

No. 996—Fifth Year

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY MAY 21, 1865

Circulation 1,580.

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

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that all the transactions carried on in currency and specie in this bank:

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in accounts current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount, as they may desire, the quantity exceeding three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank, in Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

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

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

E. P. MAUA & Co.  
WILLIAM LESLIE.

### MONEY ORDERS.

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

### NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are granted on Messrs. PARSONS, GORE, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BARRETT and Co., Bankers, LIVERPOOL; and on Messrs. WILSON, JACOB, Exchange Broker, No. 65 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bolas).

THOMAS B. HALL.

### Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the United General) Life Assurance Association

Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.  
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling.  
Proposals for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,  
7 Calle Mayo.

### The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

### DIRECTORS.

- Sor. Don Tomas Armattoni, President.
- Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
- Felipe Linde, Director.
- Ambrosio P. Lesica, Director.
- Enrique Tomkinson, Director.
- Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

### THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Established 1851, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio Plata: DRABBLE, BROTHERS and CO., CALLE PIEDAD 12.

### La Zingara and Istitia.

All Parties desiring to engage money on the above mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different offices of the Treasury to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

G. WILKS, 7 Calle Mayo.

### Dr. P. Bourse, SURGEON DENTIST.

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suite of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. His office has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with monthly information by each European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixture, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache at night as well as in the daytime.

Montevideo, May 8, 1865.

### Just Received ex "Herschell."

Mattress Linerick Hums. do Bacon. Cork butter first brand: in Kegs. Cheshire cheese.

All in prime order.

Hibernian House, 66 Piedad 66. 166. 1m d w a28.

### QUALEGUAYCHU STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

S. S. "ARA."

### WINTER TRIPS.

On and after the 8th of May (Monday), The Ara 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.

Agent, E. DOWSE,  
1 Calle Cuyo.

### GERMAN BUREAU.

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

### Palmy oarbs and all wool Scotch plaid do.

9, 10, 11, and 12 quarter Blanket. Heavy Plaid—Cashmere and Linsey. White and coloured quilts. Lamb's wool inside vests and drawers, or heavy. Winter hosiery: (Chinese Shirts &c., &c.)

99 Piedad 66. 168. 1m a28.

### LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association. FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, LIFE BONDS, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to 31st December, 1861— In hard dollars, 244,667 do. In paper currency, 423,000

Investment Fund.

Purchase of the House, Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero; and Nos. 247, 251 and 253 Calle de Mayo.

**DIRECTORS.**  
D. Miguel Azcuena, President.  
D. Bernabé Campo, Vice President.  
D. Antonio Marco del Post.  
D. Jacobo Faravanti.  
D. Constant Santamaría.

**MANAGING COMMITTEE.**  
D. Estanislao Peña.  
D. J. A. Fernandez.  
D. L. B. Wilde.  
D. Mariano Bilinghurst.  
D. Luis P. Martinez.

**GERENTE—D. JUAN CASADO;** Domicilio, Buenos Ayres, Calle de Mayo, No. 214. This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the application of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estate property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital. With loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.

3rd. To a proportion of the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of those who die.

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### FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

DIAS DE FIESTA.

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### 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

Diligencias del 25 de Mayo.

Agencia Rivadavia, No. 98.

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

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

Buenos Aires, Marzo 4 de 1865.

Empresarios.—E. COZZA y C.

76. Jp. 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. Lodd's Book Store, Calle San Martin.

161. 1yApril 27

### 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.

FRANK PARISH, H.B.M. Consul.

British Consulate, B. Ayres, April 18, 1865.

### South Down Sheep Wash.

Stockholm Tar, and Spirits of Tar.

For Sale at W. S. WYLLIE & CO'S, Chascomus

127. 1m 20

### Notice.

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

Buenos Ayres, 28th April 1865.

JAMES SEMPLE, THOMAS DRYSDALE.

With reference to the above we beg to notify the Community that the same business will be carried on by James Semplo under the style of James Semplo & Co. 184. 1m 30.

### Removal.

The office of the undersigned has been removed from Calle Reconquista to Calle Parque 149.

JOHN KEMBLEY.

### Nuevas Mensajerías Nacionales.

El empresario de dichas mensajerías avisa al público que desde esta fecha ha mudado sus salidas de diligencias, que en vez de salir de Moreno saldrán de la Villa de Lujan para la Capilla del Señor todos los días impares y regresan de la Capilla del Señor para la Capital los días pares: Su Agencia calle de la Victoria No. 223



Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 per month. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5. TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notices 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.

"No field exchange, all vari non andeum diocesi." SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1865.

THE PARAGUAYANS ADVANCING.

The sham victories of Caceres, Pannero and Alsina, got up for 'sensation' bulletins were believed by nobody, being contradictory one with another, and so extravagantly exaggerated as to verge on absurdity. The flight of a large and well-equipped army before an irregular body of gaucho recruits was news too good to be true. At the same time it was difficult for this or any other paper to undertake the denial of these delusions, without the risk of being set down as hostile to the national cause.

In this position the official organ has rendered a signal service to the Government and the public by frankly admitting that the invaders, so far from evacuating Corrientes or suffering sanguinary defeat, are steadily pushing their way both on the Paraná and Uruguay; that they have again occupied Empedrado, and advanced on San Ambrosio, while their forces on the Uruguay are undisturbed masters of Santo Tomé and the surrounding territory of Misiones. In a word Lagrãna and Pannero can only observe their movements westwards, while in the east it remains to be seen whether the Brazilians can check their inroads on Rio Grande.

The 'Tribuna' concurs with the 'Nacion,' in representing the enemy on the offensive and recovering the ground which they had temporarily abandoned. It is much better for us to know the truth, and the foreign feeling is doubly strengthened in favor of President Mitre since the honest exposition of the real state of affairs has been published, at the special instance of Government.

