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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.

"Nil in die, nil in nocte, nil in diebus."
Cicero.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1855.

THE ANGLO-ARGENTINE NATIONAL
GUARDS.

The result of Sunday's conscription has caused quite a stir among the native-born sons of Englishmen. The goddess of War has marked them out for her votaries, and men who never before wielded anything more ponderous than a walking-stick or yard-measure, are suddenly ordered to 'fall in,' with a flint musket, or virgin sword, and 'go where Glory waits them.' Most of them being worthy descendants of 'the nation of shopkeepers,' have very little ambition to become food for powder, and prefer accomplishing the regeneration of Paraguay by means of substitutes, so as they are left to mind their business.

Hence a general cry for 'personeros,' which assumes such proportions that the market-value of this commodity threatens to become exorbitant. One Irishman who advertised himself in our columns for \$10,000 had as many offers as would make up a company, or turn the head of a fashionable belle just brought out. He regretted sincerely that he had not as many heads as the hydra of Hesperides, or limbs as the eyes of Argus, but far from accepting any of his suitors, played the coquette with them all and held out for a higher bid. From the numerous demands in the native papers we perceive that many Argentines are equally anxious to fight by proxy, and a hardy Basque or muscular Italian may now boast a very fine figure in every sense of the word.

The majority of our Anglo-Argentine friends will put substitutes at any cost, but many others will be obliged to march. Some young dandies who in time of peace accepted the empty honor of an officer's rank in the National Guard now find to their cost that they cannot put a substitute, and are forced to resign, not their rank, but themselves to the hazard of war.

The Club Progreso will lose some of its greatest ornaments, and many a popular tradesman will have to abandon his shop for the pleasure of appearing in gala uniform on parade in the Plaza Victoria.

Those who remain at home will not only have the pleasure of reading by their comfortable fire-sides the feats and hardships of their campaigning brethren, but will enjoy by day a monopoly of business, and retire at night to their couches with the pleasing conviction that no chance Paraguayan bullet can hit them or the *revellin* rudely break in upon their morning slumbers. This course is certainly the most wholesome, for we know of some parties who put substitutes in the two last campaigns, of Copeda and Pavon, and the poor fellows on each occasion succumbed, leaving their widows to the charity of those for whom they fell. Strange enough! although a man may serve by proxy, and get killed by proxy, he is not dead in the eyes of the law, and these same gentlemen have again to undergo the terrible trial of exposing their breast to the enemy—by proxy. *Qui facit per alium facit per se* is a principle of law, and as a man married by proxy is legally held to the rights and obligations "quae propter sunt maribus," so a man killed by proxy (like Mr. B. and so many others) should be exempt from further service.

But the poor fellows who have to march, either because unable to pay for a substitute or on account of holding officer's rank, will have very hard times of it. Camping out *a la belle étoile*, or these frosty nights is no joke, and enough to ruin the temper, as well as injure the constitution, of youths unused to the lap of luxury or accustomed to

feather-beds. Then the diet, almost confined to beef roasted on the 'saador' and coffee without milk, will be very different from the Hotel de la Paix or hot-suppers at the Cafe de Paris. Exposure to the weather will be hardly less dangerous than to the Paraguayan bullets, for, however easily the allies may drive the invaders out of Corrientes, we expect hard-fighting among the thickets and fastnesses of Paraguay. Nevertheless the ultimate issue of the struggle cannot be doubtful: we need not express a hope that the Anglo-Argentines who march will conduct themselves in a manner worthy of the historic land of their progenitors, since the public feels assured they will do so. But we heartily unite with their mothers, wives, and friends in wishing them all a happy return to Buenos Ayres.

THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVERS.

We notice an unfair attempt made by some writers in the French journals to prejudice Europeans against President Mitre's Government, and although we are the first to point out to Argentine politicians their errors, we would be the last to permit unfounded charges to prejudice our foreign readers against this country or its Government. A French paper, "La France," has thought proper to charge the Argentine Government with an alliance with Brazil in the present war with Paraguay for the sole purpose of obtaining conjointly supreme dominion over the rivers, and shutting them against foreign commerce. Now if there is any one charge more than another calculated to do the Argentine administration harm in England and France, it is this, for although there are few in Europe who have any correct idea of the extent or trade of the Paraná, Uruguay, and Paraguay, still it sounds bad for a Republican Government to league with Brazil for such a purpose. The charge is also more calculated to pass current inasmuch as Brazil to this day holds the keys of the Amazon, and resists all efforts to open this majestic highway to foreign commerce.

