellow-countrymen who thirst for glory, ought to see Captain Irwin, whose ambition is to form a rifle brigade of English speaking foreigners. Captain Irwin says that with five hundred picked men he will engage to demolish all the Humaitás in Paraguay, and plant the Argentine flag in less than three months on the top of the Custom-house in Asunción; but he can do nothing without the men, and it appears the Government is very slow in assisting him in his ambition.

There was a time when the most despicable post in the country was that of Teniente Alcalde: to-day it is the most enviable position in the camp, since these dignitaries escape military

service. The sub-division of the 'partidos' has greatly increased the number of these officers: in the 'partido' of the Capilla del Señor, the number of men ordered to be levied is 170. It appears that in the whole 'partido' this number cannot be found, and the consequence is that the Captain of the Nat. Guard has been obliged to reduce it to one hundred.

The press-gangs are now going their rounds every evening: several foreigners have been taken up, not having their Consular certificates. The soldiers have strict orders it appears to arrest all who have not 'papeletas.'

The 'sereno' who stopped the unsuspecting looking English gentleman the other night in Calle Perú, has been remunerated by the English merchant, whose house he supposed had been robbed. This is as it should be, the 'sereno' only did his duty in the matter, and we highly approve of the conduct of the English merchant.

The triple alliance was signed on Thursday, and will be immediately laid before Congress.

Dr. Castro, Montevidean minister, will remain in this city for another week on business touching his special mission.

The Arceifes contingent of 200 Nat. Guards, arrived on Thursday night at Moron, to join Colonel Cesa's battalion.

The troops embarked in the 'Pampero' numbered 400 men and were armed with rifles.

The Brazilian Government has bought three steamers of the Pernambuco mail service, to arm them as transports.

The French paper 'L'Echo' has ceased to exist.

Yesterday was rather a dull day in town: no steamer from Montevideo, no vessels in fact from any quarter. In fact, the most popular place for news now-a-days is down at the Boca; here orangemen from up the rivers are beset the moment they arrive, to know the news from Corrientes. It is generally believed, that Gomensoro has proved himself a man and pitched into the Paraguayans and sunk their mighty squadron.

Mr. Lanuz was expected yesterday, but up to the hour of going to press there was no sign of him. We look forward anxiously to his coming, as we feel certain he will give us a full, true and perfect statement of how things are.

We have received a communication from a subscriber in the camp, defending Lopez and the Paraguayan Government. We cannot and will not publish it. President Lopez has dared to invade this country, insult its flag, and plunge us all into the horrors of war; his conduct is in every sense of the word unjustifiable. Had he contented himself with fighting the Brazilians, we would have no objection to the communication in question, but his outrage on this country calls for the censure of every honest man. Were Lopez an Irishman, and not a Paraguayan, we should take sides against him. Sooner or later himself and his Government must tumble; it may be in a few months, and it may take years, but his fate is doomed. He has evidently been misled by some revolutionary ruffians, who regretted to see this country so peaceable and prosperous, and represented to him that Corrientes and Entre Rios were ripe for revolt. Thank Heaven he has been deceived; the whole country responds to the call of President Mitre, who is destined to avenge the insults of the Paraguayan invader.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS. (Concluded.)

JUSTICE, WORSHIP AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. The tribunals of Justice created by the Constitution and by laws of Congress are now in regular operation throughout the Republic, all the difficulties having been overcome which first impeded their establishment and proper working.

At present there are able lawyers, of known skill in such matters, who are busied in compiling the civil and penal codes which are to rule in the Republic.

In the branch of Public-worship the National Government has contributed as far as possible to its splendor, seeing

the necessities felt in the matter, by establishing an Ecclesiastical Seminary in the diocese of Buenos Ayres, subsidizing the erection of new-churches in various towns of the Republic, and providing for others the articles requisite for the dignity of the National Church, as you will find in the Ministerial Memoria under this heading.

The Public Instruction throughout the provinces at the expense of the National Treasury is increasing in a satisfactory manner. In this item the Government has been as prodigal as its resources admitted, being convinced that the money spent to educate the masses will prove fertile in great benefits for the future of the country.