Meanwhile General Urquiza is probably by this time rapidly crossing the country between Concordia and Bella Vista, and General Hornos reports himself at Caruzú-Cuatí. We may expect in a few days to hear of a grand incorporation of the Entre-Rian and Correntine forces at some point of the river-board between Goya and Bella Vista.

The hunger for news must, however, be kept within bounds, and if the public appetite will digest nothing but victories, the National Government will do well to prevent false impressions, lest the popular spirit be wrought up to such a pitch that further exertions to maintain the war be considered unnecessary, or any reverse have a damaging effect on the veracity of official despatches and the real nature of the campaign.

As to the Brazilian naval and land forces, they seem resolved to remain 'in statu quo,' and people are beginning to forget that our imperial allies have anything to do with the war. We will not, therefore, again allude to them, unless they shall have done something to justify their great pretensions and revive the public confidence which is now almost extinct.

AFFAIRS IN PERU AND BOLIVIA.

The mails arrived on Friday show us that the state of Peru is becoming every day more critical. The ministers of War and Finance having joined the rebels, General Vivanco was promoted to the former portfolio, and D. Pedro Carrillo to the latter, Vivanco being also named President of the Council. Lima, Callao, and some departments still remain to President Pezet, but the revolution gains ground rapidly, having recently extended to Abancay, Aymaraes, Cuzco, and Lucanas, and the districts in possession of the rebels represent a population of 1,354,000 or the great majority of the Republic, the prefect of Arequipa being the rival aspirant to power. On the night of March 27th some officers

were arrested in an attempt to carry off the steamer Callao and join the rebels. Meantime Pezet has sent an army of 5,000 men with 4 pieces of cannon to take the field against the rebels; and Admiral Palleja having received reinforcements from Spain will be able to oppose any attempt to break the treaty or even seize Lima if he deem it necessary. The Peruvian loan for 10 million sterling has been concluded in London on most advantageous terms, being emitted at 83, with 5 per cent interest and 4 per cent amortization per annum, on guarantee of the Chincha Islands.

From Bolivia we have details of the murder of ex-President Belzú: he was killed in Potosi (not La Paz, as the 'National' states) where he had made a counter-revolution against the rebel General, Melgarejo, who had seized La Paz. The latter attacked the city of Potosi defended by Belzú, and stormed the barricades, capturing the city after a streets fight of 14 hours, on April 1st. Belzú was murdered by an officer in the court-yard of the palace where he had taken refuge.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH CAMPS.

A gentleman who arrived in the Ibcuy on Friday, called yesterday to give us the latest news from the north. The last storm caused the most serious damage in and about Rosario. Mr. Steward's 'galpon' was blown down, and the roof of Mr. Barnett's new house was completely blown away. Several flocks of sheep had been mixed, and the farmers were busy looking after their lost sheep.

On Wednesday night the grand ball came off at the Jardin del Reereo, Mrs. Hutchinson presided. Over 150 people were present, and dancing was kept up until daylight. At midnight the supper, which was one of the finest ever supplied in Rosario, came off: champagne corks flew about on all sides; and the greatest harmony prevailed. The English, Irish, Scotch, and American gentlemen present were very numerous, and few supposed there were so many English-speaking foreigners in the town.

Some detective police are being employed to look after the murderer of poor Mr. Marshall. Several flocks of sheep purchased in Buenos Ayres are being driven into Santa Fé, and new 'puestos' are going up.

Colonel Morris is preparing a cargo of prime mess beef, which will be ready in a few days. Messrs. Brown and Morris recently received a splendid 'rodeo' of cattle from Cordova. The cattle are very fat.

A grand ball is to be given in Rosario on the 25th May at the Hotel de la Paz.

NEWS FROM MONTEVIDEO.

PARAGUAYANS DEFEATED.

'REFORMA' VICTORY.

The supplement boys are screeching through the streets, "Another victory over the Paraguayans." I agree with Pannero in one of his dispatches where he says this is an extraordinary war, for since the time of the Punic wars, there never were such stunning victories. Before the fighting began, I had heard it said that one Argentine was worth five Paraguayans, but if I am to believe the news which we get here daily, one Argentine is worth fifty, and even one hundred, Paraguayans. People some how or other are beginning to doubt all these repeated victories without any fighting, and the supplements are not selling so easily as formerly.

As yet there are very slight preparations for the war, and at the rate of things is going on here, I don't think Flores will get into Asuncion before Christmas.

The 'Reforma Pacifica' has had the laugh after all at the Government and the Colorados. Garcia appealed from the verdict of the jury; the case came on again; Ramirez of the 'Siglo' spoke like Daniel Webster or White-side; the judge, jury and fiscal were so affected at the eloquent appeal to justice against political passion, that the jury at once revoked the former verdict and acquitted the 'Reforma.' Such a triumph of law, equity and justice over party passion deserves indeed to be recorded in letters of gold. Garcia, who is now regarded as a sort of Horace Greely, is the lion of the day; that, even in Republican Governments

he is about to take an action for heavy damages against Governor Flores, and it is the general belief that if Ramirez is Garcia's lawyer he will win the lawsuit and put the Governor in for at least 30,000 pesos.

The grand 'facion' in the theatre to aid in getting uniforms for the soldiers has come off, and was a decided success. I have not seen what it netted; but suspect it will be more than enough to pay for all the pantaloons required by the soldiers.

I am happy to assure you that there is going on here a great 'fusion' of parties at present. Colonel Gomez, who is an out-and-out Blanco, has joined Flores, and will march with him to Paraguay. This officer, I am told, was once locked up in one of the Islands of the Uruguay and escaped owing to the timely intervention of a 'compadre.'

One of the candidates for President has arrived here from Buenos Ayres, Señor Muñoz; he has been absent for years, and now has returned to his native country.

Paul Julien has completely captivated the Orientals; his performance at the Solis is the talk of all town; he is a particular favorite amongst the ladies, and I am assured will probably remain here for some time.