The Triple Alliance, as it is called, will shortly be laid before Congress, and then the public will have a correct means of judging of the truth of the charge in question; but aside from this, our foreign readers must know that the dominant party in the River Plate is the liberal and free trade party, in fact, it is this extra-liberalism and anxiety to open up Paraguay, as it is termed, that has incensed the Paraguayan Government so much against this country, that war has been declared and our territory invaded. President Mitre's own words, published in the "Debates," a newspaper of which he was the sole editor, proclaiming that the treaty signed by Urquiza granting the free navigation of the rivers, was null and void, is by no means conclusive evidence that his sentiments are to-day the same as then. On the contrary, the objection to the treaty was more because Buenos Ayres was not a party to it than anything else. If there was any desire by the present Government to shut the rivers to foreign commerce we should have seen some attempt in Congress during the last three years to that effect; but nothing of the kind has ever been mooted. Buenos Ayres has more interest in sustaining the free navigation of the rivers than in shutting them up; for no matter what efforts are made to establish a direct communication or trade between any up river ports and Europe, such schemes must always fail, simply because no foreign vessels can ascend these rivers much above Rosario, owing to the want of water. Buenos Ayres, therefore, is a port of transhipment, and whether the Paraná is shut or open, will always enjoy this privilege, owing to her geographical position.

A toll at the mouth of the Guazu is so directly opposed to the spirit of the age, that neither President Mitre, nor the Brazilian Emperor with all the force they could muster, could, if they even dreamed of such a thing, impose it. The whole Argentine Republic would be a man rise up against it; but supposing that even such was established, it could result in nothing but ruin and loss to the Government which would attempt it, for the people in Paraguay, we may say, import nothing direct

from Europe, save railway iron and coal, both of which have been for Government account. All the English and German goods sold in Asuncion have been purchased either in Buenos Ayres or Montevideo. Now that unhappily the Paraguayan war has been forced on this country, it will afford the Argentine Government a pretext for accomplishing two long wished for objects; first to expel the Paraguayans from the East coast of the Paraná, and secondly to destroy the Government monopoly in 'yerba,' an article of great consumption in this Republic. Brazil will on her part insist on the destruction of Humaitá, which is a strong fort at the mouth of the Paraguayan, and the result of the present war so far from shutting up the affluents of the Plate, will open up those majestic but shallow rivers to the commerce of the whole world.

DARING OUTRAGE BY A JUSTICE OF PEACE.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN PUT IN IRONS.
Mr. Walker of the well-known firm of Barry and Walker of this city has recently been the subject of one of the most flagrant outrages we have ever heard of, and the crime is of course immensely increased by the fact that its author is a Justice of Peace of the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres.

It appears that Mr. Walker went some days ago to San Nicolas to look after the property of a friend who had died suddenly, and after arranging the matters of the estancia he admitted as 'mediante' a man named Michael Brennan who was removing from the Obligado estancia. This poor man had just sold half his flock of sheep to the Justice of Peace, Juan Andres Figuerro, and received in cash the sum of \$10,000 m/c, the Judge stating that he could not get his money out of the Bank to pay the balance, but would give him an order for the amount on Buenos Ayres. Accordingly Brennan requested Mr. Walker to accompany him to Figuerro's house to receive the order for the money.

It was about 7 o'clock, the appointed hour, when Mr. Walker along with Brennan, his wife, and another person waited on the Judge, who being at dinner kept them waiting about 20 minutes. On entering the room he saluted all present, and asked Mr. Walker if he were the gentleman in charge of the Doyle estancia, and if he would sell three or four hundred sheep, on time? Mr. W. replied that he could only sell for cash and that his business on the present occasion was of a different nature. I believe, said Mr. W. you have purchased this man's sheep, and I beg to enquire how much you have paid him, and when or how you mean to pay the balance?