Besides the monthly subvention allowed to the Provincial Governments for public instruction, and other heavy expenses in the purchase of School-books and other requisites which have been distributed among the provinces, five National Colleges have been established this year, and the burses defrayed by the national treasury proportionately allotted to the various Governments. The College in the metropolis has been improved, and its premises enlarged for the increased number of alumni. Moreover a committee of leading citizens has been appointed to draw up the general plan of a proper University education.

WAR AND MARINE.

The army being reduced to a peace-footing suitable to the circumstances of the country, and many of the regiments considerably thinned owing to soldiers who had served out their term retiring from the service, the Government had endeavored to remedy this deficiency by calling into service some contingents of the National Guard to protect certain points of the frontier.

The Indian invasions which took place some months ago in various parts of the province of Cordoba caused the Government to despatch Gen. Emilio Mitre to the localities so invaded, making at the same time a tour of the whole frontier-line as far as the province of Mendoza, in order to report on the best means for remedying the evil, and adopt the most urgent and indispensable plans for the security of the lives and properties exposed to the rapacity of the savage Indians.

The officer fulfilled his trust in every particular, strengthening the line of frontier, placing new forces on its weak points, in which he met with the fullest co-operation from the provincial Governments on applying to them for the necessary number of National Guards for this end, and obtaining in this manner a greater security for those frontiers.

At the same time an expedition was equipped to act under the above-named General in operations at various points of the desert. The Indians, seeing their danger, hastened to beg for peace submitting themselves to suitable conditions, and the Government has just ordered the arrangement to be concluded without delay.

The unjustifiable war provoked against the Republic by the Paraguayan Government has obliged the National Government to take such warlike steps as the situation requires, by concentrating the troops of the Line, increasing the battalions of which they are composed, ordaining the immediate formation of several new corps, and calling out the National Guards of the Republic.

Entre Rios being the province most immediately to that so treacherously invaded by Paraguayan forces, the Government ordered the arming of a strong body of Entre-Rian National Guard cavalry under the organization and command-in-chief of Captain-General Justo José de Urquiza. The Government feels it an act of justice to recommend to the consideration of Congress and of the nation the activity wherewith this Argentine General assembled even a larger force than he had been called on for, and who is now ready with enthusiastic patriotism to march to battle and victory.

The province of Buenos Ayres has been faithful to its glorious antecedents and, with generous self-devotion in offering its sons when the honor and dignity of the country are at stake, came forward at the first call of the National Government, placing itself in readiness to enter the fight, while the Government of the Province distinguished itself by the entire co-operation it has

lent and continues to lend to the National Executive.

Santa-Fé, led on by its Government, also responds with decided patriotism to the orders it has received and sends its battalions to strengthen the ranks of the army of operations.

Respecting the other provinces, the Government feels certain that they will give, on the present occasion, noble examples of patriotism and sacrifice as soon as they learn the insolent attempt of the Paraguayan Government, and the orders communicated to them in the emergency.

To equip an army on the respectable footing judged necessary, the national magazine was nowise adequate, its elements being only sufficient for the necessities of the forces in time of peace. Nevertheless a laudable activity has been displayed in settling about the preparations required by the occasion, and the necessary armament has been got together not only for the forces actually in the field, but for whatever future requirements may present themselves, and within a few days there will be also ample provision for any necessities that may arise in the course of the campaign.

The same is to be said of the Commissariat-general of War and Marine, which, with the aid of an inspecting committee composed of honorable and patriotic citizens, meets all the exigencies of that department.

As several of the measures adopted by Government need the sanction of Congress, they will be submitted to you at the earliest opportunity.

The navy of the Republic having lost two of its vessels, which were treacherously seized by the Paraguayan Government, will still suffice to meet the present requirements of the service, owing to the circumstance of Paraguay being also at war with the Empire of Brazil, whose fleet holds the dominion of the rivers, thus saving this country the trouble of purchasing other war vessels.