There has been some very unfair dealing going on here which has succeeded in depriving our Provisional Governor of the customary honors on his birthday. Yesterday was the Governor's birthday, 57 years of age, but the thing was kept so secret that nobody knew anything about it until the next day.

Weddings are things I never like to speak about, but as I am short my two columns, I fear I must break my rule. An English wedding is talked of, and believe will shortly come off. The bridegroom is a friend of mine, but hates

ZOOZIMUS.

LONDON.

(From our special correspondent.)

April 7.

Your readers may attach little or no importance to the probabilities of a war between the States and England, and the movements of the Fenians. Yet I can assure them that the monetary and commercial affairs of Great Britain shift and change with the receipt of news from America. If war should break out between these leading commercial nations, the interests of South America would be most seriously affected. But apart from the entire question, an important consideration remains—a consideration involving not only the future of the empire of Mexico but that of Brazil and South America generally. Confederate and Federal statesmen make no secret of the fact that the general basis of recent peace negotiations was an understanding that Mexico should be added to the Union—that monarchical forms of Government should be swept away, and even the off-shoots of the House of Braganza receive a "notice to quit." Hence it is not England alone that may be involved with the Yankees should the civil war cease. With thousands of trained and hardy soldiers in the field, it is hard to say where Federal ambition for conquest would stop. But I deem it purposeless to deal any further in speculations as to the future course of events—the more so, when I look at facts which present themselves from day to day. The movements of the Brazilian Government are closely examined here, and the conclusion arrived at is not very favorable to the peace of the Republics of South America. It is the deliberate opinion of experienced men here that the Emperor of Brazil is acting under the inspiration of the Emperor of the French, who seeks to perpetuate the system of Government forced by his Majesty on the French people.

The warnings of newspaper writers are too often set down as canards, conceived and written for a purpose. I do not pretend to set myself up as a truthful oracle, nor will I lend myself to the miserable purpose of writing to create a sensation. Hence I deem it necessary to weigh with due consideration the rumors affecting the regions of the Plate. The most ordinary observers must perceive that absolute monarchy is tightening its grasp on the liberties of the people of Europe—that, even in Republican Governments

a dictatorial spirit animates the elected chiefs. The privileges of class are becoming more and more exacting, and the cause of true freedom is making a retrograde movement. The political condition and prospects of the South American Republics excite an amount of attention here which your readers could hardly appreciate. To me the cause of this interest is obvious. Indirectly it is sought to bring your Republics under an absolute head—to sweep away the liberties which have been so dearly purchased. But I will not pursue this subject further, leaving the lapse of time and the development of events to substantiate what I have attempted to shadow forth. The able articles which appear in the 'Standard' from time to time give a correct view of South American affairs, and I was glad to see your opinions quoted and favorably commented on in the columns of the leading London journals.

The wreck of the French packet with the Brazilian mails caused much inconvenience, and the holders of produce were slow to make time-bargains. The political intelligence, however was anticipated, the 'Times,' through some unknown channel, giving details of affairs in Montevideo. At Lisbon a serious complication arose within the past fortnight between the authorities and the commanders of two Federal (American) ships of war. A Confederate ram, the Stonewall, touched at Lisbon to coal. The Federal ships arrived about the same time, having been in pursuit of the Confederate ship. The usual time was allowed for the Stonewall to replenish with coal and water; and the commanders of the Federal ships were warned by the Portuguese authorities not to sail until 24 hours had elapsed after the Stonewall left. About noon on Tuesday the Stonewall sailed, leaving the Federal ships (the Niagara and Sacramento) anchored in front of the quay and Jeronimite Convent, and in four hours afterwards they weighed anchor and moved towards the bar. The Portuguese artillerists fired seven shots at the Niagara, three of which struck the vessel. This course was strictly within the law of nations; as the Federal ships made the attempt to sail before the lapse of the time specified. The American Minister demanded satisfaction at the hands of the Portuguese Government, and this was accorded by the dismissal of the Governor of Port Belem, and the saluting of the American flag with 21 guns! This event caused much excitement in diplomatic circles, the belief obtaining credit that France and England would back up Portugal in resisting the demand of the American Minister. The Confederate vessel, I may observe, is a ship of 600 horse-power, iron-plated, carrying only three guns—Armstrongs. These guns are of very heavy calibre and are called "baby-wakers" by the officers. You will likely hear of the doings of the Stonewall, as she is designed to take up the line of business so successfully carried on by the Alabama. While on the subject of cruisers designed for preying on commerce, I may observe that a new class of vessel is being turned out from the iron yards of the Thames and the Clyde. Furnished with a double shaft, a screw works on either side of the rudder, and the vessel is under such perfect command that she can describe a circle within three her own length in a space of two minutes. Nothing can surpass the advantages of these vessels for intricate or river navigation; and I was astonished on a late occasion on witnessing the rapidity with which "a double-screw" threaded her way through the myriads of vessels in the Poole, and amid the teeming traffic on the Thames.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

On Friday night at about half-past seven o'clock a rather melancholy affair occurred in Calle Cangallo. It appears that a respectable-dressed man called a coach, and ordered the coachman to drive to the Calle Piedal near San Miguel church; here he descended from the vehicle, and whilst the coachman was standing at the door waiting to get paid, the man drew a long knife and stabbed the coachman to the heart: he then ran down along the street, and although four mounted policemen gave chase to the murderer he escaped down the Captain of the Port's stairs and is now at large.

In our army correspondence, published to-day, received from Esquina, we have thought proper to strike out some paragraphs.

Our correspondent 'Americus' was not the writer of the letter which appeared in the 'Standard' some months ago about the Rev. Mr. Adams leaving his parishioners. On the contrary, 'Americus' is a particular friend of the clergyman in question.

The Cabildo is still guarded by some of the 'Standard' staff. As we passed yesterday evening we received another military salute. As we have no subscribers in prison there is no fear about the watchword.