The Judge replied that he had only paid \$10,000 m/c, but would give him a promissory note for the balance. Hereupon Mrs. Brennan burst out into reproaches against her husband, declaring that they had only sold their half-flock because hard pressed for money, and that he (Brennan) had made a bad bargain. Mr. Walker seeing the state of the case, advised Brennan to make the best of it by taking the 'pagare'; and turning to the Judge said "You will be kind enough to draw out the 'pagare,' now, and wind up the business."

The Judge with admirable composure asserted that he was not bound to give any promissory note, and that he had arranged with Brennan to pay him the rest whenever he chose. Brennan denied this most emphatically, and the wife with exploring accents said "You know, Don Andres, we only sold for cash, being very hard up." Mr. Walker reminded him of the promise he had just given to sign a 'pagare.' But all was in vain. The Judge was obstinate and refused everything.

Mr. Walker, finding there was no chance of fair-play, gave his ultimatum, by saying that if Sor Figuerro would neither pay nor give his promissory note for the sheep now in his possession (he (Mr. W.) would publish the whole affair in the papers.

Hereupon the Judge ran about the room like a maniac, saying he was insulted, and opening the door clapped his hands thrice. In the twinkling of an eye the myriads of the law were in attendance, and while the Judge was giving instructions to the Comisario (a little man dressed in black) Mdlle,

Figuerro caught Mr. W. by the arm, and begged him to escape (for, as she declared to Mr. Brennan she feared her brother might do something sanguinary). But the heroic American, strong in the justice of his cause, scorned to run away, and a picquet of *chiripa* policemen by order of the Judge removed him to the lock-up.

"Take this man and put him in irons" said the Judge in a clear, bold, voice. Accordingly Mr. Walker was submitted to this indignity, and he requested the Commissary to acquaint Messrs. Quintana, Quirno and some others of the treatment he had met with. One of the policemen was kind enough to give him a chair, and another went to inform Capt. Price of the occurrence.

The affair caused a great noise in San Nicolas, and crowds of people surrounded the prison, until the Judge ordered only two to be admitted at a time. At the intercession of numerous friends who offered bail to any amount Sor Figuerro ordered the irons to be struck off, about 20 minutes past nine, and Mr. Walker was about to retire with his friends, but the guard told him he was still a prisoner. At length after 10 o'clock, being then over two hours in captivity, the order came for his release, but without apology or excuse of any kind.

Mr. Walker returned to Buenos Ayres on Saturday, and at once lodged his complaint with the American Minister, in whose hands we have every confidence it will be treated in a manner becoming the dignity of a North American citizen.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Every road that leads to town is full of recruits coming in from the camp. The drill sergeants will have hard work on some of them, for they are, without exception, the rawest we have ever seen.

We publish in another column a list of subscriptions made by foreign sheepfarmers in the Fortin. The whole collection in that Partido only amounts to \$23,000, nearly the half of which has been subscribed by the Irish, English, Scotch, and American farmers, although the number of wealthy, native estanciaeros is five times that of the foreigners. The list in question proves that foreigners are willing and ready to support President Mitre's Government. The paltry sums contributed by the natives is anything but creditable.

Mr. Billinghamurst, we understand, has written a reply to the 'Nacion Argentina,' which appears in this morning's 'Tribuna.' Mr. Billinghamurst feels justly annoyed at our colleague's remarks respecting his brother, Mr. Robert Billinghamurst: in fact, the probabilities are that to-day no man is a free agent in Corrientes; it is therefore absurd to hold them responsible for their acts.

The charming opera of 'Marta' will be given to-night at Colon: we hope to see a crowded house. Briol's "Last Rose of Summer" is a treat not to be lost.

Mr. Rivers, the popular ship-chandler, has sold out to Mr. Allison, and gone into partnership with Sres. Laforge and Co. This change caused quite a stir on the beach, where Mr. Rivers' store has been so long and favorably known.

The Paraguayans have made a clean sweep of horned cattle in Corrientes: the 'Nacion' states that the number taken is over 300,000, and according as they advance, they sweep all before them. President Mitre was right therefore in saying to Urquiza when going off "Apuera General."