While the Government is obliged to devote its chief attention to the war which occupies its entire care, having to provide for everything in prosecution of an unexpected struggle wholly unprepared for, and which could not even be guarded against without great prejudice to the other interests of the country, the Government has now fulfilled the task prescribed by the Constitution, by laying before your Honorable Chambers in brief terms the actual condition of the Republic, which was so flattering and prosperous until the moment when the ill-advised ruler of Paraguay stops us in our march and with haughty insolence challenges us to a war which we shall answer with war.

The Government and country having on their part done nothing to bring about such a state of things, accept it with a calm resolution, and, relying on the justice of their cause and their good right, confidently hope that the Almighty will give victory to those who battle for liberty and justice.

Summoned as you now are to guard the destinies of the Republic, the Government congratulates you on being here assembled at the very time it has most need of your counsel and co-operation.

BARTOLOME MITRE. Buenos Ayres, May 1st, 1865.

CONCERT IN COLON.

Another delightful 'oasis' has been passed in our journeying through the dreary waste of public musical performances in Buenos Ayres.

Messrs. Werner and Schramm have given their anxiously looked-for concert of 'chamber music,' and on Thursday evening delighted a crowded audience in the saloons at Colon, an audience so attentive, so enthusiastic, and so discriminating, that we feel sure that the only thing wanting to enable our professionals and amateurs to repeat performances of this nature is a fitting locality, such as we hope shortly to possess in the new Coliseum, now rapidly approaching completion.

The concert opened with the 'adagio' and 'scherzo' of Beethoven's grand trio in B flat, op. 97, rendered in a manner that assured the audience of the masterly acquirements of the performers, an opinion only confirmed as the performance continued.

We were glad to hear our friend, Mr. Reinken who although suffering slightly from hoarseness, has certainly made

very considerable progress of late in the art to which he has devoted himself, and left nothing to be desired in his rendering of the cavatina from Auber's 'Muta de Portici'.

Mr. Werner's mastery over his instrument was displayed to full advantage in the solemn, religious air by Stradella, accompanied by Mr. Schram on the harmonium: the melody itself is one of surpassing beauty, as also the 'Romanosa,' an Italian ode, and one of the 16th century, in which Herr W. was supported most ably by a strong quartette, under the presidency of Signor Nicolao. Of Werner's delicacy of touch and beauty of tone, we are at a loss to express our admiration, and we are glad to see, in the German paper 'Zeitung,' a very excellent article upon Messrs. Werner and Schram, written by an able critic, himself an accomplished musician.

As regards Mr. S. we must confess that, although we had previously the pleasure of hearing him in private, yet we were not prepared for the wonderful execution shewn in his rendering of a fantasia in 'Moises,' and of 'Home, sweet home,' both by Thalberg. The delicacy and decision of his touch are perfect, and show laborious and constant study, whilst the pathos thrown into the charming old melody of 'Home, sweet home,' was such as could only be produced by a true artist.

'La Poesia,' a quartett for four violoncellos, by Mercadante, the most classical perhaps of Italian composers, was one of the gems of the evening; and the whole was brought to a most satisfactory conclusion, by a brilliant fantasia 'Souvenir de Spa,' for violoncello and piano, by Servais, of whom we understood Mr Werner was a pupil.

We cannot conclude our review without testifying to Signor Nicolai's skill in the drilling and management of the orchestra, which did good service in accompanying several of the pieces. This gentleman has already worked a very material improvement in the orchestra of the Opera, and has proved his activity and taste in the production of several Operas hitherto unknown in the River Plate.

ORPHEUS.

THE GERMAN CONCERT,

Given on the 1st May, 1865, in Montevideo.

It is a pleasure to comment upon what is worthy of appreciation and admiration.

The German amateurs of Buenos Ayres, unitedly with those of this capital, gave their concert last night at the beautiful Theatre of Solis, before an audience of 2,200 persons.

Before we touch upon the merits of the programme, and the splendid execution of it, we will give our tribute of praise to the noble and manly principles which so happily characterise the Germans in carrying out with stern and invariable firmness whatever they propose to the public in favor of philanthropy.

It is not too much to say that the word 'disappointment,' in all its bearings, is discarded from the German vocabulary. The concert is announced to the public for such a night, at such an hour, and for such a purpose; and the concert does take place in spite of all difficulties and vexations, in perfect accordance with the announcement; and, thanks to this firmness of purpose, it reaps the full fruits of the pecuniary benefits for which it was given.