Our correspondent from "Urquiza's army" marched from Calá to Arroyo Grande, variously estimated, including all the best men from this neighborhood. The Paraguayans are fortifying Corrientes, and Governor Lagrãna is organizing his men at Bella Vista. There has been no fighting yet on either side. The Pampero is still aground at Talar above the Esquina. A Frenchman, named Bertrand Azon, was murdered in Cordoba on the 4th instant.

The Pavon and Hercules with 1st and 3rd batts. and Nelson's artillery passed by Rosario, up the river last week.

A poor old man, 70 years of age, has been murdered at Cuchilla, near Cordoba. A negro has been arrested on suspicion.

A correspondent from Mercedes (Corrientes) relates an encounter at Laguna Silva, in which numbers of Paraguayans and Correntines were slain. Wants confirmation.

The Senators of Congress passed on Friday the bill for creating a national army of 25,000 men.

We call attention to a rather unpleasant change in the postage charged by the British Post-office on newspapers sent per French mail: it will interest our readers.

We publish to-day some particulars respecting the failure of Mr. Mozley (junior) of Liverpool. As it was rumoured he was a partner of the well-known banking house in Liverpool of J. Bamed and Co. which has some River Plate connections, our mercantile friends will learn with pleasure that such is not the case.

Mr. Wilkens's great land lottery has become so popular that all the tickets we received have been exhausted. Mr. W. will please supply us with more tickets. We have a fixed conviction that we are going to win a beautiful Quinta site in San Isidro, which is one of our most fashionable suburbs.

On Friday the Calle Larga was crowded all day with recruits coming in from the camp; they seemed for the most part a rather respectable class of natives, but we suppose are unable to pay for 'personeros.'

The steamer 'Pampero' when last heard of was still aground at a place called the Talar, which is a little above Paraná. Mr. Lorenzo Myers, our agent, did his best with his whale-boat to get her off, but all his efforts proved fruitless.

The mails from the Interior received on Friday brought the gratifying news that in the most distant provinces the news about the war had been known, and in all, the same patriotic devotion to support and maintain President Mitre's Government was manifested. The provinces will be able to send much larger contingents to the war than what the President asked for, owing to the war being so popular.

Sr. Riestra we understand has arranged everything to leave for Europe in the English packet; he takes as his Secretary Sr. Don Palemon Inergo. Previous to Sr. Riestra's departure the bill authorizing the loan will be passed by Congress. We fully agree in the remarks of our colleague, the 'Ecol Comercio,' respecting the ability and influence of Sr. Riestra, but cannot conceal from our readers the fact that the present low price of the National bonds in this market, will, it is feared, have a prejudicial influence on the new loan. Still it is right to observe that the National debt of this Republic is so insignificant that the country may be said to owe nothing; its resources are so immense, and the credit and honor of President Mitre's Government so unblemished that there is every prospect the new loan will be negotiated on very advantageous terms. The name

of Riestra is most favorably known in London, and his position here as Vice-Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres is an additional importance which capitalists will not fail to appreciate.

The Buenos Ayres Northern Railway has received two new locomotives of increased power. This line is now doing a splendid passenger traffic, and the telegraph-wires will be laid and finished this week from the Tigre to Plaza 25 de Mayo. This road, however, in order to secure freight, should be at once extended to Pilar or Zarate, for as it is, it proves no convenience whatever to the farmers. The partidos of Pilar, Capilla and Zarate are some of the richest and most populated in the province, and it is the worst economy to refuse a few thousands to extend the line to districts the carrying trade of which is worth millions.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.

RIVER PLATE MAILS.

A fifth notice announces an increase of postage on newspapers, &c., conveyed by French mail packets from Bordeaux or St. Nazaire. It having been found that the postage now charged on newspapers and other printed papers addressed to Portugal, the Cape Verdes, Senegal, Brazil, Uruguay, or the Argentine Confederation, as well as to Martinique, Guadalupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, or Trinidad, or Cuba, or Mexico, forwarded via France and by French mail packet, is insufficient even to defray the transit and sea rates which are paid to the French Post-office, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have by warrant, authorized the following augmented rates to be charged on such newspapers and printed papers—viz., for each newspaper registered for transmission abroad—not exceeding 4oz., 2d.; above 4oz. and not exceeding 8oz., 4d. For a packet of other printed papers—not exceeding 4oz., 4d.; above 4oz. and not exceeding 8oz., 8d.; above 8oz. and not exceeding 1 lb., 1s. 4d.; above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1 1/2 lb., 2s.; and so on, increasing 8d. for every additional half-pound, or fraction of half-pound, in the case of printed papers other than newspapers registered for transmission abroad. These rates of postage must in all cases be paid in advance. It must be understood that if more than one newspaper is enclosed in a packet a postage of 4d. must be paid. If three newspapers of like weight be enclosed, 6d. must be paid, and so on. If they exceed four ounces in weight, 4d. must be paid for each newspaper.

LATEST FROM GUALEGUAYCHU.

GAUCHOS ALL GONE.

Gualeguaychu looks like a city of the dead. No 'gauchos' are to be seen as formerly, busy making their various purchases; all is silent, the male part of the population having gone to Calá. My 'capataz' has been afraid to 'parar' the 'rodeo,' as if the cattle were seen gathering together, down would come a 'partido,' and sweep off those found at work. Still one can get generally Oriental peons, one obstacle presenting itself to that is, that here there is no Consul for that country, and the Orientals cannot get their 'papeletas.'

But I think all here enter into the war with a good spirit, and look upon the aggression Lopez has committed as one of the basest and most treacherous acts ever even known in these countries. I have great hopes that from the will with which they appear to enter the war, that they will not only keep the invader out, but even thrash him in his own country, and beyond the walls of his own capital. I trust when you can you will let us know the plan of the campaign.

I am rather afraid that Paraguay is far too strong for them there. You see with all the good that has been done during President Mitre's reign, one great thing has been forgotten, that 'in time of peace, prepare for war,' is a very true saying. One hears constantly that such advancement has been made in the last three years in railways, steamboats, &c.; but, as far as we can see, little good has been done towards strengthening the country, which should be the first great object.