The steamer Estrella del Norte arrived yesterday from San Nicolas, bringing full compliments of passengers and cargo. Capt. Price's heroic defence of Mr. Walker, the particulars of which will be found in another column, has endeared him to the foreign population along the river. When the news arrived on board that Barry and Walker were in irons, Mr. Davis, the engineer, immediately set off the whistle, which continued screeching unmercifully to the horror and annoyance of the judge, and was not stopped until the insulting shackles were struck from the shins of the heroic but victimized Mr. Walker. Mr. Davis deserves our best thanks for his effective but noisy remedy.

Nobody seems to know what are the real movements of General Urquiza,

whether he will march right off or wait till President Mitre goes up: one paper states he is in Santa Fé, another at Cala, and a third at Concepcion. We believe that it is a mistake about his having gone to Santa Fé. He is preparing his men at Calá, and will march to join Paunero.

The Brazilian Government, we hear, has offered to lend General Flores 600,000 pats. We suppose this is to meet the expenses of the Paraguayan campaign, but some people say Flores will not accept the proffered loan.

Horses and mules have been declared articles of war in Entre Rios: ten silver dollars has been fixed as the price for horses, and thirteen for mules. This is even over their present ordinary value.

The arrival of Gen. Paunero in Corrientes has inspired new courage into the people there, who were beginning to think that the Nat. Government had forgotten them. The Paraguayans are resorting to the most extreme measures, and all Corrientinos who do not present themselves before the Junta within a certain time, will be regarded as enemies, and their families held responsible for them.

The artillery force stationed at Martín Garcia has come up to town, so the island we suppose is completely deserted now, but as the Brazilian squadron holds the Paraguayans in check on the water, it was just as good to take these men away, and make them of some utility in Corrientes.

The drawings on Sunday were rather unfortunate for the Custom-house and Government office clerks: over 180 young men have to march, and as they cannot afford to pay for 'personeros,' there is no help for them.

The 'Eco del Comefeio' states that a Brazilian army, composed of 10,000 cavalry, 5,600 infantry and 44 pieces of cannon, under Generals Caldwell and Canavarr and Baron Yacai, is marching towards San Borja, and the Brazilian infantry at Paysandú is going up to join them.

The age for military service is now fixed, between 17 and 45 years, but old bachelors are obliged to serve until 50.

The steamer 'Cordoba' leaves to-day for Liverpool.

We learn that Mr. Wheelwright is expected from Rosario in a few days.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

NATIONAL GUARD CALLED OUT.

'PAGARES' AND BILLS ALL CALLED IN.

BRAZILIAN MORTALITY.

'REFORMA' ACCUSED.

There's nothing like war after all. This place is bright and gay again, war has been declared, the National Guard called out, poor people are in good spirits, rich folks making money, 'en fin,' the triple alliance has caused a beneficial stir in this town: such a cleaning of old muskets, brushing of uniforms, sharpening of German swords, &c., can be better imagined than described; the Resurrection day as it were has arrived, and Orientals are coming out. After the soldiers, the busiest men in town are the *Escribanos*; protesting of bills has now become such a *pro forma* matter, that people think the *Escribanos* receipt for the money the best discharge for the liability. A loan is talked of, but I have my doubts about it; nevertheless, Flores has received an offer to take up the present loan in England at 60, and make the loan for double its present amount. The Provisional Governor does not fully comprehend the business, and would prefer to get whatever money he requires for the journey to Paraguay from the patriotic *Colorados* and rich *Blancos*.

The newspapers here always publish the deaths each day, a very excellent plan, and one I should like to see adopted in Buenos Ayres. The mortality amongst the Brazilians for the last two months is something frightful; every day some half-a-dozen drop off, and all young men: the climate must not agree with them. The matter is attracting public attention, and "sick as a Brazilian" is becoming a by-word amongst us all.

The man who rushes into print or trusts himself in the columns of a morning newspaper, runs a greater risk than if he 'listed' for Paraguay; before breakfast hour half town is down on the indiscreet scribbler, and the odds are that he must either fight a duel or be lampooned in the evening

journal. Meanwhile the journal itself runs no small risk; an instance of this occurred here the day after Flores' arrival: Carreras had written a long letter and published it in the 'Reforma,' the letter spread like wild fire through town, and anxious enquiries were made for the writer, who appears to be rusticated in E. Rios. The matter was at once sent to the Fiscal who has formally accused the paper; a jury is to be called,—an Oriental jury,—and when the case comes on for trial I intend to attend, as I relish the idea of an Oriental jury, composed purely of *Colorados*, trying a *Blanco* newspaper.