It would be tedious to the general reader to enter minutely into the merits or demerits of a programme, mainly composed of concerted vocal pieces: we will, therefore, particularise those amongst them which chiefly deserve notice, not omitting to state that one and all were executed in a most masterly style, and with beautiful correctness. We do not know the names of the singers, so many in number, but we certainly do know that there are many amongst them gifted with splendid vocal organs, and we do not hesitate to aver, that the great difficulty recognised by the great masters, in the execution of concerted pieces, whether vocal or instrumental, but more especially in the former, is to gain the subordination of the performers, in order to the effect of the colouring of the whole. A subordination which

necessarily mortifies the splendid notes of a tenor or bass singer; we therefore were in raptures of admiration in discovering that this perfect obedience to this grand law of musical philosophy was not only duly understood but religiously put into practice. The most effective pieces in the 'primera parte' were 'El Himno Nacional Aleman' and 'La Capilla.' In the former, we noticed a gentleman amongst the bass singers who sustained a splendid bass note (pedal), during which a most effectively scientific and poetic cadence was enchanting the ears of the listeners.

In the second, the echo surprised and delighted the audience, and not without reason, for the smallest defect in time, distance, or intonation, not only mars the effect, but renders it unintelligible. Thus the reader may form some idea of the difficulty of bringing the echo to perfection, and hence the merit of its performance last night.

The duet on the piano, which replaced the 'Somnambula' of Thalberg, was well executed, but its effect was mainly marred by the distance of the piano from the only armonical boards of the stage, which are those immediately in front of the lights.

The 'air varie' for the violin, though not a piece of enchantment, deserved and met with universal applause. It was well accompanied, and the violinist never failed once in the difficult art of intoning every note with admirable precision and correctness.

The 'segunda parte' commenced with the magnificent overture to 'Guillermo Tell,' performed by the orchestra, and directed by Sr. Preti.

We leave the public to judge of its good performance in stating, as the highest praise, that whereas overtures seldom meet with applause, it received on its termination the most enthusiastic plaudits.

The first vocal piece "Canto Dominicual" was sublimely interpreted, the colouring was conspicuously beautiful and could not fail to delight the ear of the most fastidious musician.

Such a sacred piece was too sublime for a theatrical audience. We have omitted to speak of the remarkable piece, entitled "Canto Guerrero" which belonged to the Primera parte.

This was grand, and in point of musical difficulties, very great. The transitions in its harmonical composition, unaccompanied by any instrument to guide such transitions, renders it beyond the powers of ordinary musicians. Well, it was not only grand in composition, but grand in its performance.

"El Canto del Viajero" made a deep impression upon us. Of all the vocal pieces executed, this was the most effective. No praise is sufficient for its execution.

The admirable imitation of the "pizzicato" by the voices in accompaniment to the noble melody of the Solo singer, produced an electric effect upon the public. But when we listen to a performance of that difficult nature, we as musicians, declare ourselves to be in ecstasies.

We do not know which most to admire, the composition, or the admirable performance of it.

According to the rule of the Programme, next follows the "Gran Fantasia" for the Flute and Piano accompaniment.

This piece excited the public into phrenetical raptures, expressed in bravos, prolonged applauses, and 'bis, bis.' Señor Carabugo is perfect master of his instrument, and is gifted with a musical genius, combined with musical knowledge,—two powers which will ever gain him the certain ovations of any public in the world.

He was admirably accompanied by Señor Bengochea. The false intonations of the flute did not depend upon the Flutist, but upon the low Diapason of the Piano, and such a 'chusco' would have defeated the performance of any ordinary talent, and therefore heightens the intrinsic merit of Señor Carabugo, who, in spite of his musical agony, fulfilled his task with heroic constancy.

to a most defective and careless accompaniment of the orchestra, which we are willing to attribute to the fact of one solitary rehearsal.

But the great applause it met with from our intelligent public, is perhaps the best testimony we can give to its real and scientific merits.