I understand the Paraguayans have 20,000 infantry. Can they, in the Argentine Confederation, produce half



that, and, if they do, how will they be armed? I see old 'Brown Bess,' and the old Waterloo musket chiefly predominate here, almost all flints. I do not know if there are any rifles, but I am certain in the hands of men who understand them they would be very useful in the present war.

Here the National Guard is drilling every day, and of the few persons one sees in the streets, half are strutting about in their uniforms. One most curious thing is, the extreme difficulty of obtaining horses. Now, whether they have all been sold for the Banda Oriental, one cannot say, but horses are very dear and scarce.

The weather here is beautiful at present, but on Saturday and Sunday last the wind and rain were truly awful.

News is not to be had at any price, so you must have 'patience' for your motto, until this cloud of dullness wears off these parts.

Yours in haste, CRASHEER.

IMPORTANT FROM ESQUINA.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Gentlemen, No more 'Standards' have come to hand during the past month, I am sorry for it; I am conscious it is not your fault.

The eight Brazilian steamers and a transport are in the vicinity of Bella Vista. Yesterday three Argentine steamers and a transport in tow passed upwards. Lagraña has made a move. It is reported he has 8000 men embodied. A good portion of those that went from our Departments as well as from Goya had no other arms [some had none at all] save a knife or sheep-shears tied to the end of a bamboo cane with a slip of raw hide, to serve as a pike, frail weapons to be opposed to Minio rifles with bayonets, which the invaders are well provided with and have learnt how to use them.

The Correntinos are well mounted, otherwise they are badly provided for. Many have no ponchos, some few no recados or bridles. We have the most revolting accounts of the doings of the Paraguays, that they are hard characters no one can doubt for a moment. Our village and Departments is in a great measure depopulated. We can only boast of 30 effective men, for the most part Italians, who do voluntary patrol or police duty. Some of the inhabitants, who had the means of doing so, have migrated to other parts, leaving their cattle, &c., to take care of themselves. Your very humble servant has determined come what may to grin and bear it. Here we are but two days gallop from the capital: for the last eight days we know about as much as to what is being done there as we do of what is passing at Kamtschatka. No one can tell who commands the invaders. Their numbers are set down from two to thirty thousand of all arms. Their naval force twenty-five steamers.

Inclosed goes the last number of the 'Esperanza,' it is the only paper published in this province at the present moment; as it goes by a sailing vessel it may be stale news when it reaches you. The Paraguayans have the command of the capital as well as one-half of our province. They were two days since at the Arroyo San Lorenzo, eighteen leagues South of Corrientes. They understand and practice the maxim, viz. "To the victors belong the spoils." The Brazilian steamers have arrived at Goya, and gone upward. The river is low and continues to fall. It is a matter of doubt if they can reach Corrientes. Things are in a very turbid state, the cold weather has begun this year a month sooner than ever known before, this will retard the war.

SINBAD. P.S.—As there are no mails that come or go, should any one call at your office asking for the 'Standard' in my name, please deliver them. Per 'El Joven Tomasito,' received May 20th, 1 o'clock.

THE WELSH COLONY FOR PATAGONIA. To the Editors of the 'Standard.' Gentlemen, The 'incorrect' remarks in your paper of to-day upon the above subject

are calculated to do much injury to a most useful and inoffensive body of people, who being absent, are unaware of the unfounded insinuations made against them by those who should be the first to support them.

You say there is no evidence of these people being Mormons, yet you repeat three times your belief that they are so. I can inform you there is not a particle of foundation for such a statement; and it is too bad that newspapers, for the delight of exhibiting their holy horror at a particular class of religionists, should injure persons who have no connection with such an institution. You may with equal reason assail the next arrival of Basques, and taint them with the suspicion of Mahomadism, and thus demonstrate to the public your pious detestation of the Eastern imposture at the expense of the labouring population.

You seem to be quite uninformed upon the question of these emigrants. More than two years ago a contract was celebrated between the Government and the English agent, giving them land, for the occupation of it, in Bahia Nueva, Patagonia. A great boon to this Government to have two or three hundred hardy fellows settled where there is no population, and I am surprised that you should be disposed to depreciate so important an emigration scheme. These emigrants are now on the voyage, if not already arrived, coming direct to their new home in Bahia Nueva. The agent for the scheme arrived here in the steamer Cordova, and at once chartered the schooner Juno, and in her proceeded to meet his countrymen with various accessories for building, &c. These adventurers require the protection of the press and people, and I hope, in justice, you will publish to-morrow these lines, which I have written without any personal interest in the matter, but the person who should more properly have answered your remarks is absent.

Yours respectfully, EMIGRE.

I enclose my card. Ed. Note.—In the above communication we have taken the liberty to alter one word in the first line marked " ". Respecting the statements it contains we attach the highest credit to any assertion with such a signature, but Emigré errs in saying we repeat our belief that the colonists are Mormons: on the contrary we expressed the hope that they were "respectable British agriculturists." We protest against the term 'religionists' as applied to Mormons, whose system is Anti-Christian and disgraceful to the age. In the present case we are situated in a difficult position simply because we do not stand up for a subject which appears doubtful. Anything secret naturally breeds suspicion, and we only require open dealing as a guarantee that all is right. No one can suppose that we maliciously invented a rumor against our countrymen that they were Mormons, since the great object of our life and labors is to foment British immigration in preference of all other countries. But as the suspicion has gained such ground in Buenos Ayres, although not mentioned by the native press, we think a public explanation about the colony would be judicious and even indispensable. Mr. J. says they are not Mormons: we repeat our hope that he is rightly informed, and have never said the contrary, but we are not in a position to argue in the dark against the general rumor.

NEWS FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Private Correspondence. The weather quite cold, the thermometer this morning at sunrise was at freezing point, 32 deg., something unusual at this season of the year. We have many estancieros in town at present, and they all bring glowing accounts of the increase of lambs, the camp also in most places looking finely, but there is a great scarcity of horses: the diligences have to resort to mares, and they soon get tired out and get along very slowly and unruly.