Can there be any doubt as to the verdict? The "Revista Literaria" did not make its debut on Sunday, but will appear about tea time this evening. The first number promises to be very fine: poetry, prose, politics and romance, just a little of everything. They say the editor had a difficulty with an English clerk, who insisted on publishing a few verses, "Flores is Gone," something in the same metre as the farewell to the British Minister which you published a few years ago. Tavolara, whatever his faults as a writer may be, is a decided critic, and of course threw the verses into the waste box: Half, nay, two-thirds, of the writers for this magazine, will have to march for Paraguay; they will relieve the monotony of the campaign by writing at the cannon's mouth some interesting chapters. Some of them will probably march into Asuncion singing like Tyrtæus, to keep Mitre, Flores, Urquiza and Netto in good spirits.

In my last I told you of Mr. Pfeill's scheme to shut up the port: the plan has been laid before a committee, and if I am correctly informed has been approved of, but there is now another scheme, and one which commands far more attention: it is a "Personero Joint Stock Co.—Limited." The object of the company is to buy up all those who are willing to become personeros at the present rate, and afterwards, when the order to march arrives, supply them at a fair profit; that is to say, gather up all the Italians, French, Basques, etc., at 150 patacons each and afterwards supply them at 500 to 600 patacons per man. Most people think here that the company will pay well, and even better than Mr. Pfeill's scheme. The shares are not yet introduced on the market, but will be as soon as a decent central office can be secured.

The news by the packet is anxiously looked for, as many are of opinion that heavy orders for "our beef" are coming out, besides one or two Morganatic gentlemen are expected out with the funds to commence operations.

It is a surprising fact with what expedition a regiment of soldiers is got up here. In the Argentine Republic it can't be done, but here every gaucho seems only too willing to "alzar el pocho." A chasque has arrived from the Rio Negro with news that Caraballo has all the country in that direction mobilized. I declare I am beginning to feel a little mobilized myself, and look anxiously to see all the Montevideoan steamers bought up, so that writing two columns a day for the "Standard" will be a thing simply impossible.

Gold keeps coming in; the Tevero brought us £3,500 in her last trip.

Yours, ZOZIMUS.

LATEST FROM CORRIENTES.

The 'Nacion Argentina' states that the panic last Monday on the Bolsa was caused by a letter which Mr. John Hughes received from his friend Mr. Hall of Bella Vista. We have not learned the contents of the letter in question, but our colleagues hint that it mentions the rumored intention of Lopez to raise his army in Corrientes to 50,000 men and take command in person. The supposition of Mr. Hall's sympathy for Paraguay, is absurd, and he wrote what he believed the fact, without any idea that it would reach the ears of officious editors.

The steamer Inciador arrived on Monday night with a few hours' later dates than the Pavon, having left Bella Vista at 1 p.m. on Friday, 5th instant. The deputation sent by the triumvirate of Corrientes was composed of Messrs. Bedoya, Cayetano Virasoro, Billinghamurst, Garrido, Villar, Ygarzabal, Lotero, and Fernandez, who arrived at Empedrado, on

the evening of the 2nd, and sent forward to beg an interview with General Caceres in order to prevent an effusion of blood by his causing all the militias to lay down their arms and accept a free pardon from the triumvirate.

THE FINANCIAL WAR.

THE ARMSTRONG'S LETTER. Buenos Ayres, May 8. To the Editor of the 'Nacional.' Sir, I have seen, with some surprise, that Dr. Velez Sarsfield, in his article on the bank, published on the 5th inst., states that I endeavored to persuade Sr. Saavedra to obtain for Sr. Buschental the loan of ten millions currency from the bank.