The original and beautiful accompaniment of the bells, was exquisitely performed, and being a novelty, adds to the merit of the performance.

We have something more to say, and it is, that Mr. Nessler left a desideratum, in not having performed some of his Pianistical compositions or those of Thalberg, for both of which he is renowned.

The little we heard of his pulsation on the Piano, proved at once his soul of genius, and his touch of knowledge. Thus ends our critique, all in favor, because we could not, without isolating the voice of truth and experience, write otherwise than we have done.

We take leave the Germans, in the hope, they will grant us the feast of hearing them again.

CHARLES LAMBRA.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

MR. LETTSON'S 1st LETTER TO EARL BUSSELL. (Received June 3).

Monte Video, April 27, 1864. My Lord,

A FEW days ago one single copy of a Rio de Janeiro newspaper of the 8th instant was received here, containing an angry debate in the Imperial Chamber of Deputies on the 5th instant, upon the manner in which Brazilian subjects were treated in this country, and on the impossibility of the Brazilian Representative here obtaining any redress for their grievances.

On my calling on 'Senhor Laureiro, Brazilian Minister, to ask for the loan of the newspaper, His excellency told me he had not as yet been able to get a sight of it, but added that by the last English mail the Minister for Foreign Affairs had written to him, shortly stating what his Government proposed doing in consequence of the debate in question.

Senhor Laureiro said that a considerable Brazilian military force was to be stationed on the Rio Grande frontier, and that the object of this measure was threefold:—

1stly. To prevent further infractions of the Brazilian territory by troops of the Oriental Government in pursuit of bands of General Flores' forces.

2ndly. To prevent assistance being given to the cause of the revolution in this country by persons of the Province of Rio Grande. And

3rdly. In order to have an army near the frontier, ready to act in case circumstances should arise making such a step desirable to be taken.

Senhor Laureiro added that he had been instructed by his Government to communicate this resolution to the Government of Uruguay, and that he had already done so.

On my seeing Señor J. J. de Herrera to-day, upon another matter, his Excellency spoke to me upon this subject, and with considerable uneasiness.

I have &c., W. G. LETTSON.

TELEGRAPHIC WIRES FROM NEW YORK TO CHILE.

We are happy to inform our readers that they may expect shortly to see realized the grand project of Mr. R. E. Goldsborough, one of our civil engineers, for the establishment of a system of telegraph-wires from Valparaiso along the West Coast to Panama, and thence to Washington and New-York, there to meet the great Atlantic cable which will unite the New World with the old.

This grand scheme, to the study of which Mr. Goldsborough has devoted so much time and trouble, will, when carried out, prove of immense benefit to this Republic (Chile), and place us in the foremost rank among South American nations. We trust the Government will receive the project with the same enthusiasm it has kindled among the public and that the countries through which it is destined to pass will give proper support to so beneficial an enterprise.

interview which it is said to take place at Lyons on the 15th of next April, between the King of Italy and the Emperor of the French for the approaching journey which the Emperor is to make in the South of France supplies the opportunity for this meeting. What will be its object? The King of Italy it is said, is inclined to resign his crown and abdicate in favour of Prince Humbert, who attained his majority on the 14th of this month. Before adopting the determination, the King wished to confer with the Emperor. This, according to information which our Turin correspondent believes to be correct, is the real object of the approaching interview between the two sovereigns.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with columns: May 5, 1865; Paper price of ounces 446 1/2; Paper price of sovereigns, 136 1/2; First price of patacons 28 —; Last price 27 90; Cash sales, 11,781.

Specie experienced a slight decline to-day, owing to one of the "bulls" selling heavily for Saturday: his profits are enormous, and are the subject of conversation 'Change'; but business was dull, and owing to the failure of a native 'barretero' for over three millions currency, and a speculator in bonds and lands for a still heavier amount, brokers were little disposed to operate either for a rise or fall.

Several bills of exchange were passed to-day at yesterday's rates. The suspension of the paper dollar redemption bill has caused but little effect, as almost every man on 'Change regards the law as a dead letter. Brokers and merchants are beginning to look with concern on the movements of Lee and Grant, and many anticipate a financial chaos.