I hope you will not omit to correct the assertion in one of your correspondent's letters, accusing 'Americus' of being the author of the letter published in the 'Standard' during the last days of the blockade, in which the Rev. Mr. Adams was called to task for leaving Montevideo and taking his family to a place of safety until the affairs were terminated. You know

very well the part 'Americus' took in the matter; instead of abusing Mr. A., he took quite the contrary part, and demonstrated the truth of the matter by showing it in a proper light; and, at the same time, proving that it was not prudent nor safe to stay here. I hope you will not fail to tell the truth about the affair. It is well known who wrote the letter, and any other person as well as 'Sonso much' could have the proper information without going very far, and he also could find plenty to write about, which would interest your readers if he associated with proper people, instead of 'loafing' about at the head-quarters of scandal.

The steamer Pacific, after taking 300 tons of coal, proceeded on her voyage to Valparaiso this morning. The very important news she brought created quite a sensation here, but I see you had several days' later news by her than we had here. The steamer Favorite is expected every day from New York, consigned to the same house, Messrs. Bates, Stokes, and Co. She will bring several days' later news, perhaps, that peace is made. The mortality amongst the Brazilians continues, as you will find by referring to the daily accounts of deaths published in the newspapers.

The news of amalgamating the two Banks of Mauá with the London and British Bank, has given great satisfaction amongst the commercial people here, and has come in very good season, as the banks resume specie payment next month, and this will give immense confidence in the Mauá Bank.

The work upon the new Bolsa has commenced, and they are busy knocking down the walls to commence anew.

POPULATION OF PARAGUAY.

The Republic of Paraguay is divided into 25 Departments, of which 23 are situated between the rivers Paraguay and Paraná, with Villa Occidental in the Gran Chaco, and Candelaria on the Argentine side of the Paraná. The population of the several departments is returned as follows by the census of 1857.

Table with 2 columns: Department Name and Population. Includes Asuncion and 16 adjacent districts (398,628), Acaá (41,316), Cordillera (26,809), Cordillera (110,807), Caapacé (31,859), Villa Rica (109,776), Caazapí (90,908), Yuti (10,205), Bobi (12,401), Misiones (180,304), Villa Encarnación (9,376), Santo Tomas (601), Villa Oliva (8,208), Villa Franca (10,704), Villa Pilar (160,411), San Estanislao (12,540), San Joaquin (14,105), San Isidro de Curuguati (22,768), Villa Ygatimí (6,700), Villa Rosario (18,912), Villa San Pedro (24,119), Villa Concepcion (31,562), Divina Salvador (10,127), Villa Occidental and Pilcomayo (4,125), Candelaria (270).

Total population 1,337,439

Each department has several villages, with their chapels, justices of peace, military commanders, curates, &c. There are 103 churches in the Republic. The standing army (in 1852) amounts to 12,000 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, all well-armed, clad and disciplined. The garrison of the capital musters 2,500 men, the rest being stationed at Humaytá and the frontier-posts. The militia amounts to 46,000 men, but the population capable of bearing arms, according to the above returns, amounts to 267,430. There are numerous magazines for arms, ammunition and artillery of all kinds, powder-factories, iron-mines, foundries, a first-class arsenal and dock-yard and all other appliances of a military and naval character.

EXTRAORDINARY BANK FAILURE.

The suspension has been announced of the Ports mouth, Portsea, Gosport, and South Hants Banking Company an establishment formed in 1859, and which, at the date of the Bank Charter Act, had a small note issue, which has since been surrendered under an agreement for issuing only notes of the Bank of England. The liabilities are supposed to be about 170,000, and the event is likely to cause much local inconvenience, but as the company consists of 60 partners, all of whom are liable, it is inferred that the creditors will ultimately receive payment in full.

The bank has never published any accounts, but is said to have distributed dividends recently at the rate of 12 per cent., although the cause of the present disaster is believed to have been of long growth. The books have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co.

THE TIMES.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WAR.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes D. Federico Rutemborg (600), Dr. A. Carranza y Viamont (5,000), Sr. Legnick Scharff (2,000), D. Jose Miguel Bravo (200), D. S. Marguier and Malgor (100), Chevalier and Hermanos (100), D. Enrique Grondona and Hno. (3,000), Nicolas Masini (200), Esteban Adroguet (5,000), Alejandro Astoul (2,000), Mariano Tabosi (6,000), Jose Oneto (250), Sr. Castellani (10), Juan P. Villanueva (3,000), Vicente Zavala (600), Estanislao Rojas (1,000), G. Pasman (100), Pablo Ducros (100), Ramon Romero (1,000), Jose Maria Bustos (20), Locheary and Nicol (200), Vicente Ocampo (5,000), Fernando Seguir (4,000), Ramon de la Paz Rodriguez (5,000), Mariano Biaus (1,000), Jose Juan Araujo (100), Total (50,000).

THE MARSHALL MURDER IN SANTA FE.

Additional subscribers to those already published in the 'Standard': Thomas Armstrong, Buenos Ayres (100 Bol. dol.), Michael Hipwell, Paven (50 "), Thomas Simont, Paven (100 "), Dr. Olguin, Rosario (50 "), William Barnett, Ombá (50 "), Woods, C.E. (30 "), E. Dolin, Paven (20 "), J. M. Gwion, Las Piedras (50 "), M. Parker, do (20 "), Thomas Duguid & Co. (25 ").

ON CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Paper price of ounces (454), Do. Sovereigns (139), First price of patoons (28 15), Last (28 40), Cash sales (237,377), TIME SALES: For Wednesday (9,000 28 40), Friday (1,000 28 40), Saturday (26,000 28 40), 31st May (118,000 28 40), Long dates (65,300 28 30), Total (467,677).