In the rather animated discussion which has for the last week been going on between Dr. Sarsfield and the editor of the 'Eco del Comercio,' we regret to see third parties introduced. Mr. Armstrong's 'point-blank' contradiction of Dr. Sarsfield's statement, shows that the Doctor was slightly mistaken in one respect, at all events. Still, though we deprecate Dr. Sarsfield's mode of argument, we think, in general with the commercial community, that on strict principle he is right: the bank is not in a condition to assist the Government in any possible way, save by an emission, which is contrary to law; and the sooner the National Finance Minister convinces himself of this fact the better.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR. MR. LETTSON'S 2nd LETTER TO EARL RUSSELL. Monte Video, April 29, 1865. My Lord, In my despatch of the 27th instant I mentioned that a debate had taken place recently in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies on the bad treatment of Brazilian subjects in this country, and on the impossibility of obtaining redress for those grievances.

tained in one of Dr. Sarsfield's articles concerning the specie certificates of the Bank, has caused its effect, in commercial circles. These vouchers, which formerly passed from hand to hand as so much specie, are now becoming less current. Dr. Sarsfield states that they are issued to the extent of four hundred thousand patacons, and yet if we recollect aright the last bank statement only showed 250,000 patacons in the bank vaults.

THE BRAZILIAN BLOCKADE.

To the very illustrious Don Evaristo Lopez, Gefe Politico de Goya.

In conformity with the orders which I have received from his Excellency, Admiral Viscount Tamandaré, commander-in-chief of the Brazilian navy in River Plate waters, the forces under my command begin from this date to blockade and hostile the river ports of Paraguay, as well as all places occupied by the arms of that Republic.

THE SHEEP-FARMER'S SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE WAR.

Table listing names and amounts for the Sheep-Farmer's Subscription for the War, including Mr. John Duffy (500), J. Mullen (300), Michael Murray (600), Bernard O'Rourke (200), Peter Frazier (50), Thomas Wallace (100), Nicholas Pearson (500), William O'Connell (100), Jacob Spring (500), James Carey (50), Timothy Garaghan (100), John Rivers (200), Philip Bohnel (50), Thomas Bonner (500), Archibald Craig (500), John Goldsmith (500), Valentine Malone (300), John Carberry (300), Mrs. H. Kenny (500).

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

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ON 'CHANGE.

Table of exchange rates for various currencies including Paper price of ounces, Do sovereigns, First price of Patacons, Second, and Last.

Almost the sole topic of conversation on the Plata to-day was the difficult financial position of the National Government. It is urged that the Government take for granted that the loan will be at once arranged in London--there seems great doubt as to this among those who know the London market, and it was pointedly remarked that the so-called temporary loan from the Bank will be for very inconvenient should the war last six months.

National Bonds were offered in private to an enormous extent. Some 70,000 were sold at 3 1/2 per cent., there being but one buyer. Interest on gold is looking up. First-class paper however is very scarce.

In the liquidation-room specie declined to 28.10, there being a rumor that 1,000 Paraguayans had surrendered, throwing away their arms at the approach of General Panero.

Table of Produce Sales including 250 dry cowhides, 650 do good mixed, 500 do do, 100 ar. mestiza wool, fine, 160 do do, 80 ar. hair South, 100 dozen cowhides, 800 ar. wool mestiza, 850 do do do, 900 do do do mixed, 310 lambs.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., in the Partido de la Villa Luxan, in the 40th year of his age, Mr. J. Penday. He was a native of the county Wexford, Ireland. He was assisted in his last moments by the Rev. Mr. Carolan, from whom he received all the consolations of religion. R.I.P.

On the 7th inst., in the Partido de la Villa Luxan, in the 38th year of his age, He went out late at night to look after his sheep, when, through some accident, he fell into a well and was drowned before any aid could be rendered to him. R.I.P.

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA. El Miércoles 10 del corriente, 12 Funicion del 2º abono MARTA. A las 8 en punto.

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA. Gran Temporada de las Fiestas Mayas, Alamo de 25 Funiciones. Esta abono en el Escenario del Teatro desde el Lunes 21 del corriente, de la mañana a las 8 de la tarde.

NOTICE.

The whole of the effects and book-debts of the Naval Store of HENRY RIVERS & CO., Paseo Julio No. 49 having been delivered over to Mr. WILLIAM ALLINSON, actual proprietor; the undersigned hereby informs the public and his friends that having entered into an engagement with MESSRS. LAFORGE & CO., Paseo Julio No. 55, he offers his services in the latter place, as heretofore to Consignees and Captains of English vessels or others, who may be pleased to honor him with their orders.

Notice.