Money it is presumed will become much dearer, and the insecurity of our securities, caused by war at home and peace abroad, tend to their depreciation.

To Let, at 36 Calle Parique, a comfortably furnished bedroom. 15. 3p. m.5

Case se alquila. A caadra y media de la bolsa de comercio una casa con las comodidades necesarias para establecer una casa de comercio, ocurrir para tratar a la calle de la Reconquista n.º 113, de 9 a 12 de la mañana. 4. 6p. m.5.

TEATRO COLON. OPERA ITALIANA. Gran Temporada de las Fiestas Mayas. Abono de 25 Funciones. Esta abierto en el Escritorio del Teatro desde el Lunes 24 del corriente, de la mañana 4 las 5 de la tarde.

THE "WEEKLY STANDARD" (32 columns) Of May 3rd, contains News from Europe. End of the American War. Important from Brazil. Arrival of Flores and Urquiza. Inauguration of Congress. Latest from Paraguay. Governor Lagranda's despatches. Proclamation of Lopez. Invasion of Aguipey. The Despy territory. Captain Irwin's battalion. Military movements. Great losses in Montevideo. The San Juan mines. Progress in Rioja. Cordoba and Rosario mails. Preparations in Entre-Rios. The Brazilian gunboats. Steam to La Plata and Chile. The new steamer Conchoa. Grand performance at the opera. The Standard anniversary. News of the Week. Market reports. On Change, &c. &c. Price 5s.

PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES. A visit to those countries in 1864, price \$20. On sale at Messrs. Mackern's book-store or at this office. x. m. 6.

MICHEL KANE. Who died intestate on the estate of Larombe, in the district of Chacabuco, in or about the year 1859, leaving, as reported, a Flock of Sheep, and other property; any person who can give information respecting the same will please communicate the particulars to the British Consul, FRANK PARISH, H.B.M.'s Consul, Buenos Ayres, May 6th, 1865. 31. 3p.m.6

MR. TOMLINSON. Is requested to call at the Hotel Provence for a parcel which has been sent to him. 26. 3p.m.6

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS. This Consulate-General has been removed to No. 27 calle Tacuman. The Consul-General of the Netherlands, pro tem, is T. T. M. LESTER. 25. 6p.m.6

Notice. Any one anxious to obtain a "personero," and willing to pay 10,000 dollars for same, can find one by applying at 66 Calle Piedra. 18. 3p.m.6

A German Teacher. Wanted, one who can teach in German. He should also be able to speak French and Spanish, and should have experience in teaching. The situation is out of town, and, for a good man, it would be permanent. None need apply but with the best references. Address, "German Teacher," Standard office. 22. 6p.m.6

Sherry Wine. Of superior quality, in boxes of one dozen, for sale at No. 129, calle de Chacabuco. 37. 3p.m.6

Wanted. For the Banda Oriental, a Married Couple, the man to mind sheep and the woman to cook. Apply to 84 Piedras, between 8 & 10 o'clock p.m. 14. 1m.w.d.m.6

Wanted. An active man, as cook in a small English family, must speak English and a little Spanish. Apply at No. 75 Calle San Martin. 12. 3p.m.6

Wanted. A respectable woman to accompany a family to England and take charge of two children. Apply 186 Calle Florida. 8. 6p.m.6

Wanted. A German well recommended, speaking French, Italian, English and writes a good hand, is desirous of a situation as time-keeper or in any light capacity. Apply to Mr. Jaeggli, watchmaker, calle del Peru No. 2. 1. 3p.m.3

Wanted for an English house, must present certificate of character and competency. Apply at Calle Defensa No. 66. 3. 3p.m.3

Wanted a housemaid who understands a little Spanish. It is useless to apply without good recommendation at 358 Calle Potosi 176. 2p.m.4

To Let, at 36 Calle Parique, a comfortably furnished bedroom. 15. 3p. m.5

For Sale. At the quinta of the late Admiral Brown a large cooking apparatus with all the necessary utensils. 13. 6p.m.5

For Sale. An Estancia, in the Partido de San Vicente, comprising more or less 3000 by 3000 yards with a good Estancia house and Puestos, with their respective corral, a fine Quinta with fruit trees, alfalfa, &c. For further particulars and terms, please apply to GEORGE BELL & SONS, Calle Moreno, 151, or at 137 Calle Maypu. 5-m 2 p.