Specie took a sudden run up to-day, owing to the bad news from Corrientes, and one of the great speculating brokers being taken short and obliged to buy largely, National Bonds were offered freely at 39, but no buyers. Bills of Exchange on England were passed for heavy amounts, 49 on credit, 49 cash. Some of the best drawers in this market are drawing by this packet at 49.

PRODUCE SALES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 500 cowhides dry (510), 600 do do (100), 500 ar. fine mestiza wool (100), 750 do do (85), 400 pipes tallow (14 s.), 3000 cowhides 21lb (34), 860 do Entro Rios (33).

We extract the following from the 'Times': Allusions have been made to-day to difficulties at Liverpool, founded solely on the circumstance that Mr. Brandon Mozley, son of Mr. Mozley, of the well-known and influential banking firm of J. Barned and Co., has proved a defaulter in some large Stock-Exchange speculations (partly in the Confederate Loan), and has quitted Liverpool. His outstanding liabilities are stated to be about £60,000, but he was not in the slightest degree connected with the banking firm as a partner.

The stir caused at Liverpool by the speculative losses of Mr. Brandon Mozley has subsided, and their amount appears to have been exaggerated. It was at one time feared that the possibility of his being supposed to be a partner in Barned's Bank might cause a run upon that establishment before the fact of his being unconnected with it could be generally made known. All apprehension, however, soon passed away, and it appears that even if the most severe pressure had occurred it would have been met without difficulty since, owing to the high and old position of the bank, nearly all the leading establishments in Liverpool were ready spontaneously to offer any assistance that might momentarily have been needed.

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA. MAY FESTIVALS. 9o, 10o, 11o, 12o, 13o, y 14o. Funciones del 2o. Abona. Domingo 21. TROMBADO. Martes 23. MARIA DE BOWAN. Miércoles 24. IONA.

HYGIE NACIONAL. TRAVIATA. Victoria 96. FAVORITA. Domingo 28. RIGOLETTO. A las 8, y las noches de fuegos, despues de los fuegos. HOTEL ENTRE-RIANO, Concepcion del Uruguay. Dr. JORGE ANTONIO BREEK begs to inform the English passengers to the Uruguay that he has lately opened a new Hotel in that town, where he offers to them every accommodation. Superior Table D'Hote, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, English Spoken. 124. 6p m20.

English Postage Stamps. For sale at the English Library, 76 Calle San Martin. 181. 3p m21.

Removal. The Prussian Consulate has been removed to No. 61 Calle Maypa. 127. 3p m21.

To English Families. Just received a small lot of fine Brussels Carpets in splendid patterns which will be sold at 50 per cent. below the value in England. Tienda de Emilio Gimenez, Peru No. 29. 120. 6p m21.

Wanted. A youth from 14 to 16 years of age who understands German, English and Spanish and writes a clear hand; one of German origin would be preferred. Apply at this office. 125. 3p m21.

Wanted. A man cook for an English family 5 leagues from town. Apply between 3 and 4 p. m. at No. 2 in the patio of Hotel de la Paix.

Wanted. A man to wait at table and make himself generally useful, for the same family as the above. 130. 6p m21.

Wanted. A Druggist's Assistant, at Mr. Cranwell's, No. 30 Calle Rivadavia. 120. 3p, m19.

Wanted. A female Cook at No. 42 Calle San Martin, up stairs. 109. 3p, m19.

Wanted a Visiting Governess. A lady capable of giving a thorough English Education, and who could devote two hours daily to the instruction of a girl about 18 years of age. Address A. B. C., Standard office. 110. 3p, m 19.

Wanted. A Wet Nurse. A foreigner preferred. No one need apply without good recommendation; a good salary will be paid. For particulars apply at 263 Calle Europa. 111. 6p. m19.

Wanted. A Girl to do general housework, in an American Captains' Boarding House. Apply Julio No. 79. 99. 3p, m18.

Wanted. A couple of Unfurnished Rooms for a single Man, within two squares of the Plaza Victoria. Apply at Calle Defensa, 84. 105. 3p. m18.

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. Address Z. Z., Standard office. 107. 3p. m18.

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, m6.

Wanted. A respectable woman to accompany a family to England and take charge of two children. Apply 86 Calle Florida. 98. 6p m17.

Wanted. A Boy for a Confectioner, who speaks both English and Spanish. Apply No. 150 Defensa, Confeiteria Suiza. 90. 3p m17.

Wanted Immediately. An Active young man, of good address, as second salesman at the Nueva Libreria Inglesa, 75 Calle de San Martin, nearly opposite the Bolsa. N.B.—Good references required. 92. 3pm17.

To Barraqueros. Two young men who understand the above trade want a situation. For particulars apply to 482 Calle Suipacha. 75. 3p m17.

Se alquila. La casa calle de Reconquista No. 111, con todas las comodidades necesarias para establecer una casa de comercio y para familia, a tres cuartos, de la plaza de la Victoria. Para tratar ocurrir a los altos de la misma casa. 122. 9p m21.

For Sale. The Boarding House, furnished with bar and billiard table, situated in a first rate business locality, at No. 1 calle Parque, (corner calle Parque and Paseo Julio). For further particulars apply on the premises. 123. 3p m21.

Se alquila. En la calle del Perú número 45 primer piso con balcon en la calle unos cuartos amueblados 6 sin muebles para hombre apropiados tambien para escritorio, dirigirse asi mismo Peru núm. 45 primer piso. 112. 3p m19.

Furnished Rooms for Gentlemen. Calle Maypa No. 198. 113. 3p, m19.

Furnished Rooms. Two magnificent furnished rooms to be let in a house occupied by a native family, Calle Esmeralda 122. Apply on the premises. 101—3pm18.

To Let. The Almacén de Hermanos, in No. 153 and 159 Calle Bolívar, 41 squares from the Plaza Victoria. For particulars, apply on the premises. 102. 20p. m18.