Ship Captains and the Public in general are notified that the only deposit of Messrs. Forcand and Dussand, manufacturers of Preserved Provisions in Buenos Ayres, is the Naval Almacén, 55 Paseo Julio. Prices, same as at the Fabrica.

Steamer LILLY.

On Friday next, the 12th inst., being the day of the departure of the French Mail Steamer Naintonge, the small steamer Lilly will take the passengers on board for the Naintonge, leaving the Mole at the following hours: 1st trip at 10 o'clock in the morning; 2d, do, 12 at noon; 3d, do, in the afternoon; 4th, do, in the afternoon, with the mail.

GRAND LOTTERY.

Of lands situated in San Isidro, with permission of the Municipality. 1st Prize. A chacon containing 105 yards front, by 47 in depth, all fenced in, with garden of fruit-trees and two thatched houses, distant only three squares from the railway station.

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Musins and Crampets.

Light cakes and piketes, sallylunas, tra cakes, saffron cakes, cheese cakes, Eccles cakes, Bath buns, Everton toffy, Ormakirk gingerbread, shrimp, lobster, and oyster patties, Milton Mowbray pork pies.

JUST RECEIVED.

Offered at reasonable Prices, A splendid and very carefully selected assortment of FANCY GOODS in the STATIONARY LINE (Comprising in Leather Goods, Portable Writing Desks, Paperies of every size and description, Pocket Books, Portemonnaies, Card Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Ladies Work Boxes, Toilette de, Albums of all sizes and new-fashioned patterns, etc.) A beautiful selection of Mathematical instruments at from 5s to \$1000 per box.

Slates and Copy Books.

Six cases of the best English Slates, and 9 cases of Copy Books of all kinds, for sale at the Nueva Libreria Inglesa, 75 San Martin 75, nearly opposite the Balsa.

To be Sold.

The Restaurant and Cafe del Banco, Calle Posada, No. 417. Any party interested to buy same, may call at any hour of the day, where he will find all possible information.

Employment Wanted.

A Swiss Gentleman, well acquainted with the German, French, and English languages, and writes a good hand, is desirous of a situation in a house of business, or tutor in or near town. Apply to Mr. Loedel, Nueva Libreria Inglesa, Calle San Martin No. 75.

Wanted.

A Maid Servant, to accompany a family to England. Apply at No. 171 B Calle San Martin, (Altos) 37. 3p. m10.

Housemaid.

A first-rate woman wants a situation in an English or American family in town. Address Housemaid, Standard Office. 49. 3p. m9.

Cook.

A German who can give good references seeks employment. Apply Calle Defensas 229. 38. 3p. m9.

Ladies Nurse.

An experienced nurse, to attend ladies during confinement, is at present open to an engagement. First-rate references can be given. Apply at 62 Calle Corrientes. 29. 6p. m7.

Cook.

A first-rate Woman, a good Cook, wants a situation in town. Address Cook, Standard Office. 33. 3p. m7.

Wet nurse.

One is wanted at No. 24 Calle de Florida. 28. 3p. m6.

Wanted.

For the Banda Oriental, a Married Couple, the man to mind sheep and the woman to cook. Apply to 81 Piedras, between 8 & 10 o'clock p.m. 14. 1m, w, d, m6.

Wanted.

In an English Merchant's Office, a Junior Clerk, must be neat and expeditious writer and have some knowledge of accounts. Applications in own handwriting, stating age and previous employment, to X. N. Z., office of this paper. 23. 6p. m6.

Wanted.

A respectable woman to accompany a family to England and take charge of two children. Apply 186 Calle Florida. 8. 6p. m5.

Wanted.

By an English family residing in the Banda Oriental, a Cook, Steward, and Housemaid. Apply to H. B., Standard Office. 19. 6 p. m5.

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. m6.

To Let.

Two Deposit Stores, in Calle Balleares, near the old Custom-house. Apply at 108 Piedad. 41. 3p. m9.

Furnished Apartments.

In an English family with or without board at 162 Calle Mejico.

To Let.

Three or four matrimonial rooms in a commodious house, rent moderate. Apply to 92 Calle Bolivar. 10. 6p. m5.

Casa se alquila.