LADES BELTS. A splendid variety just received. PERFECT NOVELTIES. Of Silk, Mohr, Antique, Velvet, &c. Wide and Narrow, Black and Colored. 61-CORRIENTES-61. 152. 3p. a25

REMATE. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa calle de Potosi n.º 70, de 20 carneros padres de la raza Rambouillet, 11 lejitimos y 9 meztizas producido de una cabaza del pais. El lunes 8 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de vender sin fal alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado 11 carneros padres raza ramboillet de padre y madre europeos de la cabaza Imperial, pero nacidos en el pais: 9 de padre ramboillet europeos legitimos de la cabaza imperial y madre merinos finos de primera clase.

To Shipmasters and Others. On sale at the French Bazaar, 44-Calle de la Florida-44 Double China, strong Glassware, Cutery, 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

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 HERSE-POWER THRASHING MACHINES CORN DRESSING MACHINES CHAFF CUTTERS; ALSO PORTABLE & TRACTION STEAM ENGINE, STEAM PLOUGH AND CULTIVATORS COMBINED THRASHING AND DRESSING MACHINES. And all kinds of Agricultural Machinery for Steam, Horse or Water Power.

100 Silver Dollars annually without loss of Capital in any event, will obtain—

Table with columns: In 5 years, In 10 years, In 15 years, In 20 years, In 25 years. Values range from 1050 to 38900.

Table with columns: On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year, On the head of a person from 15 to 50 years. Values range from 1200 to 53000.

Mutual Life Assurance and Savings Fund Association, Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c. Authorized by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864. Government Delegate. Sr. Dn. José M. Cantillo. Managing Committee. Sr. Dn. Mariano Miró, President. Sr. Eduardo Lamb, Vocal. Sr. Enrique Ochoa. Sr. Pedro Holtehoff. Sr. José Martínez de Hoz. Consulting Committee. Sr. Dn. Mariano Cabal. Sr. Jorge Temperley. Sr. Ambrosio P. Lezica. Sr. Hugo Bunge. Sr. Luis Carrere de la casa Apes-tegui, hmos. Director General. Sr. Dn. Francisco F. Moreno. Inspector General in the Argentine and Oriental Republics. Sr. Dn. Jorge Perey. Residence—118 Calle Piedra (2d alto). Bankers—The Provincial Bank. Condition on the 31st Jan. 1865. Capital subscribed, 656,575 hard dollars. Number of Policies, 495. Bonds purchased, 54,000 hard dollars. The Bienhechora offers three various modes of Insurance to its subscribers: 1st, with the loss of capital by the death of the Insured party; 2nd, with out loss of capital in said event; 3rd, with mere compound interest.

In the first form the Insured party has a right to: 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. 3. To a proportionate share of the Capitals and Interests of forfeited subscriptions. 4. To a proportion of gains resulting from increased value of the National Bonds acquired by the inversion of funds.

In the second form the Insured claims: 1. Compound Interest on the National Bonds purchased by the Association. 2. A proportionate share of the Interest due on the Capitals of those who die in the respective sections, which capitals are returned to the subscribers. 3. A proportion of the interest due on forfeited shares. 4. A proportionate share of the profits arising from the increased value of the National Bonds, acquired by inversion of funds.

Finally, in the third form, gives a right to the corresponding interest produced by the Bonds purchased with their subscriptions, and the successive reinvestment of such interest, effected quarterly, when the coupons are paid up by the public treasury.

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 Departures, and the interest produced by the 6 per cent Consolidated Bonds, that taking for a model, the result given by other companies established previously in the same form and basis, but with an accumulative interest much inferior to that gained by "La Bienhechora," that it is enabled to present as positive the following tables showing the gradual progression of capitals for a subscription of:

Table with columns: In 5 years, In 10 years, In 15 years, In 20 years, In 25 years. Values range from 1200 to 53000.

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