To Let. From the 1st June next, at the corner of the Calle Florida and Florida, with balconies to the Calle, a lot of first-rate rooms (9 to 10 alto). For further particulars, apply from 9 to 4 o'clock p.m., at No. 57 Calle Florida (en los altos). 106. 6p. m18.

For Sale. An Estancia in the Partido de Chivilcoy, 2 leagues distant from that town. Extent, 4 of a league, with 11 squares of a Mount, 600 yards of a river bank, a meadow of 700 yards, a quinta of 3 squares, 4 ranchos, and 2 graneros. For further particulars apply to No. 549 Calle Rivadavia. 96. 8p. m17.

Land to Rent. One quarter of a league of good land for sheep for the term of 6 or 10 years, in the partido of Navarro. Apply to Reconquista No. 46. 91. 3p m17.

Land in Entre-Rios. An English gentleman holding three acres of prime land in Entre-Rios would rent one on moderate terms. For particulars apply between the hours of 8 and 10 p.m. at the office of F. DONOVAN & CO., 84 Piedras. 96. 8p m17.

House Coal—Best Quality, On Sale, Delivered. Apply to JOHN P. BOYD & CO. Calle San Martin, No. 66. 108. 8p, m19.

Just Received, CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS, Calle San Martin No. 60. E. BATEJE. 117. xp, m19.

For Sale. In the department of Mercedes, about 25 leagues from town, a quarter of a league of prime land, the best in the Province, and famous for its good quality of pasture, with permanent water. Apply to Don Silvestro Torrobas, Standard agent. Villa Mercedes. 78. 3p w, m12.

JOHN GENTLES. Watchmaker and Jeweller. 171 Calle Defensa, opposite the Church of Santo Domingo. 166. am 27.



Notice to British Claimants. The second payment of the British claims against the province of Buenos Ayres will be made at the British Consulate on application during the usual office hours. FRANK PARISH, Consul. Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1865. 100. 3p, m18.

JAMES BLACKHALL. A native of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. Formerly a Shipowner. Any person who can give information respecting this person or his property will please communicate the same to the British Consulate in this city. FRANK PARISH, Consul.

Sheep. Five thousand splendid sheep will be sold cheap and in lots to suit purchasers; those who buy 2000 will get camp, house and corral gratis. Apply at 46 Piedras, or to Adolphus Wilkinson. 103—3p w 3d m18.

Just Received Direct. Ex 'Cordova'. Jameson's Old Malt Whiskey, Stored in 1869. 66—Piedras—66. HIBERNIAN HOUSE. 82. 12p m17.

Just Received. Cork Butter in Kegs. 1st Brand. Splendid Condition. 66—Piedras—66. 79. 12p m16.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Just Opened. Juveniles. Prize & Gift Books. The British Poets. Most of Messrs. Routledge Warne and Rendel's Publications. NUEVA LIBRERIA INGLESIA, 75—Calle San Martin—75. (Nearly Opposite the Bolsa). N.B.—Price of said Books 88 per Shilling.

Just Received. Ex Isabel. A large assortment of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co's Publications, which will be sold at prices hitherto unknown in this city. NUEVA LIBRERIA INGLESIA, 75—Calle de San Martin—75.

Will be Opened Next Week. 14 Cases of English and American Publications, comprising most of Messrs. Harper's Publications. "Dick and Fitzgibbon's do." "T. B. Peterson's do." "Ward and Lock's do." "A. and C. Black's do." James Hogg and Sons do. and several others daily expected being now due. NUEVA LIBRERIA INGLESIA, 75—San Martin—75. (Nearly Opposite the Bolsa). 77. 6p m13.

Harpers Magazine. And 'Weekly' just received at the Nueva Libreria Inglesa, 75 San Martin. 94—2pm17.

Ollendorffs and Dictionaries. In several languages, just received at the Nueva Libreria Inglesa, 75 San Martin, nearly opposite the Bolsa. N.B.—Ollendorffs and Keys sell at 50 m/c/cash 83. 3p m18.

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 Bolsa. 42. 3p m19.

FRESH GOODS. Of the very finest quality. Ex Cordova and other late Liverpool steamers. York Hams. Belfast do. York Smoked Bacon. Belfast do do. Trunk and other qualities of Cheese. Goulas St. Cork pickled Butter. Guinness Stout in Bulk and Botle. Best No. 3 Burton Ale in Hogsheads October Brew. Anuntillado and Port Wines in Bulk and Botle and a very large assortment of Batty's celebrated Oilmans Stores &c. All at prices lower than any other House in this city.

ENGLISH STORE. Nos. 33 and 35 Calle 25 de Agosto. Montevideo. NEWNHAM & CO. Proprietors. 65. xp m12.

Aviso al comercio. Los abajo firmados han sidos nombrados por la sociedad de Seguros Maritimos "Vereniging van Amsterdameren" de Amsterdam en el Reino de los Países Bajos sus agentes en Buenos Aires y pueblos contiguos; con el poder de representar, proteger y promover los intereses de dicha Sociedad en todos los casos de naufragio, encalladura, averias, embargo de cargamentos en mala condicon ó en todos los casos en los cuales dicha Sociedad sea interesada, y por consiguiente comunicamos al comercio en general que en todos los arribos mencionados casos tendran que presentarse a nuestra oficina para arreglar dichos asuntos con arreglo a las instrucciones recibidas de dicha sociedad.—Buenos Aires 26 de Abril de 1865. LEONICK, SCHARFF Y CO. Rivadavia 329. 169—a.30 1 m.

Ship-chandler-store. No. 48 PASEO JULIO. William Allinson & Co. beg to inform ship-captains and the public that the above well-known establishment will be placed on a much better footing than heretofore. A splendid and varied assortment of all kinds of naval stores, more especially suited for long ocean-voyages, will be found in this house, the proprietors sparing neither capital nor labor in providing a first-class stock of every necessary, and a considerable reduction in prices has been made, and the articles will be cheaper and better than at any other house in this city. Every attention will be paid to orders. WILLIAM ALLINSON & CO. 69. m 12 1 a.