A cuadro y medio de la bolsa de comercio una casa con las comodidades necesarias para establecer una casa de comercio, o para tratar a la calle de la Reconquista num. 113, de 9 a 12 de la mañana. 4. 6p. m5.

REMATÉ.

En su casa calle de Potosí No. 70 De arboles frutales injertados y arboles de flor en maceta de la quinta de Hohenberg. El miércoles 17 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la más alta postura y dinero de contado una casa de comercio, o para tratar a la calle de la Reconquista num. 113, de 9 a 12 de la mañana. 4. 6p. m5.

GRAND REMATE.

En la habitacion del Sr. D. Otto Holterhoff Defensa num. 299, por sus señores de 1 pais. El viernes 12 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la más alta postura y dinero de contado todos los muebles y demas menaje de dicha casa consistente en lo siguiente: Sala y gabinete. Un rico piano perpendicular de jacaranda, 1 par de sillas de la misma madera con terciopelo de seda Solferino, compuesto de 6 sillas y 4 cuatro sillones, y el otro de caoba forrado de terciopelo color torcaza, compuesto de 1 sofa, 1 confidente, 2 sillones y 6 sillas a la Luis XIV. 2 mesas del centro oblongas, 1 de jacaranda y otra de caoba, 1 mesa de buffet de caoba, jacaranda con terciopelo, 1 escritorio de jacaranda, 1 mesa oblonga de Hirsch dorada a fuego, 1 biblioteca de jacaranda con cristales con guarnición de chimenea, compuesto de 1 reloj y dos candelabros de 12 luces de bronce lujoso, representando personajes romanos y a nidos porcelanados de jacaranda para colocarlos flanqueando la postura que decide la sala de la ante-sala, ricamente torneada.

de mucho efecto, el reloj con 30 dias de curda, 1 chandelier de caoba con piedra marmol, y 1 espejo de caoba con gran dimension. 1 idem ovalado de caoba, 1 mesa de caoba natural, 1 gran cortinado de puntada de damasco de seda color Solferino, alfombrado rico de triple, cortinado a tamboras, gravados ricos y demas adornos.

En su casa calle de Potosí No. 70. El Miércoles 10 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la más alta postura y dinero de contado, lo siguiente: Un piano pierna de caoba de excelentes voces, 2 mesas de consuel con piedra marmol, un sofa de caoba con forro de erin, una mesa redonda de caoba, 2 sillas de caoba con asiento de terciopelo, un aparador tapa de marmol, otro de caoba, 18 sillas de caoba, 2 sillas de caoba con asiento de maderas, dos camas de fierro con colchones, 12 sillas doradas asiento de esterilla, una amaca Paraguaya, 2 mesas de luz de caoba con tapa de marmol, baratas arañas de gas, un alfombrado de tripe, lona, porcelana, cristales y otros utiles de una casa de familia.

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LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA. Mutual Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association, Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c. Authorised by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864. Government Delegate. Sr. Dn. José M. Castillo. Managing Committee. Sr. Dn. Mariano Miró, President. Eduardo Lamb, Vocal. Enrique Ochoa. Pedro Holterhoff. José Martínez de Hoz. Consulting Committee. Dn. Mariano Cabal. Jorge Temperley. Ambrósio P. Lezica. Hugo Bunge. Luis Carrero de la casa Apeategui, hmos. Director General. Sor. Dn. Francisco F. Moreno. Inspector General in the Argentine and Oriental Republics. Señor Dn. Jorge Perey. Residence—118 Calle Piedad (2d altos). 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 Duponchier, and the interest produced by the 6 per cent Consolidated Bonds, that taking for a model, the result given by other companies established precisely in the same form and basis, but with an accumulative interest much inferior to that gained by the 'Bienhechora,' that it is enabled to present as positive the following tables showing the gradual progression of capitals for a subscription of:

Table showing the gradual progression of capitals for a subscription of 100 Silver Dollars annually, with loss of Capital through the death of the Insured. Columns include years (In 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 years) and capital amounts (50000, 37500, 25000, 12500, 0).

100 Silver Dollars annually without loss of Capital in any event, will obtain: On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year, 1 year to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, 4 to 5, 5 to 6, 6 to 7, 7 to 8, 8 to 9, 9 to 10, 10 to 15, 15 to 20, 20 to 30, 30 to 40, 40 to 50.

